Reassessing our Fear of Crime: Determinants and Impact

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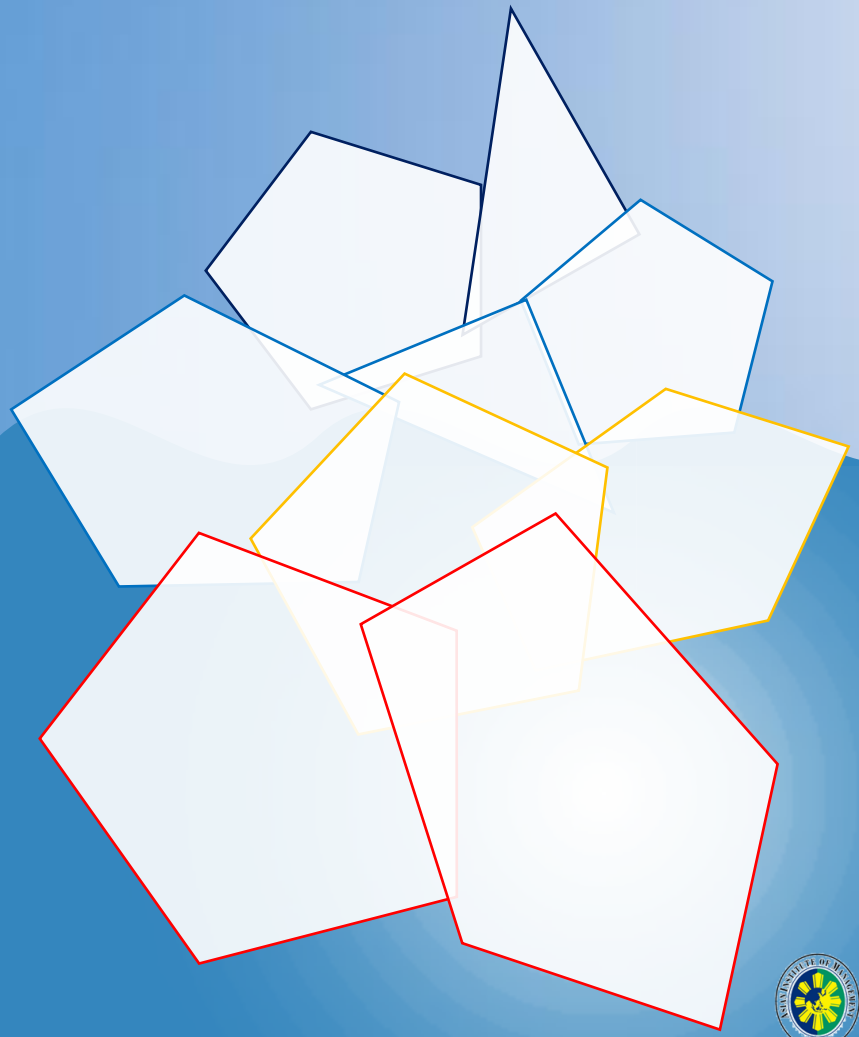

