

DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUTH IN DUMINGAG, ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR

A Bachelor's Research Proposal

Presented to

The Committee of Oral Examiners

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Bachelor of Science in Criminology

by

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ABSTRACT

Deviant behavior describes an action or behavior that violates social norms, and social rules. Deviant behavior is a behavioral disposition that is not in conformity with an institutionalized set-up or code of conduct. Formal deviant behavior can be described as a crime, which violates laws in a society. Youth are sometimes the victims of deviant behavior because of their aggressive behavior that can be described as a crime, which violates laws in a society. In Dumingag the current situations especially in Barangay Caridad one of the chosen barangay mostly the youth were engaged in early pregnancy. Aside from that current situation of the youth in locality were engaged more activities. This study was conducted within the three (3) barangays in the municipality of Dumingag. The respondents of the study were youth aging from 18-25 years old. It employed qualitative research design with the questionnaire - checklist as the main instrument used in gathering needed data. It revealed that the participants were predominantly males and were in college level. Youth was "not engaged" of deviant behavior in terms of serious infractions and minor infractions. Moreover, insignificant difference existed in the extent of deviant behaviors of minor and serious infraction between groups in terms of their age while participants were "Dissatisfied" of deviant behavior in terms of serious infraction. In Addition, significant differences existed in the extent of deviant behaviors of minor and serious infractions between the groups in terms of their sex. Furthermore, the local officials created various youth programs to create an avenue for young people to grow within him and others. That the parents should guide their children in order to have a good must able them to engage what kind of activities their children had. Those parents should know what kind of environment their children have. That the youth engaged their self any kind of activities that would help them enlighten their minds.

Keywords: *Deviant Behavior, Serious Infractions, Minor Infractions, Family Monthly Income, Education.*

APPROVAL SHEET

This Bachelor's Thesis titled, "**DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUTH IN DUMINGAG**" prepared and submitted by BACROYA JEFFREY M. AND MORENO ARJIE M, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Bachelor of Science in Criminology has been examined and hereby recommended for Oral Examination.

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J. M. B

KM. M. M

DEDICATION

This piece of work is humbly dedicated
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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

This problem, the conduct of young adults, has long been a concern for different societies (Vern L. Bengtson, 2001). It is one of the problems in the mainstream. According to the study of Shichun Ling,^a Rebecca Umbach,^{b,c} and Adrian Rained (2019), the interaction of age with the correlates and causes of crime does not appear to be substantial, nor does it seem to have important consequences for generalizing from age restricted samples, particularly where generalization is of the most common type-from youth samples to adults.

Several approaches had already been implemented to foster the needed information to the deviant behavior of the youth. Salakhova et. Al (2016) stated that the influence of deviant milieu on society, distribution of its morals, increase in number of different manifestations of deviance (criminal behavior, suicide behavior, dependent behavior), all this is a reality of a contemporary social situation. In addition, Aristotle (IV century B.C.) manifestations of moral evil acts are associated with the violation of the golden mean principle: the vicious deeds

are those which were committed in each certain case "with outrunning the ones in an excessive way or in a defective way" (Guseinov, 2002). Hence, the impact of deviant behavior of the youth more likely to greatly affect their future.

On the other hand, one of the most consistent correlates in criminology is gender; the gender difference in crime and deviance is found irrespective of the types of data and over time and space (Gottfredson and Hirschi 1990). Males and females differ in terms of both rates and patterns of crime and deviance.

Sociologists often use their understanding of deviance to help explain otherwise ordinary events, such as tattooing or body piercing, eating disorders, or drug and alcohol use. Many of the kinds of questions asked by sociologists who study deviance deal with the social context in which behaviors are committed.

Bruce (2015) stated that one of the founders of modern sociology, argued that crime and deviance are not pathological elements of society, but are vitally important to its survival. In short, deviant behaviors serve an essential function for societal well-being. It explains that understanding deviant behavior will provide the society the vital information for survival. Hence, a study

of deviant behavior is need. The impact of poverty on the lives of children and their families is devastating, long lasting, and generational (Carter, 2014). About 20% of the world's children live in extreme poverty (UNICEF, 2017). ed. This is to foster information for the society's awareness and knowledge of the said behavior. In the history of studying a problem of deviant behavior, there were attempts of an unambiguous decision within one approach, however behavior of the person, and, therefore, and deviant behavior is the systemic phenomenon, dependent both on the intrapsychic determinants, and on a situation and a context (Zmanovskaya, 2004). This type of behavior takes various forms (with different seriousness) such as lying, risky sexual practices, rule-breaking, illegal substance use and disruptive behavior such as theft, destruction, fraud, engaging in aggression (either physical or verbal), and vandalism (Patterson, 1982; Kazdin, 1987; Arce et al., 2011; Torry and Billick, 2011; Pears et al., 2016).

The purpose of this study was to determine the level of the deviant behavior among youth in terms of minor infractions and serious infractions. In other words, this study aimed at the determining the extent of deviant behavior or predicts the levels of performance in engaging crimes.

Theoretical Framework

Ajzen (1985) and Fishben (2005) that this Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) looks at behavior intentions rather than attitudes as the main predictors of behavior. According to the theory, the most important determinant of a person's behavior is a combination of attitude toward performing the behavior and subjective norm. If a person perceives that the outcome from performing behavior is positive, he or she will have a positive attitude towards performing that behavior. The researcher assumed that individuals are usually quite rational and make systematic use of information available to them. People consider the implications of their action before they decide to engage or not engage in a given behavior Ajzen & Fishbein, (1985, 2005).

In addition, Staubmann (2020) explain that this theory can be associated with the behavior in regards to gender and age. Social structure is central to the sociological endeavor; indeed, the analysis of structured inequality is the essence of the "sociological imagination". Race, class, gender and age -those cornerstones of stratification shape access to social opportunity, demarcate social inequality, inform identity, and provide common ground for social

movements and resistance. So too they shape our understanding of deviance. Race, class, gender and age create the contours of that battle story of deviant response and societal reaction. Self-efficacy theory emphasizes the importance of the individual and the individual's perceptions of his/her personal capabilities as key determinants of successful outcomes.

