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RESEARCH ARTICLE

“OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH DELINQUENCY: LOCAL GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION”

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Abstract

This study aimed to find out the rate of delinquency of out-of-school youth and to examine the extent of intervention by the local government, as well as its effects on the delinquency of out-of-school youth in Dipolog City, Province of Zamboanga del Norte during the Academic Year 2017-2018. The study revealed that four barangays had equal representations; each barangay had 50 or 25 percent of out-of-school youths; most of the respondents in the four barangay came from a family with low socioeconomic status; more than half or 68.00 percent of the respondent out-of-school youth were males and 32.00 percent were females; delinquency was experienced by out-of-school youth in the barangay, which included acts such as drinking alcoholic liquor, buying cigarettes in small retail stores, spitting in public places and littering of garbage in the streets; there was the inequitable institution of intervention programs by the LGU in four barangays; the effects of intervention programs varied in four barangays; the rates of delinquency of out-of-school youth significantly varied when analyzed according to address, socioeconomic status and sex; the intervention program of the LGU was meaningful in the transition of delinquency of out-of-school youth into acceptable behaviors. The delinquency, thus, concluded was prevalent among out-of-school youth can be best curbed by the intervention program of the Local Government Unit.

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Introduction:-

One in every ten or about 4 million Filipino children and youth was out-of-school in 2013. The Zamboanga Peninsula is one among the six regions having a proportion of out-of-school children and youth higher than the national figure at 10.6 percent (Philippine Statistics Authority 2015 retrieved at <https://psa.gov.ph/> on 2016).

The out-of-school children and youth include a population between the ages of 3-25 years who do not attend schools or who have studied in schools but drop out before completing their compulsory or basic education and are 7 times more likely to put themselves at risk than children in school (Vayachuta, et. al. 2015).

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Being out of school is one of the many circumstances pointed out in Republic 9344 that place the child at risk of or vulnerable to committing criminal offenses (retrieved at www.chanrobles.com, 2016). In so far as the responsibility of the state to deal with delinquent offenders is concerned (*The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica* retrieved at <https://www.britannica.com>, 2017), the local government unit implements intervention measures.

This study is anchored on Republic Act 9344 known as the “Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006,” which provides that the ‘state shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual and social well-being. The State recognizes the right of children such as but not limited to the right to assistance, special protection from all forms of neglect and other conditions prejudicial to their development’ (www.chanrobles.com). The law mandates the institution of intervention programs by LGUs which shall commence at the level of the barangay. The law provides that the intervention program should be of a kind that responds among others to the problems, interests, and concerns of children and which offers appropriate counseling and guidance to delinquents and their families. Intervention is a programmatic approach or systematic social protection program for children designed to promote the physical and social well-being of the children and avert or prevent juvenile delinquency from occurring.

Intervention refers to a series of activities that are designed to address issues that caused the child to commit an offense. It may take the form of an individualized treatment program which may include counseling, skills training, education, and other activities that will enhance his/her psychological, emotional, and psycho-social well-being (Soriano, 2010 as cited by Asian Academic Research, 2013). The state recognizes the vital role of youth in nation-building and shall promote and protect their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social well-being. To this end, the state grants the child in the family the rights such as but not limited to; a.) to have a family who will take care of them, b.) to live in a peaceful and wholesome community, c.) to have a good education and develop their potential, and, d.) to be protected from abuse, exploitation, neglect, violence, and danger (*The Philippine Constitution* retrieved at www.chanrobles.com, 2016). There are many major social factors that are believed to cause or affect delinquent behavior such as but not limited to community conditions, and poverty (Aguilera, 2012). Moreover, the variables such as socioeconomic status, family size, birth order, parental attitude, child-rearing practices, parental absence, or presence have been found to affect the social and intellectual learning experiences of children in schools (Abdulhamid, 2011).

According to Henggeler and Schoenwald (2011), intervention programs for juvenile delinquents are effective only when it addresses key risk factors when it is rehabilitative when it uses behavioral intervention techniques within the youth’s natural environment, and when it is well-specified and include intensive support for intervention fidelity. Social bonds are the most important predictors of delinquency (Sanchagrin, et. al., 2014). Young people who smoke are at high risk of many adverse effects including delinquent behaviors. Probably they manifest the so-called negative identity, having lower self-control and lack of skills to refrain from dangerous situations and behaviors (Malkowska, et. al., 2010).

