



# Exploring the Factors Influencing Violations of Quarantine Protocols of Juveniles: A Sequential Mixed-Methods Analysis

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## Abstract

Violations of the COVID-19 protocol of juveniles were rampant in our society. Through breach of quarantine protocol, juveniles have contributed to the increasing number of COVID-19-positive cases nationwide. This research paper explores the factors influencing youngsters' violation of quarantine protocol. The exploratory sequential mixed method design was utilized particularly the exploratory factor analysis. Qualitative data were sourced from the twelve juveniles through in-depth-interview. While the quantitative data were obtained from 300 hundred youths who have experienced violating the quarantine protocols. The findings exposed five factors influencing the juveniles to violate the quarantine protocols: personal desire, uneasiness, necessity, social influence, and misinformation. Authorities may consider these factors in mitigating the increasing number of violations of quarantine protocols in times of public emergencies.

## Keywords

Criminology, Public safety, Quarantine protocols, Juveniles, Social order, Philippines

## INTRODUCTION

As the world fights against the pandemic, quarantine protocols violation of juveniles is one of the problems the governments are facing. This problem contributes a lot in continuous increasing number of positive cases all over the world. Based on Hindustan times, in India particularly in Shimla, a cop slaps youth for allegedly violating Covid-19 protocols (Lyallpuri, 2021).

Since mid-March year 2020 upon the implementation of the precautionary measures, over 100,000 quarantine violators including minors have been arrested in the Philippines. Based on Human Rights Watch, in the Cavite province there are two children were locked in the coffin on March 26, 2020 and in Laguna five youths locked in the dog cage as a punishment for violating the curfew (Wurth & Conde, 2020). Furthermore, in Liliw, Laguna, three teenagers were arrested by the police officer after they were caught picking mangoes during the ECQ (Abad, 2020).

Likewise, problem exists in Kapalong, Davao del Norte that is being inhabited by around 81,068 people. PSSg Herla D. Hestoria, head of the Women and Children Desk in PNP Kapalong stated that they have recorded cases of juveniles that violate the quarantine protocols in municipality.

Significantly, the issue of violations of quarantine protocols should be addressed by the authorities since it will cause or bring out more positive cases in the country. According to human rights watch, the Philippine government needs

to protect the health and welfare of the people; any intervention must be in line with international human rights standards, including the prohibition against cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment of the people custody. However, life and nation progress depends on the obedience of the people on the laws and rules being implemented. By understanding and following the rules people contribute well to the nation (Importance of laws and why do we need laws, 2020).

In the Philippines, there are lots of laws and protocols being implemented by the government. Yet most of Filipino citizen cannot follow even the simplest rules. Psychological, situational, and organizational factors are some reason influencing the violation of the protocols (Reason et al., 2011). In addition, breaking the rules is driven by personal attitude, the environment and external pressure which cause to make decisions at the spur of the moment to either follow or break the rule (Leemann, 2014). Moreover, lack of discipline is the root cause of all violations (Gelacio, 2019).

Several authors investigated the factors that urge the youth to violate certain laws, rules, and protocols. In this proposition, we are well aware of the serious issue of the violation of the law. However, we did not found any research papers that explore the factors that cause violations of quarantine protocols of juveniles that is why the researchers find the urgency to conduct the study to fill in the gap in the literature addressing these issues. The main purpose of this study is to explore the factors of violation of quarantine protocol of juveniles. The result of this study will significantly contribute and will provide significant information to the government to address these issues on violations of quarantine protocols among the juveniles.

### **Worldview and Theoretical Lens**

As researchers, we focused on the research problem and employed all available tools to better understand it. The option to choose our methods, strategies, and procedures for research that satisfies our aim and understands the problem is provided by employing a mixed methods approach. As a result, we pursued our research from a pragmatist viewpoint, as defined by Creswell and Plano (2018).

The pragmatism paradigm was employed to examine the shared assumptions, beliefs, and values held by a group of experts regarding the nature of reality and knowledge, which can be described as a "worldview." Ontology assumptions pertain to our understanding of reality, epistemology assumptions relate to how we acquire knowledge and the relationship between the knower and the known, methodology concerns the agreed-upon approach for acquiring knowledge, and rhetoric involves a shared understanding of the language used in research. These examples collectively form a worldview. Furthermore, as pragmatists, we consider a variety of approaches to completing our research by using mixed methodologies, which entails sequencing qualitative and quantitative approaches to examine and explore the factors influencing juveniles' violation of quarantine protocols.