In addition, self-regulatory Theory posits that, generally, people are motivated to regulate their behavior to avoid engagement in a deviant behavior, and that they actively extract information from their environment and previous experience to formulate plans and actions to cope with drives that lead to delinquency behaviour. Applied to the current study, the self-regulatory theory indicate that the youth faced with threat of engaging in deviant behavior could consistently regulate their drive delinquency behavior by actively utilizing information as provided by behavior change education programmes, social norms and information from their environment. Such information enables the youth to formulate plans and undertake actions, which enable them to cope with drives to engage in deviant behavior by Bandura (1986).

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable

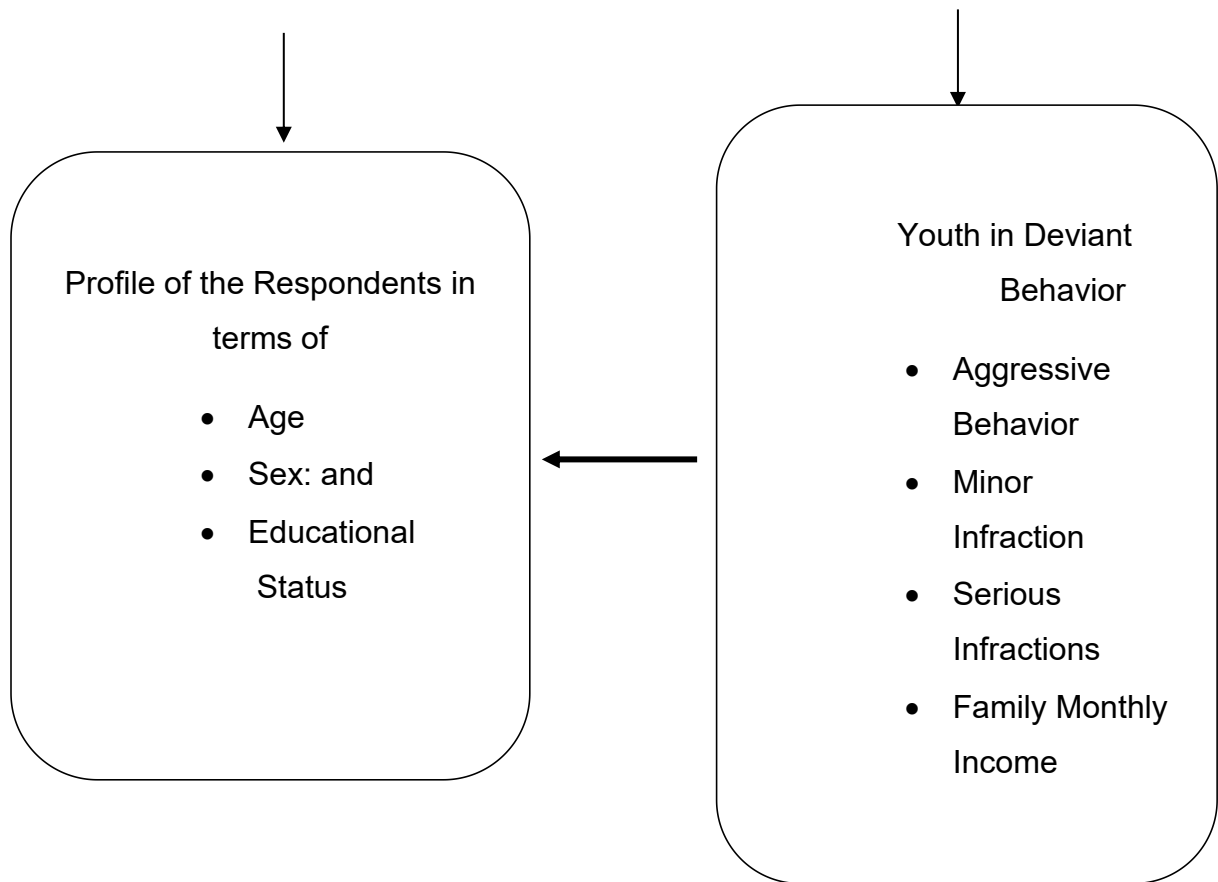


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of the Study

Statement of the Problem

This study was conducted to determine the deviant behavior among the youth in Dumingag in terms of minor infractions and serious infractions.

Specifically, this study sought to answer the following:

1. What is the respondents' profile in terms of:
 - 1.1 age;
 - 1.2 sex;
 - 1.3 education attainment; and
 - 1.4 family monthly income?
2. What are the deviant behaviors manifested by youth in terms of:
 - 2.1 minor infractions; and
 - 2.2 serious infractions?
3. Is there a significant difference in the extent of deviant behavior when analyzed according to their profile?

Hypothesis

Based on the problem stated, the following hypotheses are formulated:

1. There is no significant difference in the level of deviant behavior of youth when grouped according to their profile.

Significance of the Study

The finding of the study was beneficial to the following:

National Importance. For the LGU's/Parent's it would be their basis through enlightening the society to foster strict probation and guidelines for violators and to encourage and initiate activities for the youth to spend their time rather than violating. Wickert,. C(April 2022). The the social Bonds Theory.

Social Value. For the youth it helps in strengthen the social value of an individual to be sensitive and aware of the existing standard and norms in the society to establish a clear manifestation of limits and opportunities. Michelle GJL Habets., Delden,J. JM .,and Annelien L Bredenoord, A. L BMC Medical Ethics volume .(2014). The social value of clinical research., Article number: 66 (2014).

Target Beneficiaries. For the parents it would be their basis to raised an awareness to impose policy and regulations to the youth to contain and eliminate the possible outcome of a deviant behavior of the youth Bertozzi, R. (2015). Youth policies and youth

participation: from beneficiaries to actors. Italian Journal of Sociology of Education, 7(1), 118-147.

Future Researchers. For the researchers, this study would serve as their guide in conducting deviant behaviour among youth in Dumingag.

Scope and Delimitation

This study focused on the research study of assessing the respondents' deviant behavior in terms of their profile: age, sex, and educational attainment. The study was done in JH Cerilles State College, located at Barangay Caridad, Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur during the 2nd Semester in the school year 2020-2021

In this study , the respondents of the study were the youth aging 15-30 years old in the mentioned 3 barangays in Dumingag: San Pedro, San Pablo, and Caridad. This aimed to determine the deviant behavior among the youth in Dumingag.