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Crime and Drug Suppression

- 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

Fear of crime

Sociodemographic characteristics

Fear of crime

Sociodemographic characteristics

Victimization

Fear of crime

Sociodemographic characteristics

Victimization

Community concerns

Depressed investment
Precautionary saving
Punitive mindset
Social seclusion

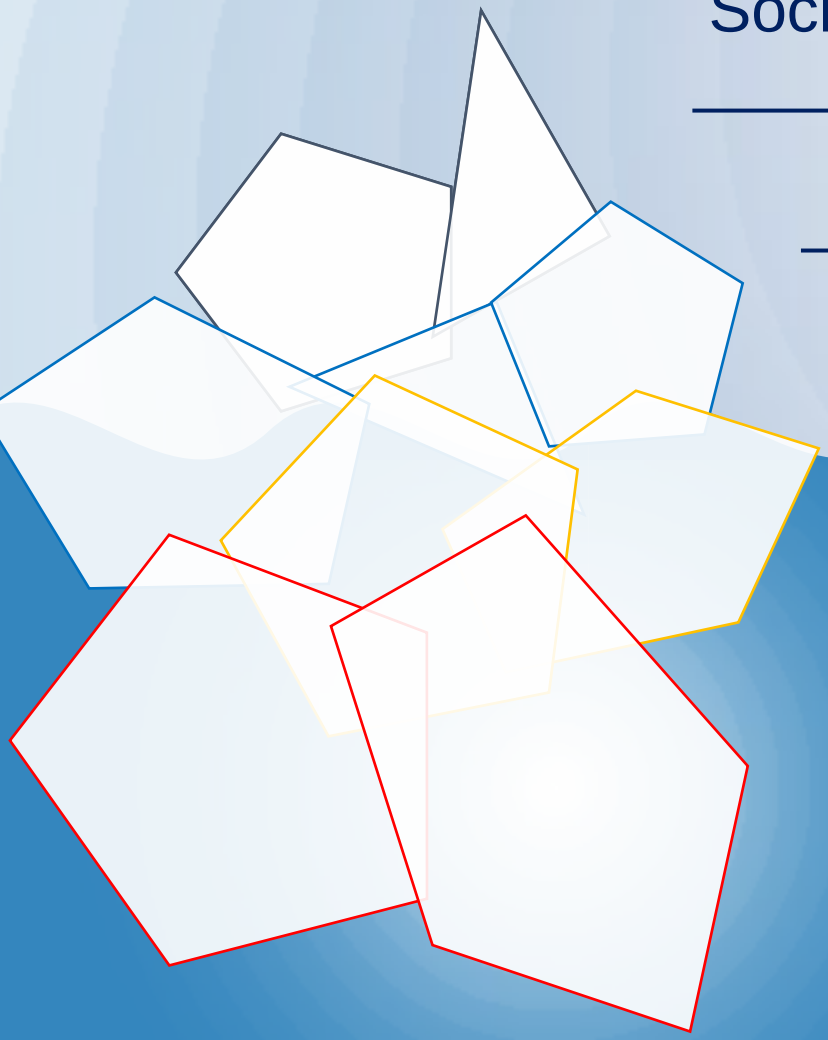
Fear of crime

Sociodemographic characteristics

Victimization

Community concerns

