

**CRIME STATISTICS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF DAVAO CITY:
BASIS FOR PROPOSED INTERVENTION PROGRAM**



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DEDICATION

We humbly dedicate this work to our parents who have given us the opportunity to finish our ambitions and dreams in life. Their effort and support both financial and moral are best appreciated. Without them this study would have been impossible.

ABSTRACT

Crime has been with us from the very beginning; it has never ceased to disturb men's living together. This study determined the crime statistics in the first congressional district in Davao City recorded in its three police stations: Talomo, San Pedro and Sta. Ana police stations. It also analyzed the index and non-index crimes of these police stations on a quarterly basis and determined its crime solution efficiency.

Using the data gathered from the three police stations, it was found out that in San Pedro Police Station, the highest reported cases for index crimes was during the second quarter of the year, April to June. Meanwhile, the highest reported cases for non-index crimes was also during the third quarter of the year. In Talomo Police Station, the highest reported cases for index crimes was during the second quarter of the year, which was April to June, and the same goes for non-index crimes. In Sta. Ana Police Station, the highest reported cases for index crimes was during the first quarter of the year, January to March. Meanwhile, the highest reported cases for non-index crimes was during the third quarter of the year. Talomo Police Station has the highest CSE among the three police stations comprising the first congressional district in Davao City.

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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

Background of the Study

Crime is as old as mankind itself. Crime has been with us from the very beginning; it has never ceased to disturb men's living together. Moreover, it has become a common societal phenomenon, viewed by some as a normal symptom, as if it was a functional component of the organization of human groupings. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, the overall crime rate in the United States in the year 2000 was 4,124 crimes per 100,000 persons living in the United States. And this seems to rise up every year. The crime rate varies across individual states and could be more or less than the overall U.S. crime rate (Halcoussis, 2004).

The Philippines, being a developing country, is not exempted from occurrences of crimes. Newspapers and television news updates are loaded with all sorts of "misbehavior": murder, rape, theft, robbery and others. In 2010, the average monthly crime rate in the Philippines was 28.2. This means that for every 100,000 people, there were around 28 incidents of crime every month. While there was a decrease in national overall crime incidence, there are certain parts of the country suffering from high crime rates. For instance, crime volume in the National Capital Region (NCR) has increased from 2011 to 2012 by 10 percent. In 2012, the average monthly crime rate in the NCR is

38.6, a substantial increase from 32.8 in 2011 and 28.2 in 2010 (Gillado & Tan-Cruz, 2004).

In Davao City, crime is also prevalent, though not as far prevalent as the other cities in Mindanao because of the stricter laws in the former. Over the years, among the prevalent crimes committed are robbery, theft and drug-related crimes. For instance, the Davao City Police Office (DCPO) has recorded a total of 487 theft incidents and 186 robbery incidents from April to May of 2011. Out of the theft incidents, 67 of them were cleared while 62 have been solved. Twenty-four robbery cases, on the other hand, have been cleared while 23 were solved. In terms of drug-related crimes, a total of 1,218 drug suspects. Some other forms of crime are also noted (Alama, 2012).

It is the aim of the researchers to determine the recent crime statistics in Davao City with focus on the data recorded by the three police stations that belongs to the first congressional district. Furthermore, the researchers also aim to compare the rate of index and non-index crimes recorded in each quarter of the year 2012.

Statement of the Problem

This study determined the crime statistics in the first congressional district in Davao City recorded in its different police stations.

Specifically, the study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the current crime statistics recorded in the various police stations of the first congressional district in Davao City:

- 1.1 San Pedro;

1.2 Talomo; and

1.3 Sta. Ana?

2. Which between index and non-index crimes has the highest number of reported cases when analyzed by quarter:

2.1 First quarter;

2.2 Second quarter;

2.3 Third quarter; and

2.4 Fourth quarter?

3. What is the crime solution efficiency of the three police stations in the first district in Davao City?

4. What is the proposed intervention program for crime statistics in the first congressional district of Davao City?

Review of Related Literature

This section consists of compiled literature and studies related to the present study conducted. These were taken from books, journals, magazines, and from the Internet.

Many studies have been done on crime rate on different countries. Blumstein (2001) talks about how it is very important for government officials to have these studies performed to know how to help prevent crimes by altering policies that these studies recommend. Many studies have found factors that affect crime rate that cannot really be changed by government entities.

The study on crimes has generated a substantial volume of literature. Since the path-breaking work of Becker (1968) nearly thirty five years ago, the

economics profession has analyzed the determinants of criminal behavior from both the theoretical and the empirical points of view. Theoretical and empirical researches have provided a richer understanding of the crime once primarily viewed through the lenses of sociologists like Emile Durkheim and Max Weber. Much has been learned about this critical topic; however many questions remain unanswered.

