



CRIME MAPPING IN THE PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN

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Abstract: *Ever since maps have been available that depict the geographic features of communities, such as streets and city boundaries, police departments have used such maps to determine patrol areas and emergency routes as well as to assist patrol officers in finding specific addresses. Police departments have also mapped crime, a process that, until recently, involved the manual placement of pins on hand-drawn wall maps. The emergence of computerized crime mapping as a tool for conducting crime analysis begins with an introduction to key terms and then describes basic concepts before presenting a history of crime mapping and information on the field's current status and career paths. This research aimed to determine the different crimes committed in Cagayan province from 2014 to 2015. The information and data that were gathered and secured from the records of the PNP in different municipalities were organized, tabulated, and analyzed for better analysis and interpretation using frequency count and different techniques or statistical treatment. From the findings of the study, the researchers came up with the conclusion that the volume of index and non-index crimes is greater in congested areas and thickly populated municipality thereby recommend that police visibility is should be in place to prevent the would-be criminals to commit crimes.*

Keywords: *Crime mapping, police, police visibility, computerized crime mapping, emergency routes*

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of different programs to combat crimes is being initiated by different law enforcement agencies, putting the best trained and highly technical individuals. The modes of operation or modus operandi of the organized groups of the underworld puzzle the authorities on how they operate without being detected and can evade the hands of justice.



Many authorities in the field of criminal justice say that poverty is a major cause of crime. This is not of course to say that it follows that a person who wallows in wealth cannot be a criminal. Many crimes are committed even by the rich. Furthermore, many people mired in poverty, have remained respectable and exemplary citizens. It is evident that poverty is not the only reason or cause but it is a major factor. Nonetheless, the problem of massive poverty is the primary breeding ground or root cause of crime in countries similarly situated as the Philippines. Hence, this study was conceptualized to determine the volume of crimes committed in different areas in Cagayan.

In a police agency, individual officers may not know what has occurred outside the areas in which they work or during periods when they are not on duty, crime analysis has been the primary means for pooling information that may help solve crimes. Problem-oriented policing actually provides an incentive to make much more effective use of the data typically collected as part of crime analysis.

Law enforcement officers have been mapping crime virtually since the time that police agencies were established through the use of push pins and a paper map (Harries, 1999). Geographical Information Systems (GIS) have been applied to a vast number of studies and criminality is not an exception. There was a resurgence of interest in understanding and analyzing the spatial dimension of crime through the characteristics of incident, its location and geographical analysis on incident. With the development of GIS, law enforcement officers begun to consider the principles of geography and spatial information using new technologies in order to realize and develop mechanisms to crime prevention and the public safety.

Pattern detection occurs when offenses reported during a short period of time have common attributes, such as type of crime, modus operandi, and type of weapon used. A crime pattern could occur over a large geographic region, or it may occur in a relatively small area. A crime pattern occurring in a relatively small area is called a "hot spot" or cluster. Sherman (1995) defines a hot spot as "small places in which the occurrence of crime is so frequent that it is highly predictable, at least over a one year period". The high concentration of cases and the greater probability of future cases occurring within the same area make it a suitable target for crime-suppression strategies.



The crime-analysis section studies daily reports of serious crimes in order to determine the location, time, special characteristics, similarities to other criminal attacks, and various significant facts that may help to identify either a criminal or the existence of a pattern of criminal activity. Such information is helpful in planning the operations of a division or district.

Boba (2005) define Crime mapping as the process of using a geographic information system to conduct spatial analysis of crime and disorder problems as well as other police-related issues. Mapping has fostered a broader approach to crime problems and gained significant institutional support because of its usefulness as a crime prevention tool. Crime mapping is an important feature for the location of crime and that it does not occur accidentally but instead criminal offences may occur in a conspicuous structures that are harmed by the land escape in which they occur and psychological factors that govern the motion of the offender.

