

# IMPLEMENTATION OF JUVENILE CURFEW ORDINANCE IN BARANGAY MALANDAY, VALENZUELA CITY

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## INTRODUCTION

Crime is a major and growing problem, involving both drugs, violence and other related incidents. Citizens, especially parents, were alarmed by the increasing numbers of incidence of serious crimes by juveniles and looked for ways to respond quickly and effectively to this threat.

Curfew ordinances in many cities restrict the hours that juveniles may be on the streets or in public places at night. It is justified in many cities or municipalities as a simple method to not only reduce opportunities for Juveniles to commit crimes but also to protect them from becoming crime victims. Curfews are promoted as beneficial to law enforcement: they give police as well as barangay council an additional control over the presence and behavior of juveniles on the street during curfew hours. They are also endorsed as a valuable complement to parental supervision: they provide community support to parents placing limits on the hours that

their children may be out at night.

Valenzuela City is one of the cities that comprise the National Capital Region NCR of the Philippines. Valenzuela is the 119th largest city in the country located at about 14 kilometers or 8.7 miles north of Manila. It is categorized under Republic Act No. 7160 and 8526 as a highly urbanized, first-class city classification and number of population. based on Income

Valenzuela City Mayor Sherwin Gatchalian and thirty one (31) barangay captains in the city are in favor of the ordinance. The mayor said that it will soon be signed when passed to the Council for quick execution to help calm the whole city. The curfew will be implemented throughout the city of Valenzuela for minors once the ordinance is filed with the Sangguniang Panlungsod Liga ng mga Barangay President and Councilor Alvin Feliciano.

Instead of rounding-up vagrants in the streets late at the local government units with the help of night, Philippine National Police should be implemented a curfew to ensure public safety, thus the researchers come up with the study entitled, "Implementation of Juvenile Curfew Ordinance in Barangay Malanday, Valenzuela City to assess its execution.

#### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

This study aims to assess the Implementation Juvenile Curfew Ordinance in Barangay Malanday, Valenzuela Specifically, questions: 20 seeks to answer the following of

1. How do the barangay officials and parents assess the implementation of Juvenile Curfew Ordinance in Barangay Malanday, Valenzuela City as to:

1.1. Crime Rates:

1.2. Rescued Rates; and

1.3. Custody Rates?

2. Is there a significant difference in the assessment of the two groups of respondents on the implementation of juvenile curfew ordinance?

3. What are the problems encountered by the respondents

regarding juvenile curfew ordinance?

4. What is the proposed juvenile curfew program?

#### **METHODOLOGY**

The researchers used descriptive research method in conducting the study. Data were gathered, presented, analyzed and interpreted by the researchers to determine the factors influencing harlotry practice.

The researchers purposely selected 50 respondents from 23 Hunters Street Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City including 20 residents, 20 barangay officials and 10 police officers. The 50 questionnaires are distributed to look for the impact on the issue concerning the factors influencing harlotry practice in 23 Hunters Street Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City. In this study, the researchers included as the part of the study the profile of the respondents as to their age, gender, civil status and educational attainment.

#### **DATA GATHERING PROCEDURE**

The researchers conducted the following procedures.

1) The researchers sought permission from the Office of the Dean, College of Criminology to

distribute survey questionnaire to the respondents.

2) The researchers produced enough copies of the survey instruments all suggestions received.

3) The researchers distributed copies to the respondents.

4) The researchers collected the survey instrument from the respondents.

5) The researchers tallied, encoded and tabulated the results of the survey.

### Statistical Treatment of Data

The following statistical treatment used in the data gathered in the conduct of the survey.

The percentage method was utilized in the analysis and evaluation of the data on the profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, civil status and educational attainment. It was computed as follows:

$$P = F \times 100 / N$$

Where:

P - Percentage

F - Frequency

N - Total number of Respondents

100 - Constant

Weighted Mean was utilized in getting the mean scores respondent's responses in two sub problems.

$$WM = (f5 \times 5) + (f4 \times 4) + (f3 \times 3) + (f2 \times 2) + (f1 \times 1) / N$$

(f5x5) = frequency count

N = Number of Respondents

### PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

**Sub problem No. 1** What is the profile of the respondents in terms of the following: age, gender, civil status, and educational attainment?

Table 1: Distribution of the Respondents by Age Bracket

Age Bracket	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
20 Below	10	13
21-25	8	10
26-30	14	18
31-35	16	21
36-40	18	23
41-45	11	14
46-50	1	1
51 above	0	0
TOTAL	78	100

In the table, it is evident that the frequency of distribution for the ages of the respondents was 36 to 40. This is represented by 23% of the total population.

Table 2: Distribution of the Respondents by Gender

RESPONDENTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Male	46	59
Female	32	41
TOTAL	78	100

The table shows the frequency and percentage distribution gender of the respondents. Mostly were male represented by 59% of the total reputation.

TABLE: 3 Distribution of the Respondents on Highest Education Attainment

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
High School Graduate	37	47
College Graduate	38	49
With Masterate Degree	2	3
With Doctorate Degree	1	1
Total	78	100

The table shows the frequency and percentage of distribution on highest educational attainment in which, mostly were High School (47%) and College graduates (49%) of the total population.