In defining the crime rate, it was envisioned that the impact of population on the volume of crime would be mostly eliminated through a unit size of the population. If so, the crime rate could provide a crude but standardized basis of jurisdictional comparisons. One could argue that the growth of population generally brings forth such factors as urbanization, higher population density, changes in the area's economic conditions and life styles, etc., therefore the crime rate might still be related to the population (Green, 2010).

Zhang (2008) uses the study of crime rates to examine the variables that may be able to explain the variation in crime rates among several demographic categories in the United States. The first two variables considered are demographic variables, urban density and age. Urban population rate is thought to be associated with crime primarily because crime is usually an urban phenomenon. In 1969, the report of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, argued that crime is chiefly a problem of the cities of the nation.

According to Jacob (2011), there are three frameworks that can explain criminal activity: the rational model, the present-oriented or myopic model, and the radical political economic model. This author argues under the rational model of crime there are two fundamental assumptions to make: “Firstly, individuals are rational and choose the best option based on the available information and resources. Secondly, individuals are perceived to be promoting their self-interest by rationally selecting options that provide them with the best benefits that are expected to exceed the costs associated with these options.”

As cited by Reiman (2001), it was well established that the volume of crime within a jurisdiction was highly correlated with the population size. For decades, research on the impact of population on crime focused primarily on population characteristics such as changes in size and density or its demographic and socioeconomic makeup.

Most of the time, the main factors affecting crime rate have to do with economic incentives of committing crimes. Allison (2003) finds that unemployment rate is one of the biggest factors that contribute toward crime rates. Allison finds that both the unemployment and the poverty rates, to have significant and positive effects on crime rate. Machin and Meghir (2004) find that when there are larger numbers of people with low wage rates, the crime rate usually goes up.

Merlo (2003) also shows the positive correlation between the inequality in the income distribution and the crime rate. These economic factors can be explained by the fact that when people are not making money through a job,

their marginal cost of committing crime declines, hence increasing the probability of committing a crime.

The composition and density of the population have been referred to as possible determinants of crime rate. For example, Machin and Meghir (2004) explore the effect of the percentage of population living in urban areas on the crime rate. Allison (2003) goes further to find that the percentage of young adults in the community (ages 15 to 24) to have a positive and significant effect on the crime rate. Allison also finds that gender can also be a key factor affecting the crime rate. More specifically, he finds that the difference between the percentage of females and the percentage of males in the population to have a negative and significant effect on crime rate.

Meanwhile, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (2002) posits that in theory, if the volume of crime were proportional to the jurisdiction's population size, then the crime rate, being a constant across jurisdictions, would have no correlation with the population. If the occurrence of crime, however, were to increase say, in a nonlinear fashion with the jurisdiction's population, then the jurisdiction's crime rate would change with the population. Therefore, the relationship between the crime rate and the population depended upon the way the crime volume related to the population. There were several reasons why understanding the nature and extent of the relationship between crime rate and population size might be important. As mentioned previously, the appropriateness of making jurisdictional comparisons of crime rates might hinge on this relationship.

According to Buonanno (2005), the economics of crime interacts with different and heterogeneous fields (i.e. sociology, criminology, psychology, geography and demography) and it is closely related to poverty, social exclusion, wage and income inequality, cultural and family background, level of education and other economic and sociodemographic factors that may affect individual's propensity to commit crimes such as age, gender and urbanization.

Other things also have effects on crime rates. Donohue and Levitt (2001) explains that criminal justice policies have an effect on the crime rate. This explains that when an area has a higher conviction rate, the crime rate should be lower because there is a greater chance of the person going to jail and losing out on the opportunity to be making money they would have been able to make if they had not committed the crime. Levitt (2004) also describes the ideas of incentives as another way that crime rate can be affected by criminal justice policies. Rules such as Three Strikes laws are used to help deter crime although there is no evidence of those laws having a negative effect on the crime rate.

Education is another factor in determining crime rate. Allison finds that when people are more educated in the community there is less crime. Becker (1968) reinforces this idea with his study on crime and how punishment relates to crime rates. Becker uses the marginal costs and marginal revenues to show the equilibrium rates of crime. His study uses the rate of capture and conviction as one of the main variables. Becker's data helps find out how

much crime is actually the optimal amount based on how much it costs to catch criminals and the costs to society for people committing crimes.

According to Merlo (2003), generally police expenditures is the one variable that affects crime rate the most because it represents how much effort is being put into stopping crime. Including police expenditures from the current year as an independent variable in Equation 1 would not make sense because the amount of police expenditures in the current year depends on the crime rate in the current year. The expected sign of the coefficient on this variable is negative.

