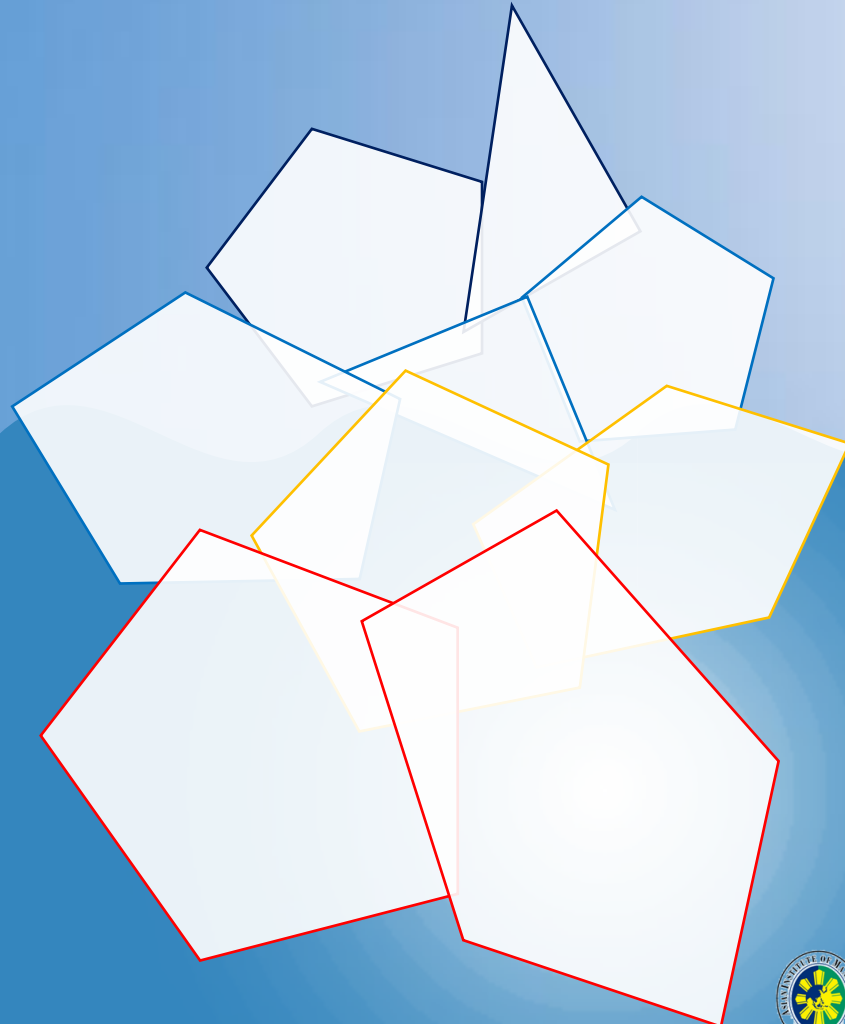


Reassessing our Fear of Crime: Determinants and Impact

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Crime and Drug Suppression

- 17,319 persons arrested in 18,832 police operations
- From July to September 2016: 1,138 persons were killed according to PNP
- Pres. Duterte maintains high satisfaction, approval, and trust ratings

Socioeconomic Development

- 10-point Socioeconomic Agenda highlights
 - Sound macroeconomic policy and tax reform
 - National competitiveness
 - Agricultural and rural development
 - Capacity building
- Pres. Duterte has approved and adopted NEDA's Ambisyon 2040 Vision:

*“matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay”
(a stable, comfortable, and peaceful life)*

Proposed 2017 Budget

- Increases allocations for ARMM (42%) and the departments of Education (31%), Transport and Communication (25%), the Judiciary (21%), and Local Government (20%) – **including a 25% increase the PNP budget.**
- Decreases allocations for the departments of Labor and Employment (-28%), Health (-25%), Foreign Affairs (-19%), and Agriculture (-7%)









Crime Statistics

Type of crime	2015	2016	Change
Crime volume	(Jan-Jul) 56,339	(Jan-Jul) 50,817	↓
Average monthly crime rate	55.54	49.15	↓
Crime clearance efficiency	63.49	69.49	↑
Crime solution efficiency	51.38	57.37	↑
Index crime volume	17,105	11,800	↓
Murder	755	1,271	↑

*As of Jul 2016

Source: PNP (as cited by PhilStar)

Crime Statistics

Type of crime	2015	2016	Change
Homicide	197	214	
Physical injury	4,168	2,847	
Rape	879	838	
Robbery	11,106	6,630	
Theft	7,168	4,230	
Car theft	1,109	705	
Cattle rustling	72	47	
Non-index crimes volume	39,234	39,017	

*As of Jul 2016

Source: PNP (as cited by PhilStar)

Fear of crime



An iceberg floating in the ocean. The tip of the iceberg, which is above the water line, is composed of several white, angular shapes representing ice. The water is a solid blue color. The background behind the water is a light blue gradient with faint, concentric circular lines.

Fear of crime

**Sociodemographic
characteristics**

An iceberg diagram illustrating the relationship between fear of crime, sociodemographic characteristics, and victimization. The iceberg is composed of several white, irregularly shaped pieces floating on a blue sea. The top part of the iceberg is above the water line, while the bottom part is submerged. The text labels are positioned to the right of the iceberg, with horizontal lines connecting them to the corresponding parts of the iceberg.

Fear of crime

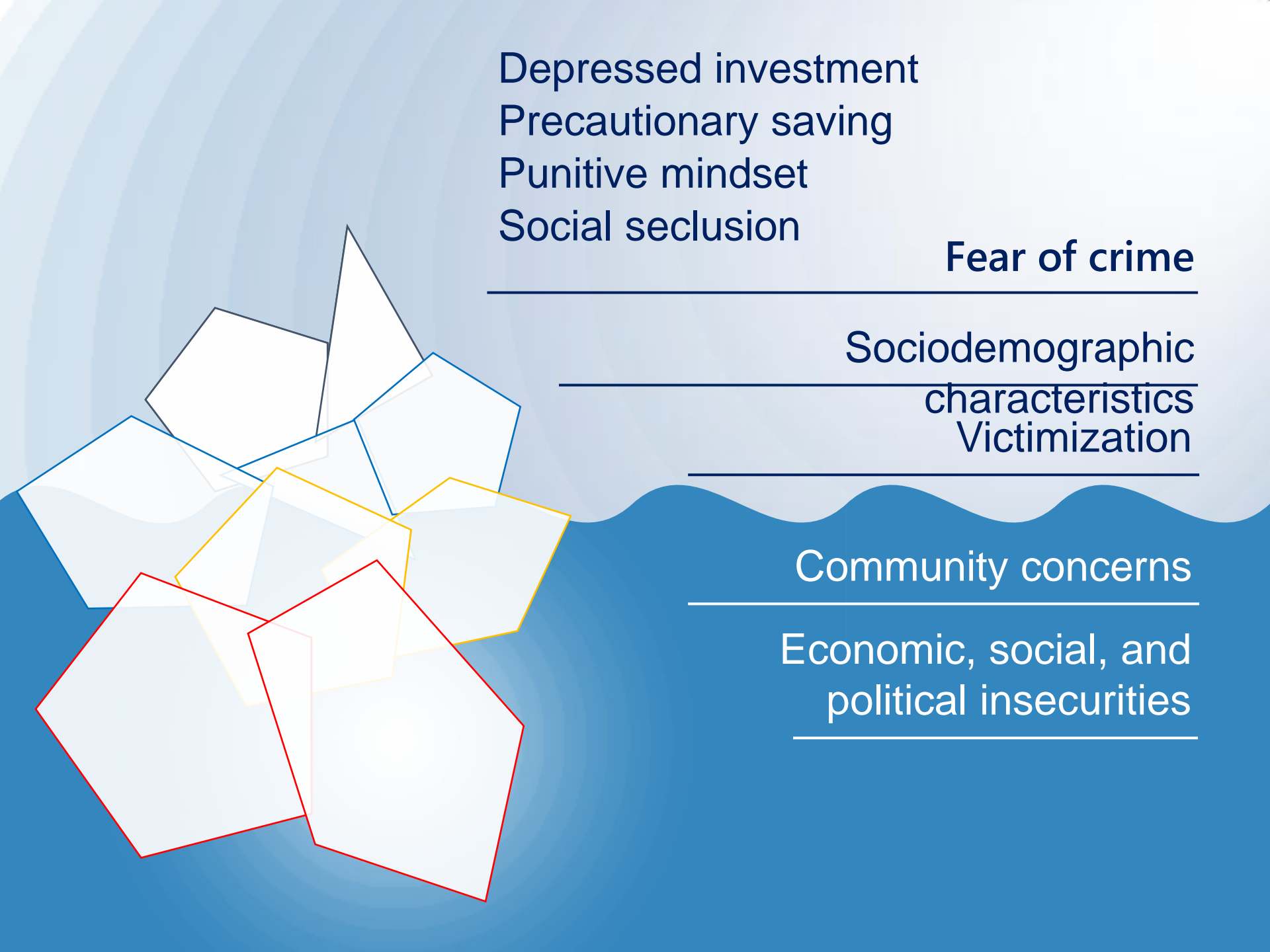
**Sociodemographic
characteristics
Victimization**