Mapping provides the capability of displaying any subset of events on a map. Not only can the user specify the time period they want to examine, they can also display events of a certain type or that meet specific criteria. By enabling the visualization of subsets of information, mapping provides an invaluable tool for revealing clusters and patterns of crime that are not readily apparent from a list of crime events in a report. Another important function that mapping enable is the visualization of the concentration of events at a single address. This is accomplished by tying the size of the symbol at a location to the number of events occurring there: the more events, the larger the symbol. This method for identifying report events at a single address supports problem-oriented policing efforts by making locations with several calls easily identifiable (Eck, 2005).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This undertaking aimed to determine the different crimes committed in Cagayan province from 2014 to 2015. Specifically, it sought answers for the following questions:

1. What is the volume of crimes committed in the different municipalities of Cagayan province in terms of the following:
 - 1.1 Index Crimes
 - 1.1.1 against persons
 - 1.1.1.1 murder



- 1.1.1.2 homicide
- 1.1.1.3 physical injuries
- 1.1.1.4 rape
- 1.1.2 against property
 - 1.1.2.1 robbery
 - 1.1.2.2 theft
 - 1.1.2.3 carnapping
 - 1.1.2.4 cattle rustling

1.2 Non Index Crimes

- 1.2.1 Reckless Imprudence Resulting to Homicide, Physical Injuries and Damage to Property
- 1.2.2 Violation of Special Laws
- 1.2.3 Other Non-Index Crimes

2. What is the status of the reported crimes in the different municipalities?

STATISTICAL TOOL

The information and data that were gathered through the different techniques were organized, tabulated and collated for better analysis and interpretation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1 Volume of Index Crimes in the Different Municipalities

| Municipalities | Index Crimes (Crimes Against Persons) | | | | | | | | Total 2014 | Total 2015 | Grand Total |
|----------------|--|------|----------|------|----------------------|------|------|------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Murder | | Homicide | | Physical Injuries | | Rape | | | | |
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | | | |
| Abulug | 7 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 23 | 30 | 53 |
| Alcala | 1 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 21 | 10 | 31 |
| Allacapan | 5 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 23 | 21 | 44 |
| Amulung | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 30 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 35 | 30 | 65 |
| Aparri | 10 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 18 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 34 | 18 | 52 |
| Baggao | 7 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 54 | 22 | 7 | 6 | 71 | 38 | 109 |
| Ballesteros | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 16 | 32 |
| Buguey | 9 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 28 | 29 | 57 |
| Camalaniugan | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 21 | 16 | 37 |
| Claveria | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 18 | 19 | 37 |
| Enrile | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 9 | 21 |
| Gattaran | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 33 | 14 | 7 | 8 | 47 | 24 | 71 |



| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|
| Gonzaga | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 24 | 9 | 33 |
| Iguig | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 37 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 45 | 16 | 61 |
| Lallo | 8 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 81 | 41 | 11 | 4 | 110 | 56 | 166 |
| Lasam | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 27 | 43 |
| Pamplona | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 20 |
| Penablanca | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 18 | 24 | 4 | 6 | 28 | 32 | 60 |
| Piat | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 6 | 32 |
| Rizal | 4 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 15 | 27 |
| Sanchez Mira | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| Solana | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 38 | 26 | 7 | 4 | 55 | 34 | 89 |
| Sta, Ana | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 23 | 22 | 45 |
| Sta. Praxedes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Sta. Teresita | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 27 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 37 | 14 | 51 |
| Sto. Nino | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| Tuao | 3 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 17 | 31 |
| Tuguegarao | 20 | 14 | 13 | 6 | 244 | 117 | 19 | 22 | 296 | 159 | 455 |
| TOTAL | 111 | 98 | 91 | 54 | 748 | 442 | 126 | 107 | 1076 | 701 | 1777 |

