



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

**VOICES FROM THE STREETS: POLICE
OFFICERS REFLECTION ON
WORKING WITH YOUNG
OFFENDERS**

A Qualitative Research Study
Presented to
the Faculty of
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Practical Research I

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Abstract

This qualitative study explores the reflections of police officers on working with young offenders in Silang, Cavite, Philippines. The purpose of this study is to gain a deeper understanding of the challenges, strategies, and consequences of police interactions with young offenders. In-depth interviews the researchers conducted 27 police officers to gather data. Thematic analysis was used to identify patterns and themes in the officers' reflections. The study reveals that police officers face challenges in balancing their law enforcement roles with their social welfare responsibilities when working with young offenders. The officers also reported using strategies such as empathy, active listening, and community-based referrals to address the needs of young offenders. However, the study also highlights the need for specialized training, resources, and support to effectively work with this vulnerable population. This study contributes to the existing literature on police-youth interactions and informs evidence-based policies and practices for working with young offenders in the Philippines.

Keywords: Young Offenders, Police Officers, Strategies, Consequences, Challenges, Training, Law enforcement, Policies, Reflection, Social Welfare responsibilities.



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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND

This chapter presents the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the scope and delimitation the significance of the study, and the definition of terms used.

Introduction

The issue of juvenile delinquency has existed in the whole world for a long time. Children often go beyond the limits and boundaries set by parents and other authoritative personnel. Rebellious characters in adolescents has always existed because of their exploration and ignorant nature. However, some children constantly participate in disruptive and problematic behaviors that affect them and their family negatively. These children present problems for their family and sometimes for the whole community. The behaviors that children get involved result into crimes because of lack of guidance.



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Background of the Study

Republic Act 9344 or (Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act) is about minors who commit illegally acts. juvenile delinquency describes illegal or antisocial behavior committed by those younger than 18. Investigating the causes, effects, and potential solutions of this worldwide problem is essential since it presents serious difficulties for families, educational institutions, and the legal system. A variety of actions are included in juvenile delinquency, such as gang activity, substance abuse, theft, vandalism, and violent crimes. Even while not every case leads to serious crimes, they can nonetheless affect social stability and community safety. Less serious acts are frequently classified as status offenses, and the word particularly refers to children who commit crimes before they turn 18 years old. (Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act, 2006)

The United Nation Children 's Foundation (UNICEF) stated that* there had been more than 50,000 young Filipino arrested and imprisoned since the year 1998. Most of the offenses committed are robbery, theft, solvent abuse, and worse, murder. The Department of Social and Welfare Development (DSWD) reported that children with the age of 15 – 17 have the greatest number of offenses committed amounting to 46.96%, followed by 18 years old and above (19.05%) and 10 – 14 years old (9.17%) and lastly children with the age of 5 to 9



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(0.64%). They said that poverty is the major reason why minors are committing crime. (Estoro, 2023)

Silang, a municipality located in the 5th district of Cavite, had the highest index of crimes in the district, taking 61 (57%), and had the highest non-index crimes with 369 (47%), contributing to the crime volume in the district to 430 accumulated crimes which took 48% of the crime volume in the district. Carmona has 168 or 19% and General Mariano Alvarez has 293 or 33% of the crime volume. The crime incidence in Silang is increasing and an assessment of the crime incidence could be done; to obtain a solution to minimize it, if cannot be eliminated (Anda & Balba, 2024). Abuses against children and women, rape, murder, and homicide are among the top five cases that have been filed at the Provincial Prosecutor Office in this capital district. The top cases lodged at the prosecutor's office involved drug pushing or possession, theft, estafa, women and child abuse, murder, homicide, and rape (Sytangco, 2019).

It is important to understand the factors that affect young offenders, such as family circumstances, environment, and life experiences. This study will provide a deeper understanding of why young people become part of the justice system and how police officers



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interact with them to help them change in Silang, Cavite. It will help identify gaps or weaknesses in current programs and offer recommendations for more just and effective treatment of young people under the law. This study will also focus on the human side of police officers, exploring how they view their role in the lives of these young people and how they perceive their contribution to the rehabilitation process in Silang, Cavite.

Statement of the Problem

This study aims to identify the reflections of police officers on working with young offenders in Silang, Cavite.

Specifically, this study tries to answer the following:

1. What are the common offenses of juvenile delinquents in Silang, Cavite?
2. What are the challenges that police officers face when working with juvenile offenders in Silang, Cavite?
3. What are the strategies that police officers implement in dealing with young offenders in Silang, Cavite?



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4. What are the potential consequences of police interactions with young offenders in Silang, Cavite?

Scope and Delimitation

This study will only focus on the police officers on working with young offenders in Silang, Cavite. The participants of the study will only include 27 police officers in Silang, Cavite. This study will be conducted in Silang Municipal Police Station located in Poblacion 5 Silang, Cavite.

This study will limited on the other police officers does not belong in Silang, Cavite. Other police officers and police station in different provinces will not included in this study, the only included are the police officers and Municipal Police Station in Silang, Cavite.

Significance of the Study

This study aims to provide solution addressing at-risk youth issues through community programs, improved police training, social service partnerships, and restorative justice initiatives.

Specifically, this study will benefit the following:

Police Officers. Police officers can recognize which methods of engaging with young people work well and which do not. This allows



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them to refine or adapt their strategies to align better with the youth's age, emotional state, and circumstances. Reflecting on their experiences helps officers develop more effective communication and connection with young people by utilizing language and actions that build trust and mutual respect.

Juvenile Delinquent. This research can help them to be more clear in their thoughts about what might happen to them when they do illegal work. It will help them to open their eyes and know that what they are doing is wrong. It will also help them to know what else can be done by non-illegals.

Parents and Guardians. Parents can learn how to improve their bond with their child. A stronger relationship can prevent the youth from turning to negative influences or groups for support. By offering effective strategies, parents are guided in applying balanced discipline firm yet fair that helps correct their child's behavior while preserving the relationship.

Future Researchers. Police officers' reflections include first hand experiences, observations, and insights that serve as valuable resources for researchers. These reflections allow researchers to examine the



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functioning of the juvenile justice system, identifying its challenges, shortcomings, and areas for improvement. The knowledge shared by police officers can assist in designing more effective programs and strategies aimed at rehabilitating young offenders.

Definition of Terms

To facilitate the understanding of this study, the following are with this definition to understand and clarify the terms used in the study.

Challenges. The situation of being faced with. It is something that needs great mental or physical effort in order to be done successfully and therefore tests a person's ability (Dictionary.com, n.d.).

Experiences. Direct observation of or participation in events as a basis of knowledge (Dictionary.com, n.d.).

Relationship. The relation connecting or binding participants in a relationship (Meriam Webster, n.d.).

Socialization. Socialization refers to the process through which individuals acquire social behaviors, norms, and values from various



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social agents such as families, schools, peers, and the mass media (Dictionary.com, n.d.).

