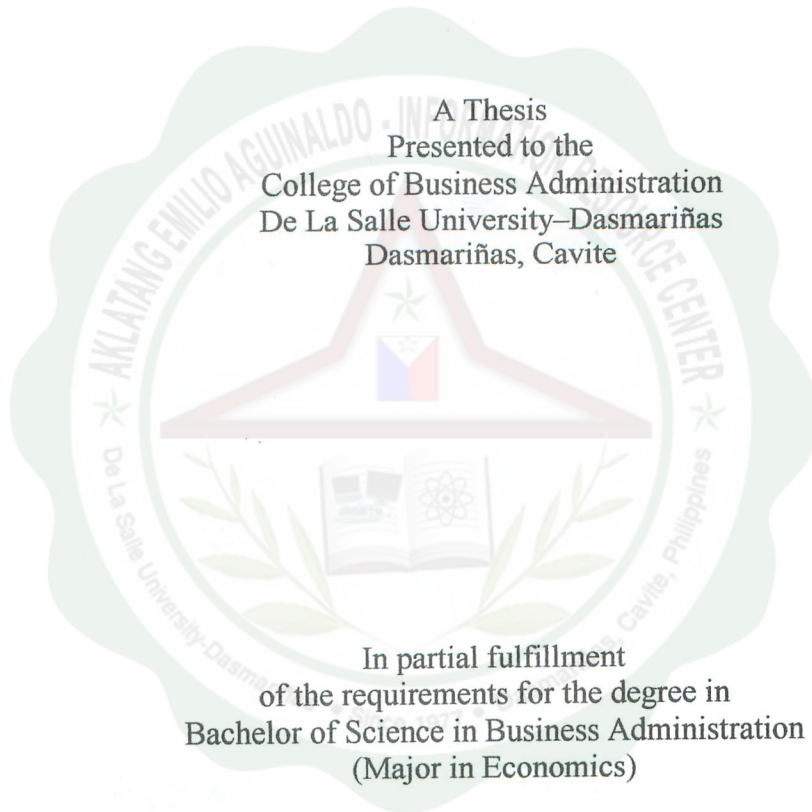




De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

FACTORS AFFECTING CRIME IN THE PHILIPPINES

A Thesis
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ABSTRACT

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The paper analyzed the impact of economic, demographic, and government intervention factors on index crime in the Philippines. The relationships among variables were also examined using Granger Causality Test. Stepwise regression revealed the best model which is composed of the variables: public order and safety expenditures, dummy variable on death penalty, and police density which were found to significantly impact index crime.

The variables that showed low impact on index crime were inflation, per capita income, population age group 15 to 24, undergraduate degree holders, poverty incidence rate, and the unemployment rate. The study concluded that in the Philippines, economic factors are the weak determinants of index crime in the country. The Granger Causality Test revealed the following result: (a) inflation significantly Granger caused index crime; (b) police density Granger caused index crime; and (c) poverty incidence Granger caused index crime.

Police density showed the strongest impact which implies that an increase in police density would decrease index crime while death penalty would decrease index crime. Public order and safety expenditures also negatively impact index crime.



The result of the study suggests that in the Philippines, index crime could be effectively reduced if (a) there would be effective utilization of public order and safety expenditures; (b) if there would be imposition of capital punishment such as death penalty; and (c) if there would be an increase in police visibility in a given area.





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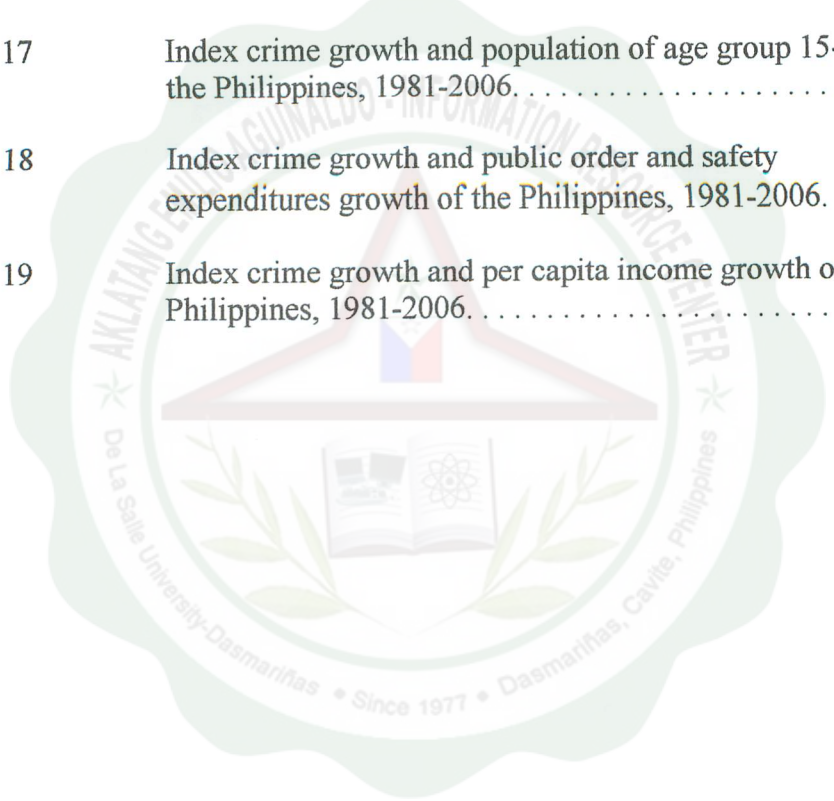


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