Definition of Terms

The following terms were defined conceptually and/or operationally to give better understanding of the terms used in the study:

Age. This refers to the time of life when a person does something or becomes legally able to do something.

Aggressive Behavior. It is reactionary and impulsive behavior that often results in breaking household rules or the law; aggressive behavior is violent and unpredictable.

Deviant Behavior. This is a behavior that violates the normative rules, understandings, or expectations of social systems. This is the most common usage of the term and the sense in which it will be used here.

Minor Infractions. These are minor crimes, sometimes called petty crimes or summary offenses, punishable usually by a fine, rather than jail time. Typically, infractions are local crimes related to traffic, parking or noise violations, building code violations, and littering.

Profile. This is a short article giving a description of a person or organization.

Respondents. These persons who have been invited to participate in a particular study and have actually taken part in the study.

Serios Infractions. This means the Code for which the possible sanctions include suspension or expulsion.

Youth. This is period between childhood and adult age.

Chapter II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES

This section explores related literature and studies on the deviant behavior of the youth and their profile.

Related Literature

Deviant behavior by teenagers includes antisocial, delinquent, wrongful, aggressive, self-destructing, and suicidal acts. These acts may lead to various abnormalities in personal development. Often these deviations include children's reactions to the difficult life circumstances (Wolfe, Marcum, Higgins & Ricketts, 2014). This condition often ranges from facets of disease to norm. Therefore, it should be evaluated by both a teacher and a doctor.

Aggressive behavior can be viewed as one of the causes of youth's deviant. Aggressive behavior has been defined as any behavior directed towards another person that is carried out with the proximate intent to cause physical or psychological harm (Krahé 2013). Aggressive behavior is the observable manifestation of aggression and is often associated with developmental transitions and a range of medical and psychiatric diagnoses across the lifespan.

This study will explore and determine the youth's deviant behavior in terms to their profile, in which the previous studies were not able to address the certain field. There is a set of definitions of this concept within the

most different theoretical orientations. At the same time, the process of knowledge of deviant behavior has not stopped: new researches arise that aim to look even more deeply into the essence of this object of study stimulating the emergence of new aspects of understanding this reality (Dullas, Yncierto, Labiano & Marcelo, 2021).

Youth is one of the units in the community. It fosters the foundation of development that will be strengthened upon the process of time. Youth depicts the development of an individual to acquire changes in the different aspects of human. Nowadays, youngsters are more and more resisting to conform to the accepted behavior or social norms prevailing in society (Waiton S, 2008). As youth can be defined by development, then it can be categorized to age and gender.

The exact age at which older adulthood starts is hotly debated in the social and developmental psychology literature. Different fields and researchers use different indices—biological indices (López-Otín et al., 2013), cognitive indices (Hasher & Zacks, 1988), expected years left to live (Sanderson et al., 2017), to date, most research has focused on lifespan differences in and consequences of (b), which researchers refer to as *subjective age* (Kleinspehn-Ammerlahn et al.,

2008). This implies that age can be determined by the presence of numerical identity and development.

This had given the interest in the field of research to understand youth. It corresponds to the age and gender it signifies. Unfortunately, work on normative perceptions of age transitions has several limitations. For example, most studies examine only one age group's perceptions of developmental transitions (Barrett and Von Rohr, 2008) or ignore certain groups (e.g., middle-aged adults) entirely by comparing only extreme groups of younger and older adults (Cohen, 1983; Freund & Isaacowitz, 2013).

In addition to the youth's development, gender can be found as one of its ideas. With few exceptions, the development of theories of deviance and delinquency has evolved along gender-specific lines. Mainstream theories have usually been formulated to explain the deviant behavior of young males. Conversely, those theories developed to explain female deviance have been on the periphery of the field. A large body of research has now converged to indicate that there are sex differences in specific areas of cognitive function.

Although there has been some controversy over the proverbial question of which sex is the smarter one, a reasonable conclusion reached by many scientists is that

there are no meaningful differences in intelligence between males and females (Halpern, 2000). One of the most consistent correlates in criminology is gender; the gender difference in crime and deviance is found irrespective of the types of data and over time and space (Heng Choon (OLIVER) Chan 2019). Males and females differ in terms of both rates and patterns of crime and deviance. Males overall engage in crime and deviance at higher rates than females (Heng Choon (OLIVER) Chan 2019; Burt et al. 2011), and the more serious, violent, and strongly condemned the behavior, the wider the gender difference (Hirtenlehner et al. 2014). The division of labor structures psychological sex differences and similarities (Wood & Eagly, 2010, 2012). By observing the activities of women and men in their society, people form gender role beliefs or sex-typed expectations.

The concept of deviance has been part of the society where individuals tend to drastically react to something. This range of behavior makes it a problem whose severity and frequency are a matter of concern (Pedroza, 2006, unpublished). The problem lies to the idea of unjustified behavior of an individual who violates significantly the norms, instructions, and rules in the society. Deviance behavior has been seen as one of the problems is very

rampant in the society. It is usually maintained during adolescence and adulthood in individuals who displayed behavioral problems in childhood (Gaeta & Galvanovskis, 2011; Alink and Egeland, 2013; Rhee et al., 2013; Çelik et al., 2016).

David P. Farrington (2020) explain that it includes social factors, such as parental conflict and attitudes, undisciplined and antisocial parents, poor parental emotional support, unstable families, family income, the neighborhood and environment and all kind of abuse on the child to mention but a few. These factors which arise since childhood may have a devastating effect and "increases the risk for generalized delinquency and adult antisocial lifestyle" who may, in turn, become criminal.

Children are often viewed as the greatest victims because they enter poverty by virtue of their family's financial situation which they are powerless to alter (Chelsea J.Y. Cheang & Esther C. L. Goh, 2019). Poverty adversely affects children's life chances and well-being in terms of physical, emotional, social, and cognitive abilities and school achievement (Brooks-Gunn & Duncan, 1997; Dahl & Lochner, 2012; Gruber, 2009; Lee, 2011). Families with a lower socioeconomic status (SES)

have been found to have fewer financial and educational resources and less access to social and cultural capital.