Young Offenders. A young persons who commits a crime but is granted special status entitling him or her to a more lenient punishment (Meriam Webster, n.d.).



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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the relevant literature and studies that the researchers considered in strengthening the claim and importance of the present study.

Related Studies

Foreign

Common Cases of Young Offenders

There have been various accounts of young offenders committing crimes in many countries. Certain juvenile offenses, such as sex crimes, can carry lifelong registration consequences or may add “strikes” or other sentencing enhancements that can affect the minor for the rest of his or her life (Criminal Division US Department Justice, 2023). This emphasize that most young people can do even the most brutal crime. The provided search results indicate that the rate of reported sexual offenses committed by juveniles was consistently higher than the rate for adults. This trend was observed over a period of time, although the specific time frame isn't explicitly stated in the search results. While the number of reported assaultive sexual offenses committed by juveniles decreased during this period, there was a notable increase in reported



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non-assaultive sexual offenses. Moreover, the rate of non-assaultive sexual offenses committed by juveniles was still increasing at the end of the study period (Cahill, 2024). This suggested that the nature of sexual offenses committed by juveniles may be shifting, with a greater emphasis on non-assaultive forms of sexual misconduct. Many young people involved in the juvenile justice system also struggle with drug and alcohol addiction. Studies show that 77% of minors in the justice system report using substances in the last six months, and nearly 50% of those in juvenile detention have a diagnosable substance use disorder. A recent report revealed that 10% of juvenile arrests were related to drugs or alcohol (Kraut, 2024). It highlights that many young people in the justice system struggle with drug or alcohol issues. It points out that traditional methods, such as incarceration, don't always work and can sometimes make things worse.

Police Challenges Dealing with Young Offenders

Police officers typically have two main goals when handling the situation, identifying and arresting offenders, and collecting evidence for prosecution. The second, which is less openly discussed, is to ensure the right consequences are applied, sometimes outside of the Youth Court and correctional systems. Many officers believe that young people should



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face consequences for their actions, and while opinions vary, some question the effectiveness of the courts and correctional systems, leading them to administer "street-level justice." This doesn't suggest that officers act improperly or illegally, but rather that they may see their role as going beyond just enforcing the law (Website of Government of Canada, 2021). It explains that police officers have a dual focus when handling incidents involving youth: to perform their usual law enforcement duties and to ensure that consequences are applied, especially when they feel the formal justice system may not be effective. This shows that some officers may take a broader approach to addressing youth crime. According to the study conducted by McIntosh (2023), Police officers rely on citizen cooperation to effectively perform their job duties. Studies have shown that many encounters between police and youth are influenced by extralegal factors, such as police perceptions of youths' attitudes and youth perceptions of police. In the last 10 years in the United States, too many youths have experienced excessive police force, resulting in serious physical injuries or death. It highlights that police effectiveness relies on citizen cooperation, but extralegal factors like mutual perceptions between youth and officers often shape encounters, contributing to incidents of excessive force that have led to serious harm or death in recent years. Police officers appear to have two main objectives in deciding upon a disposition for an incident. One is to satisfy the



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requirements of traditional law enforcement: to investigate the incident, identify and apprehend the perpetrator(s), and assemble the necessary evidence if there is to be a prosecution. Their other, less explicit, objective appears to be to deliver an appropriate sanction, or consequence, semi-independently of the Youth Court and correctional system (Police Discretion with Young Offenders, 2021). the situation effectively, balancing legal requirements with practical considerations of justice and community impact.

Police Operations Dealing with Young Offenders

New Labor's youth justice reforms have left progressives disappointed by a failure to take more radical steps to raise the age of criminal responsibility and phase out penal custody (Allen, 2002). There are many different justice systems for young people with cases and this is causing frustration among progressives. It is shown that processing youths as young offenders without helping them to maintain a sense of belonging to the community threatens their identity. (Ungar, et al., 2009), According to this they do not help maintain the sense of young offenders.

Allowing young offenders to speak has proved to be a powerful method of depicting their views on Youth Offender Panels, illustrating the



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potential of involving young offenders not only in the consultation about, but in the process of, effecting change (Suthers, 2011). Young offenders can be told and can speak up to prove that this is a power. In order to reduce the level of youth offending in England and Wales, the Association of Chief Police Officers and the Youth Justice Board have emphasized the importance of multi-agency work (Waters, 2007). To reduce the delinquency of a young person it is reduced in level and it is important. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 sets out a new framework for the governance of youth crime, with the primary aim of preventing criminality among young people by addressing the risk factors associated with offending (Gray, 2005). According to crime and disorder it manages youth crime and it shows response.

Local

Common Cases of Young Offenders

Young people make use of various 'tactics' to keep using drugs and evade law enforcement, even as drug use itself is a tactic in their everyday lives (Lasco, 2018). Young people use drug use itself and various tactics, such as hiding their use and evading law enforcement, as strategies for navigating their everyday lives. Examined the alarming trend of children involved in drug-related offenses in the Philippines,



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particularly in Region IV-A and the province of Batangas. Revealed that as of July 2016, over 26,000 children were involved in drugs, with a significant portion serving as drug couriers or traders, while the majority were drug users (Luna et al., 2020). It highlighted a concerning increase in drug-related offenses among children in Region IV-A and Batangas specifically. Additionally, the finding of the study entitled “Perceptions of Youth and Young Adults’ Encounter with the police”, suggests that young adults, aged 18-24 years, from a lower socioeconomic status had more odds of being satisfied with the police than the reference category youth of (16-17 years). The higher socioeconomic status, those from families with incomes of \$75,000 or more, category significantly affected willingness to cooperate with the police. Youth and young adults who encountered medium levels of aggression from the police were more likely to be dissatisfied with the police.

Police Challenges Dealing with Young Offenders

Police officers face various stressors on the job that affect their health and well-being. These stressors include irregular work hours, dealing with intense situations, pressure from the public over police-community relationships, and the influence of social media. As a result, officers are at risk of experiencing compassion fatigue, moral injury, and



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burnout (Anthony, 2021). It highlights how the challenging aspects of police work, such as long hours and public scrutiny, can negatively impact officers' mental and emotional health, leading to exhaustion and emotional distress. Police officers often face a high level of stress and trauma due to the nature of their work, including exposure to danger and critical incidents. Their actions and behavior can influence the public trust and perception of law enforcement within the community, and police officers struggle to balance work commitments with family responsibilities (Gom-gom-o, 2024). In short, police officers face high-stress jobs impacting their mental health and community relations, alongside difficulties maintaining a healthy work-life balance.

Police Operations Dealing with Young Offenders

Kids under 15 should not be arrested. If they are, they should be released immediately and placed in a safe, appropriate program with their family or a suitable organization. Unfortunately, finding a place for them can take a long time, leading to unnecessary detention. Depending on their case, they might temporarily stay in various facilities. (Spruit, 2016). Children who are 15 or younger who are taken into custody are exempt from criminal liability and should be provided with an appropriate intervention program. Allen (2002) argues that the basic



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punitive orientation governing youth justice policy was established in the early 1990s, in the wake of concern about persistent juvenile offenders and the high-profile James Bulger case. This was due to public concern about persistent juvenile offenders and the high-profile James Bulger case.