In this study, we utilized the mixed method approach of Creswell and Plano (2018) which anchored to a philosophical worldview of pragmatism that recognizes the value of different approaches about how to conduct inquiry where we drew from both qualitative and quantitative assumption. In addition, pragmatic research is problem-centered; reality oriented, and is concerned with the consequences of actions (Creswell, 2013).

The framework of foundation belief, values assumptions, experiences, interactions with, and making sense of the world is referred to as a worldview. Models are created by observing the world. They can be expressed in a variety of ways, including verbal, visual, and mathematical representations. A concept comes from a model, and a theory is a collection of concepts that are used to define a reality (Silverman, 2000).

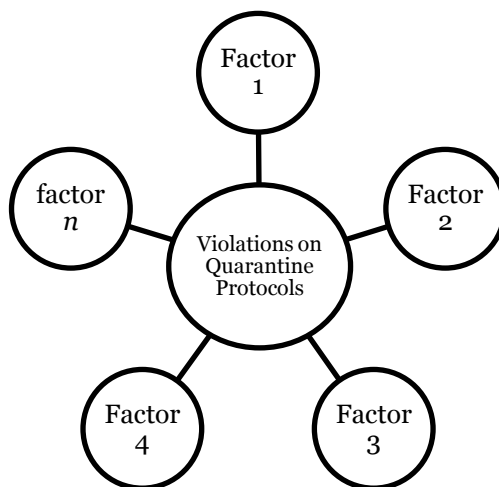
In view, theory is a systematic review of pertinent literature provides the understanding that a theory is a generalized statement of abstractions or ideas that asserts, explains or predicts relationships or connections between or among phenomena, within the limits of critical bounding assumptions that the theory explicitly makes (Gabriel, 2008). Moreover, a theory explains phenomena; it does so by specifying which variables are related to which variables and how they are related, thus enabling the researcher to predict from certain variables to certain other variables (Kerlinger & Lee, 2000).

Therefore, we employed Travis Hirschi's (1969) social control theory, which posits that delinquent behaviors occur when an individual's connection to society is weak or severed. This explanation states that as the groups an individual belongs to become weaker, their dependence on those groups diminishes. Consequently, the individual relies solely on themselves and disregards any rules of conduct based on their own self-interest. This theory has described the components of the social bond in various ways, and it has emphasized different units as the focal point of control. According to social control theory, there are four types of bonds that provide individuals with a vested interest in conforming and something to lose if they were to violate the law: attachment to parents and others, commitment to conventional goals, involvement in conventional activities, and belief in the moral legitimacy of the law.

Furthermore, Krohn & Massey (1980) supported that the commitment and belief elements of social control theory are the variables that strongly related to a deviant behavior that attachment and involvement element. Moreover, this theory is being supported by Crawford (2014), according to her, all people are bad apples from the moment they are born and must be controlled by laws, rules, and regulations to keep society in check. It goes on to say that those with a weak connection to society controls are more likely to engage in deviant or illegal activity. This theory assumes the origin of crimes and the disobedience of the people to the laws, rules, policies, and protocols being implemented. Control theory may give a foundation in determining what the factors on violation of quarantine protocols are.

## Conceptual Framework

Fig. 1 depicts the conceptual framework of this study, outlining various observed factors that define the latent variable under investigation, namely the causes of juveniles' non-compliance with quarantine protocols. The figure illustrates that there are underlying factors, referred to as Factor 1, Factor 2, Factor 3, Factor 4, and so on. These factors have not been explicitly defined yet, as further analysis of the study will determine and name them based on the common themes identified.



**Fig. 1** The Conceptual Paradigm of the Study

## Research Question

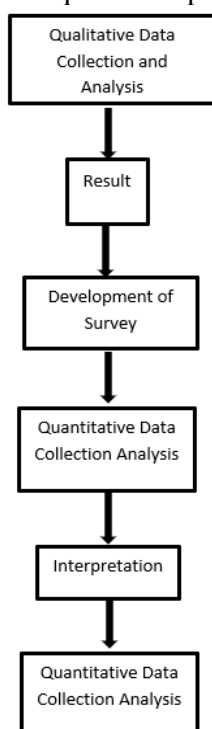
In this study, an exploratory mixed method design will be used in determining the factors influencing the violations of quarantine protocols. In collecting data's, qualitative and quantitative data collection will be subsequently conducted. The data from the qualitative and quantitative phases of this study will answer the question:

What are the latent underlying constructs influencing violations of quarantine protocols of juveniles?