Aggressive behavior sometimes interchanged to violence. Although interrelated, it is important to differentiate between the concepts of aggression, aggressive behavior, and violence (Jianghong Liu, Gary Lewis, & Lois Evans 2013). Aggressive behavior can be conceptualized as the observable manifestation of aggression, which is defined as any act intended to cause harm, pain, or injury in another (Zirpoli, 2008).

Usually, adolescent aggressive behavior occurs in groups, including gang activities such as stealing or truancy (Mazerolle, Bennett, Antrobus, Piquero, et al., 2019). Displaying aggressive behavior may be a way to gain popularity or high social status by demonstrating power or control. There is also an increase in aggressive behavior between girls and boys as cross-gender peer relationships develop. As dating begins, aggressive behavior between genders increases and may include violent forms of aggressive behavior, like date rape and sexual assault. In addition, some adolescents may have partners and parent children, bringing the possibility of aggressive behavior manifested as child abuse or domestic violence.

Furthermore, Moore (2005) explained that there is now ample and accumulating evidence in developed and developing countries that the conditions under which children and young people grow up are crucial for their mental and physical health, and emotional, social and intellectual development. A huge range of factors influence and shapes their lives. The quality of early childhood care and conditions, and parental and family relationships, are especially important.

Therefore, identifying certain deviant behavior is important in understanding the youth.

Related Studies

In recent times, deviant behavior, which could be described as behavior that is different from the norm, has become a daunting global problem. In general, the word "deviant" (from Latin *deviatio*) means an abnormality (Collinsdictionary.com). Each year, the number of pupils with deviant behavior (also known as aberrant behavior) in general education schools steadily increases (Damron-Bell, 2011). Aberrant behavior may not only lead to problems that include peer-pressure, bullying, and violence right within a school setting, but to also more serious consequences

such as social maladaptation and crime (Egemen Hanımoğlu 2018).

Deviant behavior by teenagers includes antisocial, delinquent, wrongful, aggressive, self-destructing, and suicidal acts. These acts may lead to various abnormalities in personal development. Often these deviations include children's reactions to the difficult life circumstances (Wolfe, Marcum, Higgins & Ricketts, 2014). This condition often ranges from facets of disease to norm. Therefore, it should be evaluated by both a teacher and a doctor.

The causes of deviant behavior are related to conditions of upbringing, peculiarities of physical development and one's social environment. The teenager, evaluating his or her body, takes note of the norm, his physical superiority or inferiority, and concludes about his or her social significance and value (Berdibayeva, Garber, Ivanov, Satybaldina, Smatovad & Yelubayeva, 2016). A child may either have a passive attitude to his or her physical weakness, or a desire to compensate for deficiencies, or a willingness to eliminate them by physical exercise. Sometimes delays in the development of neuro-muscular function disrupt coordination of movements and manifests as clumsiness.

Deviant behavior poses a real threat to the physical and social survival of an individual within certain social environments or collective settings. Deviations are marked by violation of social norms, moral norms, cultural values, Journal of Education and Training Studies Vol. 6, No. 10; October 2018 134 the process of assimilation, and in the reproduction of values and norms. It may stem from a single action by an individual that does not meet set out social norms.

Chapter III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section describes methods and processes that were used while conducting this research. The chapter describes the research design, target population, and sampling procedures; data collection, management and analysis.

Research Design

The researchers utilized the quantitative research design to inform and guide this study by providing descriptive data which determined the respondents' profile, the level of the youth's deviant behavior, and the significant difference of the respondents' profile to the level of the respondents' deviant behavior. This type of research design measured the level of the variable. Quantitative research was implemented as a research technique for this study.

In addition, Fellows and Liu (2008) said that quantitative research methods were usually adopted because they were scientific methods and provided immediate results. Other reason behind selecting this approach was its efficiency upon testing the hypotheses, and its target was to clarify features, matter them and build statistical models to describe what was discovered during research. In contrast, qualitative research was mainly found in disciplines where target was on reason and information such

as sociology, interpersonal anthropology and psychology alternatively than on predictions (Hakim 2000).

Research Setting

This study was conducted in Dumingag with the chosen 3 barangays, namely: Barangay San Pedro, San Pedro is 2.7 kilometer away from Dumingag Municipal, Barangay San Pablo, San Pablo is 1.8 kilometer away from Dumingag Municipal Hall, and lastly Barangay Caridad, Caridad is more or less 5 kilometers away from the Dumingag Municipal Hall. These three barangays were accessible by all means of transportation for, the reason of its proximity to the municipal proper in which the youth tend to visit regularly. Furthermore, it was the best setting for the study.

Research Respondents

The researchers utilized random sampling technique with the principal target population of 150 respondents. Random sampling is a part of the sampling technique in which each sample has an equal probability of being chosen. A sample chosen randomly is meant to be an unbiased representation of the total population. The 150 respondents were the youth of the chosen barangay aging from 18 years old - 25 years old. The respondents were chosen randomly by

the researchers to voluntarily participate in the study. Confidentiality of the respondents was strictly observed.

Research Instruments

Two sets of questionnaires were prepared for gathering information. The first was downloaded questionnaires which sought to the respondents of the study. It was divided into two parts: (1) the respondents' profile where age, sex, educational attainment were determined and family monthly income; and (2) the level of the deviant behavior of the youth in terms of minor infractions and serious infractions. The next set was closed-ended questionnaire that was pre-determined by the researchers. The researchers used different tools as their references such as; cellphones for video recording and all documentation purposes; pen in answering the questionnaire and the interview questionnaire itself in answering the questions. The schedule mainly utilized questions which attracted likert scale responses. By doing so, it ensured that the tool was adaptable Sanchez et., al (2016), built trust and rapport with respondents thereby making it possible to obtain information that respondents probably would not reveal by any other data collection.

Data Gathering Procedure

In conducting the study, the researchers asked permission from the Office of the Barangay captain to allow them to administer the questionnaire.

The researchers had provided questionnaires to the respondents as surveys and references. Surveys are useful in gathering information as it provides important information. This is an efficient means of gathering information about a population. The larger the number of respondents, the more accurate the information will be derived from the survey. Utilizing a survey design in this research could examine the effectiveness of teaching methods to the students.

Second, the researchers personally administered the questionnaire - checklist. But before the questionnaires were distributed to the participants, they explained what the questionnaire was all about and encouraged them to ask questions for items which were not clear.

