

Crime Demography in Batangas City: Basis for Improved Patrol Strategies

**Mikko M. De Chavez, Christian J. Panganiban,
Rowel A. Galvero, Pamela F. Fondevilla
Ederlina B. Escabel**

College of Criminal Justice, Lyceum of the Philippines
University, Batangas City, Philippines

Abstract - *The research entitled “Crime Demography in Batangas City: Basis for Improved Patrol Strategies” aimed to determine the demography of crime and propose an action plan to enhance patrol service based on the result of the study. This used descriptive data through structured questionnaire participated by the Police Officers of Batangas City Police Station and by the use of all available tools. Further, the researchers aimed to identify the patrol strategies implemented by Batangas City Police personnel to pre-empt crime occurrences. The study revealed that the highest percentage of crime committed in Batangas City was crime against property that happened at around 06:01pm – 12:00pm at Pallocon Kanluran, Batangas City. Furthermore, the main contributors to crime occurrence were poverty, lack of education of the community members, prevalence of crime in urban area, firmness in the implementation of gun and alcohol ban during election period, and usage of CCTV. The researchers proposed an action plan to address factors contributory to crime occurrences.*

Keywords: *Crime demography, patrol strategies, factors to crime occurrence*

INTRODUCTION

Crime occurrence maybe affected by various factors which may include people’s characteristics, their economic status, environmental opportunities supported by technological advancement and political status both in rural and urban areas. A crime maybe existent more during a particular period as season such as holidays and election.

The Philippine National Police (PNP) reported a decline in crime incidents in the country during the first six months of 2014 amid the revised system in crime reporting. The records from the PNP Directorate for Investigation and Detective Management (DIDM) showed the total crime volume for January to June 2014 was 346,469 incidents compared to 410,665 during the same period in 2013. The crime volume decreased by 64,196 incidents as compared to the same period last year.

This can be attributed to the increased number of officers in patrol division providing continuous police service and monitor high visibility of law enforcement to community while those assigned at patrol service along the city continue to monitor specific areas at regular intervals looking out for any signs of problems any kind. They provide different types of patrol to monitor the specific areas like foot patrol, automobile patrol, motorcycle patrol, bicycle patrol and others.

Theoretically, patrol officers are the most valuable people in the organization. To a certain extent, all activity radiates from them. But such a concept is not totally supported in fact by such measures as salary, working conditions and authority (Hess & Wroblewski, 2006).

In Batangas City, the number of crime reports can be deduced every day. This includes the area of old and new public markets, the university area, densely populated areas of Malitan, Wawa, Sta. Clara to name a few with the number of police to population ratio of 1:1992 and the volume of crime per day, strategies implemented may be reviewed to provide safer community and satisfy the expectations of the people to law enforcement organization for instance, the stabbing incident of a popcorn vendor while selling his product at Cuta Duluhan Batangas City, without apparent reason was stabbed several times with the use of a knife at about 8:15 AM of July 16, 2012. The victim sustained multiple stab wounds on different parts of his body and was rushed at Batangas Regional Hospital for treatment but pronounced dead on arrival by the attending physician. (TV10 Batangas 2012). The news was uploaded in youtube which gained criticism over Law enforcement agencies strategies is pre-empting crime.

With this, the researchers were prompted to conduct this study that aimed to assess the demographic characteristics of crime in

Batangas City and use the result to suggest improvement of the strategies already present to the organization.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study aimed to determine the demography of crime and develop a proposal for enhance patrol service based on the result of the study. Specifically, it aimed to determine the profile of the respondents in terms of gender, age, civil status, rank, length of service and work unit; present demography of crime in terms of types of crime, time of occurrence and location; identify the factors contributing to crime occurrence in terms of economical, sociological, ecological, political and technological factors; identify the patrol strategies implemented by Batangas City Police personnel to preempt crime occurrence; test the difference on the factors contributing to crime occurrence when grouped according to profile variables and propose an action plan based on the result of the study.

