

4 **Defense, Crime, and Delinquency**

Introduction

Through the Philippine Defense Reform, the Department of National Defense endeavors to create a strong, capable and responsive Philippine defense establishment. In 2011, the Department is in the process of sustaining and implementing reforms through evaluation and integration of possible improvements in the Philippine Defense, while the Armed Forces of the Philippines continued their efforts in maintaining peace and harmony in the country.

A reorganized National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council addressed the needs on disaster preparedness and immediate response to emergencies.

The Dangerous Drugs Board and the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency also spearheaded programs and actions regarding illegal drugs and substances. With the combined efforts of these agencies, illegal drug use and trade were constantly monitored and relentless operations were conducted for its possible eradication.

Other agencies such as the Philippine National Police, Commission on Human Rights, Bureau of Corrections, National Bureau of Investigation, and the Department of Justice also uplifted their steadfast mission in keeping serenity in the Philippines.

4.1 National Defense

On December 31, 1935 the National Assembly implemented the National Defense Act (Commonwealth Act 1) and Commonwealth Act 340 that induced the creation of the Department of National Defense (DND) stated in Executive Order (EO) 230 dated November 1, 1939. The Department underwent changes on December 31, 1972 under the provisions of the Integrated Reorganization Plan.

Through the years, the DND has remained steadfast and active in protecting the nation from threats. The Philippine defense establishment can respond to national security concerns competently and effectively with increased capacities and enhanced capabilities.

At present, the DND has the primary responsibility of providing the necessary protection of the State against internal and external threats. It also directs, plans, and supervises the National Defense Program, which hopes to maintain law and order throughout the country.

Attached Bureaus and Agencies under the DND

The DND exercises executive supervision over the Armed Forces of the Philippines, Government Arsenal, Office of the Civil Defense, Philippine Veterans Affairs Office, and National Defense College of the Philippines.

Armed Forces of the Philippines. The AFP is mandated to uphold the sovereignty, support the Constitution, and defend the territory of the Republic of the Philippines against all enemies, foreign and domestic. The AFP also promotes and advances the national aims, interests, and policies. Moreover, they plan, organize, maintain, develop, and deploy its regular and citizen reserve forces for national security.

As the Philippines' guardian of democracy, AFP is the DND's prime bureau responsible for the preservation of freedom particularly from threats that stir division and chaos in the country including the communists and secessionists.

The Chief of Staff, the AFP head, has the command of all elements of the armed forces and executes the command functions of the President (Commander-in-Chief) in relation to national defense development programs and armed forces missions. This agency also prescribes, in accordance with the policies of the Secretary of National Defense, the organization powers, duties, and functions of the various AFP staff, services, and offices.

Its three major services: the Philippine Army (PA), the Philippine Air Force (PAF), and the Philippine Navy (PN) carried out the mandate of AFP.

- *Philippine Army* – the mission of Philippine Army is to conduct prompt and sustain ground operation in consonance with the AFP mission. The Army lives up to its mandate to prepare Army forces for the effective implementation of national defense plans and programs. The Army also develops tactics, techniques, and equipment of interest to the Army on field operations in accordance with the other major services.
- *Philippine Air Force* – the PAF is tasked to perform varied services, both military and civilian in nature. Having its chief mission in air defense, it has become one of the most vital arms of the military in its involvement to national tranquility. It secures the safety of Philippine skies and assists in carrying out rural development projects. Over the years, the PAF has been in the forefront of emergency and relief operations during disasters and calamities.
- *Philippine Navy* – apart from its initial mandate to protect the country's shores, the Navy commits itself to defend the territory from external aggression; secure the Philippine maritime areas from all forms of intrusions and encroachment, piracy, and drug trafficking; assist other government agencies in protecting marine resources and environment; and assist in the conduct of rescue and relief operations not only during accidents at sea but also during natural calamities in land such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and floods.

The Philippine Navy is responsible for conducting prompt and sustained naval and maritime operations. These missions are carried out by the three major services under the Philippine Navy's command, namely, the Fleet, the Marines, and the Coast Guard.