It summarizes what is known about public attitudes to adult and juvenile offenders and suggests a strategy to increase understanding and raise the level of debate, which are prerequisites for any fundamental change in policy orientation (Young et al., 2017). Strategy to increase understanding of public attitudes to adult and juvenile offenders: Young Offenders, Public Attitudes and Policy Change. These include accessing young offender's lives; ensuring the credibility of young offender's voices; and leaving the prison setting (Adeela A., 2020). This are challenges facing of police officers dealing with young offenders. It proposes that there should be a stronger emphasis placed on involving young offenders in the delivery of Youth Offender Panels with a view to improving their outcomes (Alison, 2011). Young Offender Panels are a way to help young people take responsibility for their actions and change their behavior.



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Related Literature

Local

Common cases of Young Offenders

The increasing involvement of children in drugs either as users or pushers could best be mirrored by the case of Loloy, a 15-year-old boy who had admitted he started using “shabu” (crystal meth) at the age of 10 (Mayol & Talisik, 2018). It highlights the vulnerability of young people to drug addiction and the devastating consequences of early exposure. Bato (2018) a Social Welfare Officer said that the most of the 14 minors in the custody of the social welfare office were involved in drugs. It suggested a need for further investigation into the specific circumstances and levels of drug involvement for each minor, rather than making a sweeping generalization.

According to data from the Philippine National Police (PNP), over 1,600 children under the age of 18 have been detained by authorities on charges of committing rape (Talabong, 2019). This refers to the number of minors who have been arrested or held by the police in the Philippines after being accused of rape. It highlighted a concerning issue of juvenile involvement in serious crimes. In cases where minors aged 14 and 16 have allegedly assisted in committing rape, it is essential to determine



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their level of participation and discernment. This involves psychological assessments and background investigations (Respicio, 2024). This requires thorough psychological evaluations and background checks to assess their level of understanding and participation in the crime.

Police Challenges Dealing with Young Offenders

Calipay (2023) highlights the focus in dealing with children who commit crimes should shift away from punishment and toward understanding their individual circumstances. Instead of solely concentrating on retribution, the government should prioritize providing support and resources to help these children improve their lives. This perspective stresses the importance of moving away from punitive measures and adopting a more compassionate strategy when dealing with young offenders. By focusing on offering the necessary support, the government can help these children overcome their personal challenges and work toward a better future. However, achieving this goal requires addressing the strained relationship between law enforcement and juveniles. Freitag, (2024) suggests that both police officers and young offenders often hold negative perceptions of each other. Officers frequently view juveniles as problems to manage, while youth tend to see the police in a negative light. These perceptions can create a cycle of



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negative interactions, leading to adverse consequences such as decreased school attendance, mental health struggles, and continued conflict with law enforcement into adulthood. When juveniles feel unfairly targeted or mistreated, they may disengage from school and experience heightened stress or anxiety, which can contribute to further delinquency. At the same time, if officers perceive youth as threats rather than individuals in need of guidance, they may respond with punitive measures instead of supportive interventions. This cycle reinforces the challenges young offenders face, making it even more critical to adopt rehabilitation-focused policies that break the pattern and help juveniles reintegrate into society.

Police Operations Dealing with Young Offenders

In the Philippines, the Juvenile Justice and Welfare Law of 2006 has provided for a reformatory treatment of minors or children in conflict with the law. There are, however, certain sectors in Philippine society that want a tougher approach to youths in conflict with the law as more minors are seemingly committing a variety of crimes (Lauengco, 2024). Lowering the age of criminal responsibility or imposing stricter penalties could deter juvenile delinquency. This debate highlights the tension between protecting children's rights and addressing rising crime rates.



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Foreign

Common cases of Young Offenders

China is grappling with a series of horrific murders of young girls perpetrated by boys as young as 12 years old. However, the way the communist country handles juvenile killers is almost as shocking, often allowing them to avoid jail time and instead sending them to mental institutions for brief periods (TOI World desk, 2024). This situation highlights the severity of juvenile crime in China, but also raises questions about the country's legal system and how it treats young offenders. On March 10, the victim, a seventh-grade student surnamed Wang, was allegedly killed in Feixiang district of Handan, Hebei province. The next day, three suspects surnamed Zhang, Li and Ma, whose ages range from 12 to 14, were detained by police, according to a statement released by the provincial authorities (Juvenile Crime, 2024). This incident involves a young victim and suspects who are all juveniles themselves, raising concerns about the involvement of minors in serious crimes. The case also underscores the challenges law enforcement faces in dealing with younger offenders.

The financial burden of drug addiction can push young people into a dangerous cycle of crime. Many young substance users find themselves



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selling drugs to fund their habit, which carries severe legal consequences. The high cost of addiction can also lead minors to resort to theft, burglary, and robbery, further escalating their risk of involvement with the criminal justice system (Kraut, n.d.). This cycle highlights the devastating impact of drug addiction on young people, often leading them down a path of criminal activity and jeopardizing their future. Several high-profile, drug-related incidents involving young people in South Korea have boosted public awareness of the issue, serving as distressing flash points and highlighting the uptick in drug-related crimes across the country. In recent months, the South Korean government has been under pressure to respond and improve the country's drug management system (Rising Drug Use in South Korea, 2023). In recent months, South Korea has faced growing concerns over drug-related incidents, particularly involving young people. Several high-profile cases have drawn significant public attention, revealing an increase in drug use and trafficking.

Police Challenges Dealing with Young Offenders

Police officers globally face significant challenges when working with young offenders. One of the primary difficulties is the perceived conflict between law enforcement's responsibility to enforce the law and



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the understanding of young people's developmental stages. According to Barker and Smith (2018) that the juveniles often lack the emotional maturity and understanding of the consequences of their actions, leading to misunderstandings in their interactions with law enforcement. Additionally Densley (2024) highlights that young offenders are particularly vulnerable to manipulation by criminal syndicates and peer pressure, which may further complicate law enforcement's role in their rehabilitation. Warria et al., (2020) says that the environments in which the probation officers work under are often traumatic, lack resources and are few thus impacting efficient delivery of services. this highlights the difficult and challenging working conditions of probation officers who work with children in conflict with the law. These officers often operate in environments that are emotionally and psychologically taxing, as they are dealing with vulnerable and sometimes traumatized youth. The lack of adequate resources, such as funding, staff, and facilities, exacerbates the situation, making it even harder for probation officers to effectively carry out their duties.

Anyone who has raised or comes into regular contact with teens know they can be defiant, impulsive, argumentative, and exasperating, (cops.usdoj.gov, 2024). Which emphasizes the behavioral tendencies of teenagers, such as defiance, impulsivity, and argumentativeness. These



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traits can make interactions between law enforcement and young offenders particularly challenging. Police officers often struggle to manage these behaviors while ensuring public safety and upholding the rights of juveniles.