Economic, social, and political insecurities



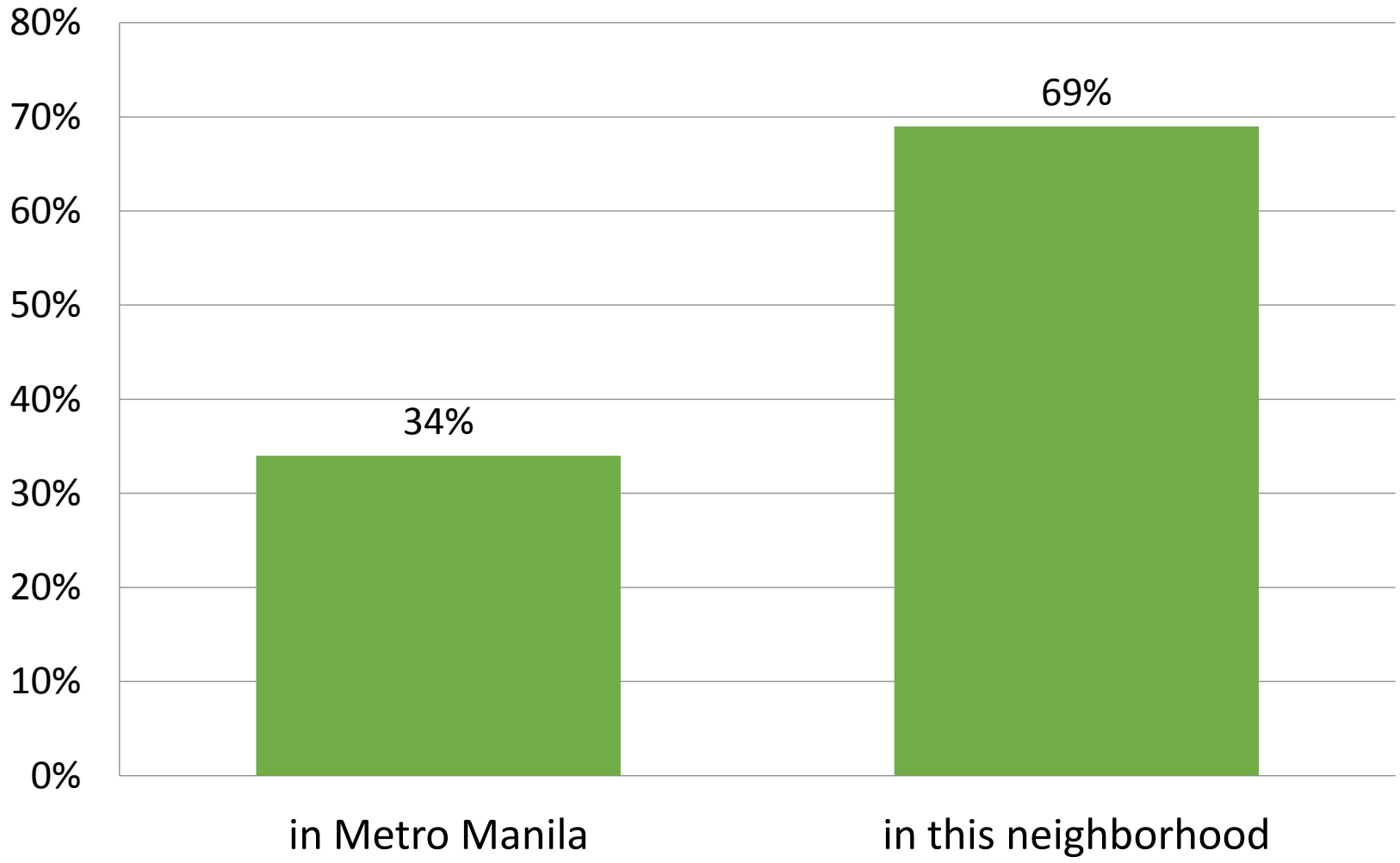
Crime Perceptions Survey

- 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

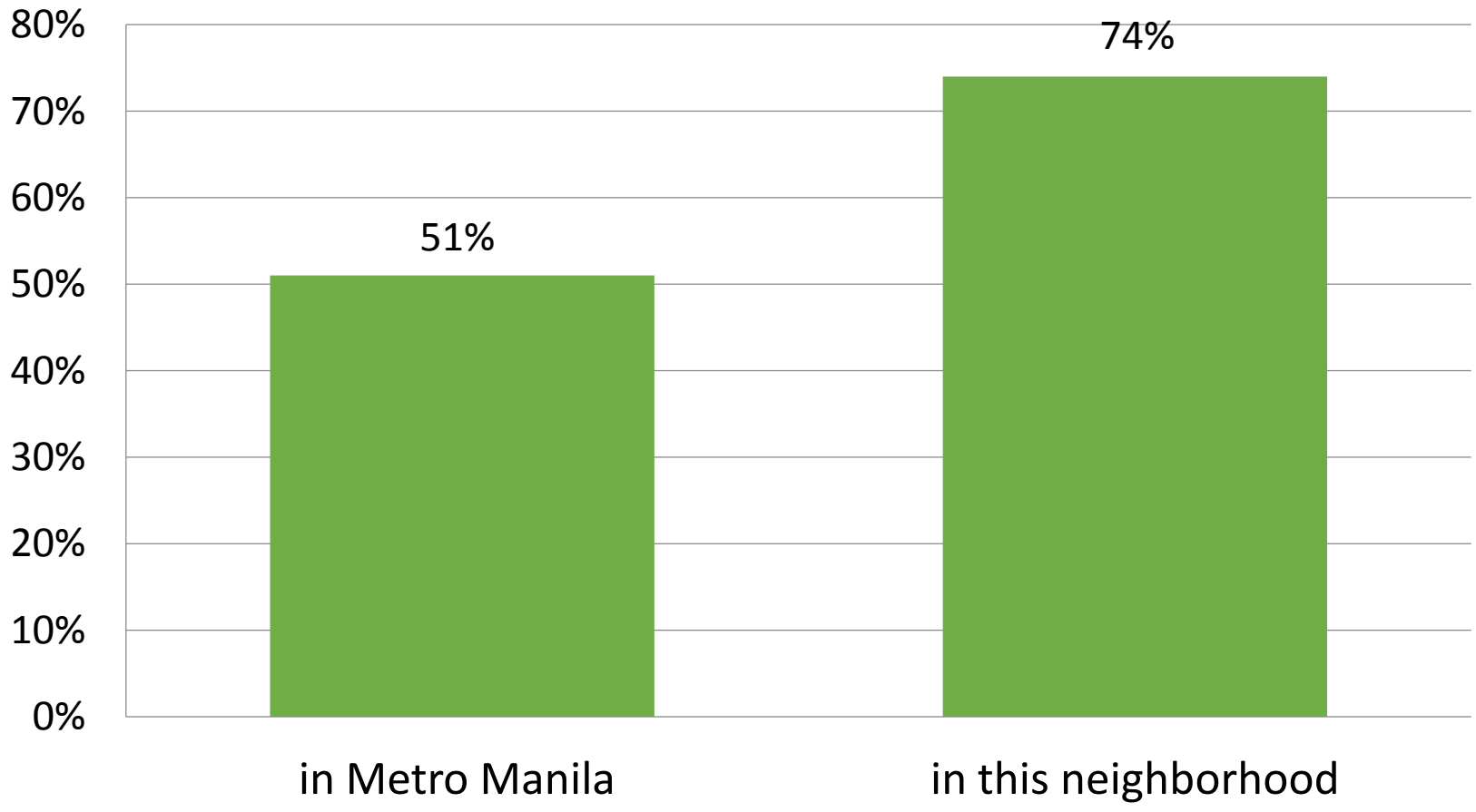
Respondent Profile

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

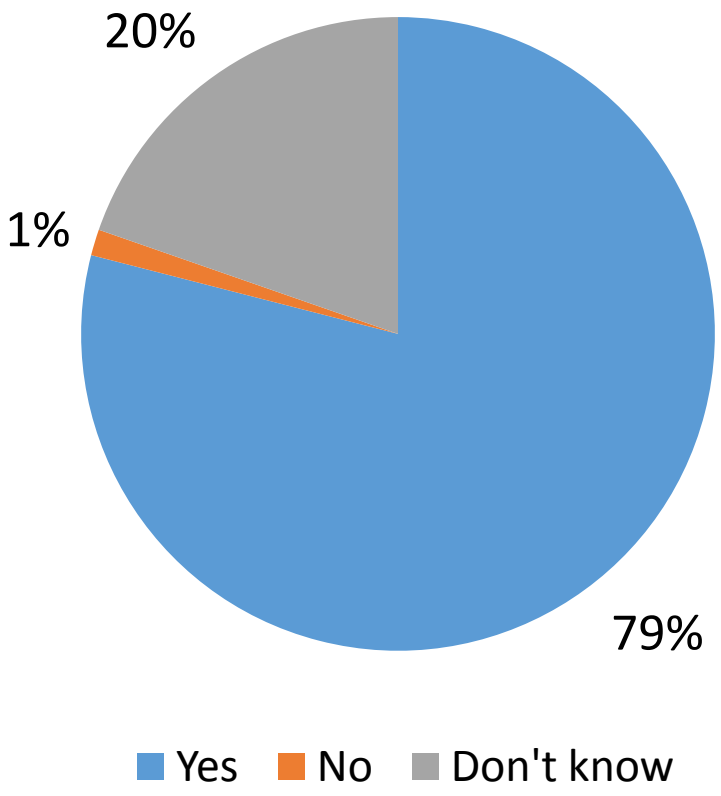
I feel safe from crime…



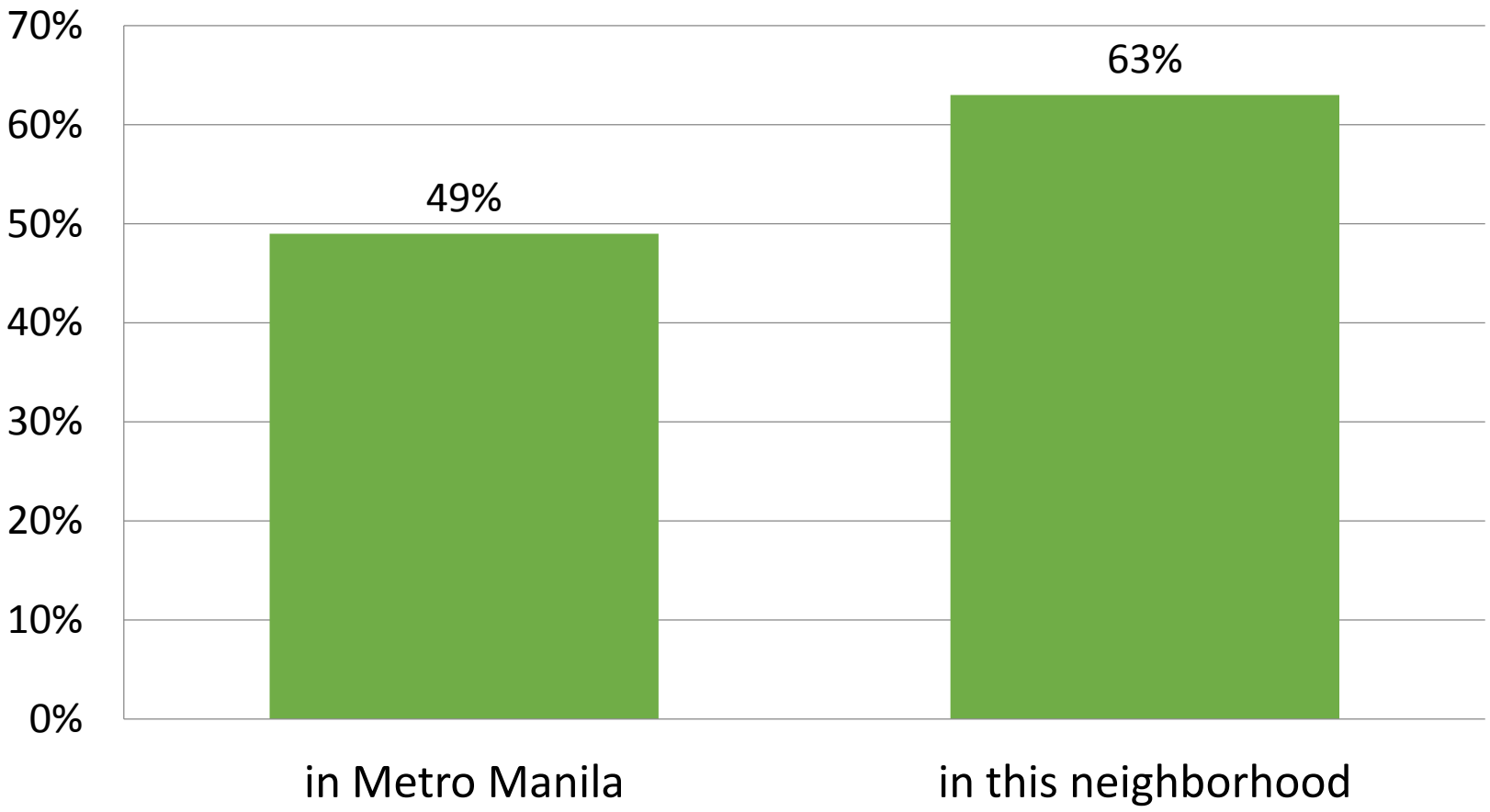
Compared to two years ago, it is now safer to live…



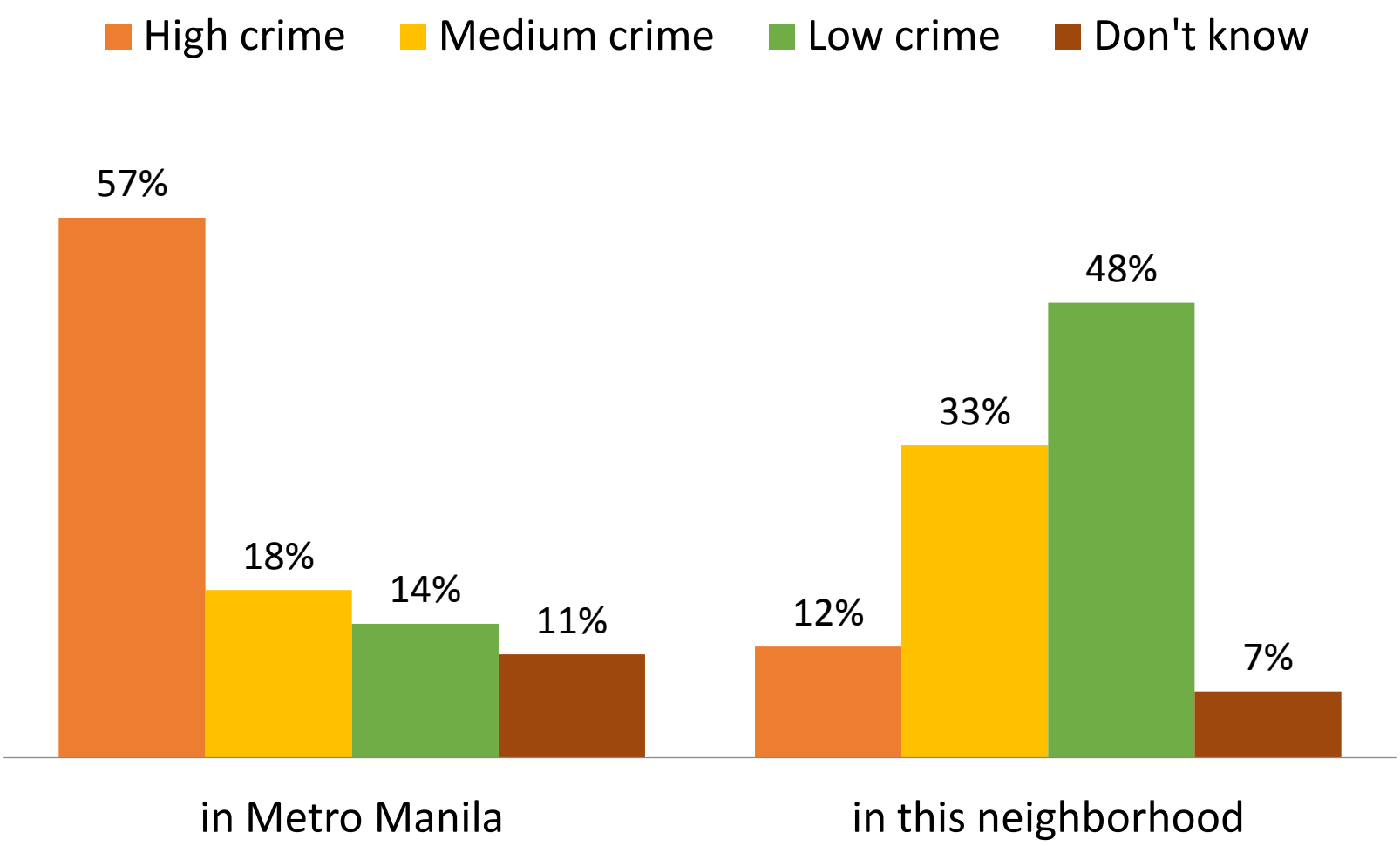
Will safety improve under the new administration?