Socio-economic variables, according to Imai & Krishna (2004), are significant across all crime types in both a linear and quadratic specification but some of them have a counterintuitive sign. Higher unemployment increases burglary and theft but reduces robbery and fraud. Fraud goes down with unemployment (a 1% increase in unemployment decreases fraud by 0.84%), which is perhaps not surprising and suggests that a lot of fraud is committed in the workplace. Wages have a positive impact on various economic crimes and, contrary to the perception that most criminals are young people, the proportion of young people in the population actually lowers most acquisitive crime rates.

The counterintuitive signs of these socio-economic measures are not so surprising though when one examines the incentives for criminal behavior carefully. Higher wages may imply higher opportunity for work in the non-criminal sector but it also implies that there are more lucrative opportunities for committing crime. Thus, the net effect could go either way. Indeed, the impact

of an increase in average wages does not indicate whether living standards are going up for everyone (Han et. al, 2011).

Increased average wages accompanied by growing inequality may well lead to increased crime. The negative association between the proportion of young people in a local population and crime is consistent with the idea of dynamic deterrence: young people have more to lose by having a criminal record which lowers future employment prospects. It could also be the case that unemployed youth may be more prone to crime but perhaps not young people in general. Further, it may be that the crime prone young people are those who are serving a prison term but the general population of young people may not be so crime prone. In fact, there is some suggestive research arguing that young people in general may not be especially likely to engage in crime (Martin, et. al, 2010).

The analysis of the determinants of crime is always at the forefront of public debate. Effective crime-fighting strategies are widely debated with some commentators in policy circles and the popular press highlighting the role of law enforcement and punishment, and others emphasizing the role of socio-economic factors (Minkes, 2010).

Often one of the two views has been emphasized while neglecting the other. Those who would look for the so-called root cause of crime (the dominant academic view among criminologists at one time) argue that social circumstances lead to criminal behavior and tend to dismiss policing as an effective crime fighting tool while others have pushed for harsher penalties for

crime and neglected the socio-economic environment. In particular, the role of prisons as an effective crime fighting tool has been much debated, particularly in the UK, while the recent budget cuts for the police have led to worries of lowered detection rates leading to an increase in crime (Blumstein, 2001).

The above literature provides insights on the current study undertaken, the nature of crime occurrences as well as its relationships with significant variables. This helped the researchers to further understand crime statistics and lay down the framework for making an intervention program.

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

This study was anchored on the theory of Criminal Choice by Becker (1968) stressing that some individuals become criminals because of the financial and other rewards from crime compared to legal work, taking account of the likelihood of apprehension and conviction, and the severity of punishment. According to him, criminal choice is not determined by mental illness or bad attitudes, but it is made on the basis of a maximization problem in which agents compare the costs and the benefits of legal and illegal activities taking into account the probability of being arrested and punished and the expected returns from crime.

This is supported by the theory of Ehrlich (1973), which posits that demographic factors appear to play a key role in the determination of crime rates, for both property crime and for violent crimes. Obviously, the idea that the individuals have different propensities to commit crimes is more relevant when we deal with violent crimes. The psychological factors associated to the

raising of the individuals are much more important to understand why an individual commits a homicide or a rape. Burglaries and thefts are more clearly motivated by economic reasons. The economic variables explain a great amount of the variation between rates of crime but surprisingly, even for crime there shows the relevance of demographic variables.

Figure 1 shows the conceptual framework of the study with crime statistics as the main variable or input of the study which will be the basis for a proposed intervention program which is considered to be the output of the study.

Significance of the Study

The findings of the study will benefit the following:

Lawmakers. This will help Davao City lawmakers to improve policies and laws concerning crime in the City. Moreover, this study will become a benchmark on key result areas such as national policy and institutional development, police operations, and facilities development.

Local Government. This study will help the local government to quickly see if crime in their jurisdiction is up or down, and whether spikes in crime are specific to their region or more widespread. This will encourage them to strictly enforce laws and policies concerning crime reduction.

Philippine National Police (PNP). This study is beneficial to the PNP, which is the first line of defense against crime because the findings of the study will basically lay down the framework for the modernization of the police