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The design of this study is an exploratory sequential mixed method design. An exploratory sequential mixed method is an approach to combining qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis in a sequence of phases. The researchers utilized the qualitative results to design the quantitative phase by determining research questions and variables and developing an instrument (Creswell & Plano, 2018). This study explored the factor that causes violations on quarantine protocols of juveniles.

Fig. 2 presents the exploratory sequential mixed method design that was used in this study. It shows that qualitative data were collected and analyzed separately from the quantitative data. However, the data will be analyzed deeply to determine the factors influencing violation of quarantine protocol of juveniles.



**Fig. 2** Exploratory Sequential Mixed Method Design

## Sources of Data

This study involved juveniles with ages 15 but not reaching the age of 18 that are being reported and apprehended by law enforcers for violating the COVID-19 protocols in the Municipality of Kapalong, Davao del Norte, Philippines.

## Qualitative Phase

In the first phase, qualitative research was observed where the researchers used data saturation principles to identify the number of participants to be interviewed utilizing convenience sampling. Previous recommendations have suggested that qualitative studies should have a minimum sample size of 12 in order to achieve data saturation. Guest et al. (2006) analyzed 60 interviews and found that saturation of themes was reached by the twelfth interview. The researchers acknowledged that their sample was relatively homogeneous and their research objectives were specific. They recognized that studies with more diverse samples and broader scopes would likely require a larger sample size to achieve data saturation.

Convenience sampling is a type of nonprobability sampling where individuals are selected based on their convenience as data sources for researchers. In probability sampling, a random selection technique is used, giving each element in the population a known nonzero probability of being chosen. In contrast, nonprobability sampling does not rely on known nonzero selection probabilities. Subjective methods are used to determine which items should be included in the sample. The population may not be well defined in nonprobability sampling (Lavrakas, 2008).

## Quantitative Phase

In the second phase of this study, the quantitative method took place where exploratory factor analysis is utilized. Exploratory factor analysis is commonly thought to be a strategy for large sample sizes (N), with N = 50 being a suitable absolute minimum. In other words, the number of participants being surveyed is depending on the resulting factors from the first phase.

## Data Analysis

### Qualitative Phase

In the qualitative phase, the responses of the participants were being transcribed, analyzed and reduced into themes through a process of coding and condensing the codes. During the analysis of the qualitative data, the researchers fully engaged with the abundant and descriptive data. They utilized techniques like coding and categorizing to organize the data and sought to develop themes that could effectively describe the factors influencing the violation of quarantine protocols by juveniles. Furthermore, the categorized data was the basis to formulate the survey guide questionnaire.

### Quantitative Phase

In quantitative data analysis, the descriptive statistic was used to present the factors influencing juveniles in violating COVID-19 protocols showing frequency and percentage in the pie chart. Also, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was utilized to identify the major factors influencing juveniles in violating the COVID-19 protocol. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) is a multivariate statistical method that explores the underlying structure of a set of observed variables, and is a crucial step in the scale development process. Moreover, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin test, Bartlett's test, Latent Roots Criterion, Rotated component Matrix were used to measure sampling adequacy, tests the hypothesis that your correlation matrix is an identity matrix, to determine the standard results and to determine whether particular items measure common factors.

## Ethical Consideration

The main concern of our study was the juveniles who were involved in COVID-19 protocol violation in the Municipality of Kapalong, Davao del Norte, ages 15 and not reaching the age of 18. Therefore, we ensured their safety, gave protection as well as confidentiality to establish trust with them.

In order to promote ethical research practices, the researchers placed importance on adhering to ethical codes. These codes were observed and applied to both the informants involved in the study and the overall research context. The agreement and consent of both the participants and researchers were taken into consideration in this regard.

In order to establish trust with the participants, the researchers fostered extensive cooperation and coordination among informants from diverse disciplines and perspectives. Furthermore, ethical standards emphasized the values crucial for collaborative work, including trust, accountability, mutual respect, and fairness. There were legal requirements that were compiled to which included data protection legislation and the appropriate things to do the research (Resnik, 2020)

Moreover, the study also required conforming to the international required standards of good practices research and that was to protect the key informants. Confidentiality was ensured in our study. The data were kept with utmost secrecy to respect the identity of our key informants for them to feel safe. Pseudonyms were advised to use to protect participant's profiles (Resnik, 2020).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Codes on Influencing Violation of Quarantine Protocols

Presented in table one is the codes generated from nine (9) in-depth interviews and ten (10) focus group discussion with the participants of qualitative phase of this which revealed in the thematic statement table in the appendices. These

statements were designed to fit the requirement of a survey instrument. Overall, there were 23 items generated from above.