METHODS

Research Design

The study used the descriptive type of research. Descriptive research also known as the statistical research described data and characteristics about the population phenomenon being studied. Descriptive research answers the question who, what when, where and how.

Participants

The participant of the study was composed of 100% of the total population of the Batangas City Police Station assigned in patrol and traffic division. A total of 47 respondents participated in the study.

Instruments

The group used document analysis supported by structured questionnaire to gather information and data. Informal interview with the Batangas City Police Station was also conducted by the researchers to inquire about the topic and information needed to satisfy the objectives.

The questionnaire was composed of three parts. Part 1 deals with the demographic profile of the respondents. Part 2 includes the factors contributing to crime occurrence. Part 3 includes the patrol strategies implemented by Batangas Police Station personnel to pre-empt crime occurrence.

The study was conceptualized by the researchers through the help of their adviser, where books, internet, journals, unpublished and publish thesis were used when title and objectives were done. The researchers conduct the literature review through internet browsing and library reference material. The researchers also brain stormed to formulate the questionnaire which was validated by competent people upon completion.

Procedure

The questionnaires were personally distributed by the researchers to the respondents and they were informed regarding the purpose of the study and only those Police assigned in patrol and traffic division who are willing to participate in the study were given the questionnaires for ethical consideration. If in case in the middle while answering the questionnaire they opted not to continue their participation in the study are also allowed.

Data Analysis

Upon the accumulation of the questionnaire, all gathered data were tallied, tabulated, interpreted and analyzed. Different statistical tools were used which include ranking, frequency distribution, weighted mean were used to describe the profile and the factors contributing to crime occurrence and the patrol strategies employed by Batangas City Police Station personnel to preempt crime occurrence. Meanwhile, analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test the difference on the perception of the factors contributing to crime occurrence when grouped according to profile variables. The given scale was used to interpret the result of the gathered data: 3.50 – 4.00 – Strongly Agree (SA); 2.50 – 3.49 – Agree (A); 1.50 – 2.49 – Disagree (D); 1.00 – 1.49 – Strongly Disagree (SD)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents According to Profile
N = 47

Gender	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Male	44	93.6	1
Female	3	6.4	2
Age			
21 – 24	3	6.4	5
25 – 28	19	40.4	1
29 – 32	6	12.8	4
33 – 36	7	14.9	3
37 – 40	11	23.4	2
41 – 44	1	2.1	6
45 and above	0	0	7
Civil Status			
Single	10	21.3	2
Married	36	76.6	1
Separated	1	2.1	3
Widow/er	0	0	4
Rank			
PO1	16	34.0	2.5
PO2	7	14.9	4
PO3	17	36.2	1
SPO1	5	10.6	5
SPO2	1	2.1	6.5
SPO3	1	2.1	6.5
SPO4	0	0	8.5
Police Inspector	16	34.0	2.5
Police Senior Inspector	0	0	8.5
Length of Service			
1 – 3 years	10	21.3	3
Table 1 Continued...			2
4 – 6 years	11	23.4	
7 – 9 years	8	17.0	4
10 -12 years	12	25.5	1
13 -15 years	4	8.5	5
16 – 18 years	2	4.3	6
19 – 21 years	0	0	7.5
22 years and above	0	0	7.5
Work Unit			
Patrol	36	76.6	1
Investigation	11	23.4	2
Intelligence	0	0	3

Table 1 presents the profile of the respondents. In terms of gender, majority are male which is 93.6 percent while only 6.4 percent is female.

In terms of age, 25-28 years old got the highest frequency of 40.4 percent and ranked number one. On the other hand, 41-44 years old got the least frequency of 2.1. It only shows that majority of police assigned in patrol are young and vibrant and physically fit to perform their duties and functions. In terms of civil status, majority of the police officers are married with the percentage of 76.6 and separated police officers got the lowest rank with 2.1 percent. In terms of rank, PO3 got the highest percentage of 36.2 but on the other side, SPO2 and SPO3 got the lowest percentage, both of which having 2.1.