An iceberg diagram with a light blue background and a dark blue base. The iceberg is composed of several white, irregularly shaped polygons. The top part of the iceberg is above the water line, and the bottom part is below it. The text labels are positioned to the right of the iceberg, with horizontal lines separating them. The labels are: 'Fear of crime' (top), 'Sociodemographic characteristics' (middle), 'Victimization' (bottom), and 'Community concerns' (bottom right).

Fear of crime

Sociodemographic
characteristics
Victimization

Community concerns

An iceberg diagram illustrating the factors of crime. The iceberg is composed of several overlapping, irregular white shapes with colored outlines (blue, yellow, red) floating on a dark blue wavy sea. The background features concentric light blue circles. The factors are listed on the right side of the image, separated by horizontal lines, and are categorized into those above the water and those below.

Depressed investment
Precautionary saving
Punitive mindset
Social seclusion

Fear of crime

Sociodemographic
characteristics
Victimization

Community concerns

Economic, social, and
political insecurities

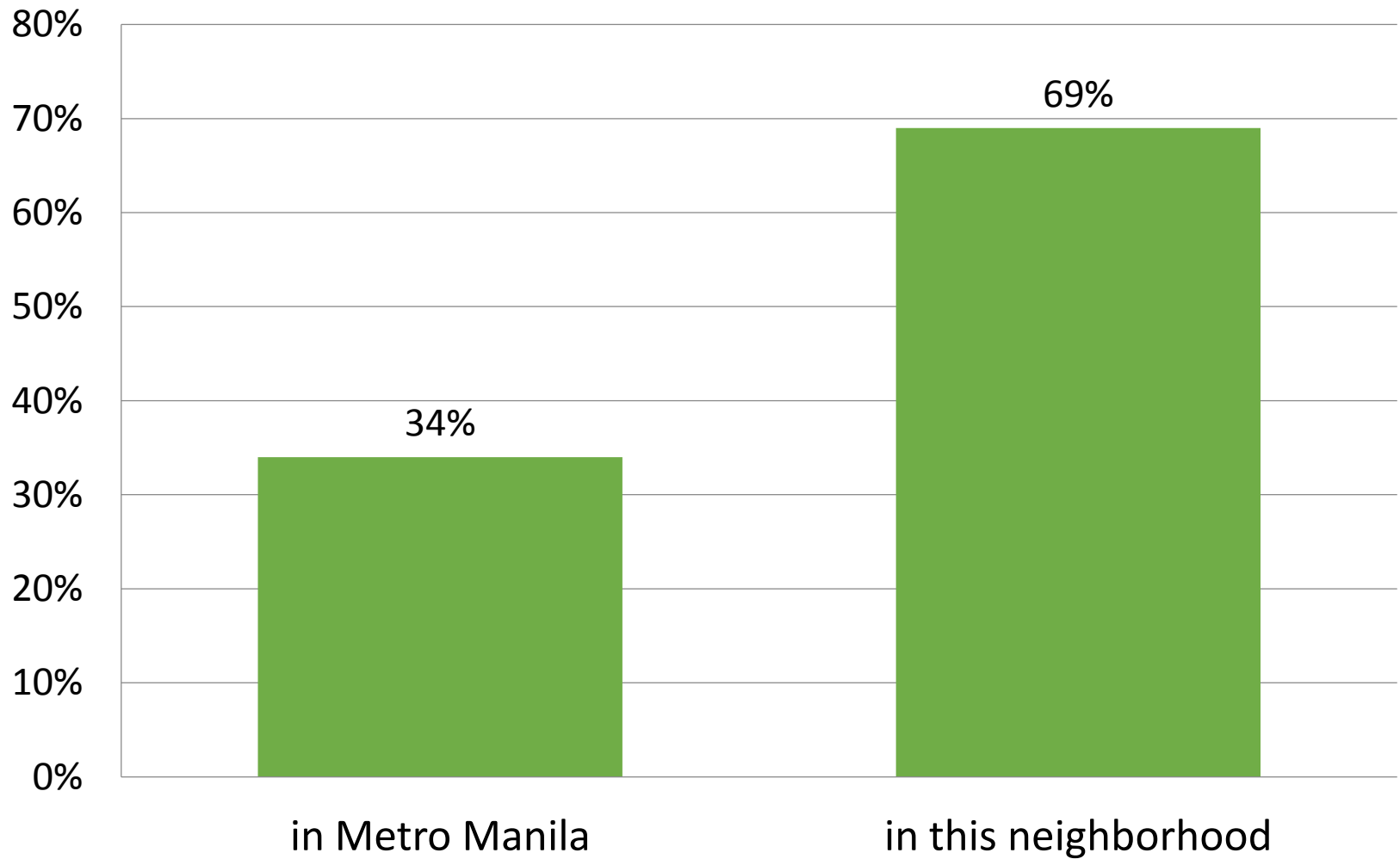
Crime Perceptions Survey

- Conducted from August 4 to 16, 2016
- Sample size of 1,200 households
- Cluster random sampling covering the 17 municipalities of Metro Manila
- Face-to-face interviews with household heads, their spouses, or the adult household members acting as household head
- Covered (a) victimization and fear of crime; (b) perceptions of authority; (c) insecurities, political views, and behavior; (d) sociodemographics