Table 1 presents the volume of index crimes (crimes against persons) committed in the different municipalities for calendar years 2014 and 2015. As presented in the table for calendar 2014, the data for the City of Tuguegarao has the highest commission of index crimes with a total of 296 for year 2014 and 159 for year 2015. Aparri is the second highest reported crime for murder with ten (10), followed by Buguey with nine (9) and eight (8) for Lal-lo. For year 2015, Tuguegarao has the highest recorded crime for murder with 14, followed by Buguey with 7, followed by Allacapan, Baggao and Tuao with 6 murders respectively. For the year 2014, homicide is high in Tuguegarao City with 13, Lal-lo with 10, followed by Allacapan with 9 while for the year 2015, Rizal has 9. Physical injuries in 2014 is high in Tuguegarao City with 244, Lal-lo with 81, followed by Baggao with 54 and Solana with 38. In 2015, Tuguegarao City has 117, Lal-lo has 41, followed by Solana with 26, while Baggao and Amulung have 22 respectively. Rape in 2014, it has 19 in Tuguegarao City, 11 in Lal-lo, followed by Allacapan with 9, Baggao, Gattaran and Solana have 7 respectively. While in 2015, Gattaran has 8, followed by Baggao and Penablanca with 6.

In summary for 2014, Tuguegarao City with has 296, Lal-lo has 110, followed by Baggao with 71, and Solana with 55. In 2015, a total reported index crimes of 156 in Tuguegarao City , 56 in Lal-lo, 38 in Baggao and 34 in Solana. The over-all index crimes of 1,777 in the province of Cagayan for the calendar years 2014 and 2015 were reported.



Table 2 Volume of Index Crimes in the Different Municipalities

| Municipalities | Index Crimes (Crimes Against Property) | | | | | | | | Total 2014 | Total 2015 | Grand Total |
|----------------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Robbery | | Theft | | Carnapping | | Cattle Rustling | | | | |
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | | | |
| Abulug | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| Alcala | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Allacapan | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Amulung | 3 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 8 | 22 |
| Aparri | 11 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| Baggao | 6 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 17 | 13 | 30 |
| Ballesteros | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Buguey | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Camalaniugan | 3 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 23 |
| Claveria | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Enrile | 1 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| Gattaran | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| Gonzaga | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Iguig | 8 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 5 | 27 |
| Lallo | 13 | 1 | 26 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 45 | 7 | 52 |
| Lasam | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Pamplona | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Penablanca | 10 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 24 | 13 | 37 |
| Piat | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| Rizal | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Sanchez Mira | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Solana | 4 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 24 | 14 | 38 |
| Sta, Ana | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Sta. Praxedes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sta. Teresita | 5 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 24 |
| Sto. Nino | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Tuao | 12 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 9 | 34 |
| Tuguegarao | 109 | 56 | 259 | 76 | 154 | 48 | 1 | 2 | 523 | 182 | 705 |
| TOTAL | 214 | 105 | 413 | 139 | 154 | 54 | 50 | 37 | 831 | 335 | 1166 |

Table 2 presents the volume of index crimes (crimes against property) committed in the different municipalities for calendar years 2014 and 2015. Tuguegarao City has recorded a total of 523 for 2014 and 182 for 2015 with a total reported index crimes against property of 705. In 2014, Camalaniugan has 45, Tuao has 25, Penablanca and Solana have 24 respectively. In 2015, Camalaniugan has 16, Solana has 14 and Baggao and Penablanca have 13 respectively. The over-all reported index crimes (crimes against persons) for calendar years 2-14 and 2015 has 1,166.