Risk and protective factors can be categorized into child factors, family factors, school context, life events, and community and cultural factors (Homel, et al., 1999 as cited by Australian Institute of Criminology, retrieved at <http://www.aic.gov.au>, 2017). It may also be cost-effective to increase intervention efforts to improve the self-control deficit in adolescents, as this should reduce their gambling and concurrent problem behavior (Cheung, 2014). According to Young, et. al. (2017), delinquency encompasses an enormous range of behaviors (like truancy from school), which are subject to legislation differing from one jurisdiction to another, and are subject to changes in the law over time. Up to 90% of juvenile offenders demonstrated language skills below average. Specifically, high rates of illiteracy are reported in this population. While, Frey (2014) cited that most (63 percent) of the juveniles, were incarcerated for offenses that did not involve harming another person. These juveniles were involved in truancy, underage drinking, and smoking. There may be genetic factors, family influences, or what experts call dimensions of social adjustment that may accompany higher levels of educational attainment (Laurance, 2011).

This study aimed to find out the rate of delinquency of out-of-school youth and examine the extent of intervention by the local government of Dipolog City, as well as its effects on the delinquency of out-of-school youth in Dipolog City, Province of Zamboanga del Norte during the Academic Year 2017-2018. Specifically, it sought answers on the profile of out-of-school youth; how do the respondents rate their delinquencies; the extent and effect of

intervention by the LGU on the delinquency of out-of-school youth; the significant difference between the delinquency of out-of-school youth when analyzed according to profile; and the significant relationship between the extent of intervention by the LGU with the delinquency of out-of-school youth and the effect of intervention by the LGU on the delinquency of out-of-school youth. The study concentrated only on the delinquent acts of out-of-school youth in four barangays in Dipolog City namely: 1.) Barangay Miputak; 2.) Barangay Barra; 3.) Barangay Biasong; and; 4.) Barangay Sta. Isabel.

Methodology:-

This research utilized a descriptive methodology. It is supplemented by a questionnaire drafted purposely to obtain the required data from the respondents regarding the intervention scheme of the local government from the barangay up to the city level. The researcher sent a formal correspondence with the chairman of the barangay and with the head of the Local Social Welfare and Development and asked their permission to conduct a study and pilot the research instrument that involved their workers (for the barangay) and the personnel (for the office of LSWDO). The research instrument was distributed randomly to 200 minors in the selected barangays as identified by the respondents. The respondents of the study included three (3) groups of persons composed of two-hundred minors, fifty neighbors and store owners in each barangay, four barangay workers (one in each barangay), or employees of the Local Social Welfare and Development Office. Only those minors whose age bracket was 18 years old or below and who were not studying for the school year 2017-2018 are included. The minors answered the first and the second parts of the research instrument (such as a profile of the respondents, and the rate of delinquency). The neighbors and store owners answered the fourth part of the questionnaire on the impact of the intervention of the local government on the delinquency of out-of-school youth. And, the barangay health workers or employees of the Local Social Welfare and Development Office answered the level of intervention they have implemented to curb the delinquency of out-of-school youth. The questionnaire of the study was composed of four (4) parts. Part I dealt with the profile of the respondents. Only the minors were profiled in this study. Part II dealt with the rate of delinquency of out-of-school youth. Part III established the level of intervention by the local government of Dipolog City. And, the last part (Part IV) determined the effect of the intervention. The questionnaire was referred to the external reviewer to allow them to look into its contents, validity, and suitability. Also, the instrument was referred to the panel of experts for validation and approval. With their approval, the distribution of the questionnaire commenced.

Results and Discussion:-

Problem No. 1 The profile of out-of-school youth in terms of address, annual income, and sex

Address

Table 1 presents the profile of the respondents in terms of address. There is a total of 200 respondents who are out-of-school youth involved in the study from the 4 barangays such as Miputak, Barra, Biasong, and Sta. Isabel, Dipolog City. The four barangays have a proportionate number of out-of-school youths. The four barangays are located at the proximate center of Dipolog City and are highly populated.

Table 1:- Profile the Respondents in Terms of Address/Location.