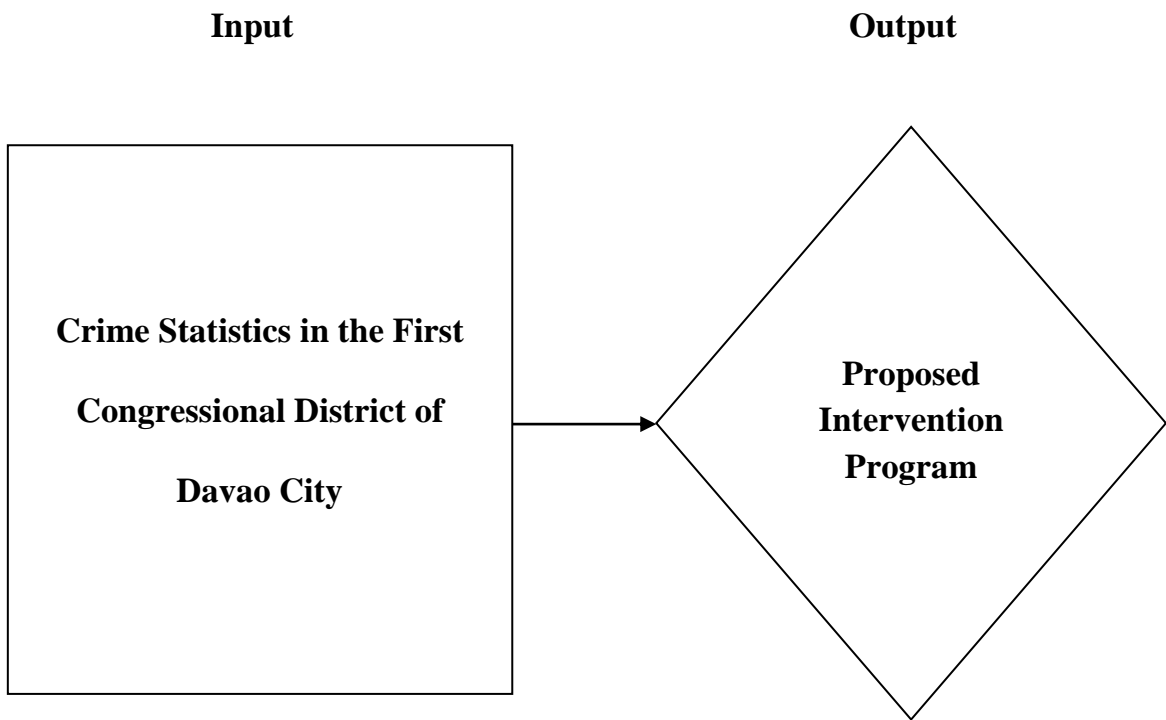


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of the Study

organizational development in relation to crime, crime prevention and control doctrines development, and internal security and counterinsurgency capability development with the end in view of having a PNP that is well-equipped, well-trained and pro-active to the demands of modern Philippine society.

Definition of Terms

In a desire to have clarity on the terminologies used in the study, the following terms are defined operationally by the researchers:

Crime. It is the breaking of rules or laws for which some governing authority (via mechanisms such as legal systems) can ultimately prescribe a conviction. In this study, this refers to the number of times certain crime is committed by people within the first congressional district in Davao City.

First District in Davao City. This was the area of focus in this study which includes Talomo, San Pedro and Sta. Ana jurisdiction.

Statistics. It is the study of the collection, organization, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of data. In this study, it deals with all aspects mentioned in the definition, including the planning of data collection of crime statistics by the different Davao City police stations.

Proposed Intervention Program. Generally, this refers to a detailed list of actions proposed to provide solutions to a specific problem. In this study, this refers to proposed actions to address the increasing crime statistics in Davao City.

Chapter 2

METHOD

This chapter describes the research design, subjects, instrument, data gathering procedures and the statistical tools used in the study.

Research Design

The researchers utilized the descriptive design in this study. A descriptive study is one in which information is collected without changing the environment (Shields, 2006).

The descriptive method of research design helped the researchers planned and carried out descriptive studies, designed to provide rich descriptive details about people, places and other phenomena. Since this method often involves extensive observation and note-taking, as well as in-depth narrative, this will help the researchers come up with a detailed report on the crime statistics in the research locale. The analyses can serve as a first step that identifies important factors, laying a foundation for more-rigorous research (Creswell, 2003).

Research Subjects

The subjects of this study are criminals or people who committed the crimes recorded in three (3) police stations in Davao City namely: Sta. Ana, San Pedro and Talomo police station.

Research Instrument

The research utilized data kept by the three police stations employed in this study. This came in a form of tables and data sheets. A permission to collect and retrieve these files was asked before any analysis was done.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researchers have undergone the following steps in accomplishing the study. These steps were as follows:

1. Asking of Permission to Conduct the Study. Before any action related to the study was done, the researcher first obtained approval from the Dean of College of Criminology Education of the University of Mindanao as well as from the Davao City Police Office (DCPO). A letter was sent to DCPO Head who then forwarded a written consent to the three police stations to allow the researchers to gather the needed data for the study.

2. Data Gathering. After permissions have been sought, the researchers then gathered the pertinent data or records necessary for the accomplishment of the study. The data gathered were dealt with utmost confidentiality.

3. Documentation and Analysis. The researchers then documented all the data gathered, made tables and analysis out of the data.

4. Final Writing of the Manuscript. Final writing of the manuscript followed which included the writing of the summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study.

Statistical Treatment of the Data

The following statistical tools were used in the computation of the data.