Table 3 Volume of Non-Index Crimes in the Different Municipalities

| Municipalities | Non-Index Crimes | | | | | | Total 2014 | Total 2015 | Grand Total |
|----------------|---|------------|------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | RIR Homicide, Physical Injuries, Damage to property | | Violation of Special laws | | Other Non- Index Crimes | | | | |
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | | | |
| Abulug | 20 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 24 | 6 | 58 | 41 | 99 |
| Alcala | 1 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 20 | 26 | 46 |
| Allacapan | 3 | 3 | 17 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 25 | 31 | 66 |
| Amulung | 56 | 71 | 27 | 17 | 48 | 30 | 131 | 118 | 249 |
| Aparri | 20 | 6 | 34 | 43 | 10 | 6 | 64 | 55 | 119 |
| Baggao | 19 | 5 | 44 | 40 | 88 | 20 | 151 | 65 | 216 |
| Ballesteros | 5 | 61 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 25 | 90 | 115 |
| Buguey | 6 | 4 | 22 | 13 | 34 | 14 | 62 | 31 | 93 |
| Camalaniugan | 16 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 52 | 20 | 84 | 55 | 139 |
| Claveria | 4 | 2 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 3 | 37 | 22 | 59 |
| Enrile | 21 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 48 | 44 | 92 |
| Gattaran | 7 | 30 | 21 | 29 | 28 | 16 | 56 | 75 | 131 |
| Gonzaga | 5 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 20 | 33 | 53 |
| Iguig | 60 | 47 | 26 | 16 | 43 | 20 | 129 | 83 | 212 |
| Lallo | 36 | 64 | 51 | 57 | 76 | 49 | 163 | 170 | 333 |
| Lasam | 6 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 8 | 29 | 24 | 53 |
| Pamplona | 16 | 26 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 43 | 51 | 94 |
| Penablanca | 18 | 27 | 23 | 19 | 48 | 32 | 89 | 78 | 167 |
| Piat | 13 | 7 | 10 | 15 | 42 | 17 | 65 | 39 | 104 |
| Rizal | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| Sanchez Mira | 11 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 7 | 3 | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| Solana | 37 | 22 | 18 | 38 | 68 | 27 | 123 | 7 | 210 |
| Sta, Ana | 11 | 6 | 18 | 12 | 18 | 3 | 47 | 21 | 68 |
| Sta. Praxedes | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Sta. Teresita | 5 | 22 | 11 | 4 | 12 | 14 | 28 | 40 | 68 |
| Sto. Nino | 1 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 24 | 7 | 29 | 19 | 48 |
| Tuao | 9 | 18 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 33 | 42 | 75 |
| Tuguegarao | 571 | 252 | 299 | 176 | 366 | 202 | 1236 | 630 | 1866 |
| TOTAL | 982 | 764 | 777 | 669 | 1092 | 579 | 2851 | 2012 | 4863 |

Table 3 presents the volume of non- index crimes committed in the different municipalities for calendar years 2014 and 2015. Tuguegarao City presents the highest number of reported non-index crimes for both calendar years with 1,236 and 630 respectively. In 2014, Lal-lo has 163, Baggao has 151, Amulung has 131, Iguig has 129, with a total of 2,851 for the calendar year. In 2015, Lal-lo has 170, Amulung has 118, Ballesteros has 90, Iguig has 83 with a total of 2,012 for the calendar year, with an over-all total of 4,863.



Table 4 Status of the Reported Index Crimes in the Different Municipalities

| Municipalities | Index Crimes | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Cleared | | TOTAL | Solved | | TOTAL |
| | 2014 | 2015 | | 2014 | 2015 | |
| Abulug | 22 | 16 | 38 | 11 | 12 | 23 |
| Alcala | 14 | 10 | 24 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Allacapan | 25 | 15 | 40 | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| Amulung | 47 | 29 | 76 | 31 | 20 | 51 |
| Aparri | 34 | 19 | 53 | 18 | 16 | 34 |
| Baggao | 51 | 29 | 80 | 8 | 20 | 28 |
| Ballesteros | 12 | 10 | 22 | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Buguey | 25 | 15 | 40 | 14 | 6 | 20 |
| Camalaniugan | 23 | 17 | 40 | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| Claveria | 17 | 15 | 32 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Enrile | 11 | 9 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| Gattaran | 33 | 24 | 57 | 17 | 16 | 33 |
| Gonzaga | 25 | 8 | 33 | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| Iguig | 37 | 13 | 50 | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| Lallo | 69 | 42 | 111 | 25 | 34 | 59 |
| Lasam | 15 | 24 | 39 | 10 | 17 | 27 |
| Pamplona | 18 | 7 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Penablanca | 30 | 32 | 62 | 14 | 20 | 34 |
| Piat | 34 | 7 | 41 | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Rizal | 12 | 10 | 22 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Sanchez Mira | 13 | 11 | 24 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Solana | 40 | 12 | 52 | 17 | 10 | 27 |
| Sta, Ana | 21 | 16 | 37 | 11 | 10 | 21 |
| Sta. Praxedes | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sta. Teresita | 27 | 14 | 41 | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| Sto. Nino | 9 | 7 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Tuao | 16 | 20 | 36 | 10 | 15 | 25 |
| Tuguegarao | 270 | 123 | 393 | 106 | 78 | 184 |
| TOTAL | 952 | 556 | 1508 | 411 | 363 | 774 |