Legend:

Rating	Weight	Adjectival	Interpretation
Scale	Continuum	Equivalent	
5	4.21-5.00	Alaways (A)	Very Satisfied
4	3.41-4.20	Often (O)	Satisfied

3	2.61-3.40	Sometimes (S)	Moderately Satisfied
2	1.81-2.60	Rarely	Less Satisfied
1	1.00-1.80	Never	Dissatisfied

Chapter IV

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter presented, analysed and interpreted the following data: respondents' profile such as age and gender,

deviant behaviors manifested by youth in terms of minor infraction, deviant behaviors manifested by youth in terms of serious infraction, deviant behaviors manifested by youth in terms of serious infraction, significance of the difference in the extent of deviant behavior when analyzed as to their age and significance of the difference in the extent of deviant behavior when analyzed as to their sex.

Profile of the Respondents

Table 1 shows the profile of the respondents as to their age and gender. As to their Age 69 or 46 percent were 18-20 years old, 49 or 46 percent were 18-20 years old , 49 or 32. 67 percent were 21-23 years old, 32 or 21.33 percent were 24 years old above. Moreover in terms of the gender 84 or 56 percent were male and 66 or 44 percent were females. Mostly the respondents were male. Distribution of sample by age group and sex (percent).

Table 1

Profile of the Respondents

Profile	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
18-20	69	46
21-23	49	32.67
24 years old and above	32	21.33
Total	150	100

Education		
Elementary	4	2.67
Elementary Graduate	7	4.67
High School	15	10
High School Graduate	20	13.32
College Level	85	56.67
College Graduate	19	12.67
Vocational School	0	0
Total	150	100
Sex		
Male	84	56
Female	66	44
Total	150	100

Deviant Behaviors Manifested by Youth in Terms of Minor Infraction

As clearly presented it was revealed that the youth " Strongly Disagreed" to all statements with the overall mean of 1.0 which was interpreted as " Not Engaged". This implied that they were not stolen something worth more than 50php and not to school or class after drinking alcohol. Aside from that they never damaged private property or used marijuana grass and did vandalism on buildings or other locations like in the school walls.

Overall the data in table 2 revealed that the respondents STRONGLY DISAGREED with the deviant behaviours in terms of minor infraction with a WAM of 1.66 that they drove a motorbike or a car without having a driver's license.

Aside from that it have a standard deviation of 1.0

Table 2
Deviant Behaviors Manifested by Youth in Terms of Minor
Infraction

Statement	WAM	SD	AE	I
1. Been to school or to class after drinking alcohol	1.72	.975	SD	NE
2. Used cigarettes and vape?	1.68	1.059	SD	NE
3. Hitted an adult (e.g., teacher, family, security guard, etc.)	1.70	1.036	SD	NE
4. Used hashish ("hash") or marijuana ("grass")	1.66	1.008	SD	NE
5. Stolen something worth more than 50 php (e.g., in shops, at school, to someone, etc.)	1.70	.994	SD	NE
6. Damaged or destroyed public or private property (e.g., parking meters, traffic signs, product distribution machines, cars, etc.)?	1.64	.847	SD	NE
7. Sold prohibited drugs and substances.	1.64	.895	SD	NE
8. Drove a motorbike or a car without having a driver's license.	1.90	1.165	D	S
9. Carried deadly weapon (e.g., knife, pistol, etc.)	1.63	.942	SD	NE
10. Done vandalism on buildings or other locations (e.g. school, public transports, walls, etc)	1.61	.907	SD	NE
11. Broken into a car, a house, shop, school or other building	1.58	.918	SD	NE
12. Hitted an adult (e.g., teacher, family, security guard, etc.)	1.57	.880	SD	NE
13. Used public transport without paying	1.64	.879	SD	NE
14. Damaged or destroyed public or private property (e.g., parking meters, traffic signs, product distribution machines, cars, etc.	1.58	.770	SD	NE
Overall Mean	1.66		SD	NE

Deviant Behaviors Manifested by Youth in Terms of Serious
Infraction

Table 3 reveals the data on the deviant behavior manifested by youth in terms of serious infractions.

With regards of deviant behaviors manifested by youth in terms of serious infraction and minor infractions its revealed that the youth "never" to all the statements in terms of serious infractions as evidenced by the overall mean of 1.67 which was interpreted as " Dissatisfied". This showed that the youth did not consume drugs or stole things and betrayed their friends for their own benefits. Aside from that it had a standard deviation of 0.78

Table 3

Deviant Behaviors Manifested by Youth in Terms of Serious Infraction

Statement	WAM	SD	AE	I
1 Played a mean prank to someone you don't like?	1.95	.785	R	LS
2. Bullying your friend about their physical appearance?	1.80	.787	R	LS
3. Sending a mean or threatening text	1.46	.755	N	D

to your enemy?				
4. Betraying your friends for your own benefits?	1.49	.792	N	D
5. Youth are prone in to consuming Alcohol?	1.72	.805	N	D
6. Youth are prone to indulging Vandalism?	2.04	.832	R	LS
7. Youth are prone to commit early marriage/teenage pregnancy?	1.90	.793	R	LS
8. You are prone to consuming drugs?	1.78	.777	N	D
9. Youth are prone to bullying other?	1.88	.829	R	LS
10. Youth are prone to commit theft?	1.64	.779	N	D
11. Posting fake news about someone's life crime?	1.41	.769	N	D
12. Sabotage someone's property?	1.26	.687	N	D
13. Doing sexual harassment to someone?	1.20	.573	N	D
14. Youth bare prone engaging in disorderly conduct?	1.28	.714	N	D
15. Youth are prone to commit extortion?	1.29	.763	N	D
16. Youth are prone to blackmail others?	1.34	.801	N	D
17. Youth are prone to commit Fraud?	1.32	.805	N	D
18. Youth need big financial investment from their parents?	3.30	1.043	S	MS
Overall Mean	1.67		N	D

Significance of the Difference in the Extent of Deviant Behavior when Analyzed as to their Age

The computed p- value of 0.420 was lesser than the frequency of .873 with the .462 mean square between groups. With the 144 total degrees of freedom, and the total of 76.064 sum of squares. Hence, the hypothesis was accepted.

The result revealed that there was no significant difference in the extent of deviant behavior of minor infractions between and within groups in terms of their age.