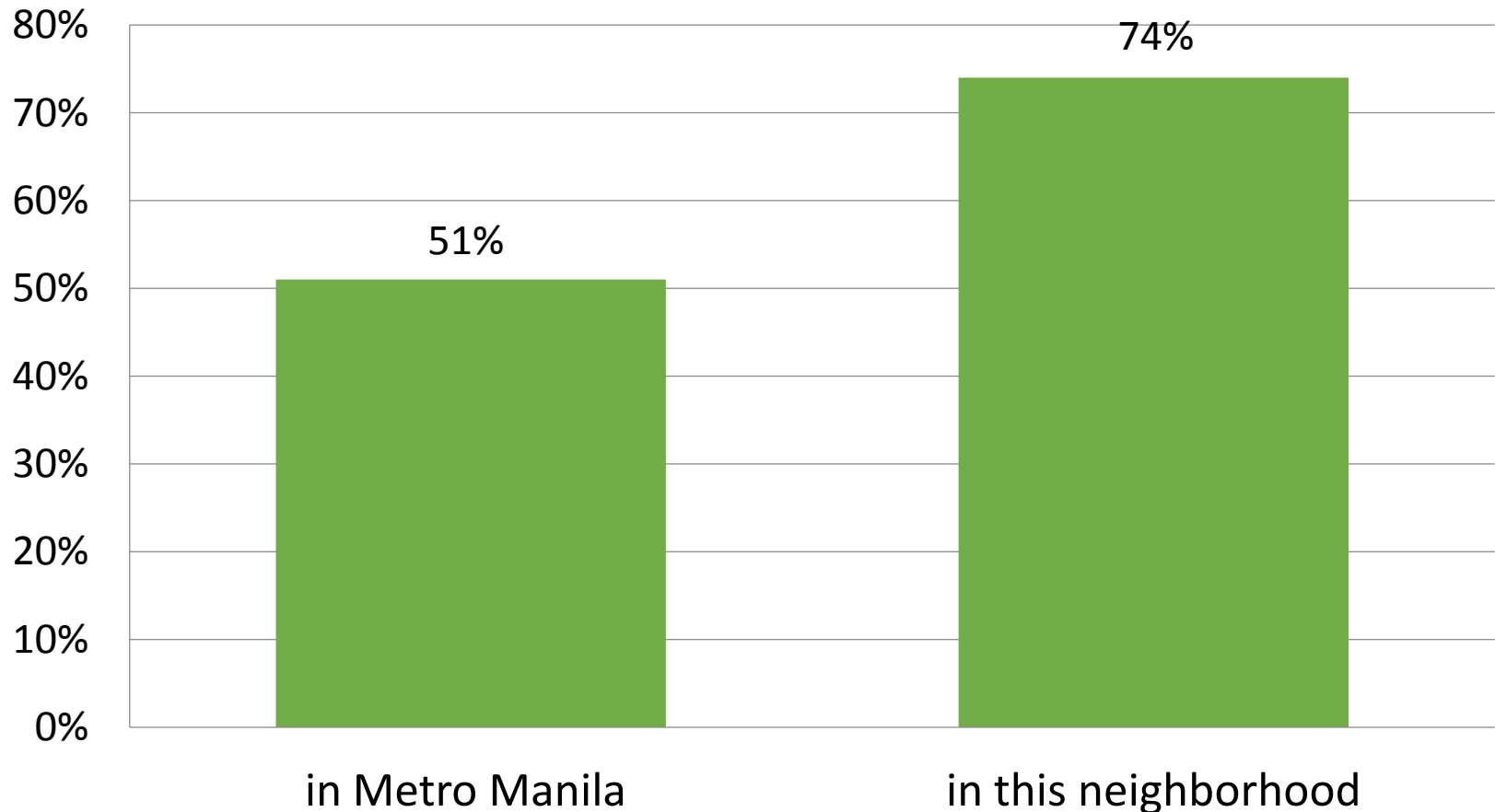
Respondent Profile

- Average age of 48
- Male-to-Female Ratio of 1:2
- Socioeconomic classification
 - 10% AB
 - 35% C
 - 55% DE

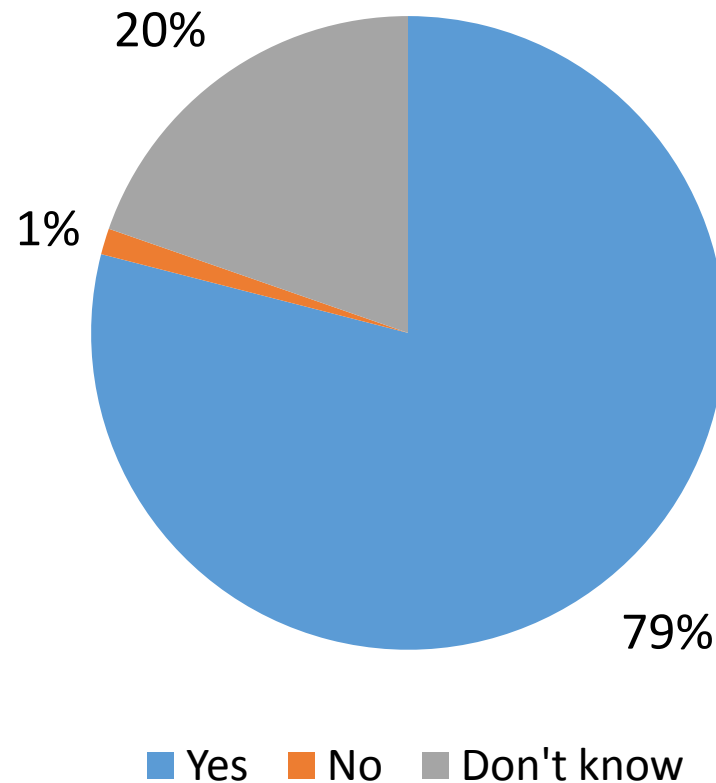
I feel safe from crime...



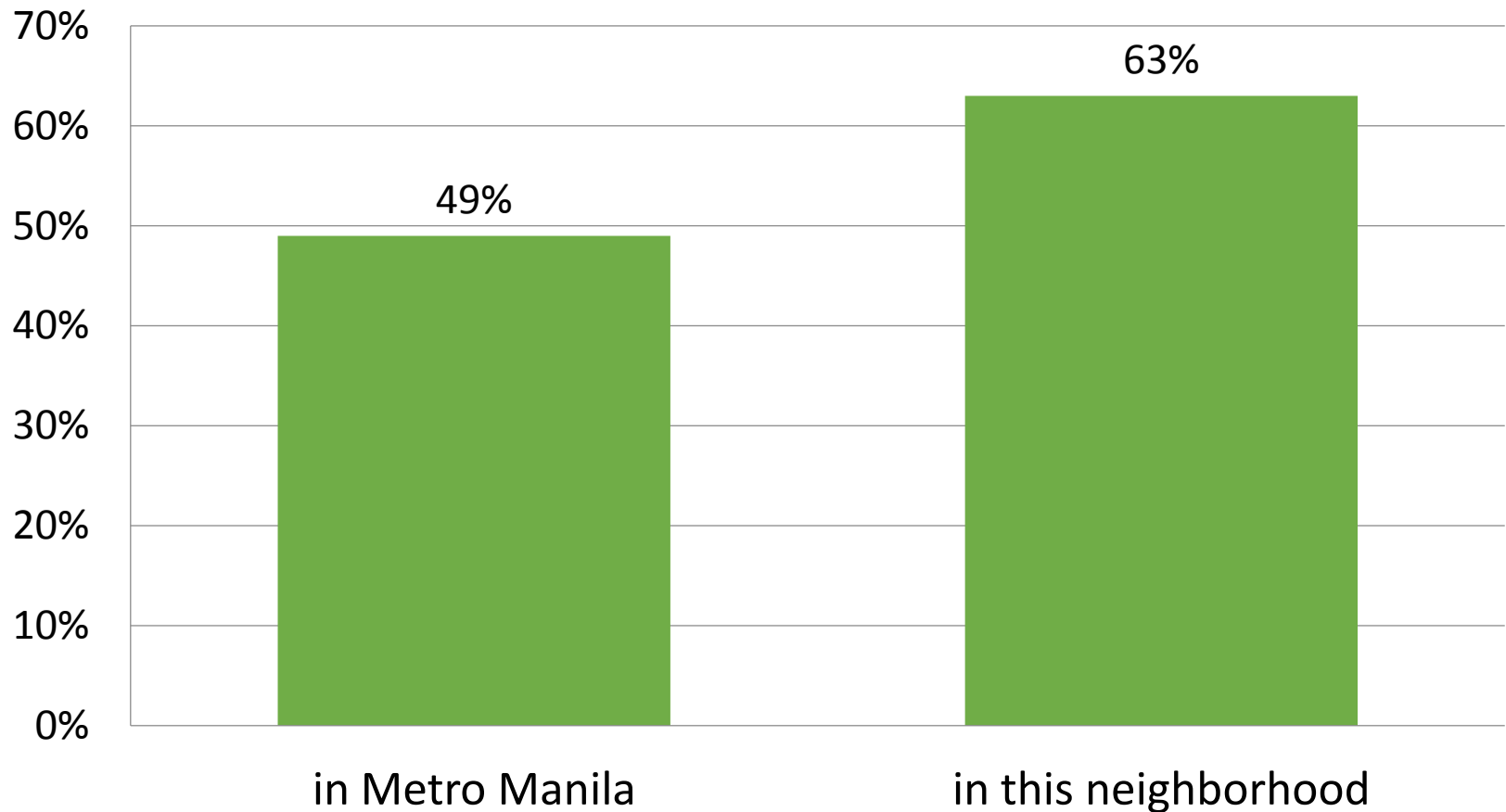
Compared to two years ago, it is now safer to live...