Address	f	%
Miputak	50	25 %
Barra	50	25 %
Biasong	50	25 %
Sta. Isabel	50	25 %
Total	200	100%

Annual Income

Table 2 presents the profile of the respondents in terms of annual income. It can be noted that there is one-hundred fifty-five or 77.5 percent of out-of-school youth who are coming from a family whose annual income is below 40,000.00 pesos. Specifically, fifty or 25.00 percent of the out-of-school-youth with less than 40,000.00 pesos annual income were from barangay Barra, fifty (25.00 percent) from barangay Biasong, forty or 20.00 percent from Barangay Sta. Isabel and fifteen or 7.5 percent were from Barangay Miputak. This means that more than the majority of the out-of-school youths come from a family with low socioeconomic. The low socioeconomic status of the family of the respondent may trigger them from committing delinquent acts.

Table 2:- Profile the Respondents in Terms of Annual Income.

Address	Below P 40,000		P 40,000 – 59,999		P 60,000 – 99,999		Total
	f	%	f	-	f	%	
Miputak	15	7.5 %	23	11.5 %	12	6 %	50
Barra	50	25 %	-		-	-	50
Biasong	50	25 %	-		-	-	50
Sta. Isabel	40	20 %	10	5 %	-	-	50
Total	155	77.5	33	16.5 %	12	6 %	200

Sex

Table 3 presents the profile of the respondents in terms of sex. It can be observed that there is a total of 136 or 68.00 percent male respondents and sixty-four or 32.00 percent female respondents. This finding means that many of the males in the four barangays are not studying compared to females. This finding is contrary to the 2015 report of the Philippine Statistics Authority which reveals that the proportion of out-of-school children and youth is higher among females than males in all regions (retrieved at <https://psa.gov.ph/in> 2016).

Table 3:- Profile the Respondents in Terms of Sex.

Address	Male		Female		Total
	f	%	f	%	
Miputak	39	19.5 %	11	5.5 %	50
Barra	29	14.5 %	21	10.5 %	50
Biasong	29	14.5 %	21	10.5 %	50
Sta. Isabel	39	19.5 %	11	5.5 %	50
Total	136	68 %	64	32 %	200

Problem No. 2 The rate of delinquency of out-of-school youth**Table 4:-** Rate of Delinquency of Out-of-School Youth.

Rate of Delinquency of Out-of-School Youth	Miputak		Barra		Biasong		Sta. Isabel	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1. Cigarette smoking in public places.	3.28	E	2.92	E	3.86	ME	3.34	E
2. Buys Cigarettes in small retail stores.	3.48	ME	2.86	E	4.08	ME	3.50	ME
3. Drinks alcoholic liquor.	2.90	E	2.88	E	4.14	ME	2.90	E
4. Purchases liquors in small stores.	2.82	E	2.74	E	3.80	ME	2.84	E
5. Plays card games.	2.94	E	2.52	E	2.88	E	2.80	E
6. Bets money on card games.	2.86	E	2.42	E	2.94	E	2.68	E
7. Litters garbage in the streets.	4.36	VME	3.14	ME	3.44	ME	4.30	A
8. Vandalizes on private and/or government office walls.	2.48	LE	2.22	LE	2.62	E	2.70	E
9. Spits in public places.	4.32	VME	4.04	ME	3.52	ME	4.14	ME
10. Destroys public properties.	1.72	NE	1.72	NE	2.10	LE	1.76	NE
Grand Mean	3.12	E	2.75	E	3.34	E	3.10	E

Table 4 presents the rate of delinquency of out-of-school youth in four barangays. The table reveals that barangay Biasong had the highest observed delinquency rate with a grand mean of 3.34 described as experience followed by barangay Miputak with a grand mean of 3.12 which is experience, barangay Sta. Isabel with a grand mean of 3.10 experience, and barangay Barra with a grand mean of 2.75 also described as an experience. Specifically, the rate of delinquency of out-of-school in barangay Biasong that has high scores include drinking alcoholic liquor with a mean of 4.14 described as VME and interpreted as very much experience, buying cigarettes in small retail stores with a mean of 4.08 described as ME and interpreted as much experience, and spits in public places with a mean of 3.52 described as ME and interpreted as much experience. The rates of delinquent acts manifested by out-of-school youth in Biasong are closely alike to those observed in barangay Miputak. In Miputak, litters garbage in the streets that has a mean score of 4.36 described as VME and interpreted as very much experience, spits in public places were also VME and interpreted as very much experience, and buying cigarettes in