For length of service, 10 – 12 years got the highest percentage of 25.5 while 16 – 18 years got the lowest rank of 4.3 percent. In work unit, patrol got the highest rank with 76.6 percent. On the other side, investigation got 23.4.

Table 2. Demography of Crimes for Year 2014 (N = 1332)

Type of Crime	Frequency	Percentage
Crime Against Property	840	63.06
Crime Against Person	336	25.23
Special Laws	156	11.71
Time Occurrence		
12:01am - 6:00am	310	23.27
6:01am - 12:00pm	194	14.56
12:01pm - 6:00pm	315	23.65
6:01pm - 12:00pm	513	38.51
Location(Top 5)		
Pallokan Kanluran	184	13.81
Cuta	127	9.53
Kumintang Ibaba	125	9.38
Gulod Labak	73	5.48
Sta. Clara	64	4.80

Table 2 presents the demography of crimes for year 2014. In terms of type of crime, the type of highest percentage is crime against property which obtained 63.06 percent. Crime against

person ranked second with 25.23 percent. The item considered the least type of crime was special laws with 11.17 percent.

Crime against property obtained higher percentage as that of crime against person due to the financial gain that may be acquired by the perpetrator should they successfully committed the crime. People construed with poverty, unemployment and underemployment may report to such crime to satisfy daily needs especially financial aspect.

In terms of time occurrence, majority of the crimes happened at around 06:01pm – 12:00 midnight with 38.51 percent. 12:01pm – 06:00pm and 12:01am – 06:00am ranked second and third with 23.65 and 23.27 percent respectively. The time considered the least was 06:01am to 12:00pm with 14.56 percent.

Most crime happened at this hour due to the activities that most families engage upon at night like watching telenovelas, movie marathon or mall strolling.

In terms of location, majority of the crime happened in Pallocan Kanluran with 13.81 percent. Cuta and Kumintang Ibaba ranked second and third with 9.53 and 9.38 percent. On the other hand Gulod Labak ranked fourth. Sta. Clara ranked fifth with 4.80 percent.

SM City and several private schools are located at Pallocan, Batangas City. Also, due to the repair of Calumpang bridge, and Capitolio - Hospital PUJ was concentrated along this area. Tillyer (2014) stated that the factors that impact the degree of victim injury incurred during non-fatal violent crimes.

Table 3. Economic Factors Contributing to Crime Occurrence

	Indicators	WM	V I	Rank
1.	Poverty	3.32	Agree	1
2.	Underemployment and unemployment	3.23	Agree	2
3.	Yearning for luxury may result to criminal act	2.55	Agree	5
4.	Number of business establishment that maybe found in the area	2.57	Agree	4
5.	Peso devaluation	2.70	Agree	3
Composite Mean		2.88	Agree	

Table 3 presents the economic factors contributing to crime occurrence. Results showed that it is rated agreeable as indicated by the composite mean of 2.88. Poverty ranked first as the main contributor to crime occurrence with the weighted mean of 3.32. Underemployment and unemployment and peso devaluation ranked second and third with weighted mean 3.23 and 2.70 respectively. On the other hand, number of business establishment that maybe found in the area ranked fourth. The item considered the least economic factor contributory to crime was yearning for luxury may result to criminal act.

Pepa (2013) emphasized that a society like the Philippines, where poverty is given which causes criminality. Crimes are committed in areas where the urban poor live, and their occurrence is quite regular. Usui (2011) cited that the chronic problems of high unemployment, slow poverty reduction, and low investment are reflections of slow industrialization.