**Table 1** Statement Generated from In-depth Interviews

| Codes |   |
|-------|---|
| 1     | Friends and peers are the influencers to violate quarantine protocols.                                |
| 2     | Boredom inside the house can influence to violation of quarantine protocol.                           |
| 3     | I like roaming around the streets.  |
| 4     | Longing to experience the old days influences juveniles to become violators.                          |
| 5     | Imitating the people around the community can trigger to violate the quarantine protocol.             |
| 6     | Juveniles are influenced by parents and other family members' orders.                                 |
| 7     | In this time of the pandemic, minors are driven by their desire to violate the protocols.             |
| 8     | Online games can influence to violate the quarantine protocol.  |
| 9     | Juveniles violate the protocol to buy basic needs.  |
| 10    | Minors believed that COVID-19 was already gone.   |
| 11    | Emergencies are the reasons to violate the protocol.  |
| 12    | Juveniles go out and violate protocols because of their works.  |
| 13    | To do some school duties can be the reason to violate the protocol.                                   |
| 14    | I do not understand the protocols.  |
| 15    | Quarantine protocol does not affect my decision-making.   |
| 16    | Quarantine protocols are annoying.  |
| 17    | Protocols affect the decision-making by limiting the activities that people used to do before.        |
| 18    | Parents do not teach their children right.  |
| 19    | It can cause happiness while violating the quarantine protocol because the wants are fulfilling.      |
| 20    | Minors felt nothing after violating protocols.  |
| 21    | COVID-19 quarantine protocols are hard to follow.   |
| 22    | The COVID-19 quarantine protocol is good, but the government is lacking in implementing the protocol. |
| 23    | The COVID-19 protocols do not matter to minors.   |

### Determining the Factors Influencing Violation of Quarantine Protocol

To test the factors influencing violation of quarantine protocol of juveniles, the following tests that include the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin test, Barlett's test and principal component analysis illustrated in the rotated component matrix were used. The results of these criteria are presented in the table below.

**Table 2** Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Test

|             | MSA   |
|-------------|-------|
| Overall MSA | 0.902 |
| Item1       | 0.807 |
| Item 2      | 0.876 |
| Item 3      | 0.886 |
| Item 4      | 0.899 |
| Item 5      | 0.920 |
| Item 6      | 0.935 |
| Item 7      | 0.939 |
| Item 8      | 0.912 |
| Item 9      | 0.916 |
| Item 10     | 0.892 |
| Item 11     | 0.840 |
| Item 12     | 0.817 |
| Item 13     | 0.823 |
| Item 14     | 0.919 |
| Item 15     | 0.889 |
| Item 16     | 0.921 |
| Item 17     | 0.888 |
| Item 18     | 0.922 |
| Item 19     | 0.956 |
| Item 20     | 0.914 |
| Item 21     | 0.902 |
| Item 22     | 0.867 |
| Item 23     | 0.865 |

Kaiser- Meyer- Olkin Index of Sampling Adequacy. This was used to determine the sampling adequacy of data that being used for Factor Analysis. Moreover, it utilized as an index in comparing the magnitudes of the observed correlation coefficients and partial correlation coefficients to know whether the data are likely to coalesce on components. This

measure ranges from the values 0 to 1; a value of 0.6 is suggested minimum for satisfactory factor analysis to proceed; however, values closer to 1 are better.

In this study, the overall test result in Table two is 0.902, indicating that the sample size is sufficient and exceeds the acceptable threshold of 0.6. This outcome, described as "marvelous", serves as an overall indicator that the data support the application of exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and can be grouped into smaller sets of underlying factors. As a result, the finding confirms that the dataset is suitable for factor analysis.

**Table 3** Barlett's Test

| X <sup>2</sup> | df      | p      |
|----------------|---------|--------|
| 3380.420       | 276.000 | < .001 |

Barlett's Test of Sphericity is employed to assess the null hypothesis that the variables in the population correlation matrix are not correlated with each other. It is revealed in table three that the test value is high 3380.420 (X<sup>2</sup>) under the degree of freedom (df) of 276.000, and the level of significance is 0.0001. As a result, when the significance value of Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected, indicating that the dataset is suitable for factor analysis. This criterion is commonly used to determine the appropriateness of the data for factor analysis.