The computed p- value of 0.025 was lesser than the frequency of .873 with the .462 mean square between groups and .248 mean square within groups, With the 144 total degrees of freedom. The total of 37.076 sum of squares. Hence, the hypothesis was accepted. The result revealed that there was no significant difference in the extent of deviant bahvior of serious infractions between and within groups in terms of their age.

The finding refuted the result of the study conducted by Dullas et.al (2021) that there were differences in levels of deviant behavior (Minor and Severe infractions) among sexes. Results showed that female participants had higher tendency to engage in minor infractions of deviant acts, while males had a higher rate of participation in severe infractions of deviant acts.

Table 4

Significance of the Difference in the Extent of Deviant Behavior when Analyzed as to their Age

		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	p-value	Remarks
Minor	Between	.923	2	.462	.873		Not

Infractions	Groups					0.420	Significant
	Within Groups	75.140	142	.529			
	Total	76.064	144				
Serious Infractions	Between Groups	1.885	2	.942	3.803	0.025	Not Significant
	Within Groups	35.191	142	.248			
	Total	37.076	144				

Ho₁: There is no significant difference in the extent of deviant behavior when analyzed as to their minor infraction.

Ho₂: There is no significant difference in the extent of deviant behavior when analyzed as to their serious infractions.

Significance of the Difference in the Extent of Deviant Behavior when Analyzed as to their Sex

The computed p-value of 0.002 was lesser than the t-value of 3.134 with the degree of 143, and the standard deviation of .704 for male and .707 female, with the mean of 1.83 for male and 1.46 for female. Therefor the null hypothesis was not accepted. The result revealed that there

was a significant difference in the extent of deviant behavior as to their sex in terms of minor infractions.

The T-value of 3.134 with the degree of 98.032 and the standard deviation of .632 for male and .201 for female. With the mean of 1.80 for male and 1.51 for female. Hence the null hypothesis was not accepted. The result revealed that there was a significant difference in the extent of deviant behavior as to their sex in terms of serious infractions.

The finding supported the studies conducted by Dullas et. Al (2021) who found out that female participants had higher tendency to engage in minor infractions of deviant acts, while males had a higher rate of participation in severe infractions of deviant acts.

Table 5

Significance of the Difference in the Extent of Deviant Behavior when Analyzed as to their Sex

Sex		N	Mean	SD	T	df	p-value	Remarks
Minor Infractions	Male	84	1.83	.704	3.134	143	0.002	Significant
	Female	66	1.46	.707				
Serious Infraction	Male	84	1.80	.632	3.826	98.032	0.000	Significant
	Female	66	1.51	.201				

H.₁: There is no significant of the difference in the extent of deviant behavior of minor infraction when analyzed as to their sex.

H.₂: There is no significant of the difference in the extent of deviant behavior at serious infractions when analyzed as to their sex.

Chapter 5

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of the study, findings, conclusions and recommendations formulated by the researchers.

Summary

The study was to determine the deviant behaviour among youth in Dumingag in terms of minor infractions and serious infractions. It was conducted within the three (3) barangays in the municipality of Dumingag. The participants of the study were youth aging from 15-30 years old.

Quantitative research design was employed in this study with the questionnaire checklist divided into two sets of questions. First was downloaded questionnaire utilized questions which attracted likert scale an adoptable tool from Sanchez et., al(2016). Second close-ended questionnaire in gathering data needed from the identified respondents of the study.

This study delved into determining the respondent's profile, the level of the youth's deviant behavior and the significant difference of the respondent's deviant behavior.

To arrive at the accurate interpretation of the data gathered from the respondents both quantitative and statistical models were use.

A face-to-face interview following the safety protocols was used in gathering the data from the participants.

Findings

The following were the significant findings of the study:

1. Most of the respondents were aged 18-20, ranging from year old males were college levels
2. The youth was "Dissatisfied" of deviant behavior in terms of serious infraction.
3. There was no significant difference in the extent of deviant behaviors of minor and serious infraction between and within groups in terms of their age.
4. There was a significant difference in the extent of deviant behaviors of minor and serious infractions between within the group in terms of their sex.

Conclusion

From the findings of the study, the following conclusions are hereby drawn:

The young participants are predominantly male and college level. Lack of family financial income and poverty is one reason youth commit any kind of violations. (Farrington, D.F., 2020).

The youth disengage of deviant behavior of minor infractions.

The youth is disconnected of deviant behavior in terms of serious infractions.

An insignificant difference in the extent of deviant behavior of minor and serious infractions between and within groups in terms of their age. (Dullas et. al, 2021)

A significant difference exists in the extent of deviant behavior of minor and serious infractions between and within group in terms of their age. Dullas, A. R, (2021) Determinants of a Variety of Deviant Behaviors: An Analysis of Family Satisfaction, Personality Traits, and Their Relationship to Deviant Behaviors Among Filipino Adolescents retrieved from <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.645126/full>

Recommendations

Based on the findings and the conclusion of the study, the following recommendations are offered:

1. That the local officials create various youth programs to create an avenue for young people to grow within him and others.

2. That the parents should guide their children when it comes to decision making to maximize their aggressive

behavior to avoid committing minor crimes to prevent any damages.

3. That the LG and parents should collide each other in order to create a better environment and to provide which they can ignite and enhance the ability of the youth

4. That the LGU should provide opportunities to the youth in engaging their self any kind of activities that will help them enlighten their minds and develop their individual skills in order for them to choose and decide the better decision for their future.

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Appendix "A"



Republic of the Philippines
J.H. CERILLES STATE COLLEGE
DUMINGAG CAMPUS
Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur



JO VINCENT J. MORPOS

Barangay Captain
Barangay San Pedro
Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur

Dear Sir:

We, the undergraduate students of J.H. Cerilles State College-Dumingag Campus, are working on a study titled
"DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUTH IN DUMINGAG ZAMBOANGA DEL

SUR", as a requirement leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science and Criminology.

In this connection, we would like to request permission from you to allow us to conduct an interview to selected youth in your barangay.

Hoping and looking forward that this request will be given a favorable and immediate response. Your approval would be a great help to our study.

Thank You!