small retail stores with a mean score of 3.48 described as ME and interpreted as much experience. In Sta. Isabel littering garbage in the streets scored 4.30 described as VME and interpreted as very much experience, spit in public places scored 4.14 described as VME and interpreted as very much experience, and buying cigarettes in small retail stores had a mean score of 3.50 described as ME and interpreted as much experience. Lastly, in Barra, spits in public places had a mean score of 4.04 described as VME and interpreted as very much experience. The data reveals that minor or light offenses such as smoking, littering of garbage, and spitting in public places are very prevalent among out-of-school youth. The results showed a strong association between out-of-school expulsion and each offending pattern, especially among the early starters (Guan, 2012).

Problem No. 3 The extent of intervention by the local government of Dipolog City with the delinquency of out-of-school youth

Table 5:-Extent of Intervention by the Local Government of Dipolog City with the Delinquency of Out-of-School Youth.

Extent of Intervention	Miputak		Barra		Biasong		Sta. Isabel	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1. Enforces the anti-smoking lawss to prevent minors to smoke.	4.18	HO	3.96	HO	4.13	HO	4.30	VHO
2. Conducts actual inspection of small retail stores for the sale of cigarettes to minors.	4.02	HO	4.16	HO	4.11	HO	4.20	HO
3. Conducts information drive on the ill – effects of liquor.	4.23	VHO	4.08	HO	4.20	HO	4.14	HO
4. Forbids the sale of liquors to minors by small store owners.	4.09	HO	4.26	VHO	4.03	HO	4.44	VHO
5. Prohibits playing of card games by minors.	3.94	HO	4.19	HO	3.89	HO	3.82	HO
6. Facilitates transformation of gambling problem of minors.	4.11	HO	3.86	HO	4.00	HO	4.02	HO
7. Enforces ordinance 123, particularly on waste litters.	4.36	VHO	4.17	HO	4.12	HO	4.27	VHO
8. Calls – up the attention of parents so as to require them to repaint the areas vandalized by minors	4.01	HO	4.03	HO	4.21	VHO	4.22	VHO
9. Assigns personnel in public places to deter spitting by minors.	4.09	HO	3.94	HO	3.92	HO	4.04	HO
10. Imposes penalty to parents of minors that cause damage to public properties.	4.12	HO	4.00	HO	3.63	HO	3.72	HO
Grand Mean	4.11	HO	4.07	HO	4.02	HO	4.12	HO

Table 5 presents the extent of intervention by the local government of Dipolog City with the delinquency of out-of-school youth. It can be noted that all barangays received an optimum delinquency intervention program for out-of-school youth based on the grand mean of 4.12 for barangay Sta. Isabel, grand mean of 4.11 for Miputak, grand mean of 4.07 for Barra and grand mean of 4.02 for barangay Biasong interpreted as highly observable respectively. The intervention programs in these barangays are very evident. In barangay Sta. Isabel for example forbids the sale of liquors to minors by small store owners is very highly observable based on the mean score of 4.44, enforces an anti-smoking ordinance to prevent minors to smoke with a mean score of 4.30 very highly observable, and enforces ordinance 123, particularly on waste litters with a mean score of 4.27 is also very highly observable. In Miputak, enforces ordinance 123, particularly on waste litters 4.36 is very highly observable, the conduct of information drive on the ill – effects of liquor are very highly observable (mean of 4.23), and enforces anti-smoking ordinance to prevent minors to smoke is highly observable (mean of 4.18). Barangay Barra forbids the sale of liquors to minors by small store owners with a mean score of 4.26 is very highly observable, prohibits playing of card games by minors 4.19 is highly observable, and enforces ordinance 123, particularly on waste litters 4.17 is likewise highly observable. In barangay Biasong, calling – up the attention of parents so as to require them to repaint the areas

vandalized by minors with a mean score of 4.21 is very highly observable, and conducts information drive on the ill – effects of liquor were highly observable based on the mean. The score of 4.20 and enforced ordinance 123, particularly on waste litters with a mean score of 4.12 is highly observable. The findings mean that the local government of Dipolog City adopted and implemented measures that abate and curb the delinquency of out-of-school youth. However, the efforts of the local government of Dipolog City in instituting the intervention programs are not proportionate in four barangays suggesting a difference in its effects on the program recipients.