Police Operations Dealing with Young Offenders

Strategies for Youth – Implementing the Three Ps: Policies, Protection, and Prevention (2024) highlights the program namely Strategies for Youth (SFY), which was established in 2010 as a national policy and training organization dedicated to improving interactions between law enforcement and young people. SFY provides training programs that help officers understand adolescent behavior, reduce unnecessary arrests, and foster positive relationships with young individuals. Their work focuses on developmentally appropriate, trauma-informed, and racially equitable approaches to policing youth. Singapore provides various support services for juvenile offenders, including access to social workers, probation officers, and rehabilitation centers. These services aim to address the underlying causes of delinquency and help juveniles reintegrate into society (Tembuso, 2025). The goal is not just to punish young offenders, but to understand the factors that led them to



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commit offenses and provide the necessary support to prevent them from re-offending.

The suspects' ages ranged from 14 to 17, meaning that none of them will face the same punishment an adult would for the same crime. They could, however, face juvenile charges under China's Criminal Law, which was revised in December 2020 to reduce the age of criminal responsibility for serious crimes (like homicide) from 14 to 12 after a string of shocking juvenile cases hit the Chinese headlines over the past five years (Davies, 2021). This explains the change followed several high-profile cases involving young offenders. More resources could be allocated to provide support services for victims, including counselling, financial assistance and legal advocacy. Victims should receive the necessary support to recover from their trauma and rebuild their lives (Goel, 2024). It highlighted the need for increased resources for victim support. It emphasizes the availability and comprehensiveness of these services, focusing on the positive outcome of helping victims recover and rebuild their lives. It uses slightly more formal language while maintaining the core message.



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Relationship of the Previous Studies to the Present Study

The title "Voices from the Streets: Police Officers' Reflections on Working with Young Offenders" invites us to consider the unique perspectives of law enforcement officers as they engage with young people who are involved in criminal behavior. These reflections are crucial in understanding the broader issue of juvenile delinquency and its impact on both the individuals involved and the communities they are part of. Juvenile delinquency refers to the act of a minor engaging in unlawful behavior, actions that would be considered crimes if committed by an adult. This includes a wide range of offenses, from minor infractions like truancy to serious crimes like theft and assault. Research on juvenile delinquency aims to understand the complex factors that contribute to this behavior, such as individual characteristics, family environment, peer influence, and societal factors. This knowledge is crucial for developing effective prevention and intervention strategies, evaluating existing programs and policies, and promoting a fair and effective justice system that protects both the rights of juveniles and the safety of communities.

The Relationship of this study to the previous study is to have a further knowledge about Police Experience Dealing or Working with



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Young Offenders. This study emphasizes the common cases of crime had been done by young offenders, the challenges facing of the police officers by dealing with young offenders, and the police officers operation dealing with young offenders. In the context of the present study, the previous studies serve as a foundation for further investigating the underlying causes of juvenile delinquency. The relationship between the two studies can be viewed as a continuum. While the previous study identifies the problem, children engaging in criminal behaviors due to a lack of proper guidance. The present study might explore the specific factors that contribute to this delinquency in more depth. For example, the current study could look into the role of family dynamics, community influences, social environments, or psychological aspects that exacerbate rebellious behaviors. In essence, the previous study provides a broad view of the issue, while the present study can narrow the focus and investigate particular causes or effective interventions to address juvenile delinquency more precisely.

In conclusion, the reflections of police officers on working with young offenders offer valuable insights into the complexities of juvenile delinquency. Their experiences highlight the need for a more supportive and rehabilitative approach, focusing on understanding the underlying causes of criminal behavior rather than simply punishing it. By fostering



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stronger community ties, offering mentorship, and providing access to resources, the researchers can help guide young people away from a life of crime and toward more positive futures. This would enable us researchers to fill in the gaps in research and further extend our study by exploring how these approaches can be effectively implemented in different communities, and by examining the long-term impacts of rehabilitative strategies on reducing juvenile crime. Understanding these factors will help refine current policies and practices to better address the needs of young offenders, ultimately contributing to more sustainable solutions for juvenile delinquency.



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CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter reveals the methods of research to be employed by the researcher in conducting the study which includes the research design, research locale, research instrument, population and sampling, data construction procedure, analysis of information, and ethical considerations.

Research Design

Phenomenology is a type of research that seeks to explain the nature of things. This study used a qualitative research approach to explore how police officers reflect on their experiences working with young offenders. Qualitative research is the best fit because it helps the researcher understand personal experiences, thoughts, and emotions of police officers. Since our goal is to explore the perspective of police officers, this approach allows us to gain deeper insights into their experiences. For this study, a phenomenological research design is used, which focuses on understanding people's lived experiences through the way people experience them (Dovetail, 2023.) This design allows the researcher to listen to the police officers as they share their reflections, emotions, and challenges in working with young offenders.



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Research Locale

The researcher conducted an interview in Silang, Cavite. It is situated in the eastern part of Cavite province, bounded in the north by the municipalities. The distance of Cavite from Manila is 60.8 km away, which will take about 1 hour and 17 minutes to travel. The researcher chose Silang is because of the scope of juvenile crime. The police station that the researcher conducted an interview in is the station.

Population And Sample

The target population of this study is police officers in Silang, Cavite. The number of participants is 25 police officers in Silang, Cavite, because based on the suggested respondents of phenomenological research design, there are 5 to 25 participants (Creswell, 1998). Among these participants were those from Silang, Munting Ilog, Hukay, and Kawad.

Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling is used to identify the participants in the study. Purposive sampling refers to a group of non-probability sampling techniques in which units are selected because they have characteristics that you need in your sample. In other words, units are selected “on purpose” in purposive sampling (Nikolopoulo, 2023). It is chosen based



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on per-selected criteria. The criteria that the researcher chose are based on the interview questions that include the police officer in Silang that encounters challenges with young offenders experiences, common cases that have been encountered, and the strategies they use with young offenders.

Research Instrument

The research instrument used in this study is a semi-structured interview. The interview questions include 19 open-ended questions. The first five questions are common cases committed by young offenders; the next five questions are related to the challenges of police officers working with young offenders; the next five questions are police officers dealing with young offenders; and the last four questions are all about the way to reduce juvenile delinquency.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researchers prepare the questionnaires to the research teacher from the researchers are submitted and checking it. If something is wrong, the researchers will correct the questionnaires. Permission from the hard office of police officers in Silang, Cavite, is needed to inform and ask police officers. The researchers introduce themselves and tell the police officers what the research is all about and ask their permission for



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conducting an interview. During the interview, the researchers, done by introducing the topic, start to ask questions based on the questioners that appeared by the research teacher. After an interview, the researchers collected the gathered data, transcribed the recordings, and then reviewed the transcript, noting key themes, insights, and any areas requiring further explanation.