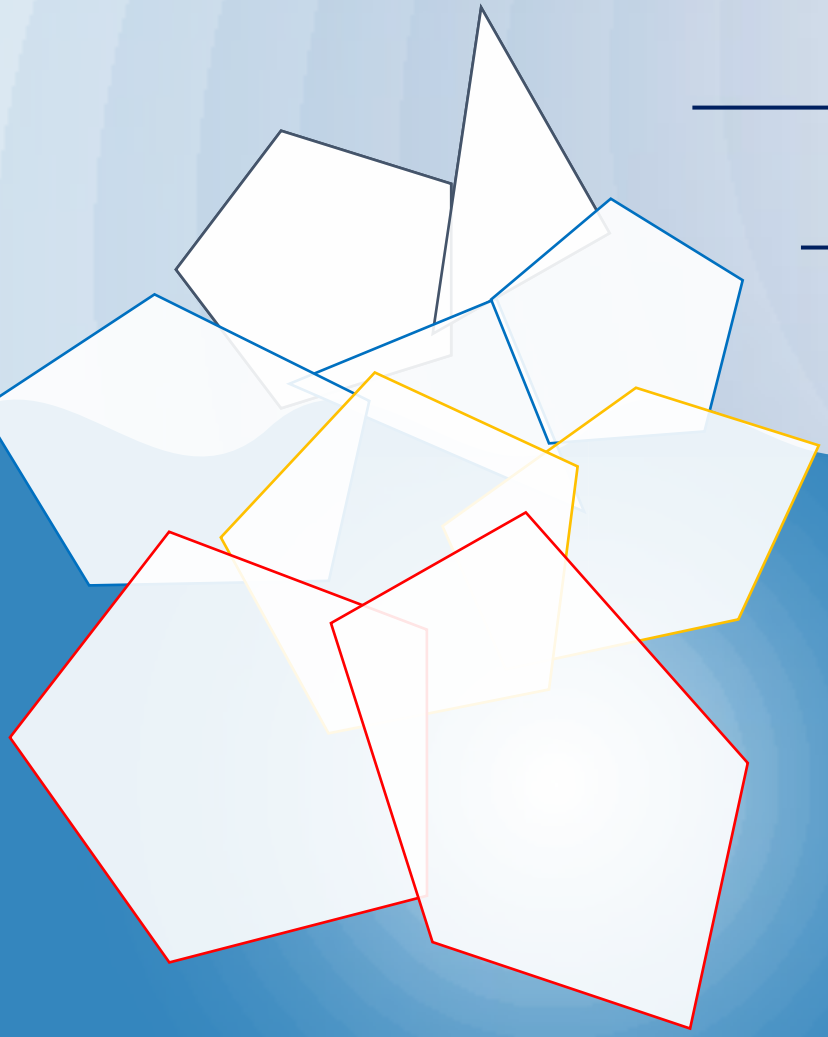


In the next two years, it will be safer to live…



Perceived Crime Status





Fear of crime

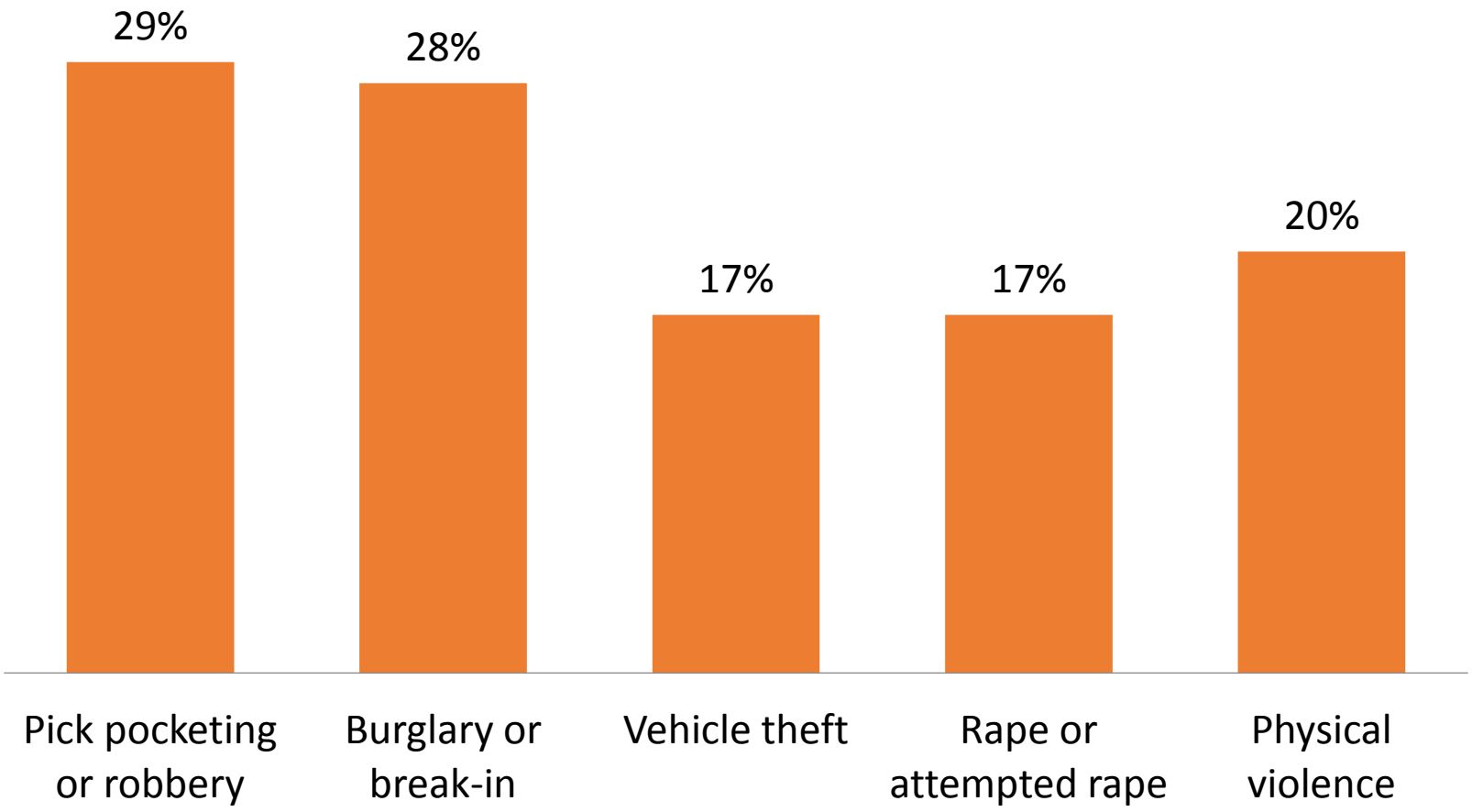