Table 4. Sociological Factors Contributing to Crime Occurrence

	Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1.	Different personalities of people living in one community	2.60	Agree	4
2.	The number of people in the community affects the number of crime.	2.45	Disagree	5
3.	Lack of education of community members	2.81	Agree	1
4.	Neighbors with conflict to each other ends in crime	2.64	Agree	3
5.	Lack of recreational activities in the area	2.66	Agree	2
Composite Mean		2.63	Agree	

Table 4 presents the sociological factors contributing to crime occurrence. Results showed that it is rated agreeable as indicated by the weighted mean of 2.63. Lack of education of community members ranked first as the main contributor to crime occurrence with the weighted mean of 2.81. Lack of recreational activities in the area and neighbors with conflict to each other ends in crime ranked second and third with weighted mean 2.66 and 2.64 respectively. On the other hand, different personalities of people living in one community ranked fourth. The item considered the least sociological factor contributory to crime was the number of

people in the community affects the number of crime may result to criminal act.

Education supposed to develop a person intellectually, morally and some to extent physically. When someone is said to have reached high educational status, he is expected to act more mature and talk with knowledge. Inversely, a person who obtained lower educational attainment is viewed to have lower moral and intellectual standards.

Crime is a common problem in all societies which makes people unhappy and makes them feel frightened and nervous. The cost of trying to end crime is the same as the cost of crime and its damage. It is not a coincidence that there is a link between participation to recreation and low crime rates which also a proof of civilization (Velittin, 2015)

Table 5. Ecological Factors Contributing to Crime Occurrence

	Indicators	MW	VI	Rank
1.	More crime happen in Urban than Rural	3.28	Agree	1
2.	Criminals may have a big opportunity to commit a crime in areas without street lights	2.91	Agree	4
3.	Squatter area produce more criminals	3.17	Agree	2
4.	Community with greater number of houses and establishments has higher number of committed/reported crimes.	2.98	Agree	3
5.	Use of abandoned areas or apartment rental for shabu dangerous drugs creation.	2.85	Agree	5
Composite Mean		3.04	Agree	

Table 5 presents the ecological factors contributing to crime occurrence. Results showed that it is rated agreeable as indicated by the weighted mean of 3.04. More crime happens in Urban than Rural ranked first as the main contributor to crime occurrence with the weighted mean of 3.28. Squatter area produces more criminals and community with greater number of houses and establishments has higher number of committed/reported crimes ranked second and third with weighted mean 3.17 and 2.98 respectively. On the other hand, criminals may have a big opportunity to commit a crime in areas without street lights ranked fourth. The item considered the least ecological factor contributory to crime was

use of abandoned areas or apartment rental for shabu dangerous drugs creation may result to criminal act.

According to James (2007), urban crime is often perceived as a problem amid areas with high poverty levels where unemployment, population density, minority population, age distribution, and locality in the US are correlated with crime and affect poverty as well.

Murphy (2007) stated ecological factors can affect how people develop physically and emotionally over their lives as well as the level of hostility, fear, or well-being they feel from moment to moment as they experience.

Table 6. Political Factors Contributing to Crime Occurrence

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. Number of crime against person increases during election and campaign period.	3.17	Agree	2
2. Strict implementation of gun and alcohol ban during election period	3.38	Agree	1
3. Gambling operation supported by political and government personalities	2.57	Agree	5
4. Tendency to engage in illegal business of some politician to generate campaign funds	3.00	Agree	4
5. Lack of government support	3.13	Agree	3
Composite Mean	3.05	Agree	

Table 6 presents the political factors contributing to crime occurrence. Results showed that it is rated agreeable as indicated by the weighted mean of 3.05. Strict implementation of gun and alcohol ban during election period ranked first as the main contributor to crime occurrence with the weighted mean of 3.38. Number of crime against person increase during election and campaign period and lack of government support ranked second and third with weighted mean 3.17 and 3.13 respectively. On the other hand, tendency to engage in illegal business of some politician to generate campaign funds ranked fourth. The item considered the least political factor contributory to crime was Gambling operation supported by political and government personalities may result to criminal act.