Data Analysis

In qualitative research, thematic analysis was used in analyzing the data that the researcher gathered. Thematic analysis is a method used in analyzing qualitative data. It is usually applied to a set of texts, such as an interview or transcripts (Caulfield, 2023). The researcher closely examined the data to identify common themes, topics, ideas, and patterns of meaning that come up repeatedly. The process begins with preparing the data, which often involves transcribing recordings into text. The next step is to generate initial codes by highlighting segments of the data and labeling them. Collating in qualitative research involves organizing and synthesizing data from various sources to identify patterns, themes, and insights. In reviewing data, it involves a systematic process of examining and analyzing the collected information to identify patterns, themes, and insights. This process involves multiple stages, including initial review, focused review, and member checking.



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Ethical Consideration

Ethical considerations in research are critical to ensuring the integrity of the research process and the well-being of participants. The researcher used informed consent, where obtained consent from the police officers to determine if they could be the participants in our research. The next is confidentiality, where the sensitive information obtained from the police officers is protected. The researcher used non-discrimination, which is our way of treating the police officers equally regardless of their gender, age, or social status. Legality, or obeying laws and government policies, means following the existing laws and government regulations. the researchers are giving a consent or request form, which serves as our way of asking for their permission to be interviewed. When they agreed, the researchers had them sign the consent and started the interview. The researcher used voluntary participation; the volunteers were given questions to review so they would provide answers and asked them when they would be available for an interview. The last one used by the researcher is anonymity, where they will not reveal their faces or personal identities because it is part of their privacy, which cannot be disclosed carelessly.



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CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter comprises the analysis, presentation and interpretation of the findings resulting from this study. Discussions are also provided to give a comprehensive explanation of the themes that were generated in response to the objectives set in this study.

Research Findings

SOP1: What are the common offenses of juvenile delinquents in Silang, Cavite?

Based on the information gathered, one of the common offenses committed by juvenile delinquents is theft. Theft is the act of taking someone else's property without permission or legal right, with the intent



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to permanently deprive them of it. One of the interviewees said, "*Kaya nagagawa ang pagnanakaw dahil sa kahirapan*" (The youth may commit theft because of poverty). They commit theft because they want to buy things they can't afford due to a lack of money. Another respondent said, "*Dahil sa kanilang bisyo*" (Because of their addiction). Many young people become addicted. The last interviewee said, "*Napapabayaang ng magulang sa daan*" (That's what they said: The parents neglect their child on the street). Some parents neglect their children on the street, which leads them to commit crimes.

Another offense is rape. Rape is a serious criminal offense involving non-consensual sexual intercourse or sexual acts. One of the interviewees said, "*Kaya nagagawa ang rape dahil sa malamig na panahon*" (Rape is committed because of the cold weather). Another respondent said, "It is often addicts who commit this crime. Addicts lose control of themselves, which is why they commit rape." The last person said, "*Hindi natuturuan ng maayos na asal*" (They are not taught good manners. The way they act outside reflects what they learn at home).

Also, other offenses include physical injury. Physical injury refers to harm or damage caused to a person's body as a result of an accident, assault, or other incidents. One of the interviewees said, "*May nagbubuo*



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ng mga grupong ang layunin ng iba ay ipagtanggol yung mga kasapi laban sa kanila” (Someone is forming a group of allies whose goal is to defend the members against the opposing side). Young people also do this to show off. Another interviewee said, “*Maaaring makaramdam sila ng pressure mula sa kanilang mga kaibigan o grupo*” (They may feel pressured by their friends or group). Peer pressure may influence a young person to commit physical injury. The last interviewee said, “*Maaaring ito ay trip lang ng mga young offenders na manakit ng ating kapwa*” (This could just be a trip for young offenders to hurt others). Some young people sometimes just "trip" and beat up others.

SOP2: What are the Challenges that police officers face when working with juvenile offenders in Silang, Cavite?

Based on the gathered data, one of the challenges faced by police officers is when parents do not cooperate. One of the police officers said, “*Personally, I have an experience handling a child offender, but their parents were not cooperating and did not provide any birth certificates for their children.*” This lack of cooperation can complicate the process of verifying the child's age, which is crucial for understanding the legal implications and ensuring proper handling of the case. Another police officer said, “Being uncooperative and providing false identity involves



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deliberately misleading others about one's true identity to manipulate situations within the case. Another police officer shared, "In their experience, the three of them were on duty, and some minors are really stubborn". They often lie, pretending that the barangay apprehended them, knowing that their parents will be called, and they can lie to avoid being taken home. Some even go to great lengths to mislead authorities by providing false details about their whereabouts. We could say that the parents are not fully to blame because sometimes, it's the minors themselves who are being rebellious. A police officer stated, Minors tend to be stubborn or rebellious. When they are apprehended (possibly by local authorities like the barangay), they do not immediately cooperate. They may lie about their identity or home address because they are afraid of how their parents will react, possibly fearing punishment or scolding."

One of the challenges faced by police officers based on the transcript is when the young offenders repeatedly commits one crime. The interviewers said that "*Paulit-ulit na pagkaka-involved sa mga masasamang gawain sa kadahilanang hindi sila nakukulong ang mga minors at nakaka-apekto din dito ang kahirapan ng buhay kaya yung mga kabataan ay nagiging pariwara.*" (Young offenders repeatedly involved in bad activities because of being not imprisoned and the



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poverty of life is also affects this, so young people being promiscuous.) Based on the answer of the police officers, influenced by the lack of imprisonment and impact of poverty, leads to increased promiscuity as coping mechanism.

Another challenges faced is when the young offenders fighting the police officers. One of the interviewees said that "*Lumalaban kasi alam nila na hindi sila rektang makukulong*" (The fight because they know that they are not directly being imprisoned). This statement by police officers explains that the young offenders fight the police officers because a sense of freedom and lack of immediate constraints allows them to act without fear of direct consequences or punishment.

SOP3: What are the strategies that police officers implement in dealing with young offenders in Silang, Cavite?

Based on the data that the researchers obtained, one of the strategies being used is conducting seminars for parents. One of the interviewees said, "*Pagkagaya nan ang ginawa namin, nagpapaseminar kami sa mga magulang kung ano ang dapat gawin para mabawasan ang rate ng young offenders*" (In such cases, what we do is conduct seminars for parents on what they should do to reduce the rate of young offenders).



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This statement means that, to address the issue of young offenders, seminars are helpful for parents to educate them on how to prevent or reduce their children's involvement in such behaviors.

Another strategy they are using is intervention. Based on the transcript, the interview explains that intervention is a way to decrease youth offending. One interviewee stated, *“Malaking tulong kapag yung community at yung intervention ay maayos ang pagma-manage ng mga youth offenders”* (It’s a big deal when the community and the intervention and management of youth offenders are done properly). This suggests that the outcomes of interventions are more effective when those handling youth offenders are knowledgeable and skilled. It is also noted that interventions can help reduce the number of juvenile delinquents. Another interviewee said, *“Meron tayong women and children, maski laging nagsisiyasat ng guidance sa barangay at magulang”* (We have women and children who must always seek guidance from the village and parents). There are ongoing methods to reduce juvenile delinquency cases. Similar to activities for women and children, these aim to properly handle youth offenders. Another interviewee mentioned, *“Kapag ang bata ay nahuli, mag-counsel siya para maayos at para siya ay makapag-aral pa rin ng mabuti”* (When the child is caught, they undergo counseling to



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correct their behavior, enabling them to continue studying well). This is one of their methods for handling youth offenders.

