



ABSTRACT

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Title of Research: Comparative Analysis of the 4-year Index and Non-index Crimes in Imus City

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This study was conducted to compare the 4-year index and non-index crimes in Imus City to evaluate the impact of the Crime Prevention Intervention Program. To achieve the purpose of the study, quantitative research design was adopted. A combined statistical review and library technique method of data collection was used. The primary data (2011 to 2014 index and non-index crimes) were collected retrospectively from the existing records of the Imus City PNP. No sampling technique was used as the study used retrospective approach of gathering the data. Percentage, mean, T-test, and chi-square test were used to compute for the data.



The study found that the total number of index crimes for the 4-year period was higher (1,298) than that of the non-index crimes (873); total crime volume (index and non-index) was lower before the intervention period than during the years of intervention (875 vs. 1,298); the leading index crimes in Imus City were theft and robbery; clusters 7,2,1,4, and 9 were found to be the high-risk areas in Imus City, being the top clusters for both index and non-index crimes; although percentage wise, both index and non index crimes increased during the intervention period (5% increase for index and 162% increase for non-index), statistically, there was no significant difference revealed by the T-test result; locations or clusters were found significantly associated with index crimes, but not with non-index crimes; and cluster-wise, no significant difference was observed in the 2013 and 2014 crime volume in Imus City.

From the findings of the study, the researcher concluded that the number of index and non index crimes did not significantly differ before and during the implementation of the crime prevention intervention program; locations or clusters were significantly associated with index crimes, but not with non-index crimes; and cluster-wise, no significant differences were noted in the 2013 and 2014 crime volume in Imus City.

From the conclusion of the study, the researcher was able to come up with the following recommendation: a follow-up quantitative study that would probe in-depth the reasons behind the prevalence of theft and robbery in Imus City must be conducted; a fitting crime prevention intervention program for clusters 7,2,1,4,5 and 9 must be thoroughly designed to focus on lessening criminality in these areas since these were the hot spots identified by the study; a Crime Prevention Intervention Program, through



Environmental Design (CPTED) model, might be a fitting alternative for crime prevention in Imus City; hence, there is a need to conduct a study that would examine its possible integration in the strategic plan of Imus City; and finally, for more substantial result on the impact of the prevention intervention strategies, a follow-up study may be conducted, utilizing a different approach and methodology, by future researchers.