Pitanguy (2004) in his study stated in Philippine elections, at stake are seats in political office ranging from membership in local

government council to governorships and seats in the Congress and Senate. The country is currently under a 150-day gun ban. The carrying of any firearm is illegal during the entire election season. Police and military mount check points throughout the countryside, stopping motorcyclists and other vehicles to inspect for arms.

Table 7. Technological Factors Contributing to Crime Occurrence

	Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1.	Penetration and hacking on internet commerce to develop dummy account or copy credit card numbers	3.15	Agree	4
2.	Use of CCTV for monitoring employees, clients, customers and their transactions	3.19	Agree	1.5
3.	Utilization of modern information and communication technology in crime transaction	3.17	Agree	3
4.	Loss of privacy due to social media hacking, posting and sharing	3.11	Agree	5
5.	Exposure of teens to pornography due to online subscriptions and networking	3.19	Agree	1.5
Composite Mean		3.16	Agree	

Table 7 presents the technological factors contributing to crime occurrence. Results showed that it is rated agreeable as indicated by the weighted mean of 3.16. Use of CCTV for monitoring employees, clients, customers and their transactions and exposure of teens to pornography due to online subscriptions and networking ranked first as the main contributor to crime occurrence with the weighted mean of 3.19. Utilization of modern information and communication technology in crime transaction ranked third with weighted mean 3.17 respectively. On the other hand, penetration and hacking on internet commerce to develop dummy account or copy credit card numbers ranked fourth. The item considered the least technological factor contributory to crime was loss of privacy due to social media hacking, posting and sharing may result to criminal act.

McQuade (2005) noted that there are new, adaptive and ordinary crimes emerge over time to create technology crime waves, the magnitude of which can theoretically be measured,

compared and predicted. These principles underscore a new theory of technology-enabled crime, policing and security pertinent for understanding contemporary threats posed by emerging forms of cybercrime, transnational crime and terrorism networks that defy traditional methods criminal justice and security measures for preventing and controlling crime.

Table 8 presents the summary table of factors contributing to crime occurrence. Results showed that it is rated agreeable as indicated by the weighted mean of 2.95. Technological factor ranked first as the main contributor to crime occurrence with the weighted mean of 3.16. Political and ecological factors ranked second and third with weighted mean 3.05 and 3.04 respectively. On the other hand, economic factors ranked fourth. The item considered the least in the summary table contributory to crime was sociological factors may result to criminal act.

Table 8. Summary Table of Factors Contributing to Crime Occurrence

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1.Economic Factors	2.88	Agree	4
2.Sociological Factors	2.63	Agree	5
3.Ecological Factors	3.04	Agree	3
4. Political Factors	3.05	Agree	2
5.Technological Factor	3.16	Agree	1
Composite Mean	2.95	Agree	

Philippines maybe one of the continuously developing countries but it had recorded relatively high usage of internet, great number of gadget possession, cellphone and tablet which also contribute to crime. Gadgets maybe attractive to robbers therefore, it adds to crime incidence while usage of internet developed another mode of transpiring a crime of laundering, account hacking, false identity representation. Shasheersahid (2009) put that cybercrime, hacking, blackmailing, fraud, theft and extortion which are the first few types of crimes presented with the words “technology” and “crime”.

Cell phones, e-mail and instant messaging have facilitated the criminals into “doing their job” by lessening their communication gap to only seconds. Technology has really revolutionized everything (Youth Sport vs. Youth Crime (2008).

