

**CRIME PREVENTION PRACTICES OF PHILIPPINE NATIONAL
POLICE IN POLICE STATIONS IN CAVITE**

THESIS

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T5689

THESIS/SP 364.4 C12 2015

April 2015

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**Undergraduate Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of the
College of Criminal Justice
Cavite State University
Indang, Cavite**

**In partial fulfilment
of the requirements for the degree
Bachelor of Science in Criminology**



00009244

*Crime prevention practices of Philippine
National Police in police stations in
364.4 C12 2015
T-5689*

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April 2015**

ABSTRACT

CALCITA, IVANNE MEINEL B. and MERCADO WILSON V. Crime Prevention Practices of Philippine National Police in Police Stations in Cavite. Undergraduate Thesis. Bachelor of Science in Criminology. Cavite State University. Indang, Cavite. Adviser: Ms. Patricia Blanca Masayah Amapola Himayah Sombrio.

The study entitled, “Crime Prevention Practices of Philippine National Police in Police Stations in Cavite” was conducted in Imus City and Bacoor City from November 2014 to March 2015. The purpose of this study was to determine the crime prevention practices implemented in two city police stations in Cavite; to determine the level of effectiveness on the crime prevention practices on the two city police stations as perceived by police officers and barangay peace and order committee members in terms of operational plan and police community relation program; to determine the significant difference on the level of effectiveness of the crime prevention practices as perceived by police officers and barangay peace and order committee members in Bacoor and Imus City Police Stations in terms of operational plan and police community relation program; and to determine the significant difference on the level of effectiveness of the crime prevention practices between the two city police stations in Cavite as perceived by the two groups of participants.

The researchers used the descriptive method that involves collection of data, gathering information and in order to test the hypothesis, the statistical treatment was applied. This study used stratified random sampling to have an equal representation of each police officer and barangay peace and order committee member. The researchers also used a probability sampling technique in which they divided the entire target population into different subgroups or stratum and randomly selected the final subjects proportionally from the different stratum. There were 154 from selected barangays in Bacoor City and Imus City;

and police officers in Bacoar City Police Station and Imus City Police Station. Twenty two (22) police officers from Imus City Police Station and sixty five (65) barangay peace and order committee members from Imus City. Eighteen (18) police officers from Bacoar City Police Station and forty nine (49) barangay peace and order committee members from Bacoar City.

As a result of the study, there was a significant difference between the level of effectiveness on the crime prevention practices implemented in Imus City and Bacoar City as perceived by the participants hence the null hypothesis of the study was rejected.

It is recommended that the police officers in both city police stations should coordinate with the barangay officials in the community and have a collaboration with other institutions or agencies to support the program of the PNP. The police officers should increase police omnipresence and must conduct intensified operations through means of intelligence network in partnership with other government agencies.

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INTRODUCTION

Over the past few decades, there has been a major shift from the traditional view that crime prevention is the responsibility of the police to the view that it is a collective responsibility. Crime prevention has become an increasingly important component of many national strategies on public safety and security. It is not to be viewed as an exact science that inevitably produces good results. This makes it difficult to adapt programmes which have been successful elsewhere and expect them to be successful in more challenging contexts, or to be sustained. Some societies can be seen as chaotic rather than orderly, with high levels of endemic corruption, and with key institutions such as the police or national ministries that are weak, poorly resourced or resistant to change (Handbook on Crime Prevention Guidelines, 2010).

Rational Choice Theory explains the idea that criminals engage in some intelligent thought before choosing to commit crime (Akers, 1990). To support this study, Deterrence Theory explains the criminological thought in this area which was directed towards the study