Another strategy they are using is coordinating with DSWD. One way to lessen juvenile delinquency is by coordinating with DSWD. Referring to one interview, an interviewee said, "*Kailangan lagi kang may kasama, laging WCPD, dahil sila talaga ang namamahala dito with the help of DSWD*" (You always need to have DSWD with you because they are really in charge here, with the help of DSWD). They typically operate in close coordination with local law enforcement to provide immediate assistance, conduct investigations, and ensure the safety of the victim.

Another interviewee said, "*Ang kahihinatnan pagka yung mga batang kaasaran bago ma-release sa DSWD, sila ay naturuan na paglabas nila magiging normal ulit ang buhay nila, naaalis yung sa isip nila*" (The outcome is that when the children tease each other before being released by DSWD, they are taught how to behave when they leave, allowing them to return to their normal lives and letting go of what was on their minds). This statement describes how, after being in the care of DSWD, children may engage in teasing each other. Before they are released, they are taught how to act appropriately, which helps them transition back to their normal lives.



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Another interviewee said, “*Pag ganon, dinadala namin 'yon sa WCPD or DSWD*” (When that happens, we bring them to the WCPD and DSWD). The statement means that when such situations occur, where children may need intervention or support, they are taken to the WCPD and DSWD.

SOP4: What are the potential consequences of police interactions with young offenders in Silang, Cavite?

According to the data collected, one of the potential consequences of police handling young offenders is that they will find the right path. One interviewee said, “*Mas lalong maakitibo ang mga kabataan tungkol sa kanilang tamang landas*” (The youth will be more active toward the right path). The youth participating in extracurricular activities will become more proactive and empowered to make informed decisions that guide them toward the right path. By developing valuable life skills and confidence, they will be more likely to take ownership of their choices and strive for a brighter future.

In addition, another interviewee said, “*Kapag nakita ng community na maging maayos yung ginagawang intervention, pagbalik nila sa*



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community ay maayos na sila" (When the community sees that the intervention is working, when they return to the community, they are fine). When community-based interventions, such as extracurricular activities, yield positive results, the community becomes more invested and motivated to continue supporting these initiatives. As a result, the youth who participate in these programs return to their community as positive contributors, creating a ripple effect of growth and development.

According to the data collected, one of the potential consequences of police handling young people is the development of good relations within the community. One of the interviewees said, "*Magkaroon ng good relation sa mga kabataan*" (Have a good relationship with young people). Having a good relationship with young people is important for their growth and success. Building a good relationship helps them in life.

In addition, another interviewee said, "*Maganda ang kahihinatnan ng good relationship sa mga kabataan*" (Good relationships have positive consequences for young people). A good relationship between the police and young people helps build trust and respect. This makes it easier for young people to ask the police for help or report crimes. A good relationship also helps young people become better citizens.



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Discussion

This research provides important insights, particularly on how to deal with young offenders. The findings of this study demonstrate that theft and rape are the most common offenses committed by young offenders. However, despite these crimes, they are not punished harshly, according to the interviewees of this study. Are these findings similar to the literature used in this study (Cahill, 2024), especially regarding rape cases committed by young offenders.

The researchers found that police officers do not physically punish young offenders but transfer them to the DSWD. In addition, they offer seminars, such as counseling and intervention programs, to mitigate future offenses, rather than reinforcing harmful actions that could lead to criminal behavior. This study also revealed that being a police officer is not easy, especially when handling juvenile crimes, as young offenders often exhibit unpredictable behavior.



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CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of the study, conclusions, and recommendations of the study based on the data analyzed from the previous chapter.

Summary

According to the findings, the most common cases of juvenile delinquents include rape, drug use, and physical injuries. These common cases always involve young offenders as suspects, making it extremely difficult for police officers to reduce the number of juvenile offenders.

The content of this is common cases of young offenders, challenges of the police, strategies of police officers, and consequences for police officers.

1. Common cases of young offenders

1.1 Theft.

1.2 Rape.

1.3 Physical Injury.

1.) Challenges of the police Officers

2.1 Parents are not cooperating.



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2.2 Young offenders are repeatedly involved in bad activities.

2.3 They are right because they know they will not be imprisoned.

3.) Strategies of the police officers.

3.1 Intervention

3.2 Seminars for parents

3.3 Coordinating with DSWD

4.) Consequences of police Officers

4.1 Have a good relationship with young people

4.2 Good relationship have positive consequences for young people.

4.3 Will be more active towards the right path.

Conclusion

Reflecting on police officers experiences working with young offenders reveals critical insight into the complexities of juvenile justice system and the role of law enforcement and rehabilitation. The study underscores the importance of understanding the common cases and the challenges of police officers on young offenders and how police officers managed to handle it, emphasizing the need for a more emphatic, inferring the data approach. By focusing on building trust and fostering positive relationships, officers can significantly contribute to the rehabilitation process. Ultimately, this study highlights the potential for



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law enforcement to not only enforce the law but also act as a mentors and guides for young individuals, helping them navigate the difficulties they face and providing opportunities for positive change.

Recommendation

Based on the research findings and discussion on the lived experience of police officer in handling juvenile delinquents in Silang, Cavite, the researcher therefore recommends the following to address the challenges faced by this police officers and improve their overall well-being:

Police Officers. Police officers can recognize which methods of engaging with young people work well and which do not. This allows them to refine or adapt their strategies to align better with the youth's age, emotional state, and circumstances. Reflecting on their experiences helps officers develop more effective communication and connection with young people by utilizing language and actions that build trust and mutual respect.

Juvenile Delinquent. This research can help them to be more clear in their thoughts about what might happen to them when they do illegal work. It will help them to open their eyes and know that what they



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are doing is wrong. it will also help them to know what else can be done by non-illegals.

Parents and Guardians. Parents can learn how to improve their bond with their child. A stronger relationship can prevent the youth from turning to negative influences or groups for support. By offering effective strategies, parents are guided in applying balanced discipline firm yet fair that helps correct their child's behavior while preserving the relationship.

Future Researchers. Police officers' reflections include first hand experiences, observations, and insights that serve as valuable resources for researchers. These reflections allow researchers to examine the functioning of the juvenile justice system, identifying its challenges, shortcomings, and areas for improvement. The knowledge shared by police officers can assist in designing more effective programs and strategies aimed at rehabilitating young offenders.