Table 9. Patrol Strategies Implemented by Batangas City Police Personnel to Pre-empt Crime Occurrence

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. Maintain high visibility on designated areas/jurisdiction	3.53	Strongly Agree	1
2. Unscheduled roving throughout the city	3.36	Agree	11
3. Appropriate shifting hours of patrol officers based on number of crimes and organizational strength	3.43	Agree	6.5
4. Employment of appropriate patrol pattern in an area	3.36	Agree	11
5. Concentration on one or two method of patrol ; foot and automobile patrol	3.30	Agree	14
6. Requesting for additional number of patrol officers when needed	3.47	Agree	5
7. Immediate response during emergency calls	3.51	Strongly Agree	2
8. Employing appropriate observation method to control traffic	2.85	Agree	15
9. Patrolling on public gatherings and special events	3.38	Agree	9
10. Usage of advance communication equipment for rapid response in call for service	3.49	Agree	3.5
11. Random used of police patrol pattern in their routine activity	3.36	Agree	11
12. Identification of suitable patrol method based on his area of responsibility	3.32	Agree	13
13. Maximize used of resources in every police patrol activities	3.49	Agree	3.5
14. Adherence to seminar and trainings on patrol and crime prevention	3.40	Agree	8
15. Maintaining good physical health to cope with work demands of a patrol officer	3.43	Agree	6.5
Composite Mean	3.38	Agree	

Table 9 presents Patrol Strategies Implemented by Batangas City Police Personnel to Pre-empt Crime Occurrence. Results showed that it is rated agreeable as indicated by the weighted mean of 3.38. Maintain high visibility on designated areas/jurisdiction ranked first as the patrol strategies implemented by Batangas City police personnel to pre-empt crime occurrence with the weighted mean of 3.53. Immediate response during emergency calls ranked second with weighted mean 3.51 respectively. On the other hand, concentration on one or two method of patrol; foot and automobile patrol ranked 14th. The item considered the least Patrol Strategies Implemented by

Batangas City was employing appropriate observation method to control traffic.

Garcia (2007) noted that patrol officers are the officers most commonly encountered by the public, as their duties include responding to calls for service, making arrests, resolving disputes, taking crime reports, and conducting traffic enforcement, and other crime prevention measures. Likewise, Allen (2012) stressed that the more police visibility, the less crime there will be. Whether additional police prevent crime may depend on how well they are focused on specific objectives, tasks, places, times and people.

Hiring more police to provide rapid 911 responses, unfocused random patrol, and reactive arrests does not prevent serious crime. Community policing without a clear focus on crime risk factors generally shows no effect on crime. But directed patrols, proactive arrests and problem-solving at high-crime "hot spots" has shown substantial evidence of crime prevention. Police can prevent robbery, disorder, gun violence, drunk driving and domestic violence, but only by using certain methods under certain conditions.

Table 5. Difference on the Factors Contributing to Crime Occurrence when Grouped According to Profile Variable

Profile Variables	F_c	p-value	Interpretation
Gender	0.067	0.797	Not Significant
Age	0.697	0.629	Not Significant
Civil Status	2.617	0.084	Not Significant
Rank	1.355	0.261	Not Significant
Length of Service	0.632	0.676	Not Significant
Work Unit	0.301	0.586	Not Significant

Legend: Significant at p-value < 0.05; HS – Highly Significant; S – Significant; NS – Not Significant; α = 0.05

Based from the table, the computed F – values of the profile variables were all less than the critical value and the resulted p-values were all greater than 0.05 level of significance, thus the null hypothesis of no significant difference on the factors contributing to crime occurrence when grouped according to the aforementioned profile variables is accepted. This means that no significant differences exist and that respondents have assessed

the factors contributing to crime occurrence in Batangas City to be same. This means that respondents, whether male or female, with different age range; single, married or widow/er; and with different ranks and length of service and working in different units have assessed the different factors to be of equal degree contributory to crime occurrence in Batangas City.

The contributory factors to crime were perceived by the respondents without difference since crimes and victimization of crime nowadays has no boundaries. Even the most remote area is not free of crime, victims ages ranges from neonates to senility while perpetrators ages includes teenagers. Crimes are committed with the use of technology or even without direct contact or meeting with the victim. News and other media report these incidents that develop the awareness and consciousness of people to crime, its factors and occurrence.