Sociodemographic characteristics

Victimization

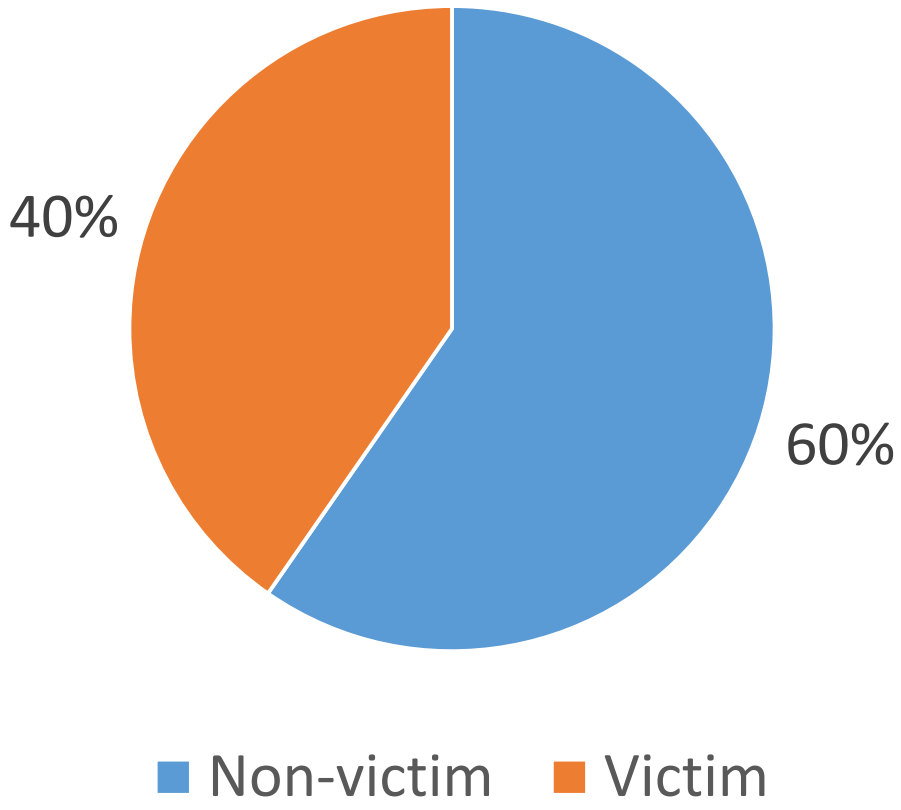
Community concerns

Economic, social, and political insecurities

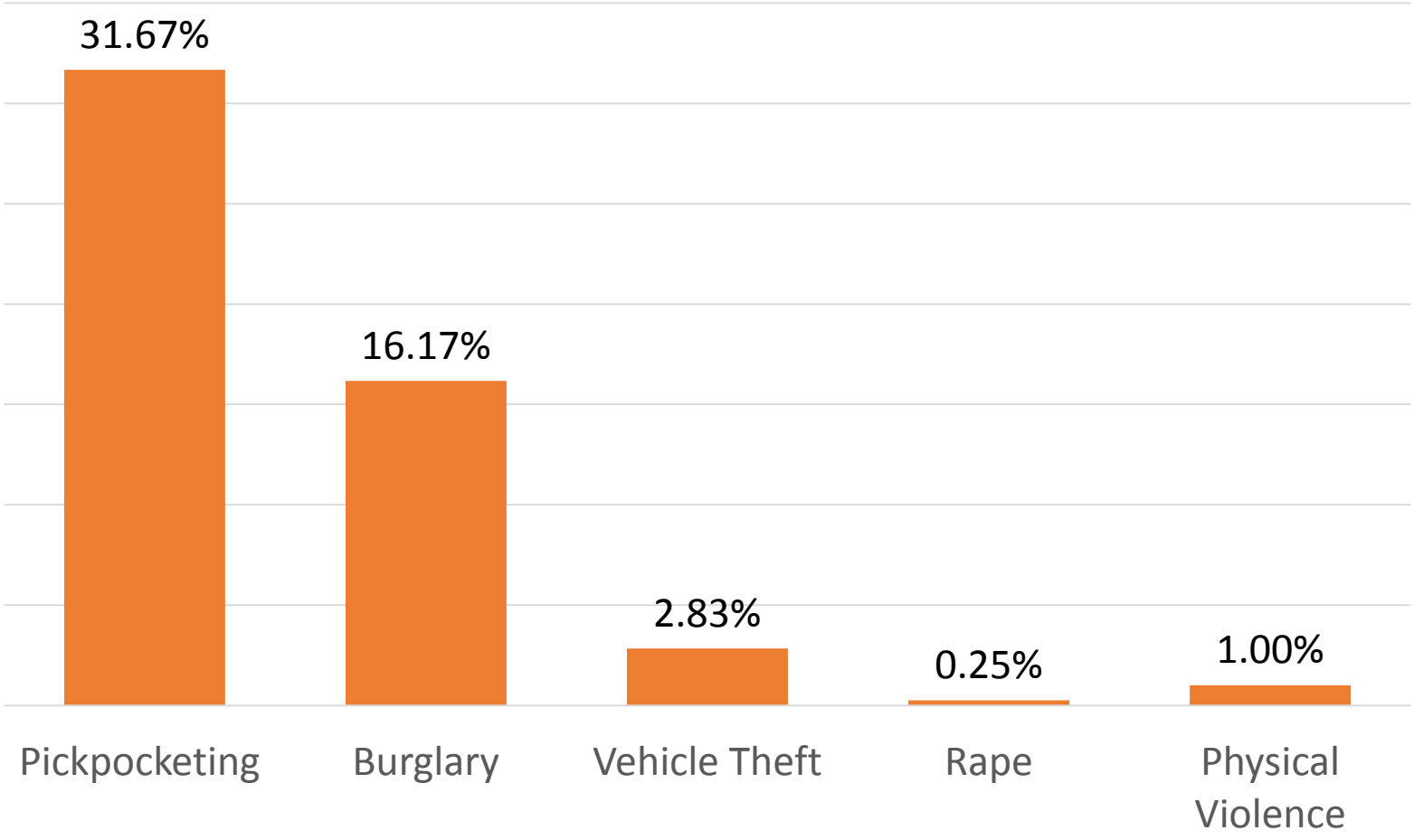