**Table 4** Latent Roots Criterion

| Factor   | Eigenvalues | Variance | Cumulative |
|----------|-------------|----------|------------|
| Factor 1 | 4.918       | 0.205    | 0.205      |
| Factor 2 | 2.538       | 0.106    | 0.311      |
| Factor 3 | 2.416       | 0.101    | 0.411      |
| Factor 4 | 1.677       | 0.070    | 0.481      |
| Factor 5 | 0.825       | 0.034    | 0.516      |

*Latent Roots Criterion.* In exploratory factor analysis, the standard result can be determined by the latent roots criterion through identifying the overall value of the variances explained. This is the most commonly used technique for selecting the number of factors. The overall variance described reveals the results by determining the value of the eigenvalues of the factors and the variance of each factor. Table five reveals the results of the latent root criterion, and it shows that five (5) factors can be extracted from the set of items utilized for factor analysis. The five (5) factors explain 51.6% of the variations in the data.

*Rotated Component Matrix.* This is referred as the loadings. It is the key output of principal of principal component output. It contains estimates of the correlations between each of the variables and the estimated components. The data were subjected to principal component analysis in order to identify the factor structure.

Accordingly, the principal component analysis (PCA) is utilized to determine whether particular items measure common factors. Moreover, factor rotation simplifies the rows and columns of the factor matrix and maximizes a variable's loading on a single factor in order facilitate explanation. The orthogonal rotation (VARIMAX) and an oblique rotation (OBLIMIN) were used to describe the computed factor matrix.

In this study, the VARIMAX rotation technique was utilized and has produced a more explicit structure in items of the content validity of the factors. The Coefficient of the factor analysis is set to acceptable value of +0.40.

**Table 5** Rotated Component Matrix

| Items | Factor 1 | Factor 2 | Factor 3 | Factor 4 | Factor 5 | Uniqueness |
|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| 2     | 0.929    |          |          |          |          | 0.251      |
| 3     | 0.824    |          |          |          |          | 0.408      |
| 4     | 0.750    |          |          |          |          | 0.424      |
| 7     | 0.689    |          |          |          |          | 0.392      |
| 8     | 0.621    |          |          |          |          | 0.634      |
| 17    | 0.617    |          |          |          |          | 0.442      |
| 19    | 0.613    |          |          |          |          | 0.467      |
| 15    |          | 0.556    |          |          |          | 0.253      |
| 16    |          | 0.507    |          |          |          | 0.554      |
| 20    |          | 0.458    |          |          |          | 0.424      |
| 21    |          | 0.965    |          |          |          | 0.330      |
| 23    |          | 0.826    |          |          |          | 0.488      |
| 9     |          |          | 0.513    |          |          | 0.710      |
| 11    |          |          | 0.448    |          |          | 0.478      |
| 12    |          |          | 0.625    |          |          | 0.643      |
| 13    |          |          | 0.576    |          |          | 0.467      |
| 1     |          |          |          | 0.502    |          | 0.476      |
| 5     |          |          |          | 0.827    |          | 0.379      |
| 6     |          |          |          | 0.563    |          | 0.673      |
| 18    |          |          |          | 0.480    |          | 0.487      |

|    |       |       |
|----|-------|-------|
| 10 | 0.550 | 0.485 |
| 14 | 0.479 | 0.538 |
| 22 | 0.456 | 0.591 |

Revealed in the Table 5 are the rotations results, which illustrate that all the five factors influencing violation of quarantine protocol of juveniles have significant loadings above +0.40, which is considered a standard coefficient value utilizing the VARIMAX method. The 23 items loaded generated five-factor attributes. The five factors are then labeled based on the nature of each of the items in a particular attribute, specifically: personal desires, uneasiness, necessity, social influence, and misinformation.

**Table 6** Constructs and Loading under Factor 1

| Item    | Constructs   | Loading |
|---------|--|---------|
| Item 2  | Boredom inside the house can influence to violation of quarantine protocol.                      | 0.929   |
| Item 3  | I like roaming around the streets.   | 0.824   |
| Item 4  | Longing to experience the old days influences juveniles to become violators.                     | 0.750   |
| Item 7  | In this time of the pandemic, minors are driven by their own desire to violate the protocols.    | 0.689   |
| Item 8  | Online games can influence to violate the quarantine protocol.                                   | 0.621   |
| Item 17 | Protocols affect the decision-making by limiting the activities that people used to do before.   | 0.617   |
| Item 19 | It can cause happiness while violating the quarantine protocol because the wants are fulfilling. | 0.613   |

*Factor one – Personal Desires.* Table six reveals that factor 1 extracted seven items. The coefficient pattern of the 7 items ranged from 0.613 to 0.929. Item 2, with the statement - It can cause happiness while violating the quarantine protocol because the wants are fulfilling - had the lowest value coefficient, which is 0.613 that means it is never true. It implies that juveniles are not happy in violating the protocol. On the other hand, item 2, with the statement - Boredom inside the house can influence to violation of quarantine protocol - got the highest value of coefficient that is 0.929 that means it is always true which implies that juveniles violate the protocol because they are bored at home.