Frequency/Count. This was used in tallying the number of crime incidents. It is counting the number of times that event occurs within a specific time period, then dividing the count by the length of the time period.

Percentage. Percentage is the number or ratio as a fraction of 100. It is often denoted using the percent sign, “%” (Thompson, 2006). Likewise, this was used in presenting the crime statistics in percent form.

Chapter 3

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This chapter presents the data gathered from the survey, the analysis and its interpretation. The data are presented, analyzed and interpreted in answer to the specific problems raised earlier. Presentation of data is done through descriptive survey statistics. Results were interpreted on the basis of the problems raised.

Crime Statistics Recorded in San Pedro Police Station as of the Year 2012

Presented in Table 1 is the crime statistics of the index and non-index crimes recorded in San Pedro Police Station as of the Year 2012 according to quarterly reports. It can be seen in Table 1 that for the first quarter of the year, Index Crimes has a total of 229 reported cases. Particularly, crimes against person such as murder got 2 cases, physical injury got 24 and rape got 1 and none for homicide. Crimes against Property such as carnapping got 9 cases, robbery got 51, and theft got 142 cases. Non-index crimes for the first quarter got 149 reported cases. Thus, the total crime volume for both indices during this quarter reached to 378.

During the second quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 245 reported cases. Particularly, crimes against person such as murder got 2 cases, homicide got 4, physical injury got 13 and rape got 3. Crimes against Property such as carnapping got 10 cases, robbery got 39, and theft got 174 cases. Non-index

Table 1
Crime Statistics Recorded in San Pedro Police Station
as of the Year 2012

Quarterly	INDEX CRIME									TOTAL INDEX CRIMES	NON-INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIME	PERCENTAGE
	Crimes Against Person					Crimes Against Property							
	Murder	Homicide	Phy Injury	Rape	Total	Carnapping	Robbery	Theft	Total				
1 st Quarter	2	0	24	1	27	9	51	142	202	229	149	378	20.9%
2 nd Quarter	2	4	13	3	22	10	39	174	223	245	328	573	31.7%
3 rd Quarter	6	7	6	3	22	1	40	154	195	217	365	582	32.2%
4 th Quarter	6	10	9	3	28	0	36	150	186	214	62	276	15.3%
TOTAL	16	21	52	10	99	20	166	620	806	905	904	1809	100%

crimes for the second quarter tallied 328 reported cases. Thus, the total crime volume for both indices during this quarter reached to 573.

During the third quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 217 reported cases. Particularly, crimes against person such as murder got 6 cases, homicide got 7, physical injury got 6 and rape got 3. Crimes against Property such as carnapping got 1 case, robbery got 40, and theft got 154 cases. Non-index crimes for the third quarter tallied 365 reported cases. Thus, the total crime volume for both indices during this quarter reached to 582.

Finally, during the fourth quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 214 reported cases. Particularly, crimes against person such as murder got 6 cases, homicide got 10, physical injury got 9 and rape got 3. Crimes against Property such as robbery got 36, theft got 150 cases and none for carnapping. Non-index crimes for the fourth quarter got 62 reported cases. Thus, the total crime volume for both indices during this quarter reached to 276.

Crime Statistics Recorded in Talomo Police Station as of the Year 2012

Presented in Table 2 is the crime statistics of the index and non-index crimes recorded in Talomo Police Station as of the Year 2012 according to quarterly reports. It can be seen in Table 2 that for the first quarter of the year, Index Crimes has a total of 245 reported cases. Particularly, crimes against person such as murder got 8 cases, physical injury got 29 and none for rape and homicide. Crimes against Property such as carnapping got 7 cases, robbery got 52, and theft got 149 cases. Non-index crimes for the first quarter got 162

Table 2

**Crime Statistics Recorded in Talomo Police Station
as of the Year 2012**

Quarterly	INDEX CRIME									NON-INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIME	PERCENTAGE	
	Crimes Against Person					Crimes Against Property							
	Murder	Homicide	Phy Injury	Rape	Total	Carnapping	Robbery	Theft	Total				
1 st Quarter	8	0	29	0	37	7	52	149	208	245	162	407	25.8
2 nd Quarter	6	0	29	0	35	7	35	263	305	340	168	508	32.2
3 rd Quarter	9	0	25	0	34	2	29	160	191	225	147	372	23.6
4 th Quarter	6	0	9	0	15	2	22	146	170	185	104	289	18.3
TOTAL	29	0	92	0	121	18	138	718	874	995	581	1576	100

reported cases. Thus, the total crime volume for both indices during this quarter reached to 407.

During the second quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 340 reported cases. Particularly, crimes against person such as murder got 6 cases, physical injury got 29, and none for rape and homicide. Crimes against Property such as carnapping got 7 cases, robbery got 35, and theft got 263 cases. Non-index crimes for the first quarter got 168 reported cases. Thus, the total crime volume for both indices during this quarter reached to 508.