Likelihood of Victimization



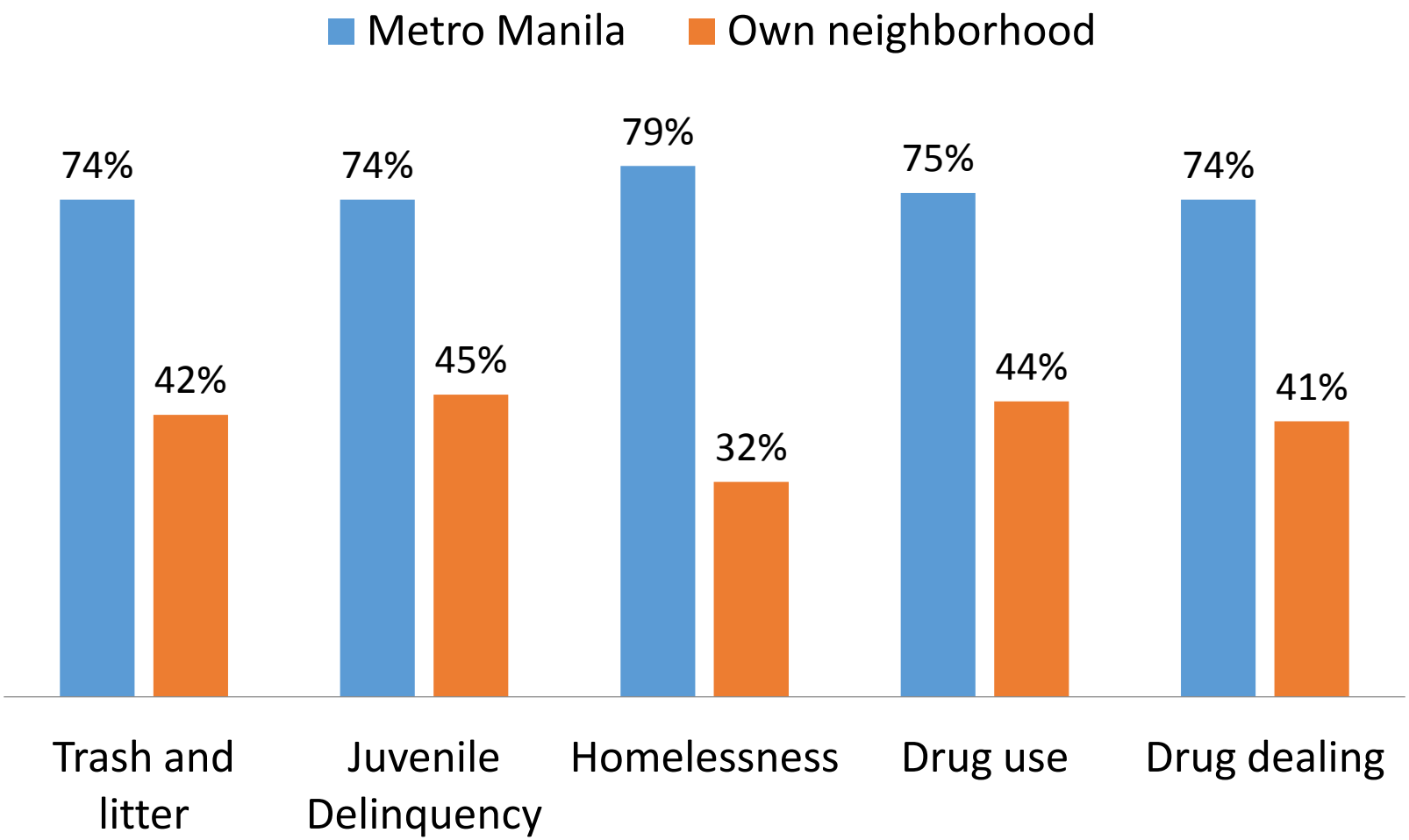
Overall Victimization Rate



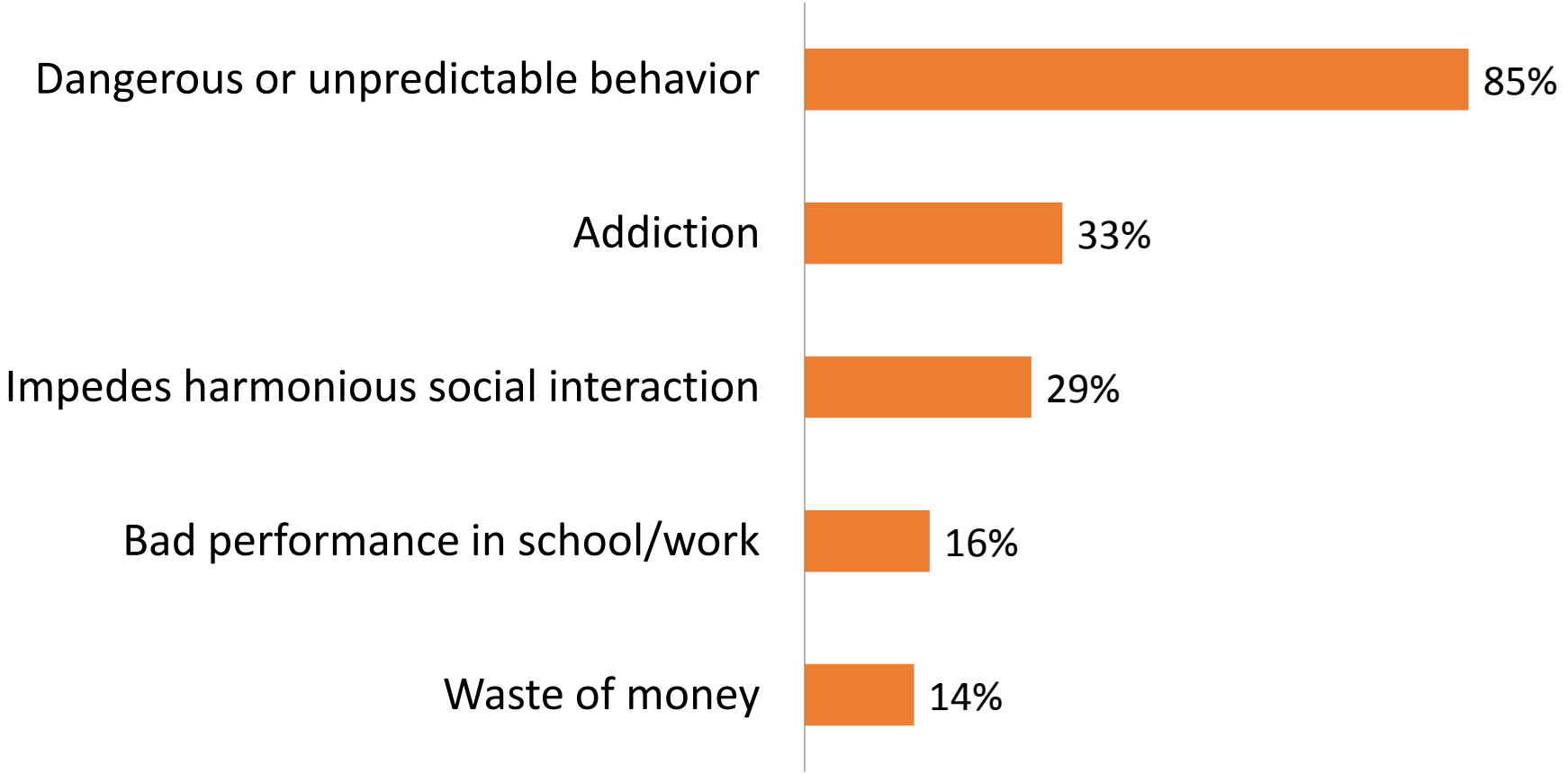
Victimization per Crime