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) Jeffrey M. Bacroya

(Sgd.) Kim Arje M. Moreno
Researchers

Noted:

(Sgd.) ALLAN Z. CAW-IT, PhD.
Research Adviser

Approved:

(Sgd.) JO VINCENT J. MORPOS
Barangay Captain



Republic of the Philippines
J.H. CERILLES STATE COLLEGE
DUMINGAG CAMPUS
Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur



Rhumer S. Barioga
Barangay Captain
Barangay San Pablo
Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur

Dear Sir:

We, the undergraduate students of J.H. Cerilles State College-Dumingag Campus, are working on a study titled **"DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUTH IN DUMINGAG ZAMBOANGA DEL**

SUR", as a requirement leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science and Criminology.

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Thank You!

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) Jeffrey M. Bacroya

(Sgd.) Kim Arje M. Moreno
Researchers

Noted:

(Sgd.) ALLAN Z. CAW-IT, PhD
Research Adviser

Approved:

(Sgd.) Rhumer S. Barioga
Barangay Captain



Republic of the Philippines
J.H. CERILLES STATE COLLEGE
DUMINGAG CAMPUS
Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur



Catalino S. Suerte
Barangay Captain
Barangay Caridad
Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur

Dear Sir:

We, the undergraduate students of J.H. Cerilles State College-Dumingag Campus, are working on a study titled **"DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AMONG YOUTH IN DUMINGAG ZAMBOANGA DEL**

SUR", as a requirement leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science and Criminology.

In this connection, we would like to request permission from you to allow us to conduct an interview to selected youth in your barangay.

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Thank You!

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) Jeffrey M. Bacroya

(Sgd.) Kim Arje M. Moreno
Researchers

Noted:

(Sgd.) **ALLAN Z. CAW-IT, PhD**
Research Adviser

Approved:

(Sgd.) **Catalino S. Suerte**
Barangay Captain

Appendix "B"



Republic of the Philippines
J.H. Cerilles State College
Dumingag Campus
Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur



Interview Consent Form

Research title: Deviant Behavior Among Youth in Dumingag
Zamboanga del Sur.

Researchers: Jeffrey M. Bacroya and Kim Arjie M. Moreno

Research Participants: 50 Participats in every Barangays

The interview will take center amount of time. We don't anticipate that there are any several questions that are hard for you to answer, but you have the right to stop the interview or withdraw from the research at any time.

This consent form is necessary for us to ensure that you understand the purpose of your involvement and that you agree to the conditions of your participation. Would you therefore read the accompanying information sheet and then sign this form to certify that you approve the following:

- the interview will be recorded and a transcript will be produced
- the transcript of the interview will be analyzed by the researchers
- any summary interview content, or direct quotations from the interview, that are made available through academic outlets will be anonymized so that you cannot be identified, and care will be taken to ensure that other information in the interview that could identify yourself is not revealed.

Interviewees Signature:

(sgd.) Participant 1

(sgd.) Participant 3

(sgd.) Participant 2

(sgd.) Participant 4

Appendix "C"



Republic of the Philippines
J.H. Cerilles State College
Dumingag Campus
Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur



Directions: Please write or check the box according to your profile.

Name:

_____ Last

_____ First name

_____ MI

Sex:

☐

Male

☐

Female

Age:

☐ 15-20☐ 21-25☐ 26-30**Educational Attainment:**☐ Elementary☐ Elementary Graduate☐ High School☐ High School Graduate☐ College level☐ College Graduate☐ Vocational/Trade Course

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 Dumingag Campus
 Dumingag Zamboanga del Sur



Name: _____

Address: _____

**Directions: Read and check according to the level of
 your answers.**

Part I. Respondents Profile

Name (Optional): _____ Age: _____
 Sex: _____ Monthly Income: _____

Educational Attainment:

- Elementary ☐ Elementary Graduate.
☐ High school. ☐ High School Graduate
☐ College Level. ☐ College Graduate
☐ Vocational/ Trade School

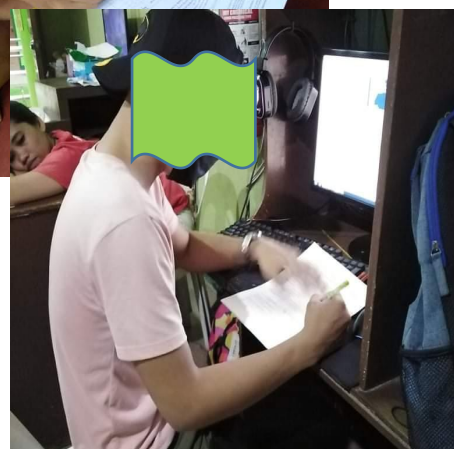
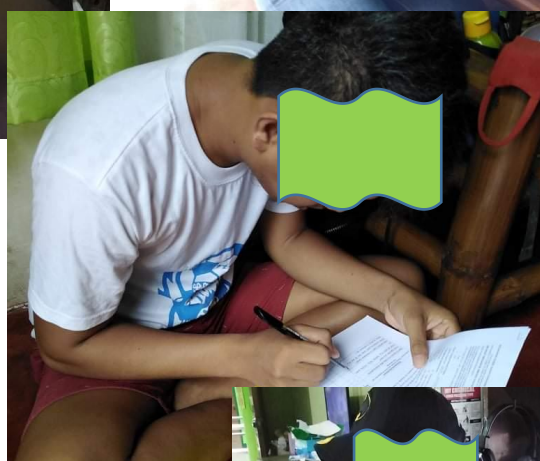
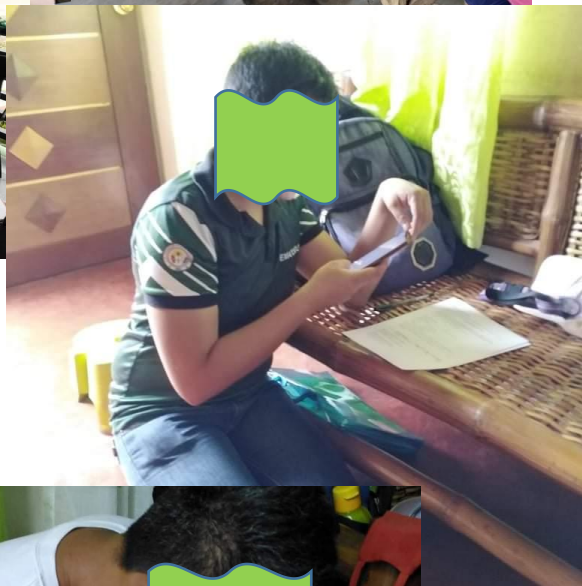
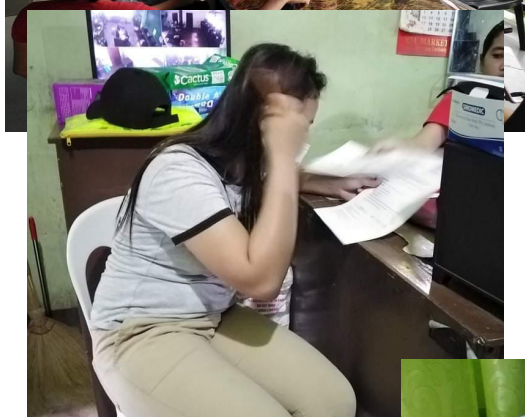
Confidentiality and Usage. Your answers will be used for research purposes and confidentiality is highly assured.