During the third quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 225 reported cases. Particularly, crimes against person such as murder got 9 cases, physical injury got 25, and none for rape and homicide. Crimes against Property such as carnapping got 2 cases, robbery got 29, and theft got 160 cases. Non-index crimes for the first quarter got 147 reported cases. Thus, the total crime volume for both indices during this quarter reached to 372.

Finally, during the fourth quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 185 reported cases. Particularly, crimes against person such as murder got 6 cases, physical injury got 9 and none for rape and homicide. Crimes against Property such as robbery got 22, theft got 146 cases and 2 for carnapping. Non-index crimes for the first quarter got 104 reported cases. Thus, the total crime volume for both indices during this quarter reached to 289.

Crime Statistics Recorded in Sta. Ana Police Station as of the Year 2012

Presented in Table 3 is the crime statistics of the index and non-index crimes recorded in Sta. Ana Police Station as of the Year 2012 according to quarterly reports. It can be seen in Table 3 that for the first quarter of the year, Index Crimes has a total of 247 reported cases. Particularly, crimes against person such as murder got 10 cases, homicide got 2 cases, physical injury got 25 and none for rape. Crimes against Property such as carnapping got 9 cases, robbery got 145, and theft got 56 cases. Non-index crimes for the first quarter got 101 reported cases. Thus, the total crime volume for both indices during this quarter reached to 348.

During the second quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 164 reported cases. Particularly, crimes against person such as murder got 5 cases, homicide got 1, physical injury got 25 and none for rape. Crimes against Property such as carnapping got 15 cases, robbery got 75, and theft got 43 cases. Non-index crimes for the first quarter got 151 reported cases. Thus, the total crime volume for both indices during this quarter reached to 315.

During the third quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 110 reported cases. Particularly, crimes against person such as murder got 9 cases, homicide got 1, physical injury got 19 and none for rape. Crimes against Property such as carnapping got 4 cases, robbery got 62, and theft got 14 cases. Non-index crimes for the first quarter got 169 reported cases. Thus, the total crime volume for both indices during this quarter reached to 279.

Table 3
Crime Statistics Recorded in Sta. Ana Police Station
as of the Year 2012

Quarterly	INDEX CRIME										NON-INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL CRIME	PERCENTAGE
	Crimes Against Person					Crimes Against Property				TOTAL INDEX CRIMES			
	Murder	Homicide	Phy Injury	Rape	Total	Carnapping	Robbery	Theft	Total				
1 st Quarter	10	2	25	0	37	9	145	56	210	247	101	348	31.5
2 nd Quarter	5	1	25	0	31	15	75	43	133	164	151	315	28.5
3 rd Quarter	9	1	19	0	29	4	62	15	81	110	169	279	25.2
4 th Quarter	10	1	21	0	32	0	39	14	53	85	78	163	14.8
TOTAL	34	5	90	0	129	28	321	128	477	606	499	1105	100

Finally, during the fourth quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 85 reported cases. Particularly, crimes against person such as murder got 10 cases, homicide got 1, physical injury got 21 and none for rape. Crimes against Property such as robbery got 39, theft got 14 cases and none for carjacking. Non-index crimes for the first quarter got 78 reported cases. Thus, the total crime volume for both indices during this quarter reached to 163.

Report of Index and Non-index Crimes in a Quarterly Basis

The data shows that in a quarterly basis, the crime rate in San Pedro went up from 380 cases in the first quarter of the year to 573 in the second quarter. Then, it went even higher to 582 in the third quarter but fortunately went down to 276 in the last quarter. In Talomo, on the other hand, the number of crimes committed went down, though it reached 508 on the second quarter from 407 on the first, but then it dropped to 372 on the third quarter and finally to 289 on the last quarter. Meanwhile, the record in Sta. Ana police station shows a decrease in the crimes recorded because from 348 in the first quarter, it went down to 315 in the second quarter then to 279 in the third quarter and finally went down to 163 in the last quarter.

Based on the data, the highest number of recorded crime cases in the first quarter is Talomo, San Pedro in the second and third quarter, and Talomo in the fourth quarter.

But despite this, the data shows that there is mostly a decrease of crime rate at the end of the quarter. In all these cases, the police have played a part with smarter work in helping to stop crimes and for the crime rates to decrease.

Policing has become a top agent for this decline. However, the decrease in crime may also show that the kinds of activity that are now the staple of the professional criminal, like some other crimes committed especially those which are technology-related, do not show up in crime reports.