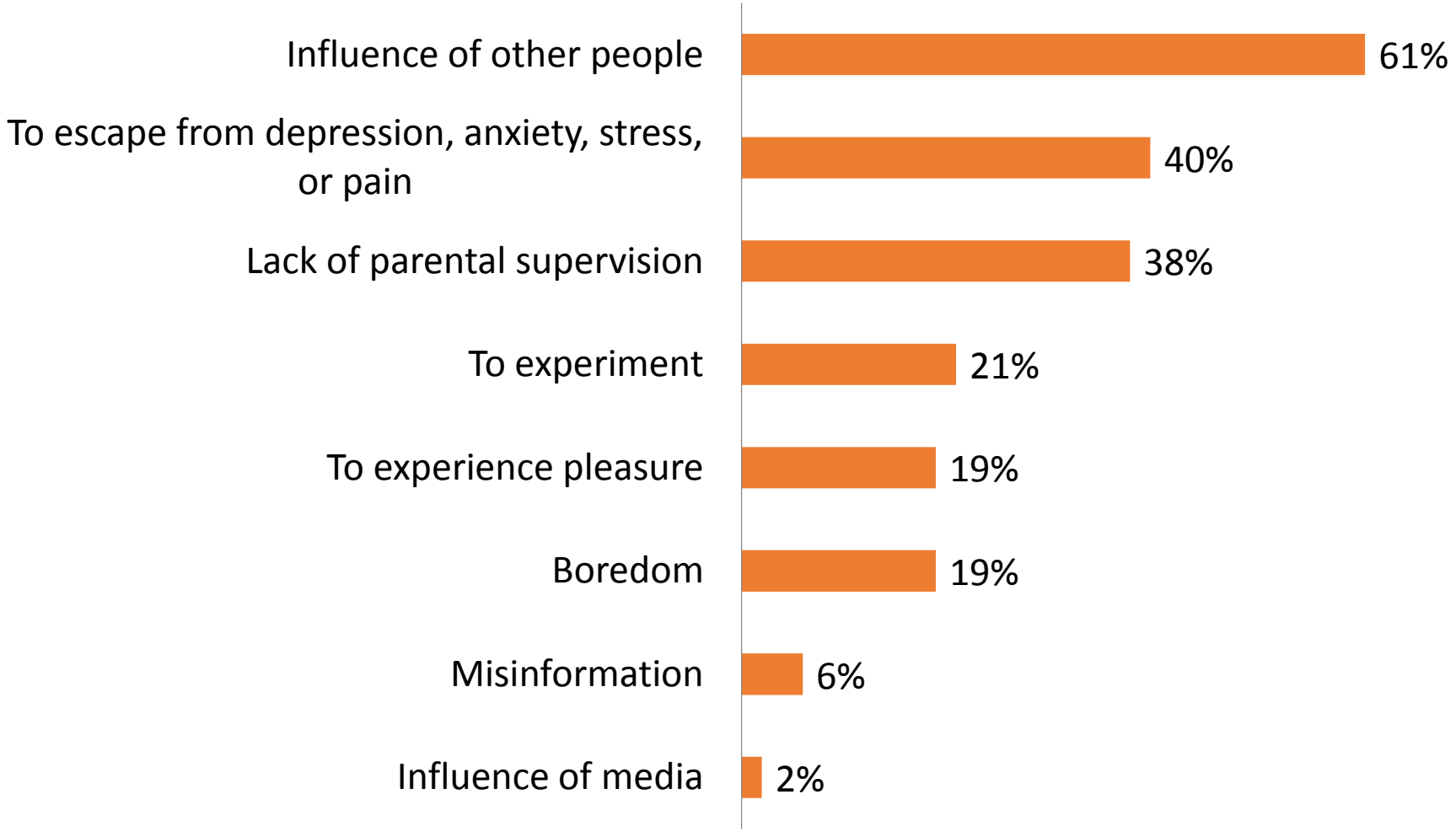
Community Concerns



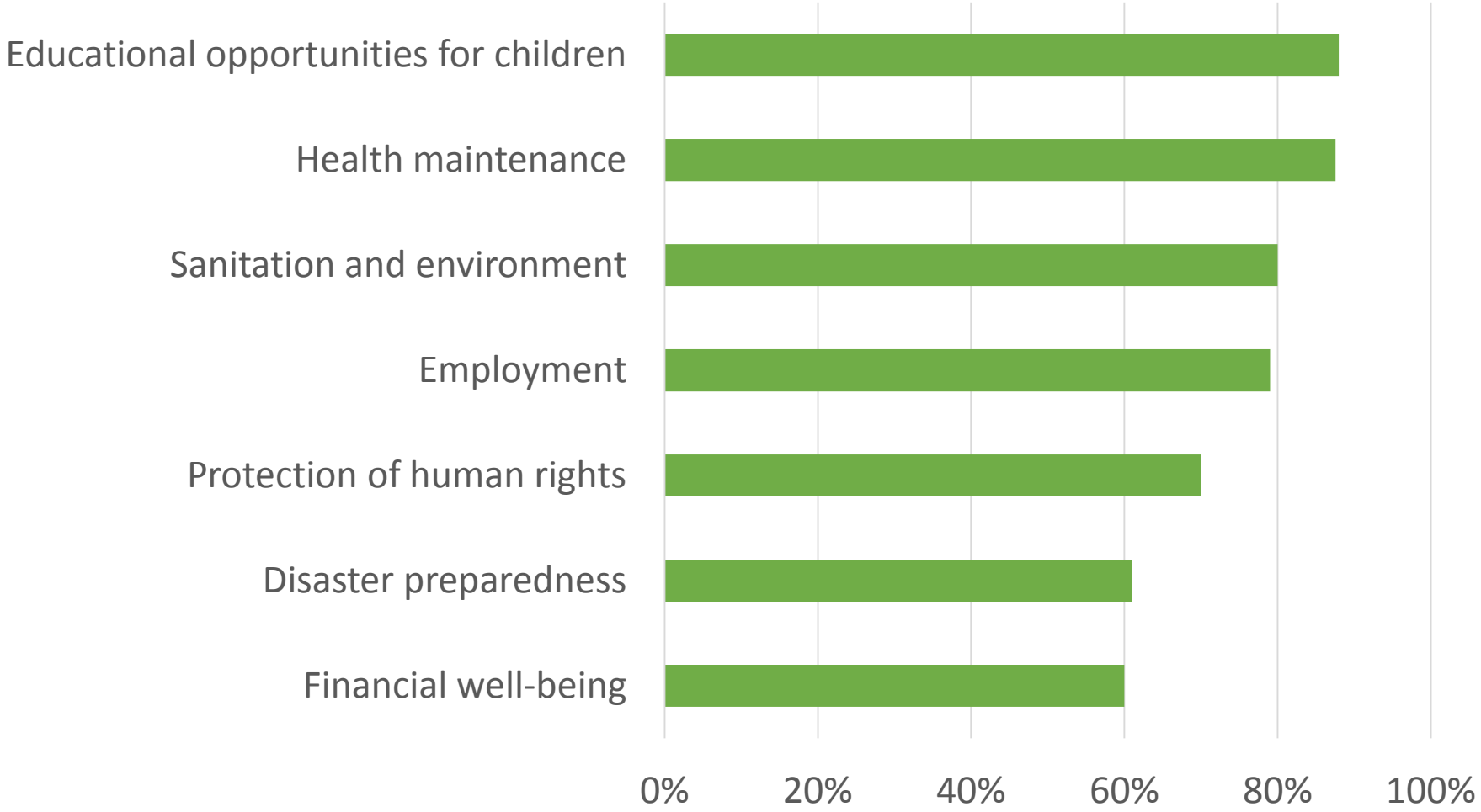
Problems Caused by Illegal Drug Use



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.