All the items of this factor surpassed the minimum requirement of + 0.40. Analyzing the commonality of the 7 items, these items express boredom in this time of pandemic, own decision-making, feeling of freedom and to unwind. Thus, this factor is labeled as personal desires.

**Table 7** Constructs and Loading under Factor 2

| Item    | Constructs  | Loading |
|---------|---|---------|
| Item 15 | Quarantine protocol does not affect my decision-making. | 0.556   |
| Item 16 | Quarantine protocols are annoying.                      | 0.507   |
| Item 20 | Minors felt nothing after violating protocols.          | 0.458   |
| Item 21 | COVID-19 quarantine protocols are hard to follow.       | 0.965   |
| Item 23 | The COVID-19 protocols do not matter to minors.         | 0.826   |

*Factor two – Uneasiness.* Table seven divulges that factor two extracted five items. The coefficient pattern of the five items ranged from 0.458 to 0.965. Item 20, with the statement - Minors felt nothing after violating protocols - had the lowest value coefficient, which is 0.458 that means it is never true implying that juveniles felt something after violating the protocol. Besides, item 21, with the statement - COVID-19 quarantine protocols are hard to follow - got the highest coefficient value of 0.965 that means it always true which implies that juveniles felt hard in abiding the implemented protocol. All the items of this dimension surpass the minimum requirement of +0.40. Examining the commonality of the five items, these items talk about hardship in following quarantine protocol, feeling of discomfort, annoyed and seeing quarantine protocol as an irrelevant thing.

*Factor three – Necessity.* Table eight discloses that factor three extracted four items. The coefficient pattern of the four ranged from 0.448 to 0.625. Item 11, Emergencies are the reasons to violate the protocol, had the lowest value coefficient, which is 0.448 that means it never true which implies that emergencies are not the reason why juveniles violated the quarantine protocols. In addition, item 12, with the statement Juveniles go out and violate protocols because of their works, got the highest value of coefficient that is 0.625; it is always true which implies that juveniles violate the protocol to go to their works.

**Table 8** Constructs and Loading under Factor 3

| Item    | Constructs  | Loading |
|---------|---|---------|
| Item 9  | Juveniles violate the protocol to buy basic needs.                  | 0.513   |
| Item 11 | Emergencies are the reasons to violate the protocol.                | 0.448   |
| Item 12 | Juveniles go out and violate protocols because of their works.      | 0.625   |
| Item 13 | To do some school duties can be the reason to violate the protocol. | 0.576   |

All the items of this factor exceed the minimum requirement of +0.40. Furthermore, analyzing the commonality of the four items, these items demonstrate the importance of providing profit for the family, buying basic needs, taking emergencies and education.

**Table 9** Constructs and Loading under Factor 4

| Item    | Constructs  | Loading |
|---------|---|---------|
| Item 1  | Friends and peers are the influencers to violate quarantine protocols.                    | 0.502   |
| Item 5  | Imitating the people around the community can trigger to violate the quarantine protocol. | 0.827   |
| Item 6  | Juveniles are influenced by parents and other family members' orders.                     | 0.563   |
| Item 18 | Parents do not teach their children right.  | 0.480   |

Factor four- Social Influence. Table nine divulges that factor four extracted four items. The coefficient pattern of the five items ranged from 0.480 to 0.827. Item 18, with the statement Parents do not teach their children right, had the lowest value coefficient, which is 0.480 that means it is never true which implies parents improper guidance no not affect juveniles in violating the protocol.

Besides, item five, with the statement Imitating the people around the community can trigger to violate the quarantine protocol, got the highest coefficient value of 0.827 that means it is always true which implies that community and the people around has a big impact in violating the protocol. All the items of this dimension surpass the minimum requirement of +0.40. Examining the commonality of the five items, these items talk about friend and peers companionship, actions and attitude of the people around the community and improper parenting.