Will safety improve under the new administration?

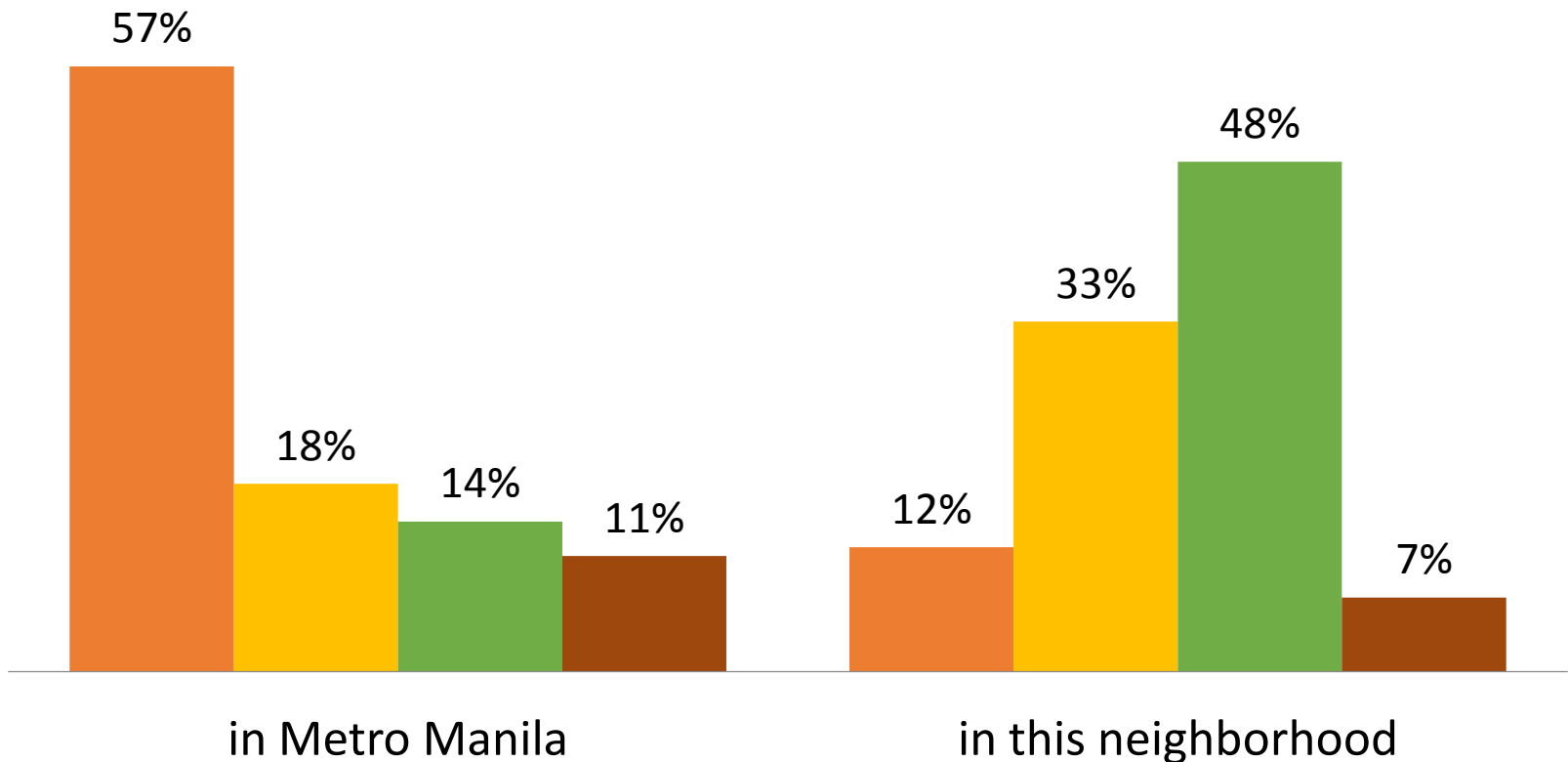


In the next two years, it will be safer to live...



Perceived Crime Status

High crime Medium crime Low crime Don't know



An iceberg diagram illustrating factors influencing crime. The iceberg is composed of several overlapping, irregular white polygons with colored outlines (blue, yellow, red) floating on a dark blue wavy surface representing water. The background features concentric light blue circles. To the right of the iceberg, three text labels are stacked vertically, each underlined. The top label, 'Fear of crime', is in dark blue and sits above the water line. The middle label, 'Sociodemographic characteristics' and 'Victimization', is also in dark blue and sits above the water line. The bottom label, 'Community concerns' and 'Economic, social, and political insecurities', is in white and sits below the water line.