Crime Solution Efficiency in the First District of Davao City

Meanwhile, it can be seen in Table 4 the crime solution efficiency of the three police stations which comprises the first district of Davao City. This is analyzed in a quarterly basis. First, it can be seen that the crime solution efficiency of San Pedro Police Station in the first quarter of the year 2012 is 11.31 percent, 49.38 percent in the second quarter, 66.32 percent in the third quarter, and 28.2 percent in the fourth quarter. Meanwhile, the crime solution efficiency of Talomo Police Station in the first quarter of the year 2012 is 67.43, 62.2 for the second quarter, 62.7 for the third quarter, and 60.7 for the fourth quarter. Finally, the crime solution efficiency of Sta. Ana Police Station in the first quarter of the year 2012 is 42.58, 14.10 for the second quarter, 17.18 for the third quarter and 26.82 for the fourth quarter.

Table 4**Crime Solution Efficiency in San Pedro, Talomo and Sta. Ana Police Stations**

Station	Quarter	CSE Percentage
San Pedro	1 st Quarter	11.31%
	2 nd Quarter	49.38%
	3 rd Quarter	66.32%
	4 th Quarter	28.2%
Talomo	1 st Quarter	67.43
	2 nd Quarter	62.2
	3 rd Quarter	62.7
	4 th Quarter	60.7
Sta. Ana	1 st Quarter	42.58
	2 nd Quarter	14.10
	3 rd Quarter	17.18
	4 th Quarter	26.82

**A Proposed Intervention Program for the
Prevention of Crime in the First District
of Davao City**

Rationale

Crime poses a substantial threat to the stability and well-being of many in the first district of Davao City and even in other areas. The social and economic costs of increasing crime rates on urban neighborhoods are well-documented, and the psychological toll that a pervasive fear of crime can cause often thwarts positive community improvement activities.

Objectives

The intervention program has the following objectives:

1. To prevent and detect crime, maintain law and order, and bring offenders to justice
2. To reduce the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system and civil courts for anti-social behavior
3. To reduce the number of victims of crime and reports of anti-social behavior within communities.

Program Description

Due to the Observed high crime rates in the first district of Davao City and the low crime solution efficiency, the researchers developed a proposed intervention plan in order to meet the objectives mentioned above.

This intervention program shall be implemented in a specific period of time and shall be regulated to various communities and organizations where crime can possibly take place.

Strategies

Data provided by the three police stations comprising the first district of Davao City – Sta. Ana Police Station, San Pedro Police Station and Talomo Police Station - suggest that these concerns about crime in the neighborhood and the city are well-founded. Despite a decline in many specific crimes and the overall crime rate in some police stations, the crime rate is one of the highest in the city and the crime solution efficiency is quite low. The researchers believe that the community is the basic unit responsible in detecting crime and preventing it from occurring.

Thus, the purpose of this section is to describe ways in which residents of Davao City, particularly in the first district, with the cooperation of law enforcement officials, can make the neighborhood safer. These strategies depend upon the formation of a Public Safety Committee within the district to organize and implement crime prevention programs to be discussed in the Proposed Intervention Plan.

Implementation of these projects will benefit the neighborhood in several ways. As residents become more aware of crime prevention techniques, cooperating with the police officers, begin looking out for each other's homes and property, and make their own homes more secure, the neighborhood will become safer. In addition, the neighborhood environment will improve, and residents will feel an increased sense of ownership and pride in the community.

PROPOSED INTERVENTION PROGRAM

Areas of Concern	Objective	Solution / Action
Theft	To prevent theft from occurring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance police visibility. The police should continue mobile and foot patrols during day/night time and in crime prone areas. • Provide constructive positive activities and programmes to divert young people from crime and anti-social behavior and access to mainstream services. • Provide citizens and media with regular updates and information about crime trends and patterns. Everyone can use this information to keep communities informed and safe.
Robbery	To prevent robbery from occurring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate the public on security procedures. • Form local liaison security networks at police posts, stations and divisional levels • Plan and participate in joint police and community social activities to engage youth who are most likely to be engaged in theft and robbery. • Come up with Street Safety Guide. This guide provides vulnerable people with additional tools to stay safe. Police officers hand out this guide to many people, including homeless, addicted, and mentally ill persons. It includes a listing of social service agencies and safety tips.
Physical Injury	To prevent physical injury from occurring and provide immediate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Victim Services Team. This program provides additional follow-up and safety plans for victims of violence. • The government should: hire additional policemen; conduct more

Areas of Concern	Objective	Solution / Action
	help to the victims	extensive training, seminars, and re- educating for the old and new policemen; provide enough and advance facilities because policemen might not be effective even with their number if their facilities are outmoded or outdated in order to watch out for petty troubles that results to physical injury.
Murder	To quickly reduce the murder rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target the killing among young adult men. This approach enlists the community in communicating a clear, combined message to targeted young people that they are part of the community, their behavior is damaging the community, and these behaviors must stop. • In conjunction with this initiative, all community social service organizations, education institutions, and employers should step forward with assistance to young people seeking a way out of violent, self-destructive behaviors. • Get illegal guns off the street: Anger and violence more readily result in murder if a firearm is present. The city should include substantial financial rewards for information leading to arrests and confiscation of illegal guns.