The *Fleet* organizes, trains, maintains, and operates ships and aircraft for naval warfare operations. The *Marines*, otherwise known as the naval infantry, are shoreline forces trained for amphibious warfare and such other operations. The Marines are detailed in areas where security is critical because of their renowned courage, discipline, and fighting capabilities. The *Coast Guard* is tasked with the protection of life and property at sea, maintenance of navigational aids, conduct of search and rescue operations, and sealing off of ports and harbors from contraband traffic.

Government Arsenal. The GA is assigned to design, develop, manufacture, procure, stockpile, and allocate sufficient arms for the military and to devise ways and means for the efficient mobilization of civilian industry to augment the production of the Arsenal in times of emergency. It is also tasked to formulate plans and programs to achieve self-sufficiency in small arms, mortars, and other weapons and munitions.

Office of Civil Defense. In 2010, the OCD began shifting its concerns from disaster response paradigm to a more proactive disaster risk reduction and management upon the passage of Republic Act 10121, otherwise known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010. Aimed to strengthen the country's disaster risk reduction and management system, this Act was immediately passed in response to the massive effects of Typhoon "Ondoy" that wrought havoc to the National Capital Region last September 26, 2009.

Pursuant to this Act, OCD (as the implementing arm of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council) has the primary mission of administering a comprehensive national civil defense and disaster risk reduction and management program. It provides leadership in the continuous development of strategic and systematic approaches and measures to reduce the vulnerabilities and risks to hazards and manage the consequences of disasters.

- *National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council* – the NDRRMC, formerly called the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), is an agency responsible for ensuring the protection and welfare of the people during disasters or emergencies. In 2010, the NDCC was renamed and reorganized to NDRRMC composed of various agencies assigned on disaster preparedness, disaster response, disaster prevention and mitigation, and disaster rehabilitation and recovery.

Philippine Veterans Affairs Office. The PVAO adjudicates and administers all benefits and medical care accruing to veterans, their heirs and beneficiaries, and formulates policies concerning the affairs of ex-servicemen, such as on job placement and training, as well as assistance to their widows, dependents, and retired military personnel. It is also responsible for the administration and development of national shrines of military significance.

National Defense College of the Philippines. The NDCP prepares and develops national defense leaders, civilian leaders, civilian officials, and selected private executives for more effective participation in national policy formulation.

National Defense Policy

The National Defense Strategy was set to identify the defense objectives on which government defense and security policies must be based upon. It serves as the basic reference of the DND and its line agencies in formulating civil and military strategies. These objectives concern:

- Upholding the sovereignty and defending Philippine territory
- Securing the border areas from smuggling, piracy, drug trafficking, poaching, and other illegal activities
- Assisting in the protection of the country's natural resources and ecological environment
- Assisting in socioeconomic development, including relief and rescue operations during disasters and calamities
- Protecting the country's exclusive economic zone
- Supporting the Philippine National Police (PNP) in maintaining peace and order
- Contributing to the stability of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- Supporting regional and United Nations initiatives for stability such as peacekeeping activities
- Assisting in transnational border efforts with other countries, as in antipiracy on the high seas, antimaritime pollution operations, and search and rescue in calamities and disasters.

Developments in Defense

Since the 1970's, the Philippines had undergone challenges in its economic accomplishment. Presently, however, the economic situation is perceived to be improving despite the volatile national security environment.

As the DND fulfill their basic missions, they strive to transform into a highly mission-capable, strong and responsive defense force through the Philippine Defense Reform (PDR). This reform program states the improvement of this defense expertise.

The assessment of the defense and military establishment led to the formulation of the PDR program. Formulated in 2003, the program provides the agenda for introducing a comprehensive, institutional, structural, and systemic reform package at the strategic level for the defense and military establishment. In its first phase until 2007, ten key recommendation areas of reform were initially given sustained focus. Specific reform initiatives under PDR converge into three principal objectives: professionalism, competence and capability.

A new PDR Management and Execution System was established in 2008. The performance objectives and timelines of the 10 programs (which later became 12 with the inclusion of the integration of the Defense System of Management), and three high priority projects were approved. The key areas of reform that receive sustained focus are:

- Integration Program on Defense System of Management (DSOM)
- Improvement of Personnel Management System (IPMS)
- Improvement of Intelligence Capacity (IIC)
- Improvement of Operations Capacity (IOC)
- Education and Training Development for Military Personnel (ETDMP)
- Professional Development for Defense Civilian Personnel (PDDCP)
- Improvement of Logistics and Acquisition Capacity (ILAC)
- Information Management Development Program (IMDP)
- Strategic Communication Development and CMO Capability Improvement (STRATCOM)
- Reserve Force Development Program (RFDP)
- Enhancement of Inspector General Service (IGS)
- Improvement of Forward Health Service Support System (FH3S)

Other high priority projects under the reform agenda include:

- Manpower Management System Development (MMSD)
- Doctrine Development System (DDS)
- Psychological Operations Development (PsyOps)

In 2011, the Department is in the process of sustaining and implementing reforms through evaluation and integration of possible improvements in the Philippine Defense.

Modernization Programs

The AFP Modernization Program highlights the state's policy of modernizing the armed forces to perform its constitutional mandate. The program's five major components were composed of: capability, matériel and technology development; bases and support system development; force restructuring and organizational development; human resource development; and doctrines development. In 2011, there were 317 projects completed concerning these five components.

As part of its medium and long term plans, the GA aims to supply the requirements of the AFP and has programmed the acquisition of a Multi-station Bullet Assembly Machine. In 2010, a negotiated mode of procurement was recommended by the DND for its acquisition. The Bullet Assembly Machine functions as a processor and assembler of all bullet components such as jacket, lead core and steel inserts to produce quality bullets.

The OCD, with the NDRRMC, is urging the local government units to participate in the simultaneous nationwide disaster preparedness activities (storm and flashflood preparedness was the first leg in 2010) to make every Filipinos aware and be prepared for any eventuality. In 2011, earthquake drills were done in different areas nationwide.

NDCP's program, Regional Security and Development Study (RSDS), developed foreign travel learning in 2011. The basic objective of the foreign academic travel is to expose students to the national security situation of a target

country. It is an opportunity for them to observe the political, economic, socio-cultural and military dynamics as well as the environment and technology used in neighboring countries, and in the process, draw insights into how these may impact in the Philippines' own national security situation.

PVAO reported that the Veterans Memorial Medical Center (VMMC) received a Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) machine from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs in 2011. MRI is an advanced diagnostic technology that can provide detailed images of organs and tissues within the body. Veterans and their dependents may avail of the MRI scanning at no cost. Meanwhile, PVAO and VMMC employees and their dependents are entitled to a 20 percent discount.

4.2 The Philippine Criminal Justice System

Avoidance of crime by preventive means or by government-imposed reforms is the be-all and end-all of the country's criminal justice system. It has a structure of four established components, namely, the police (law enforcement), prosecution, courts, and corrections. Outside the formal setup, the community is considered as an element of the system. The criminal justice system serves a codependent purpose. While it is at the beck and call of the community in securing public safety, the system is reliant on community support in flushing out all sinister elements.

Law Enforcement Agencies

Law enforcement agencies are the chief implementing body of laws and ordinances for the crime prevention, protection of lives and property, and maintenance of peace and order.

The National Police Commission. On September 8, 1966, RA 4864 otherwise known as the Police Act of 1966 created the Police Commission (Polcom) as the supervisory agency to oversee the training of local police forces.

In 1972, Polcom was reorganized as the National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM). Originally under the Office of the President, it was transferred in 1975 to the then Ministry of National Defense pursuant to Presidential Decree (PD) 765 or the Police Integration Law. Ten years later, however, it was returned to the Office of the President under EO 1040.

Pursuant to RA 6975, a new NAPOLCOM was created on December 13, 1990, under the supervision of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG).

The new Commission has the power and function to exercise administrative control over the PNP; conduct surveys and compile data in measuring the efficiency and effectiveness of all police units; recommend to the President a crime prevention program within 60 days before the commencement of each calendar year; and establish a system of uniform crime reporting.

The Philippine National Police. The beginning of the Philippine police can be traced back in 1901 when the Philippine Constabulary was inaugurated as a local

police force. That time, police keeping had been a function shared by various agencies. Things changed, however, when RA 6975 was passed in December 1990, pursuing the Constitution's intent of bringing together a national police force that is civilian in character.

A bureau known as the Philippine National Police (PNP) was placed under the NAPOLCOM of the DILG. The PNP merged the forces of the defunct Philippine Constabulary and the Integrated National Police, which were originally partners of the Armed Forces service. The police bureau now enjoins the Narcotics Command and the Criminal Investigation Service, the National Action Committee on Anti-Hijacking of the DND, the PAF Security Command, as well as the police functions of the Coast Guard.

The PNP enforces all laws and ordinances relative to the protection of lives and property and maintenance of peace and order. It meets its mandate by investigating and preventing crimes, effecting the arrest of criminals but observing law-dictated procedures, and regulating the licensure of firearms and explosives. Throughout the country, the PNP made its presence felt with its national, regional, provincial, and district offices.

The new NAPOLCOM involves local government officials as its representatives in their respective territorial jurisdictions.

The Provincial Governor has the authority to choose the Provincial Director from a list of three eligible nominees recommended by the PNP Regional Director. As Chairman of the Provincial Peace and Order Council, he shall oversee the implementation of the provincial public safety plan, taking into consideration the integrated community safety plans.

The city and municipal mayors, on the other hand, have the power to exercise vast operational supervision and control over PNP units in their respective jurisdictions. They develop and establish an integrated area or community public safety plan that embraces priorities of action and program thrusts for implementation by the local PNP stations.

During the 30 days immediately preceding and following any elections, however, the city and municipal mayors shall cease to exercise such powers. The ban puts local forces under the supervision and control of the Commission on Elections.

The National Bureau of Investigation. Commonwealth Act No. 181 gave way to the creation of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) on November 13, 1936. It was reorganized into a national bureau on June 19, 1947 pursuant to RA 157. The NBI, which is an agency under the Department of Justice (DOJ), is mandated to investigate violations of Philippine laws. It also acts as the national clearing house of criminal records and other information used by all prosecuting and law enforcement agencies in the Philippines. Whenever officially requested, the NBI investigates civil or administrative cases of government interest and performs related functions such as those assigned by the Secretary of Justice.

The Bureau of Fire Protection. The BFP is the agency concerned with the prevention and investigation of fire-related crimes. It is primarily responsible in enforcing the Fire Code and other related laws such as preventing and suppressing all destructive fires on buildings, houses and other structures, forests, land

transportation vehicles, equipment, ships or vessels docked or at bay, petroleum installations, plane crashes, and other similar incidents; investigating all causes of fire; and filing proper fire-related complaints with the city or provincial prosecutor, if necessary. (Table 4.1 shows a summary of fire incidents in the country from 2006 to 2011).

Fire incidence decreased from 10,773 fires in 2010 to 5,094 fires in 2011. The total fire incidents burned down PhP4.70 billion worth of property and injured 324 persons while claiming the lives of 130 others. Most of these fire incidents occurred in Areas Outside National Capital Region (AONCR) with 2,936 fire cases. The rest were spread over areas in the NCR (2,158 fire incidents).

Fire incidences during first semester of 2011 were largely caused by electrical connections (28.0%). Some 19.3 percent were under investigation, whereas minimal percentages were caused by lightning and bomb explosion. (Refer to Table 4.1a.)

Prosecution

Establishing the guilt of criminal offenders is the purpose of prosecution. This involves processes like preliminary investigation on complaints by private persons to determine if there are enough legal bases to file a case in court. The primary responsibility lies on the DOJ and is carried out by its provincial fiscals and state prosecutors.

The government recognizes each person's right to have legal representation in court. Thus, whenever an accused party cannot afford legal representation, the justice system assigns government-paid public attorneys.

The prosecution arm of the government works in close coordination with the courts, which mete punishment and retribution. Chapter 3 of this *Yearbook* provides more detailed information about Philippine courts.

Correctional Institutions

Correctional agencies perform a function just as that of law enforcers, prosecutors, and the courts. While serving retribution and punishment for misdeeds, corrections reform offenders and prevent their return to crime.

The *correctional system* refers to the implementation of court convictions that seek to rehabilitate convicted felons and protect society. It covers three distinct areas: institutionalization, probation, and parole.

Institutionalization is the confinement or imprisonment of a convicted felon to deter him/her from continuing offenses. *Jails* confine felons who are not yet convicted and cannot or have not yet posted bail, and those who serve sentences for less than two years. *Prisons* are institutions designed for long-term reform.

Under *probation*, a convicted felon is exempt from jail or prison confinement but is made to undergo rehabilitation within the community. Any sentenced offender can apply for probation, if not otherwise disqualified, before serving the sentence. Disqualificatory circumstances are when the offender's sentence exceeds six years under PD 1990, when the offense is subversion or any crime threatening national security or public order, or when the applicant has been once put on probation.

Other cases that reduce merit for probation are those offenders who have been convicted previously of final judgment and an offense punishable by imprisonment of not less than one month and one day and/or a fine not less than PhP200. An offender may be qualified at the discretion of the court upon favorable investigation of the probation officer assigned to the case.

Probation length depends on the imprisonment sentence in years. Probation ranges from less than two years for those sentenced to a year or less in prison, to not more than six years for those sentenced to more than one year in prison.

Once probation is granted, probationers must present themselves to their respective probation officers three days after the grant. They, too, must appear before probation officers once a month and must comply with any other court-imposed conditions.

When felons sent to jail are released before serving their entire sentence and their rehabilitation continues outside prison walls, they are granted *parole*.

Reformation and rehabilitation of crime offenders are the functions of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) and the Bureau of Corrections (BuCor).

The Bureau of Corrections. Directly under the DOJ, the BOC is mandated to implement the institutional rehabilitation program of the government for national offenders and ensure their safe custody. It is responsible for maintaining order within prison walls. It also carries out rehabilitation function and responsibility to provide inmates with basic human needs of education and with training programs, medical and dental services, religious guidance and counseling services, recreation and sports, library services, and work programs.

In 2010, there were 35,937 inmates confined in national prisons. This number was higher compared to 35,934 inmates in 2009. The New *Billibid* Prison still had the highest jail population with 19,960 inmates or 55.5 percent of the total. Davao Prison and Penal Farm, and *Iwahig* Prison and Penal Farm followed with 5,857 (16.3%) and 3,554 (9.9%) inmates, respectively. (See Table 4.2 for details.)

The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology. The BJMP was created under RA 6975. It supervises all city and municipal jails, each of which is headed by a city or municipal jail warden. In the case of large cities and municipalities, a district jail with subordinate jails is headed by a district jail warden.

Records in 2009 showed the average jail population data had decreased by 4.3 percent compared from previous year.

In 2009, there were 58,711 prisoners compared to 34,998 inmates listed in the year 2000. The regional breakdown, on the other hand, showed NCR had the most number of prisoners with 18,365 or 31.3 percent of the total, while the least number of 403 jail population was reported by ARMM. (See Table 4.2a.)

The Community

The community is regarded as the fifth essential component of the criminal justice system. Crime, being a community problem, must be solved by the

community at its level through the active participation of civil officials and the citizenry for the promotion of public safety.

Barangay Justice System. Presidential Decree (PD) 528 laid the groundwork for the decentralization of government's effort in the prevention of crime and lawlessness involving the *barangay*, the basic unit of the Philippine political system. Then, PD 299 gave *barangay* leaders ample authority and power to discharge peacekeeping responsibilities. PD 1508 further empowered *barangay* officials to handle correction of petty crimes, thereby acting as auxiliaries of the *barangay* justice system.

Peace and order councils. These councils were organized at the national, regional, provincial, city, and municipal levels to establish a unified and strongly coordinated mechanism, which could carry out a national program addressing the problems of insurgency, rebellion, criminality, terrorism, or disruption of public order.

4.3 Crime

Under the 1990 Revised Penal Code, crimes are either classified as public and private. *Public crimes* are those that directly endanger the society and its constituents such as those committed against national security, laws of the nation, fundamental laws of the state, public order, public interest, and public morals, including drug-related offenses and those committed by public officers in the performance of their duty as civil servants.

Private crimes, on the other hand, are those that afflict individuals or persons directly but do not endanger society on the whole such as crimes against persons (destruction of life, parricide, murder, homicide, infanticide and abortion, and physical injuries); personal liberty and security; and property, chastity, and honor.

The Commission on Human Rights. An independent office created by the 1987 Constitution, the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) is tasked to protect and promote the civil and political liberties of Filipinos.

In protecting human rights, the CHR investigates into all reported cases of human rights violations and upon request, delivers free legal and financial aid to victims and their families. It also channels cases to proper agencies for expedient processing. In promoting respect for human rights, the CHR conducts public information campaigns through lectures and seminars, especially to sectors and areas that are prone to violations.

Over a long period beginning Pre-Martial Law until the present administration, civil rights violations were predominant among five kinds of human rights violations. Political rights violations, meanwhile, rose significantly from zero report of complaints during Pre-Martial Law Era to the second rank during the Martial Law Era, but fell to last place during the Ramos Administration (1992-1998) until the Estrada Administration (1998-2001). However, during the same periods, violations of social rights consistently were third most common type. In the Arroyo Administration, the continuing incidence of human rights violations has remained a major problem to solve. The CHR along with other government agencies continued to provide

solutions to address the uncurbed and unimproved statistics regarding human rights violations.

The Aquino Administration, on its first year of government seat, developed special programs concerning human rights. In 2010, the CHR pushed the Congress to enact a law specifically addressing and penalizing permit-to-campaign scheme imposed by non-state groups. The Commission also called on government forces in taking measures to restore peace and order in Basilan.

Crime Incidence or Situation

The national crime rate in 2010 was placed at 348 crimes per 100,000 population. Based on the 2007 Census of Population, this rate was higher compared to 2009 figure of 541 per 100,000 population based on the Philippine Population Projections: 1995-2040. Crime volume, meanwhile, showed a decrease by 35.9 percent from 498,596 in 2009 to 319,391 the following year.

Most of the registered crimes in 2010 occurred in Central Luzon with a crime volume of 54,200. NCR posted the second highest volume of 40,291. ARMM recorded the lowest crime volume of 1,207.

A crime rate is determined by the number of crimes per 100,000 population. The regions with the highest crime volumes do not necessarily have the highest crime rates. Regions with the most glaring crime rates for 2010 were Caraga with 1,981 followed by CAR with 913; and Central Luzon with 534 per 100,000 population. (Refer to Table 4.4.)

In measuring crime volume, a distinct classification is used to get key data on recurring crime. Crimes are sorted into index and nonindex categories. *Index crimes* are those of serious nature that occur with sufficient frequency and regularity. Crimes against persons and crimes against properties, being normally reported to police authorities, make up index crimes. Police authorities consider low index crime rate as a measure of successful crime prevention.

Index crimes in 2010 was posted at 202,328. This was lower compared to 296,491 listed in 2009. Most of these crimes were due to physical injury with 68,333 occurrences or 33.8 percent. Other index crimes recorded were theft (72,743), robbery (35,870), murder (8,645), rape (4,718), and homicide (3,708). Index crime rate, meanwhile, was placed at 319 crimes per 100,000 population.

On the other hand, nonindex crimes in 2010 was posted at 117,113, placing the rate at 33 crimes per 100,000 population. Reduced nonindex crimes were instrumental in improving the country's overall peace and order situation. (See Tables 4.4a to 4.4c for details.)

Crime Prevention and Control

The Philippine National Police reinvigorated its strategies in addressing favorable crime situation in the country. These strategies were the conduct of police and detective beats, night watch operations, and police visibility, among others.

Campaign against illegal gambling. In 2010, the 29,014 anti-illegal gambling operations conducted led to the arrests of 8,592 persons, filing of 3,397 criminal cases in courts, and confiscation of cash bets amounting to PhP6.80 million.

Campaign against bank robbery. The PNP's campaign against bank robbery gained satisfactory results in 2010. A 77 percent decrease in the number of bank robbery cases (22 incidents to five) was recorded. The campaign is in coordination with members of Joint Anti-Bank Robbery Action Committee.

Campaign against kidnap-for-ransom. The two-pronged approach to kidnapping, which involved neutralizing identified kidnap-for-ransom groups and ensuring target-hardening measures thru educating and informing potential targets, were continued. In 2010, kidnapping incidents reached to 21 cases and 16 of which were solved giving 76-percent efficiency. The PNP also neutralized a total of 53 kidnapping suspects.

Campaign against carnapping. Operations in 2010 resulted in the recovery of 395 motor vehicles out of 761 reported stolen, registering 52-percent recovery efficiency. The PNP also recovered 145 motorcycles out of the 978 motorcycles reported stolen, registering 15-percent efficiency. In these operations, 28 carnappers were neutralized. There were 35 cases filed in court.

Campaign against hijacking/highway robbery. On the campaign against hijacking in 2010, 53 incidents were reported, 16 persons were neutralized and four cases were solved. On the campaign against highway robbery, 14 incidents were reported and led to the neutralization of six suspects.

Campaign against illegal drugs. The fight to rid the country of the scourge of illegal drugs was one of the most intensive efforts of the PNP. The Anti-illegal Drugs Special Operations Task Force sustained its actions against drug trafficking and the use of illegal drugs nationwide. In 2010, there were 6,284 anti-illegal drugs operations conducted in terms of buy-bust, house raids, and marijuana plantation eradication. These resulted to the arrest of 9,487 pushers and users. The PNP also confiscated illegal drugs at an estimated value of PhP3.94 billion and filed 6,900 drug cases.

Drug abuse is the use of any chemical substance, licit or illicit, which results to an individual's physical, mental, emotional, or social impairment. The Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB), created under RA 6425, with the assistance of drug law enforcers, campaign to reduce both drug supply and demand.

In 2009, metamphetamine hydrochloride or commonly known as "shabu" (48.6%) and marijuana (35.4%) were the two primary drugs abused by users. These substances are smuggled into the country mainly by seaports and special economic zones, international airports, mail and parcel services, and the vast expanse of the Philippine coastline. (See Table 4.6a for details on primary drugs abused.)

For years now, the government sustains close operations with foreign national and international organizations to curb the drug problem. It also has imposed domestic national regulatory control enforced on precursor chemical particularly ephedrine, which originated from Northeast Asia.

The DDB remained consistent to achieve the vision of a Drug Free Philippines by 2010 with the following priority plans:

1. Encourage more active participation of the community through a program utilizing peer approach called "Barkada Kontra Droga."
2. Monitor drugs and other substances that have the potential to be abused for their possible reclassification and inclusion among the list of dangerous drugs and controlled substances.
3. Enhance and expand the various forms of demand reduction campaign and utilize trimedia in the promotion of civic awareness on the evil effects of dangerous drugs focusing on the family as an important fundamental institution in the society.
4. Implement alternative development programs by substituting legitimate crops for marijuana cultivators and skills training for recovering drug dependents.
5. Construct more government drug rehabilitation facilities in areas of the country where there are none so that DDB may be able to extend assistance to indigent drug dependents who cannot afford expensive rehabilitation program in private rehabilitation centers.
6. Establish regional drug rehabilitation centers in each region in order to increase the country's disproportionate rehabilitation capacity and provide technical and financial support to nongovernment rehabilitation centers for the improvement of their programs and services particularly in relapse prevention.
7. Conduct studies and consultations with appropriate authorities and entities, public and private, on possible amendment of the Dangerous Drug Act incorporating important provisions that would aim to strengthen the mandate of the DDB in the area of drug demand and supply reduction.
8. Institutionalization of the Integrated Drug Abuse Data Information Network as the database for all drug related information.