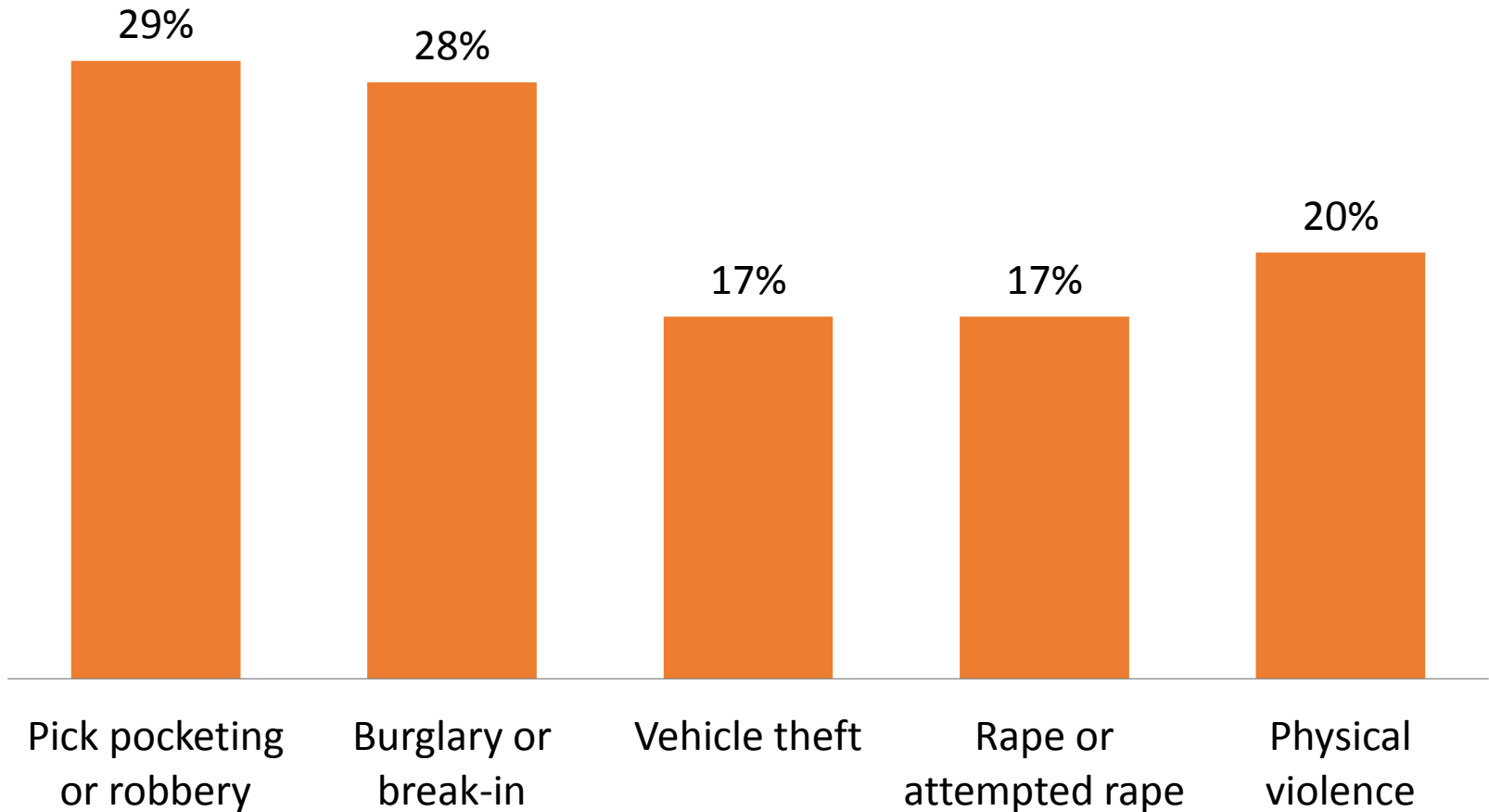
Fear of crime

**Sociodemographic
characteristics
Victimization**

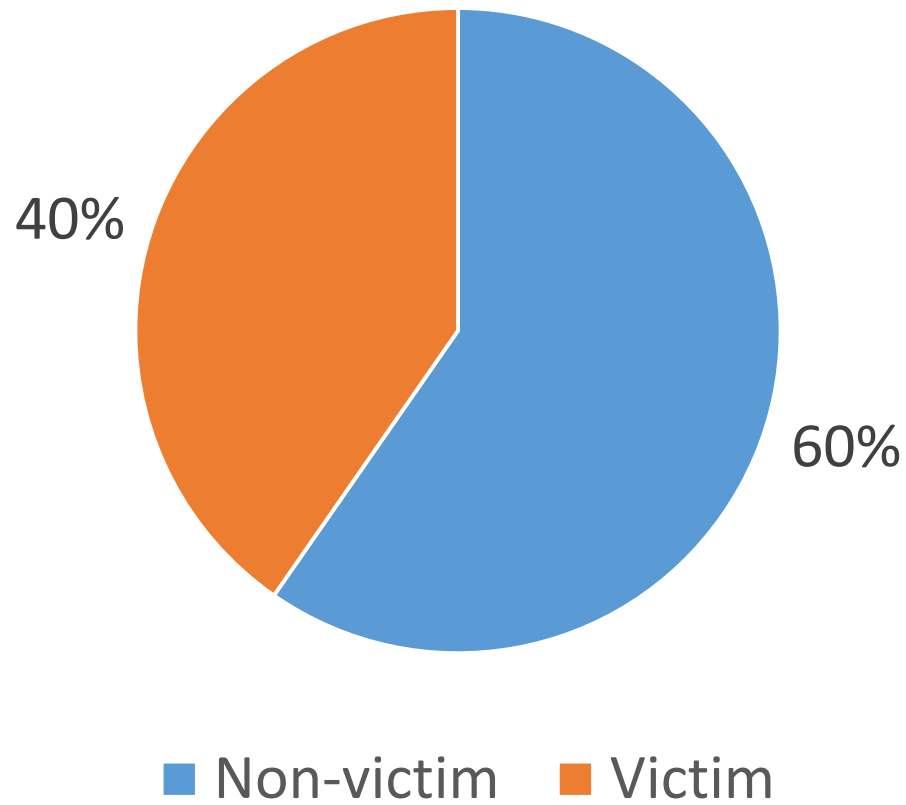
Community concerns

**Economic, social, and
political insecurities**

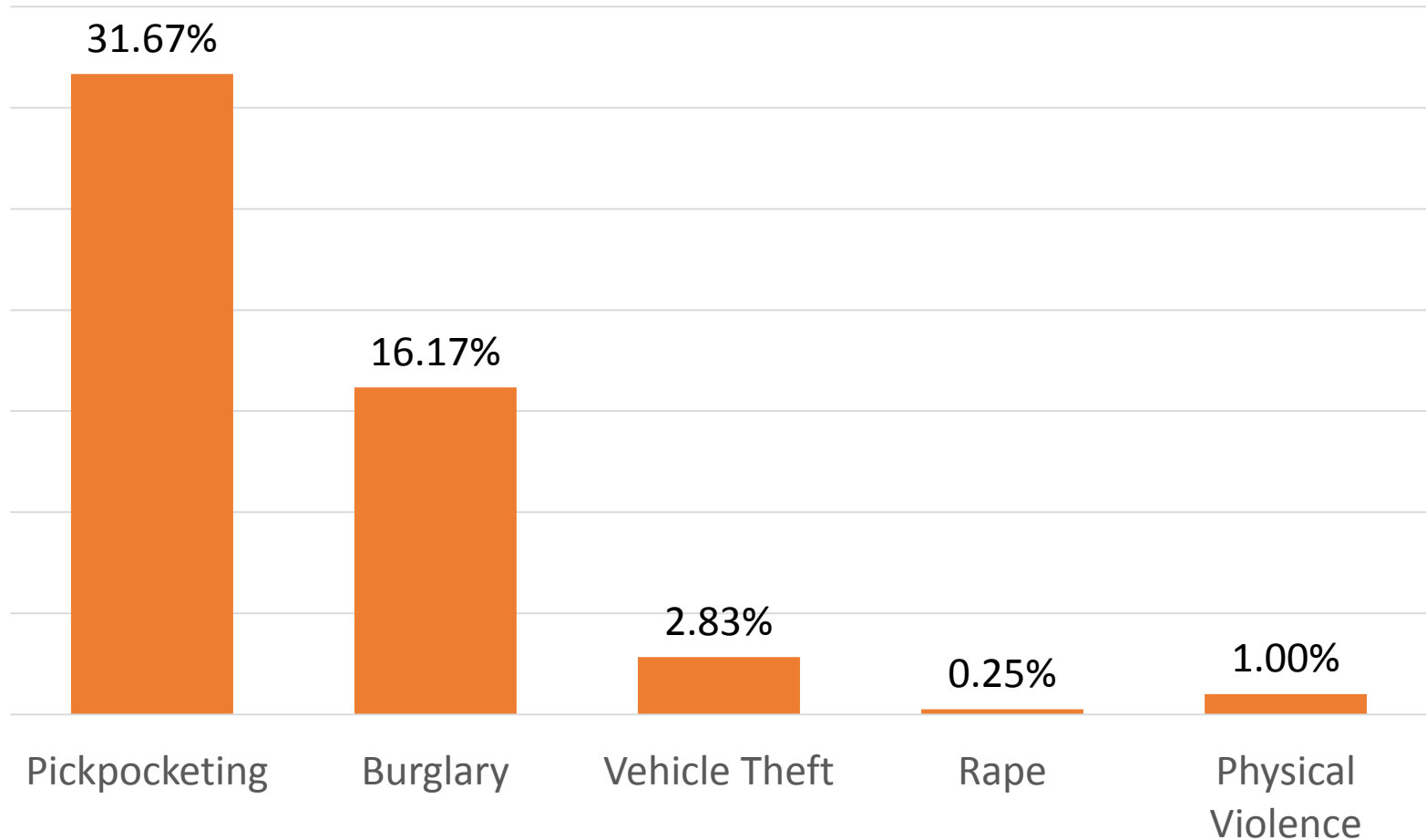