Chapter 4

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusions drawn and recommendations made by the researchers. This study is a quantitative study conducted to determine the crime statistics recorded as of the year 2012 in three police stations in Davao City namely: San Pedro, Talomo and Sta. Ana police stations.

The summary of findings was based on these subheadings:

1. What is the current crime statistics recorded in the various police stations of the first congressional district in Davao City:

1.1 Sta. Ana;

1.2 San Pedro; and

1.3 Talomo?

2. Which between index and non-index crimes has the highest number of reported cases when analyzed by quarter:

2.1 First quarter;

2.2 Second quarter;

2.3 Third quarter; and

2.4 Fourth quarter?

3. What is the crime solution efficiency of the three police stations in the first district in Davao City?

4. What is the proposed intervention program for crime statistics in the first district of Davao City?

Summary of Findings

The findings of the study are summarized as follows:

1. For San Pedro Police Station, Index Crime for the first quarter of the year 2012 has a total of 229 reported cases while Non-index Crime got 149 reported cases, a total of 380 for both indices. During the second quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 245 reported cases while Non-index Crime got 349 reported cases, a total of 573 for both indices. During the third quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 217 reported cases while Non-index crimes got 365 reported cases, a total of 582 for both indices. Finally, for the fourth quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 214 reported cases while Non-index crimes got 62 reported cases, a total of 276 for both indices.

2. For Talomo Police Station, Index Crime for the first quarter of the year 2012 has a total of 245 reported cases while Non-index Crime got 162 reported cases, a total of 407 for both indices. During the second quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 340 reported cases while Non-index Crime got 168 reported cases, a total of 508 for both indices. During the third quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 225 reported cases while Non-index crimes got 147 reported cases, a total of 372 for both indices. Finally, for the fourth quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 185 reported cases while Non-index crimes got 104 reported cases, a total of 289 for both indices.

3. For Sta. Ana Police Station, Index Crime for the first quarter of the year 2012 has a total of 247 reported cases while Non-index Crime got 101 reported cases, a total of 348 for both indices. During the second quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 164 reported cases while Non-index Crime got 151 reported cases, a total of 315 for both indices. During the third quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 110 reported cases while Non-index crimes got 169 reported cases, a total of 279 for both indices. Finally, for the fourth quarter, Index Crimes has a total of 85 reported cases while Non-index crimes got 78 reported cases, a total of 163 for both indices.

4. Crime Solution Efficiency in the three police stations can be described as follows: San Pedro started with low CSE in the first quarter, went up in the second and third but went down in the fourth quarter. Talomo, meanwhile, maintained its CSE with an above average percentage and Sta. Ana dropped its CSE for the year 2012.

Conclusions

The following conclusions are drawn based on the foregoing findings:

1. In San Pedro Police Station, the highest reported cases for index crimes was during the second quarter of the year, which was April to June. Meanwhile, the highest reported cases for non-index crimes was also during the third quarter of the year.

2. In Talomo Police Station, the highest reported cases for index crimes was during the second quarter of the year, which was April to June, and the same goes for non-index crimes.

3. In Sta. Ana Police Station, the highest reported cases for index crimes was during the first quarter of the year, January to March. Meanwhile, the highest reported cases for non-index crimes was during the third quarter of the year.

4. Talomo Police Station has the highest CSE among the three police stations comprising the first congressional district in Davao City.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusions drawn, the following recommendations are made by the researchers:

1. Lawmakers should assess the effectiveness of a crime control policy and the impact of the policy on the risk of crime victimization. Furthermore, punishment for the offenses with the most number of persons committing it should be made severe so that people will no longer commit these crimes.

2. The local government should accept the need to respond to local crime and disorder, which still accounts for the bulk of crime, and should make plans to introduce neighborhood policing teams across the city, especially across the areas of jurisdiction of these three police stations mentioned in the study, in order to operate more effectively at the local level. They should ensure that the neighborhood policing teams are responsive enough to work and decrease crime rates in these areas. Additionally, it is recommended that the local government should: hire additional policemen; conduct more extensive training, seminars, and re-educating for the old and new policemen;

provide enough and advance facilities because policemen might not be effective even with their number if their facilities are outmoded or outdated.

3. The Philippine National Police (PNP) officers should be on watch of the various illegal activities in Davao City. All station commanders should also coordinate with the barangay police, civilian volunteer organizations (CVOs) and the community in general so that they will have more information on the activities of perpetrators and so that they could come up with solutions.

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APPENDICES

CURRICULUM VITAE

Appendix A

Letters

Appendix B

Datasheet

Appendix C
Certifications