Table 6. Proposed Patrol Strategies to Address Factors Contributory to Crime Occurrence

Objective Crime Demography	Proposed Patrol Strategies	Performance Indicator	Target Date of Implementation
1.1 To lessen the number of crimes against property	Patrol officers may conduct random patrolling at areas where crime occurrence is recorded high Patrol officers may intensify neighborhood policing by coordinating among barangay police officers and council members	Decrease of recorded incident by 2% per annum	June 2016
1.2 To minimize the occurrence of crime during 06:01pm – 12:00pm	Police Departments or stations may adopt appropriate shifting hours of patrol officers based on number of crimes and organizational strength	Decrease of recorded incident by 2% per annum	June 2016

	The deployment of patrol officers per beat may be reviewed according to the number of crime incidence per area		
1.3. To minimize crime at Pallocan Kanluran	Patrol pattern implemented to preempt the crime incidence in the locale may be reviewed to determine appropriateness in the area Activities of people around the area may be assessed by the patrol beat officers to develop appropriate patrol routine and random locale inspections	Decrease 1% per annum	June 2016
Factors Contributing to Crime 2.1 To allviate poverty	Patrol officers may intensify foot patrol to eliminate gambling such as cara y cruz, tong-its, and mah-jong to minimize engagement of public to illegal activities	Decrease the level of poverty by 5 %	June 2016
2.2.To alleviate lack of education of community members	The patrol officers may utilize their function to identify street children and out of school youth they observed loitering on roads or standing by stores and local establishments and encourage them to attend a seminar or learning program	Decrease the number of out of school student by 10%	June 2016

	with the assistance of Police Community Relations Unit, tied up with TESDA, and DepEd and City's Social Welfare Services.		
2.3 To eliminate prevalence of crime in urban area	Patrol department must have additional number of patrol officers in Urban areas especially during periods where in there is high person-to-person interactions such as holidays and school breaks. Patrol department may assess the deployment strategy of the patrol officers	Decrease the number of incident in Urban areas by 5 %	June 2016
2.4 To practice the firmness in the implementation of gun and alcohol ban during election period	Patrol officers may conduct random check point and monitoring selling of liquors especially on stores in barangay areas	Increase of apprehension by 2%	June 2016
Implemented Patrol Strategies Identification of suitable patrol method based on his area of responsibility Concentration on one or two method of patrol ; foot	Patrol officers may asses the demographic variables of crime in a specific area, number of population, activities of people and type of community to provide strategic and most suitable patrol method	Decrease of recorded incident by 2% per annum Decrease the recorded incident 2% per annum Decrease the recorded	June 2016 June 2016 June 2016

<p>and automobile patrol</p> <p>Employing appropriate observation method to control traffic</p>	<p>PNP may assign young and vigorous police officers in foot patrol and automobile patrol</p> <p>Patrol officers may volume and movement of traffic in particular location to employ necessary patrol and traffic observation</p>	<p>incident 2% per annum</p>	
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CONCLUSION

Majority of the respondents were male, 25-28 years old; married; PO3; had served for 10 - 12 years; assigned in patrol division. Most of the crimes recorded are those against property that happened at around 06:01pm – 12:00pm at Pallocan Kanluran, Batangas City. Poverty, lack of education of community members, prevalence of crime in urban area, rigidity in implementation of gun and alcohol ban during election period, use of CCTV and exposure of teens to pornographic materials are the specific contributors to crime. Technological factors were identified as the main contributor to crime occurrence. Maintaining high visibility on designated areas/jurisdiction was implemented strategy by Batangas City Police Personnel to preempt crime occurrence. The profile of the respondents does not affect the factors contributing to crime occurrence. An action plan to improve patrol strategies is proposed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The PNP may encourage the local government unit to assist the community members in alleviating poverty by giving livelihood programs to the community members identified as low income earners. The PNP may coordinate with the school administrators to counsel the students regarding their own safety. The PNP may strictly implement the patrol principle of psychology of omnipresence. The PNP may adopt an intervention or action plan to improve patrol strategies or techniques. Similar

studies may be conducted by future researchers using different set of variables.

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