**Sub-problem No. 2:** Factors influencing harlotry practice in 23 Hunters Street Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City in terms of economic factor, sociological factors, and individual factor.

Table 4: Summary of Assessment Factors Influencing Harlotry Practice in 23 Hunters Street Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City

CRITERIA	Police Officers		Barangay Official		Resident S		Composite Weighted Mean		Rank
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	
1.Economic Factors	3.3	MA	3.1	MA	3.2	MA	3.2	MA	1
2. Sociological Factors	2.9	MA	3.4	A	3.1	MA	3.1	MA	2
3. Individual Factors	2.9	MA	2.9	MA	2.8	MA	2.9	MA	3
Overall Mean	3	MA	3.1	MA	3	MA	3.1	MA	

Looking at the data in the summary table, on the factors influencing harlotry practice in 23 Hunters Street Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City, economic factors, sociological factors, and individual factors was rated moderately agree as evidenced by their respective obtained weighted mean values of 3.21, 3.13 and 2.88.

Generally, a moderately agree assessment of the respondents on the factors influencing harlotry practice in 23 Hunters Street Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City, economic factors, sociological factors, and individual factors support as evidenced by the obtained overall weighted mean value of 3.07.

**Sub problem No. 3** Is there a significant difference between the assessment of the respondents on the factors influencing harlotry practice in 23 Hunters Street Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City?

The results of significant difference on the assessment of respondents on the factors influencing harlotry practice in 23 Hunters Street Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Test Result of Significant Difference

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F-ratio	Decision	VI
Between	0	2	0	0.2	Accept $H_0$	Not Significant
Within	0.3	6	0.1			
Total	0.4	8				

As shown by the data in Table, it could be noticed that the assessment of the respondents on the assessment of respondents on the factors influencing harlotry practice in 23 Hunters Street Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City, economic factors, sociological factors, and individual factors obtained a computed F value of 0.1704 is less than the F critical value of 5.14 at five percent level of significance with 2 and 6 degrees of freedom and verbally interpreted not significant. Since we failed to reject the null hypothesis, there is strong evidence that there is no significant difference on the assessment of respondents on the factors influencing harlotry practice in 23 Hunters Street Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City, economic factors, sociological factors, and individual factors.

This shows that police officers, barangay official, and residents concur with one another on the perception on the factors influencing harlotry practice in 23 Hunters Street Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City, economic factors, sociological factors, and individual factors.

**Sub problem No. 4** What measures may be forwarded to minimize the harlotry in 23 Hunters Street Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City?

The assessment of respondents on the factors influencing harlotry practice in 23 Hunters Street Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City, are presented in Table 5.

As viewed in the table, on the proposed measures to minimize the harlotry in 23 Hunters Street Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City, rank 1 is "The LGU's should give financial assistance to those who are apprehended harlot to start new life" was rated as recommended as evidenced by the obtained weighted mean value of 3.43. Rank 2 are "The government should allocate more funds for education" was rated as moderately recommended as evidenced by the obtained weighted mean value of 3.13. Rank 3 is "The barangay should ask for assistance in other government agencies such as DSWD, and PNP for campaigning the

anti-illegal harlotry in barangay and other barangays" was rated as moderately recommended as evidenced by the obtained weighted mean value of 3.02. Rank is "Always patrol at the abandoned places so they cannot use it as an area of harlotry" was rated as moderately recommended as evidenced by the obtained weighted mean value of 2.95. Rank 5 is "Education of the public regarding sex and venereal diseases" was rated as moderately recommended as evidenced by the obtained weighted mean value of 2.85. Rank 6 is "The LGU's should give financial assistance to those who are apprehended harlot to start new life" was rated as highly effective as evidenced by the obtained weighted mean value of 2.80. Rank 7 is "Conduct barangay program which aims to educate the community regarding the bad effect of harlotry" was rated as moderately recommended as evidenced by the obtained weighted mean value of 2.63.

This shows that the proposed measures to minimize the harlotry in 23 Hunters Street Barangay Tatalon, Quezon City was moderately recommended as assessed by the respondents supported by the obtained overall weighted mean value of 2.98.

## CONCLUSIONS

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

1. The assessment of the two groups of respondents as implementation of Juvenile Curfew Ordinance was manifested as implemented.
2. There is no hypothesis was accepted. significant difference, therefore,
3. The evaluation of the two groups of respondents regarding problems encountered was established as moderately encountered
4. The Juvenile Program encourage young people to socialize with their peers and learn how to work in teams.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and conclusions presented, following recommendations are suggested:

1. Current policies should continue in order to have a smooth regulation of the barangay.
2. Establish a coherent doctrine, Laws, policies with respect with minors fundamental rights. and/or
3. Provide general protection to youth by enforcing the laws and the times that children of certain

ages are allowed to occupy public places or streets.

4. Enact and execute juvenile curfew ordinance strictly to reduce health consequences.

5. Strictly administer juvenile curfew ordinance is to reduce juvenile crime and victimization.

6. To the Parents, control the hours of young people (their children) that can be out in public to reduce their opportunities to commit or suffer from a crime