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MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

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NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

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MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

APPENDIXES



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Appendix A



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
REGION IV-A
DIVISION OF CAVITE PROVINCE
MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Informed Consent

Dear Sir/Madam:

I hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. We are Grade 11 HUMSS students from Munting Ilog Integrated National High School. I am writing to you to seek your voluntary participation in a research study that we are conducting entitled "*Voice From The Street: Police Officers Reflection on working with Young Offenders*". The purpose of this study is to know how Police Officers deal with young offenders.

Your participation in this research study is entirely voluntary, and you have the right to refuse to participate or withdraw your consent at any time without any negative consequences. Your decision to participate or decline will not affect your current or future relationship with our school or fellow researchers.

Here are some important details about the research study:

Study Procedures: If you agree to participate, you will be asked to answer our interviews and it includes 19 questions. The estimated duration of your participation will be approximately 30 minutes to one (1) hour.

Confidentiality: We will maintain strict confidentiality of all the information collected during the research study. Your data will be coded and stored securely, and only authorized researchers will have access to it. Any information published or presented will in an aggregated and anonymize form, ensuring your identity remains confidential.

Voluntary Participation: Participation in this research study is entirely voluntary. If you decide to participate, you are free to withdraw your consent or discontinue your involvement at any point without providing a reason and without any penalty or loss of benefits.

By signing below, you indicate that you have read this consent letter, understood the information provided, and voluntarily agree to participate in the research study. You also acknowledge that you have received a copy of this letter for your records.

Thank you so much for your cooperation on this study and God bless!

Sincerely,

The Researchers

Participant's Signature: _____

Participant's Name: _____

Date of Interview: _____



Purok 3, Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite
0917-315-5152



depedcavite.muntingilognhsmain@gmail.com



DepEd Tayo Munting Ilog Integrated National High

School - Cavite



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Appendix B



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
REGION IV-A
DIVISION OF CAVITE PROVINCE
MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Interviewee's Profile

Name: _____
Age: _____
Sex: _____
Date of Birth: _____
Place of Birth: _____
Address: _____
Educational Background: _____
Current Employment: _____
Position: _____
Assigned Station: _____
Contact Information: _____

Signature of Interviewee over Printed Name



Purok 3, Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite



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DepEd Tayo Munting Ilog Integrated National High

School - Cavite



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Appendix C



Interview Questions

1. Based on your experience working with juvenile delinquents in Silang, Cavite, what are the most frequently encountered offenses?
2. Among the crimes, what is frequently committed?
3. What are the usual cause of the crimes committed?
4. What is the rarely juvenile crimes that you have encountered?
5. How do police officers in Silang, Cavite, approach interactions with juvenile offenders, and what strategies do they use to build rapport and trust?
6. What are the challenges and limitations faced by police officers in Silang, Cavite, when referring juvenile offenders to the juvenile justice system?
7. What are the main difficulties police officers encounter when handling juvenile delinquency cases in Silang, Cavite?
8. Have you ever encountered that you need to be harmful to them?
9. What is the most difficult case of young offenders that you handle?
10. What strategies do you employ to ensure that your interactions are both effective and appropriate for young people?



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School - Cavite



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
REGION IV-A
DIVISION OF CAVITE PROVINCE
MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

11. Can you provide examples and explain why these strategies were successful?
12. How does community-oriented policing help in managing youth offenders in Silang?
13. What are Silang police officers trained to handle cases involving young offenders?
14. What are the specific policies and procedures in place for handling juvenile offenders in Silang, Cavite?
15. What are the potential consequences for the community in Silang, Cavite, resulting from different approaches to policing young offenders?
16. How do these consequences affect community trust and safety?
17. Are there any specific mechanisms or programs in place in Silang, Cavite to mitigate negative consequences and promote positive outcomes from police interactions with young offenders? How effective are these?
18. What recommendations would you make to improve police interactions with young offenders in Silang, Cavite, to minimize negative consequences and maximize positive outcomes?
19. What is the importance of the punishment you do to young offenders?

Name and Signature of Interviewee

Name and Signature of Interviewer



Purok 3, Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite
0917-315-5152

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DepEd Tayo Munting Ilog Integrated National High

School - Cavite



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

CURRICULUM VITAE



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL



SHAMARI LORRAINE ALAMO

09109381546

Ilaya Street Brgy Tibig Silang, Cavite
Alamoshamarie@gmail.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday August 21, 2008
Birthplace Munting Ilog Silang, Cavite
Age 16
Father's Name JOBMARI ALAMO
Mother's Name RIZELYN DESACOLA
Nationality Filipino
Religion Catholic
Civil Status Single
Language Spoken English and Tagalog
Hobbies Volleyball
Dancing
Singing

REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Teacher I
09369482991

CAREER OBJECTIVE

To dedicate myself to becoming an expert seawoman in maritime operations, safety, and navigation, with the long-term goal of taking on advanced roles such as First Officer or Captain, while contributing to the success and safety of every journey

EDUCATION

• SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

• JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

2020-2024 Munting Ilog Integrated National High School
Junior High School

• ELEMELINARY SCHOOL

2016-2019 Silang Central Elementary School
2013-2016 Father Michael Donehers Memorial School Inc

SKILLS

- Observant
- Hard Working
- Passionate
- Self-Awareness


Shamari Lorraine Alamo
11-Humss Pisces



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL



Ace D. Alonzo

09812649615

alonzoaced108137100001@gmail.com

St. Matrogate Tibig Silang Cavite

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday December 27, 2004
Birthplace Alfonzo Cavite
Age 20
Father's Name Richard M. Alonzo
Mother's Name Rose Marie R. Alonzo
Nationality Filipino
Religion Catholic
Civil Status Single
Language Spoken English and Tagalog
Hobbies Jogging
Basketball
Cooking

REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabao, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Teacher I
09369482991

CAREER OBJECTIVE

To obtain a challenging and rewards culinary position where I can use my skills and what I've learned to help a great team. I also want to keep learning and getting better at cooking.

EDUCATION

• **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

• **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2020-2024)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

• **ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2019-2020)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite
Tibig Elementary School (2013-2019)
Tibig, Silang, Cavite

SKILLS

- Decision-Making
- Problem-Solving


Ace D. Alonzo
GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL



CLARENCE Q. AMIT

0968-700-9021

clarenceamit55@gmail.com

Tibig, Sitio Ilaya, Silang, Cavite

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday August 28, 2008
Birthplace Metro Manila
Age 16
Father's Name Ricky C. Amit
Mother's Name Myrna Q. Amit
Nationality Filipino
Religion Catholic
Civil Status Single
Language Spoken English and Tagalog
Hobbies Listening music
Basketball
Playing Instrument

REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Teacher I
09369482991

CAREER OBJECTIVE

My career objective is to serve as a dedicated and responsible police officer, committed to upholding justice and ensuring public safety. I aim to contribute my skills in communication, problem-solving, and decision-making to positively impact my community. I am eager to continually develop professionally and support the mission of law enforcement in promoting peace and security for all.