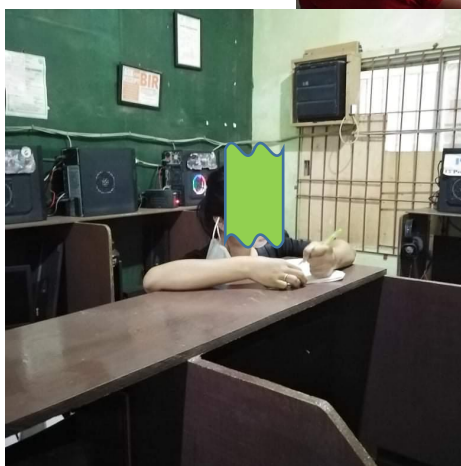
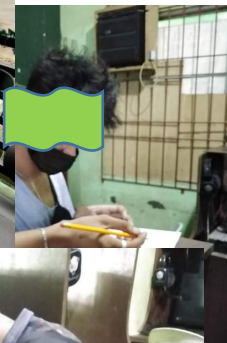
Please take a few moments to fill out this survey. Your input and feedback are greatly appreciated.

Legend: (1) Strongly disagree; (2) Disagree;
 (3) Neither agree nor disagree; (4) Agree;
 (5) Strongly agree

Pictorial







CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Background

Name : Jeffrey M. Bacroya
 Address : Kaangayan, Mahayag, Zamboanga del Sur
 Birthdate : July 16, 2000
 Birth place : Kaangayan, Mahayag, Zamboanga del Sur
 Age : 22
 Religion : Roman Catholic
 Sex : Male
 Filipino : Filipino
 Civil Status : Single



Name of Parents

Mother : Vergie M. Bacroya
 Father : Roquito E. Bacroya

Educational Background

Tertiary : J.H. Cerilles State College
 Caridad, Dumingag, Zamboanga Del Sur
 2018-2022

Degree : Bachelor in Science Criminolgy

Secondary : Boniao National High School
 Boniao ,Mahayag, Zamboanga del Sur

Elementary : Kaaangayan Elementary School
 Mahayag, Zamboanga del Sur

Other Information

Contact Number : 09508005635

FB Account : jeffreybacroya22@gmail.com

Email Address : jeffreybacroya22@gmail.com

Seminar/ Training/ Webinars Attended

Seminar / Training Attended	Inclusive Dates	Sponsoring Agency
ROTC SUMMER CAMP TRAINING		9RCDG
Covid- 19 Contact Tracing Webinar	Augusr 29, 2021	Johns Hopkins University
Practicing COVID- 19 Preventive Measures in the Workplace	September 8, 2021	TESDA
Criminologist Board Exam Policies, Guideliness, and	September 8, 2021	Professional Criminologist association of the Phillipines, Inc.

Updates		
Safety Officers State and Career Progression in the 4 th Industrial Revolution	Septeber 24, 2021	Council of Deans Criminology Education- 10
WASAR/Community Fire Auxillary Group (CFAG)		Bureau of Fire Protection
Seminar- Workshop of fire Safety and Prevention		Bureau of Fire Protection
OJT Criminmology Intern at Dumingag and Mahayag, Zamboanga del sur	Febuary - May	Regional Mobile Force Batallion - 9, Bureau of Fire Protection, Philippine National Police, Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, and J. H. Cerilles State College- Dumingag Campus.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Background

Name : Kim Arje M. Moreno
 Address : Poblacion, Mahayag, Zamboanga del Sur
 Birthdate : June 15, 1999
 Birth place : Poblacion, Mahayag, Zamboanga del Sur
 Age : 22
 Religion : Roman Catholic
 Sex : Male
 Filipino : Filipino
 Civil Status : Single



Name of Parents

Mother : Christina M. Moreno

Father : Ricky S. Moreno

Educational BackgroundTertiary : J.H. Cerilles State College
Caridad, Dumingag, Zamboanga Del Sur
2018-2022

Degree : Bachelor in Science Criminolgy

Secondary : Molave Vocational Technical School

Elementary : Mahayag SPED Center

Other Information

Contact Number : 009979014569

FB Account : morenokiii@gmail.com

Email Address : morenokiii@gmail.com

Seminar / Training Attended	Inclusive Dates	Sponsoring Agency
Covid- 19 Contact Tracing Webinar	Augusr 29, 2021	Johns Hopkins University
Practicing COVID- 19 Preventive Measures in the Workplace	September 8, 2021	TESDA
Criminologist Board Exam Policies, Guideliness, and Updates	September 8, 2021	Professional Criminologist association of the Phillipines, Inc.
Safety Officers State and Career Progression in the	Septeber 24, 2021	Council of Deans Criminology

4 th Industrial Revolution		Education- 10
WASAR/Community Fire Auxillary Group (CFAG)	February 17, 2022	Bureau of Fire Protection
Seminar- Workshop of fire Safety and Prevention	March 01, 2022	Bureau of Fire Protection
OJT Criminmology Intern at Dumingag and Mahayag, Zamboanga del sur	Febuary - May	Regional Mobile Force Batallion - 9, Bureau of Fire Protection, Philippine National Police, Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, and J. H. Cerilles State College- Dumingag Campus.