Likelihood of Victimization



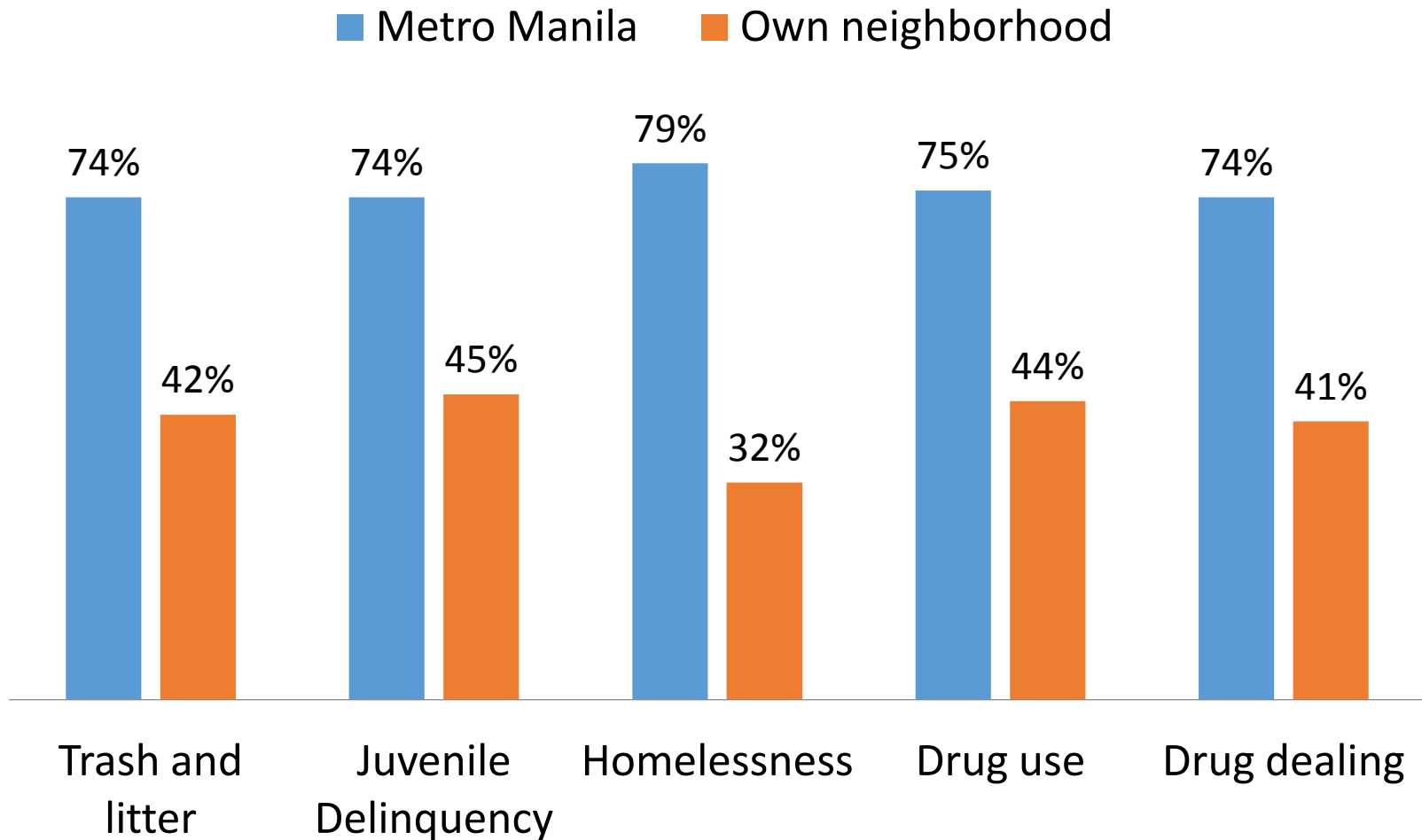
Overall Victimization Rate



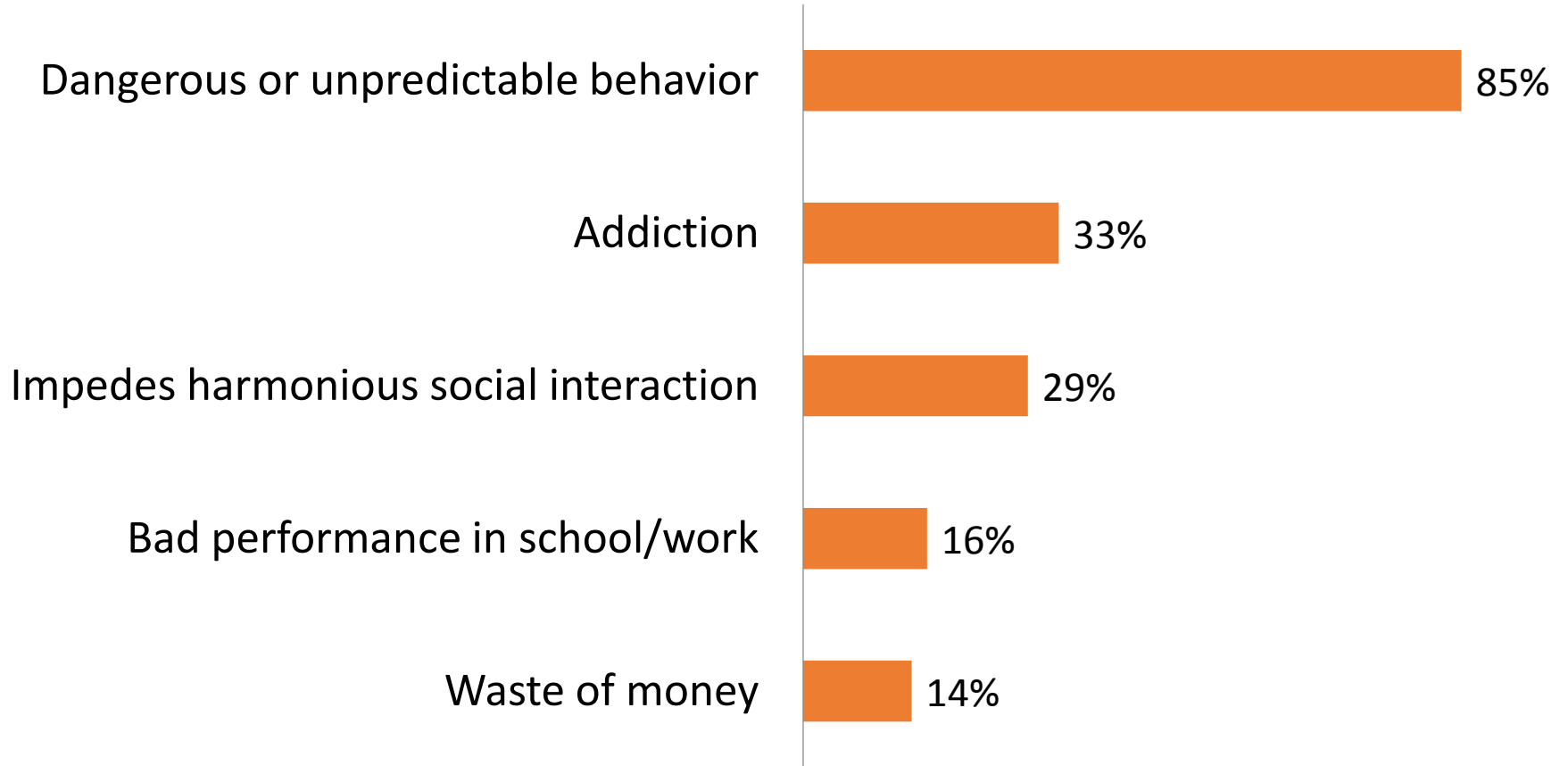
Victimization per Crime



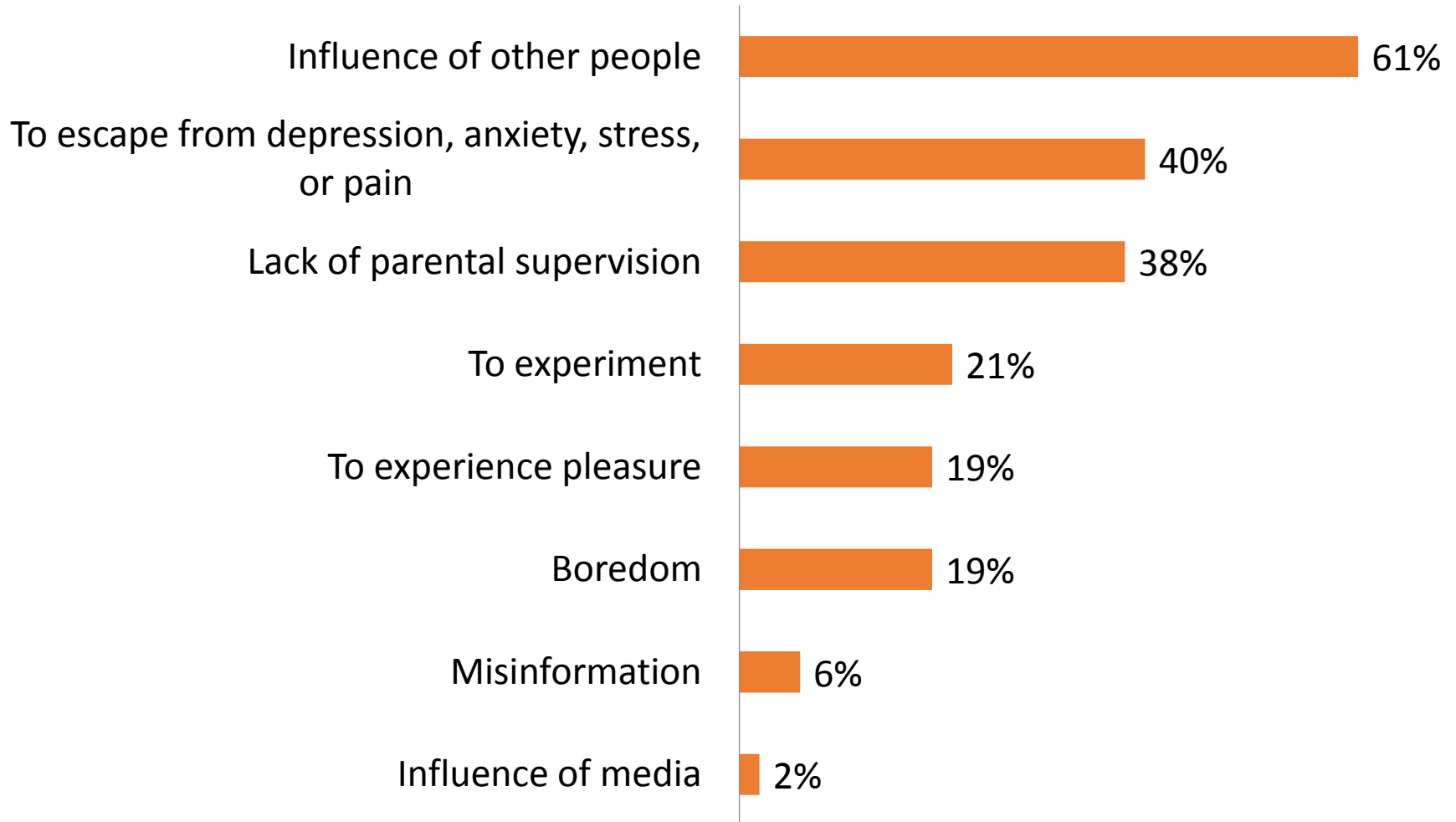
Community Concerns



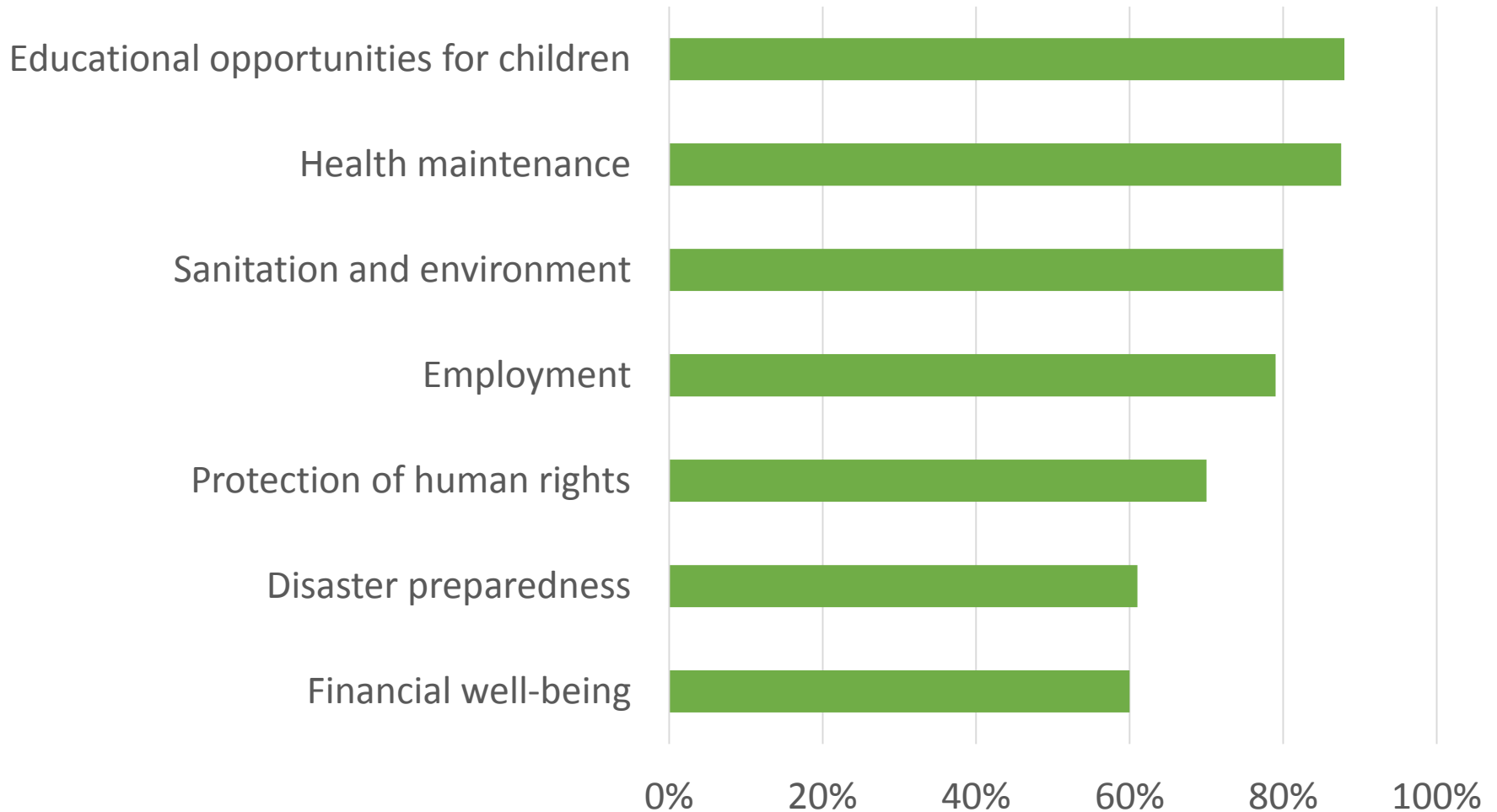
Problems Caused by Illegal Drug Use



Reasons for Illegal Drug Use



Economic, Social, and Political Security



Fear of Crime

- Affective fear of crime – general aversion to loss and violence; emotional response

Do you feel safe from crime in [this neighborhood, Metro Manila]?