EDUCATION

• **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

• **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2020-2025)
Munting Ilog, Silang Cavite

• **ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

Tibig Elementary School (2014-2019)
Tibig, Silang Cavite

SKILLS

- Good leadership
- Hard Working
- Self-Awareness
- Problem Solving


Clarence Q. Amit
GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL



VINCENT ANDUJAR
09622309809
Iba ibaba Silang,Cavite
vincentandujar8@gmail.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday January 16,2025
Birthplace Rosario, Cavite
Age 17
Father's Name N/A
Mother's Name Maria F.Andujar
Nationality Filipino
Religion Born Again
Civil Status Single
Language Spoken English and Tagalog
Hobbies Volleyball
Basketball
Playing chess

REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Teacher I
09369482991

Rhey Mark Cabalsa

CAREER OBJECTIVE

Dedicated and compassionate social worker seeking to empower individuals and communities by providing support, advocacy, and resources. Passionate about addressing social issues, promoting mental health, and enhancing the well-being of vulnerable populations.

EDUCATION

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

• JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Ulat Integrated National High School (2020-2025)
Ulat Silang,Cavite

• ELEMELINARY SCHOOL

Pulong Bunga Elementary School (2014-2020)
Pulong Bunga, Silang, Cavite

SKILLS

- Resourceful
- Hard Working
- Self-Awareness
- Time Management

Vincent Andujar
Grade 11 HUMSS 1 STUDENT



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL



HERA GRACE C. BALDON

0951-873-9688

heragracedaldon@gmail.com

Malaking Tatiao, Purok 4, Silang, Cavite

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday November 15, 2007
Birthplace Bantayan Island, Cebu
Age 17 years old
Father's Name Gorgonio R. Baldon Jr.
Mother's Name Hilda C. Baldon
Nationality Filipino
Religion Iglesia Ni Cristo
Civil Status Single
Language Spoken English and Tagalog
Hobbies Singing
Badminton
Dancing

REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Teacher I
09369482991

CAREER OBJECTIVE

Dedicated and compassionate individual seeking to serve as a Police Officer to ensure public safety and uphold the law with integrity and professionalism. Eager to apply my strong problem-solving, communication, and teamwork skills to protect and serve the community while fostering trust and positive relationships with citizens.

EDUCATION

• **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

• **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Sillon Integrated School (2020-2022)
Bantayan Island, Cebu
Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2022-2024)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

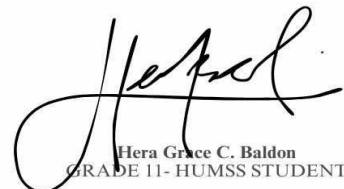
With Honors

• **ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

Marcelo Green Elementary School (2014-2017)
Parañaque City
Sillon Integrated School (2018-2019)
Bantayan Island, Cebu

SKILLS

- Observant
- Hard Working
- Confident
- Self-Awareness


Hera Grace C. Baldon
GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL



JOHN LOUIE C, CANONIGO.

09651837668

johnlouieccanonigo84@gmail.com

Tibig, Silang cavite, Philippines

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday January 13, 2007
Birthplace Tibig, Silang ,Cavite
Age 18
Father's Name Eulalio C, Canonigo.
Mother's Name Elvira C, Canonigo.
Nationality Filipino
Religion Catholic
Civil Status Single
Language Spoken Tagalog
Basketball
Hobbies Playing online
games

REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT
Munting Ilog Integrated National High
school
Teacher 1
09369482991

CAREER OBJECTIVE

To be a successful Police Man with a good heart, and to protect the citizen of the Philippines

EDUCATION

• **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

• **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National Highschool (2020-2024)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

• **ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL**

Hukay Elementary school (2014-2020)
Purok 1, Silang, Cavite

SKILLS

- Hard Working
- Leadership
- Fast decision making

GRADE 11 - HUMSS STUDENTS



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL



JEROME H. CARAAN

0963-659-0143

jeromecaraan41@gmail.com

PUROK 3,IBA,SILANG,CAVITE

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday December 15, 2003
Birthplace Silang,Cavite
Age 21
Father's Name Oliver Caraan
Mother's Name Miraflor Caraan
Nationality Filipino
Religion Catholic
Civil Status Single
Language Spoken Tagalog
Hobbies basketball
online games

REFERENCE

Reynalyn Gutib
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
09292664769

Rosemarie Arcilla
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Teacher I
09369482991

Christianne Roie A.Carabeo,MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated National
Highschool
Research Teacher
09171452217

CAREER OBJECTIVE

To secure a challenging and rewarding position as a police officer, leveraging my academic achievements and strong commitment to upholding justice and public safety. I am eager to contribute my skills and dedication to a law enforcement agency that values integrity and community engagement.

EDUCATION

• **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

• **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Bulihan Integrated National Highschool (2019-2022)
Munting Ilog,Silang, Cavite

• **ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL**

Bulihan, Silang, Cavite(2013-2019)

SKILLS

- Observant
- Hard Working
- Self-Awareness


JEROME CARAAN
GRADE 11- HUMSS-1 STUDENT



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL



PRECIOUS JASMIN M. CRUZ
0916-100-4006
precious cruz@gmail.com
Malaking Tatiao, Purok 3, Silang, Cavite

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday May 23, 2008
Birthplace Metro Manila
Age 16 years old
Father's Name Christian B Cruz
Mother's Name Sunshine Mejia
Nationality Filipino
Religion Catholic
Civil Status Single
Language Spoken English and Tagalog
Hobbies Listening music
Online games

REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Teacher I
09369482991

CAREER OBJECTIVE

To protect and serve the community by upholding the law, ensuring public safety, and investigating crimes. This involves preventing crime, responding to emergencies, and bringing offenders to justice.

EDUCATION

• SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

• JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National School (2019-2024)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

• ELEMENETARY SCHOOL

Malaking Tatiao Elementary School (2019-2024)
Malaking Tatiao, Silang, Cavite

SKILLS

- time management
- Passionate
- maintains patience

P. Jasmine

Precious Jasmine M. Cruz
GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED
NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL



HONEY JOYCE B. DICHE

09053346474

honeyjoycediche6@gmail.com

Hukay Silang, Cavite

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday December 11, 2007
Birthplace Silang, cavite
Age. 17
Father's Name: Fernando T.Diche
Mother's Name: Prescila B. Diche
Nationality Filipino
Religion Catholic
Civil Status Single
Language Spoken English and Tagalog
Hobbies Volleyball
Dancing

REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Research Teacher
09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT
Munting Ilog Integrated NHS
Teacher I
09369482991

CAREER OBJECTIVE

My dream in life is to finish my studies and fulfill my dream of becoming a police officer and help my family who worked hard so that I could study well and fulfill my dream. And our lives will progress.

EDUCATION

• **SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

• **JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

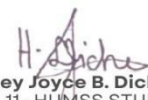
Munting Ilog Integrated National High School

• **ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

Hukay Elementary school(2012-2017)

SKILLS

- communication
- time management
- team work


Honey Joyce B. Diche
GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT