

ANALYZING THE RISE OF PETTY CRIMES IN URBAN BARANGAY: A CASE STUDY IN BARANGAY 177 CAMARIN, CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

AUTHORS

Allain Edward Basilio
Edison Bau
Marcos Isaac
Vincent Serada
Jann Mark Trinidad

RESEARCH ADVISER

Divine Grace Rapsing

AFFILIATION

Bestlink College of the
Philippines

DISCIPLINE

Criminology

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This study analyzed the rise of petty crimes in Barangay 177, Camarin, Caloocan City. It examined the most commonly reported petty offenses and the possible contributions of socioeconomic conditions, the community environment, and family and peer influences. The study used a descriptive-correlational design to describe the most common petty crimes and assess relationships between their reported rise and socioeconomic, environmental, family, and peer-related factors. Young adults aged 18–25 years and 26–33 years each comprised 28% of respondents, for a combined 56%. Male respondents accounted for 58%, while female respondents accounted for 42%. Theft and snatching were the most commonly reported petty crimes, representing 32.43% of reported incidents. Respondents strongly agreed that socioeconomic, environmental, and social factors contributed to the rise of petty crimes. Most respondents were employed (60%), followed by students (20%), unemployed individuals (16%), and self-employed individuals (4%). The findings suggest that petty crime was perceived as arising from an interaction of socioeconomic, environmental, family, and peer-related conditions.

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