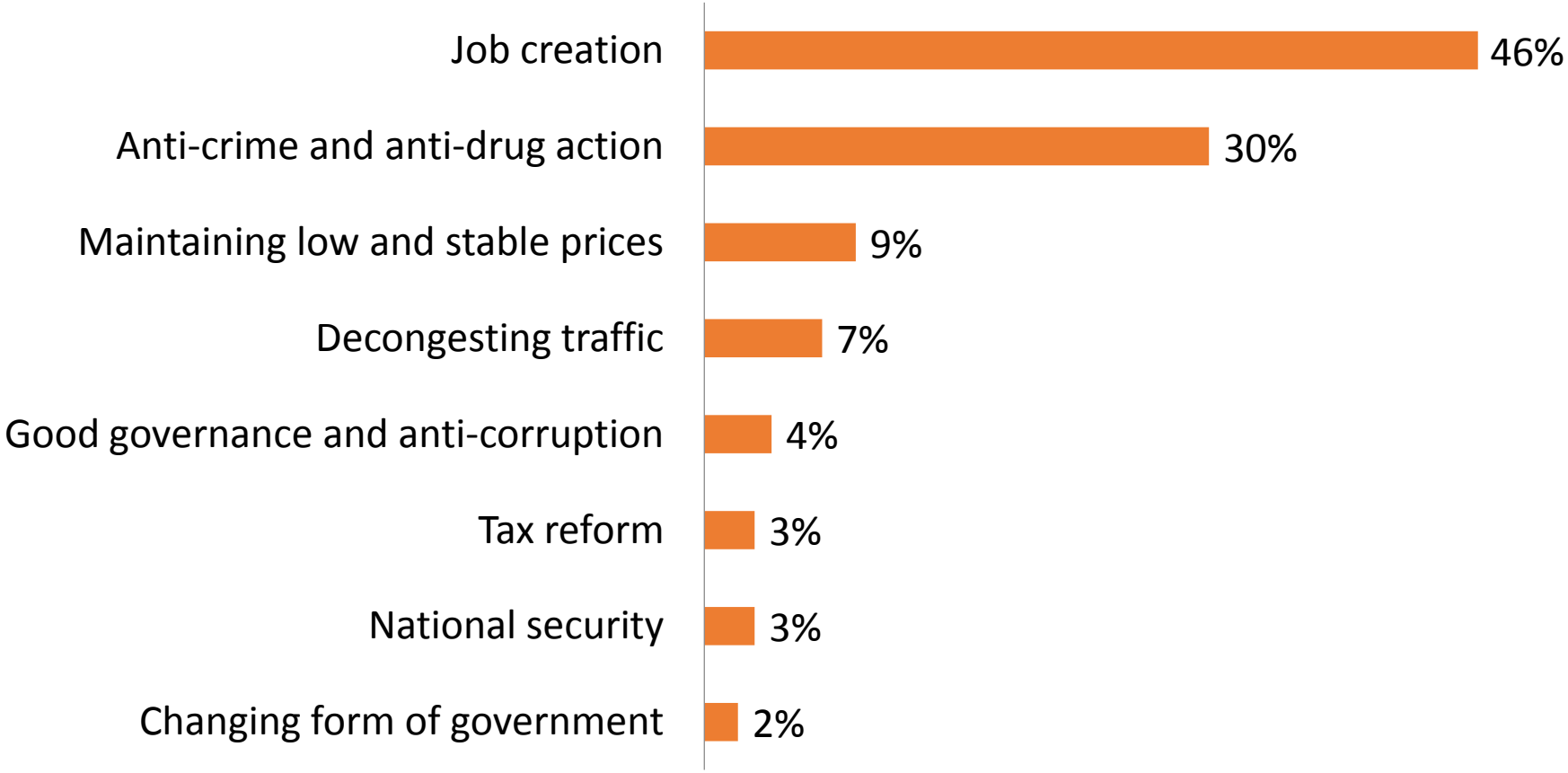
What's behind our fear?

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"*
(a stable, comfortable, and peaceful life)

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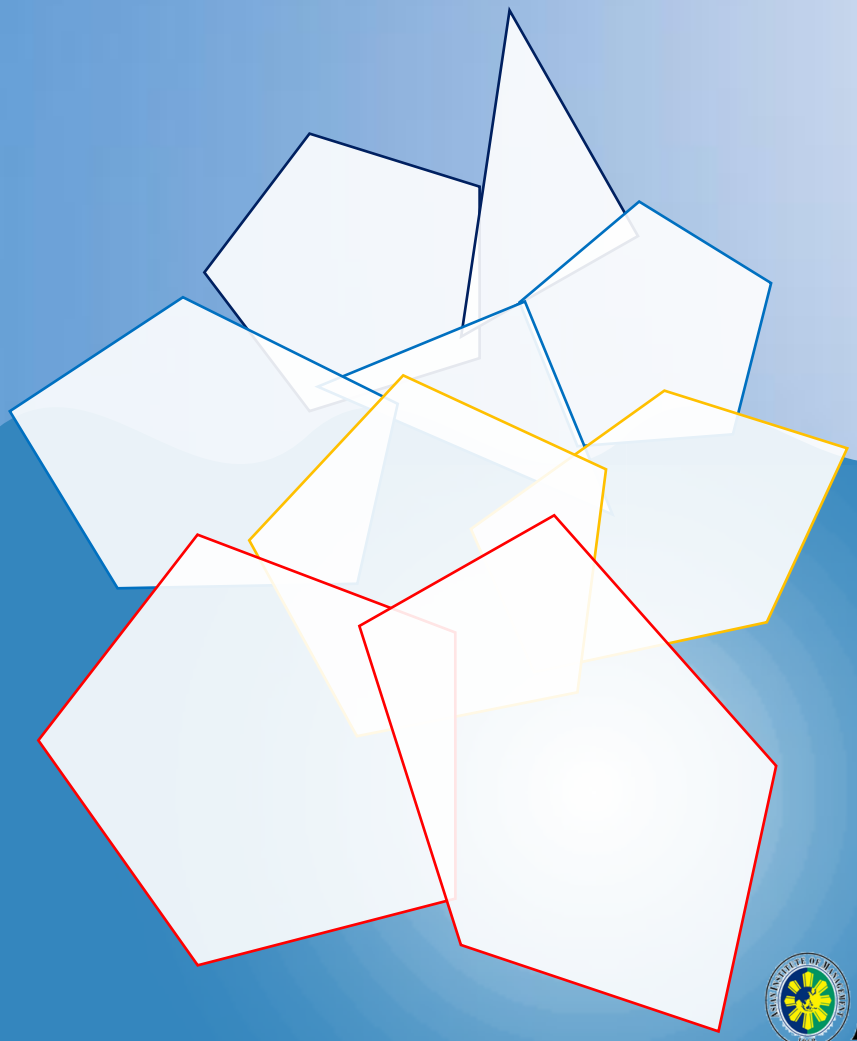
Thank you!



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