**Table 10** Constructs and Loading under Factor 5

| Item    | Constructs  | Loading |
|---------|---|---------|
| Item 10 | Minors believed that COVID-19 was already gone.   | 0.550   |
| Item 14 | I do not understand the protocols.  | 0.479   |
| Item 22 | The COVID-19 quarantine protocol is good, but the government is lacking in implementing the protocol. | 0.456   |

*Factor Five – Misinformation.* Table 10 reveals that factor five extracted three items. The coefficient pattern of the 3 items ranged from 0.456 to 0.550. Item 22, with the statement The COVID-19 quarantine protocol is good, but the government is lacking in implementing the protocol, had the lowest value coefficient, which is 0.456 that means it is never true which implies that our government implementation on COVID-19 protocol is not lacking. On the other hand, item 10, with the statement Minors believed that COVID-19 was already gone, got the highest value of coefficient that is 0.550 that means it is always true which implies that the juveniles violate the protocol because of false belief. All the items of this factor surpass the minimum requirement of +.40. Analyzing the commonality of the 3 items, these items express that juveniles are lacking in knowledge and unaware about facts COVID- 19 protocol.

The findings of this study revealed five factors influencing violation of quarantine protocol of juveniles. The five factors being explored are personal desire, uneasiness, necessity, social influence and misinformation. The following discussions will deliberate supporting literature relevant to the factors.

Factor one labeled as personal desire corroborates with the following assertions. Accordingly, the personal desires fueled juvenile to commit violations. Desires are present before committing crime that causes immediate gratification after. Moreover, if juveniles have conflict between its personal desires and the restrains placed on him or her by society juvenile delinquency emerge such as COVID 19 protocol violation (University of Portsmouth, 2020; Trueman, 2015; Thompson, & Morris, 2016).

Teenagers will do whatever it takes to meet what they desire. Some youth had a stronger urge to fulfill one desire. When young people cannot get these needs safely, they will often seek out negative ways to do it such us violating rules, guidelines or protocol. Moreover, individual's personal desires motivate to commit crimes or law violation (Pen State Extension, 2018; Coleman, 1987).

Meanwhile, for the uneasiness factor, it is asserted that COVID 19 has a psychological impact on the lives of the juveniles. The most frequent manifestations were difficulty concentrating, irritability, restlessness, uneasiness and worries. Furthermore, antisocial potential including low acceptance of moral rules, pre-pandemic legal cynicism, low shame/guilt, low self-control, engagement in delinquent behaviors, and association with delinquent peers leads young adults not to comply with COVID-19 protocols (Orgilés et. al., 2020).

A potential difficulty with teenagers and young adults is their compliance with COVID-19 protocols. Due to their sense of invincibility, they may perceive the new coronavirus as less concerning for their age group compared to older individuals. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to the postponement or cancellation of events and the restriction of various favorite activities among teenagers, such as parties, sports, and in-person socializing with friends. It is not surprising that many teenagers are experiencing feelings of depression, anger, and boredom. These responses are normal (Rahman, 2020; Miller, 2020).

On the other hand, factor 3, labeled as necessity corroborates with following assertions. Teenagers will go to any length to get their necessities and some have a stronger need to meet one need in particular crime. However, according to defense



of necessity, when an individual commits a criminal act during an emergency situation in order to prevent a greater harm from happening legal system typically excuses the individual's criminal act because it was justified, or finds that no criminal act has occurred (Justia, 2021; Trueman, 2015).

Meanwhile, for the social influence factor, it is asserted that friends' actions can influence law breaking such as COVID 19 protocol violations. These are more likely to be driven by selfish concerns, whereas altruistic issues are more likely to encourage influence toward practical activity. Group dynamics, delinquent peer subculture, peer acceptability of delinquent behavior, and punishments for non-conformity, which include ridicule, derision, ostracism, and even mayhem or attack in some situations, are also cited as key aspects of the peer pressure process (Reeta, 2020).

Additionally, family structure has a significant impact on the development and prevention of juvenile delinquency. Strengthening the parenting role, promoting co-parenting in cases of separation, and coordinating key stakeholders such as the children's department, correctional institutions, and religious organizations are effective strategies to prevent juveniles from engaging in delinquent behaviors. Also, the higher the level of social disorganization the higher the crime level observed. By the direct measures of social backgrounds of street residents, evidence of the salience of social disorganization at a microgeographic level has been found. Some researchers have proposed in recent years that social characteristics of places, as suggested by social disorganization, should also impact our understanding of the criminology of place (Weisburd et. al., 2017; Onsando, 2020).

Lastly, social Learning theory believes that individuals such as juveniles learn to behave through their social interactions with others. It supposes that because social behavior is learned through modeling or imitating the behavior of others, juvenile violating the laws and protocol will begin (Bandura, 1997).