Table 4 presents the status of the reported index crimes committed in the different municipalities for calendar years 2014 and 2015. In 2014, Tuguegarao City has the highest number of index crimes labeled as “cleared” with 393, Lal-lo with 111. A total of 952 reported crimes in 2014 and 556 in 2015 with a grand total of 1,508 whereas under the status “cleared” with a total of 411 in 2014 and 363 in 2015 with a grand total of 774 were under the status of “solved”.



Table 5 Status of the Reported Non-Index Crimes in the Different Municipalities

| Municipalities | Non -Index Crimes | | | | | TOTAL |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Cleared | | TOTAL | Solved | | |
| | 2014 | 2015 | | 2014 | 2015 | |
| Abulug | 43 | 22 | 65 | 19 | 12 | 31 |
| Alcala | 20 | 21 | 41 | 12 | 14 | 26 |
| Allacapan | 28 | 22 | 50 | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| Amulung | 118 | 82 | 200 | 85 | 55 | 140 |
| Aparri | 58 | 53 | 111 | 48 | 45 | 93 |
| Baggao | 104 | 38 | 142 | 30 | 24 | 54 |
| Ballesteros | 24 | 66 | 90 | 14 | 50 | 64 |
| Buguey | 39 | 21 | 60 | 21 | 14 | 35 |
| Camalaniugan | 26 | 42 | 68 | 15 | 30 | 45 |
| Claveria | 30 | 20 | 50 | 19 | 17 | 36 |
| Enrile | 35 | 34 | 69 | 27 | 21 | 48 |
| Gattaran | 53 | 62 | 115 | 36 | 43 | 79 |
| Gonzaga | 19 | 19 | 38 | 14 | 17 | 31 |
| Iguig | 76 | 52 | 128 | 44 | 49 | 93 |
| Lallo | 137 | 106 | 243 | 78 | 93 | 171 |
| Lasam | 20 | 18 | 38 | 13 | 17 | 30 |
| Pamplona | 39 | 40 | 79 | 26 | 32 | 58 |
| Penablanca | 63 | 42 | 105 | 32 | 34 | 66 |
| Piat | 51 | 36 | 87 | 33 | 28 | 61 |
| Rizal | 10 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Sanchez Mira | 26 | 28 | 54 | 19 | 17 | 36 |
| Solana | 66 | 29 | 95 | 24 | 21 | 45 |
| Sta, Ana | 39 | 14 | 53 | 20 | 11 | 31 |
| Sta. Praxedes | 5 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Sta. Teresita | 30 | 26 | 56 | 11 | 22 | 33 |
| Sto. Nino | 27 | 9 | 36 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Tuao | 23 | 22 | 45 | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| Tuguegarao | 716 | 381 | 1097 | 468 | 327 | 795 |
| TOTAL | 1925 | 1311 | 3236 | 1140 | 1027 | 2167 |

Table 5 presents the status of the reported non- index crimes committed in the different municipalities for calendar years 2014 and 2015. Tuguegarao City has 1,097, Lal-lo has 243, Amulung has 200, Baggao has 142, and Iguig has 128 with a total of 3,236 under the status “cleared for the calendar years. While Tuguegarao City has 795, Lal-lo has 171, Amulung has 140 with a total of 2,167 under the status “solved”.

CONCLUSIONS

From the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn:



1. The volume of index and non-index crimes is greater in congested areas and thickly populated municipality.
2. The vigilance and campaign of the police forces against crime resulted to a noticeable decrease of the index and non-index crimes from 2014-2015.
3. The number of cases cleared and solved is indicative of the quick action taken by law enforcers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Police visibility is recommended to prevent the would-be criminals to commit crimes.
2. There is a need to increase the manpower and means of mobility to immediately respond to emergencies and to cover a wider area to patrol

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