Problem No. 4 The effect of intervention by the local government of Dipolog City on the delinquency of out-of-school youth

Table 6:- Effect of Intervention by the Local Government of Dipolog City on the Delinquency of Out-of-School Youth.

Effects of Intervention by the Local Government of Dipolog City	Miputak		Barra		Biasong		Sta. Isabel	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1. Refrains from smoking in public places.	4.06	HO	2.80	O	3.42	HO	4.12	HO
2. Stops buying cigarettes in small retail stores.	4.08	HO	2.76	O	3.20	O	4.02	HO
3. Avoids drinking alcoholic liquor.	3.56	HO	3.46	HO	3.36	O	3.52	HO
4. Stops purchasing liquors in small stores.	3.56	HO	3.30	O	2.96	O	3.38	O
5. Renounces playing of card games.	3.18	O	3.58	HO	2.74	O	3.30	O
6. Prevents betting of money on card games.	3.38	O	3.68	HO	3.00	O	3.42	HO
7. Throws garbage in trash receptacles.	4.42	VHO	2.78	O	3.56	HO	4.18	HO
8. Stops vandalism on private and/or government office walls.	3.52	HO	3.94	HO	3.60	HO	3.64	HO
9. Avoids spitting in public places.	4.24	VHO	2.22	LO	2.68	O	3.90	HO
10. Protects public properties.	2.76	O	3.34	O	3.14	O	2.70	O
Grand Mean	3.68	HO	3.19	O	3.17	O	3.62	HO

Table 6 presents the effect of intervention by the local government of Dipolog City on the Delinquency of Out-of-School Youth. The effect on intervention is highly observable in barangay Miputak based on the grand mean of 3.68 and highly observable also in barangay Sta. Isabel with a grand mean of 3.62. The effect was only observable in barangay Barra having a grand mean of 3.19 and in barangay Biasong with a grand mean of 3.17. It can be recalled that the problems of buying cigarettes in retail stores, spitting in public places, and littering garbage in the streets are the prevailing delinquent problems in four barangays observed in table 4. The figures reflected in table 6 herein indicate the inconsistent result. There is variance in the effects of the intervention. This variance is impliedly explained in table 5. Thus, the findings mean that the intervention programs of the local government of Dipolog City are not effectively addressing the prominent delinquency problems of out-of-school youth in the barangays of Barra, Biasong, and Sta. Isabel, except in barangay Miputak whose effects are very promising. The finding implies that the local government of Dipolog City needs to revisit its intervention programs and revise or come up with new and appropriate measures aligned with the aforementioned rudiments.

Problem No. 5 The significant difference between the rate of delinquency of out-of-school youth when analyzed according to profile

Table 7:- Test of Difference between the Rates of Delinquency of Out-of-School Youth when analyzed According to Address/Location.

Factors Compared	Rates of Delinquency of Out-of-School Youth					
Respondent's Address/Location	α	df	tv	χ^2	Interpretation	Action/ Decision
	$\alpha = 0.05$	9.00	16.919	7.339	No Significant Difference	H_0 was accepted

Table 7 presents a test of the difference between the rates of delinquency of out-of-school youth when analyzed according to address or location. The table shows that the t-table value of 16.919 is greater than the computed chi-square of 7.339 at a 0.05 level of significance with 9.00 degrees of freedom. This leads to the acceptance of the null

hypothesis. This means that there is a significant difference between the rates of delinquency of out-of-school youth when analyzed according to address. The rates of delinquency of out-of-school youth from Barra differ from the rate of delinquency in those from Miputak. Similarly, the rates of delinquency of out-of-school youth from Sta. Isabel is different from the delinquency of out-of-school youth living in barangay Biasong, Dipolog City. The findings suggest that the environment where the out-of-school youth resides and its conditions influence the rate of delinquency. In other words, the environmental setting affects the emergence of delinquency.

Table 8:- Test of Difference between the Rates of Delinquency of Out-of-School Youth when analyzed According to Annual Income of the Family.