Are people usually afraid to walk alone in the streets at night?

- Cognitive fear of crime – fear of future victimization

How likely are you to become a victim of [pickpocketing, burglary, vehicle theft, rape, violence] in the next 12 months?

Traditional Determinants of Fear of Crime

- Sociodemographics – age, sex, income, employment, education
- Victimization
- Neighborhood/City concerns
- City of residence
- *Trust in law enforcement*
- *Media exposure*
- *Community Participation*

Economic, Social, and Political Insecurities

- Insecurity scale (1 to 5) – captures overall insecurity in the following interrelated dimensions:
 - Financial stability
 - Employment
 - Educational opportunities
 - Health maintenance
 - Sanitation and environment
 - Disaster preparedness
 - Human rights protection

Affective Fear of Crime

- **Economic, social, and political insecurities** increase fear of crime.
- Perception of **community problems** in Metro Manila and in one's neighborhood, as well as **educational attainment**, increase affective fear of crime. **Age** has a marginal augmenting effect.
- Income, sex, and victimization have no effect on affective fear of crime

Model	1	2	3	4
Dependent	Cognitive Fear of Crime (Perceived Likelihood of Victimization)			
Insecurities	0.482 (0.048)***	0.453 (0.048)***	0.409 (0.048)***	0.295 (0.050)***
Age	-0.004 (0.002)*	-0.004 (0.002)**	-0.003 (0.002)	-0.003 (0.002)*
Female	-0.083 (0.58)	-0.102 (0.57)*	-0.111 (0.57)*	-0.115 (0.56)**
Education	0.047 (0.016)***	0.042 (0.016)***	0.040 (0.016)**	0.032 (0.016)**
Income	0.026 (0.015)*	0.018 (0.015)	0.019 (0.015)	0.008 (0.015)
Employed	-0.107 (0.055)*	-0.115 (0.055)**	-0.121 (0.054)**	-0.097 (0.053)*
Victim		0.282 (0.054)***	0.248 (0.053)***	0.264 (0.052)***
Neighborhood Concerns			0.219 (0.038)***	0.221 (0.038)***
Constant	1.224 (0.192)***	1.266 (0.190)***	0.721 (0.210)***	1.163 (0.227)***
* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$				

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Model 4

Cognitive Fear of Crime (Perceived Likelihood of Victimization)

Malabon	-0.749 (0.168)***	Parañaque	-0.201 (0.129)
San Juan	-0.705 (0.268)***	Las Piñas	-0.195 (0.136)
Pasay	-0.535 (0.154)***	Navotas	0.159 (0.193)
Caloocan	-0.396 (0.099)***	Mandaluyong	-0.088 (0.156)
Makati	-0.380 (0.135)***	Pasig	-0.31 (0.122)
Marikina	-0.271 (0.149)*	Pateros	-0.180 (0.357)
Taguig	0.253 (0.121)**	Quezon City	-0.004 (0.086)
Muntinlupa	0.390 (0.143)***	Valenzuela	0.033 (0.133)
City of residence indicators. Base is Manila. * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$			

Cognitive Fear of Crime

- Those who report the lowest level of economic, social, and political insecurity are less (1.192) fearful than those at the highest level of insecurity on the cognitive fear scale (1 to 5).
- Those who have experienced victimization and those who perceive neighborhood concerns are more fearful.
- Older people, women, and those who are employed are marginally less fearful.

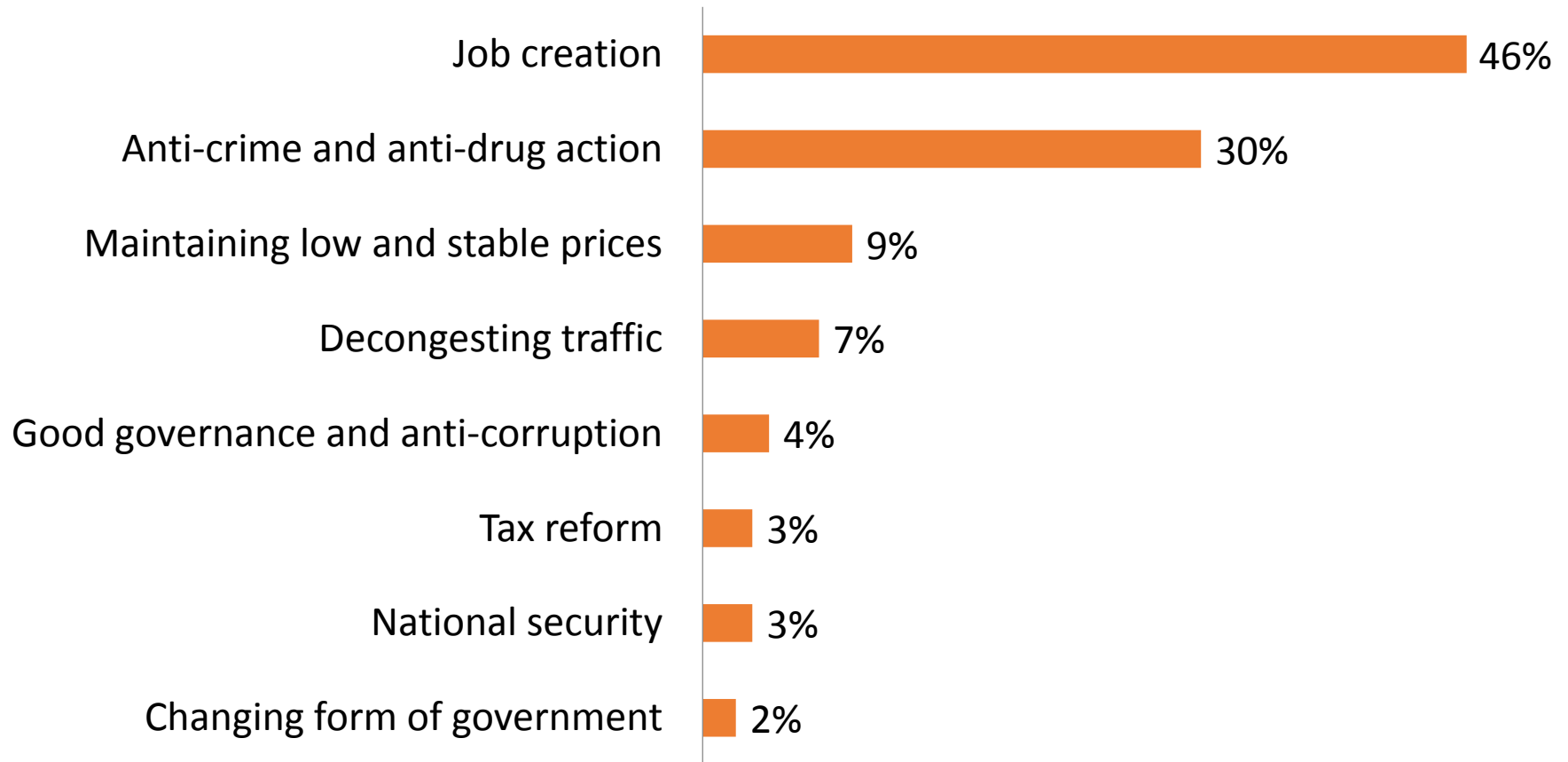
What's behind our fear?

People who had...

- Higher economic, social, and political insecurity
- More neighborhood concerns
- And had been victims of crime in the past

...were more fearful.

The government should prioritize...



Tip of the Iceberg

- How do we allow citizens to feel more secure?
- How do we create a community of trust?
- How do we make the Filipino dream come true:

*“matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay”
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Thank you!



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