On the other hand, factor five, labeled as misinformation corroborates with following assertions. As scientific understanding of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to develop, it is being observed that the emergence of false narratives and unsubstantiated rumors is existing, which left uncontextualized that may put individuals, families and communities at risk. Moreover, a study shows that susceptibility to misinformation can be a significant factor in influencing people's behavior during the COVID-19 outbreak that may decrease people's willingness to comply with public health guidance measures (Help Center, 2021; Royal Society, 2021).

Furthermore, at the onset of the pandemic, there has been a noticeable proliferation of misinformation, conspiracy theories, and unverified information related to COVID-19. This misinformation can take the form of fabricated content as well as the presentation of true information in misleading ways. This deluge of information has introduced confusion among the public in terms which sources of information are trustworthy, despite the open conduct of epidemiological research and other scientific work on COVID-19 (Agle & Xiao, 2021).

## CONCLUSION

There are five factors influencing violation of quarantine protocol of juveniles generated in this study leading to the creation of its intervention plan. With the findings of this study, it can be concluded that the theory of the social control by Travis Hirschi (1969) that assumes delinquent acts result when an individual's bond to society is weak or broken. This statement suggests that as the groups an individual is a part of become weaker, their reliance on those groups diminishes. As a result, the individual becomes more self-dependent and disregards any rules of conduct that are based on the collective interest of the group.

This theory provides multiple descriptions of the elements that form a bond to society and highlights various units that serve as points of control. According to social control theory, attachment to parents and others, commitment to conventional goals, involvement in conventional activities, and belief in the moral validity of the law are four types of bonds that create a sense of investment in conformity and establish consequences for individuals if they were to violate the law. It is indeed accurate that juveniles violate quarantine protocol because they only think about their personal desires and necessity and only depends on their selves and do not recognize other rules to be follow. Moreover, they do not believe in the moral validity of the law due to misinformation, social influence and uneasiness.

Personal desire factor influences juveniles to violate quarantine protocol. Everyone's life has changed because of the pandemic and the ones who have been most affected by this change are the lives of the youth. We all want to experience being free again as before. Thus, juveniles violate the COVID 19 quarantine protocol to alleviate boredom inside the house. They go out of the house to roam around, play online games with others to continue to enjoy their teenage years despite the pandemic, and as well as experience the fun of life before pandemic where there are no limits and protocols to follow. Moreover, we concluded that they continue to violate the COVID 19 protocol because it gives them fun to fulfill their desires.

Uneasiness, a factor influencing juveniles in violating the quarantine protocol. Hence, we know that the new generation today is different. More curious and possessive with things. Therefore, they do not want anyone to control them like the quarantine protocol. They see that the COVID 19 protocol is an annoying restricting them rule to do what they want in life in this time of crisis. Moreover, juveniles are not used to what is happening around now and they are still adjusting.

Necessity, the third factor that influenced juveniles to violate the quarantine protocol. Since the lockdown, everyone's movement has been limited. Young people and even the elderly are not allowed to go out, but there are times when there is no other option but to be instructed by the parent to do or buy the basic necessities of the family. Thus, young people

are forced to go out to do necessities such as going in the market, working to earn profit and school works to fulfill studies during this pandemic.

Social influence, a factor in protocol violation of juveniles. Young people are observant of all movements around. Therefore, juveniles violate the quarantine protocol because they mimic what they see in his or her environment, parents and friends.

Juveniles are influenced by misinformation factor in violating the quarantine protocol. Young people are often incautious of what is happening around them and they got easily believe in rumors about COVID 19 that have no scientific basis. Hence, it results in misinformation that leads them to quarantine protocol violations and health risks. The findings of this study might be considered by the following organizations and individuals in addressing the issues of quarantine protocol violation of juveniles. For the Local Government Units (LGUs), they may initiate interventions such as forums and seminars among the key actors leading to lowering the cases of quarantine violations among juveniles through examining and utilizing the factors that causes such.

For the law enforcement officers, they may further tighten the enforcement to deter the juveniles in committing protocol violation. Moreover, they need to manifest through their actions the importance of following the guidelines and protocols of the government. With that, people, particularly juveniles will understand and adhere to such policies.

For the parents and guardian, since they have the control and guidance over their children, they may consider looking into the actions of their children. They are the first to know, understand, and practice the protocols so that they will serve as models among their children in adhering and abiding the policies of the government for common good.

Future researchers may adopt the items and factors generated from this study to investigate factors influencing quarantine protocol of juveniles further. They may consider it as an instrument to evaluate such activities in their communities.

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## DECLARATION OF CONFLICT

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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