Factors Compared	Rates of Delinquency of Out-of-School Youth					
Respondent's Annual Income of the Family	α	df	tv	χ^2	Interpretation	Action/ Decision
	$\alpha = 0.05$	4.00	9.488	13.063	Significant Difference	H_0 was rejected

Table 8 presents the test of the difference between the rates of delinquency of out-of-school youth when analyzed according to the annual income of the family. The table shows that the t-table value of 9.488 is less than the computed chi-square of 13.063 at a 0.05 level of significance with 4.00 degrees of freedom. This leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis. This means that there is a significant difference between the rates of delinquency of out-of-school youth when analyzed according to the annual income of the family. The rates of delinquency of out-of-school youth who come from a family with low annual income are different from those with good socioeconomic status.

Table 9:- Test of Difference between the Rates of Delinquency of Out-of-School Youth when analyzed According to Sex.

Factors Compared	Rates of Delinquency of Out-of-School Youth					
Respondent's Sex	α	df	tv	χ^2	Interpretation	Action/ Decision
	$\alpha = 0.05$	1.00	3.841	5.804	Significant Difference	H_0 was rejected

Table 9 presents the test of the difference between the rates of delinquency of out-of-school youth when analyzed according to sex. The table shows that the t-table value of 3.841 is less than the computed chi-square of 5.804 at a 0.05 level of significance with 1.00 degrees of freedom. This leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis. This means that there is a significant difference between the rates of delinquency of out-of-school youth when analyzed according to sex. The rates of delinquency of male out-of-school youths are different from their counterparts.

Problem No. 6

The significant relationship between the extent of intervention by the local government of Dipolog City with the delinquency of out-of-school youth and the effect of intervention by the local government of Dipolog City on the delinquency of out-of-school youth

Table 10:- Test of Relationship between the Extent of Intervention by the Local Government of Dipolog City with the Delinquency of Out-of-School Youth and the Effect of Intervention by the Local Government of Dipolog City on the Delinquency of Out-of-School Youth.

Variables	Ranks Mean	SD	(α)	Computed r_s	df	$r_{s.cv}$	Interpretation	Action
Extent of Intervention	5.5	3.02	0.05	0.699	9	0.600	Significant relationship	H_0 was rejected
Effect of Intervention	5.5	3.03	0.05					

Table 10 presents the test of the relationship between the extent of intervention by the local government of Dipolog City with the delinquency of out-of-school youth and the effects of intervention by the local government of Dipolog City on the delinquency of out-of-school youth. The table reveals a 0.05 level of significance with 9 degrees of freedom and the rho correlation tabular value of 0.600. The Spearman Rank Order Coefficient Correlation revealed a computed rho coefficient of 0.699 which was greater than the tabular rho value of 0.600. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. The computed rho of 0.699 indicates that there was a significant relationship between the extent of intervention by the local government of Dipolog City with the delinquency of out-of-school youth and the effect of intervention by the local government of Dipolog City on the delinquency of out-of-school youth. This suggests that the intervention program of the local government of Dipolog City is meaningful in the transition of delinquency of out-of-school youth into acceptable behaviors. The effect of the intervention program is extremely dependent on the extent of implementation. An excellent implementation results in a positive outcome.

Findings

The study revealed that four barangays had equal representations; each barangay had 50 or 25 percent of out-of-school youths; most of the respondents in the four barangay came from a family with low socioeconomic status; more than half or 68.00 percent of the respondent out-of-school youth were males and 32.00 percent were females; delinquency was experienced by out-of-school youth in the barangay, which included acts such as drinking alcoholic liquor, buying cigarettes in small retail stores, spitting in public places and littering of garbage in the streets; there was the inequitable institution of intervention programs by the LGU in four barangays; the effects of intervention programs varied in four barangays; the rates of delinquency of out-of-school youth significantly varied when analyzed according to address, socio-economic status and sex; the intervention program of the LGU was meaningful in the transition of delinquency of out-of-school youth into acceptable behaviors.

Conclusions:-

Based on the findings of the study, the delinquency which is prevalent among out-of-school youth can be best curbed by the intervention program of the Local Government Unit of Dipolog City.

Recommendations:-

Hence, it is recommended that there shall be a constant collaboration among the Local Government Unit (LGU), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and Philippine National Police (PNP) in order to maintain the highest remarkable development of delinquency of out-of-school youth who were at risk; and that the case officer of DSWD may coordinate with other agencies in the government like the Department of Health (DOH) for the counseling needs of out-of-school youth and their parents.

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