Environment and Natural Resources Campaign. In 2010, there were 28,599 anti-illegal logging operations conducted which resulted in the confiscation of 3.56 million board feet of logs/lumber. There were 1,002 persons arrested and 182 cases filed in courts. Meanwhile, there were 28,296 anti-illegal fishing operations conducted which resulted to the arrests of 10,695 persons. Assorted fishing paraphernalia were confiscated and 822 cases filed in courts.

Campaign against prostitution/vagrancy and child abuse. There were 19,701 anti-prostitution/vagrancy operations conducted in 2010 resulting to the arrests of 2,378 persons and filing of 1,182 cases in courts. On the campaign against child abuse/pedophilia, the 18,046 operations conducted resulted in the arrests of 3,699 persons and filing of 3,759 criminal cases in courts.

Campaign against smuggling/piracy. There were 11,683 anti-smuggling/anti-piracy operations in 2010 resulting to the arrest of eight persons.

Campaign against criminal gangs. Operations against criminal gangs in 2010 resulted to the neutralization of 346 groups and 1,069 persons. There were 442 cases filed in courts and recovered 90 assorted firearms.

4.4 Delinquency

Delinquency is an act against the wishes and expectations of the community. Nowadays, delinquency is almost always associated with young people, hence, the term *juvenile delinquency*. But in fact, the term qualifies a person of any age whose attitudes toward individuals, the community, or lawful authority reveal a tendency to commit crime.

Delinquent minors are offered special services intended to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system. Through productive activities, delinquents are trained to acquire socially acceptable behavior. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) uses a community-based rehabilitation for children in conflict with the law. With this approach, trained community volunteers work with social workers in monitoring and extending support services to youth offenders in areas where incidence of delinquency is high.

To minimize delinquency in the country, the DSWD instituted several social welfare programs and projects.

Childcare and placement services. The State upholds the right of a child to a wholesome family life that will provide him with love, care and understanding, guidance and counseling, and moral and material security.

The DSWD continued its efforts in protecting the most vulnerable and disadvantaged sectors of the society, particularly those children in need of special protection. The Department provided alternative parental care to children whose parents are unable to provide for their basic needs, temporarily or permanently, brought about by problems in family relationship, illness, extreme poverty, lack of parenting preparation, and lack of family support.

The government worked to deliver quality and comprehensive programs, projects and services to protect and develop the young. Programs included the amendments of guidelines for minors traveling abroad, fight against the occurrence of cyber pornography and prostitution, accreditation of day care services and enhancement of social technology.

Family and community empowerment. Guided by the Constitution's recognition of the importance of the Filipino family in the country's development, the DSWD directs its full efforts towards the strengthening and empowerment of the Filipino family through various programs.

The Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS) Flagship Program is an empowerment strategy aimed directly at the most depressed *barangays* and the poorest families so that they can gain access to integrated basic services and manage their resources to meet, at least, their minimum basic needs.

The Integrated Self-Employment Assistance *Kaunlaran* opens access to credit, capability building, and business management. Through this program, displaced families due to calamities are offered relief and rehabilitation services.

Devolved services for families, package training on parent effectiveness service, marriage counseling, responsible parenthood, and special service for solo parents still continue.

Among other programs are emergency assistance services such as family and community disaster preparedness, food for work and emergency cash

assistance, crisis intervention, emergency shelter assistance for construction and repair of damaged houses, and self-employment assistance.

Policy and Plans Services. The DSWD continued the conduct of forum and dialogue regarding the laws on women and children in 2009.

- RA 9262 (anti-violence against women and their children act of 2004) – ensures the protection of women and children from violence and threats to their personal safety and security.
- RA 9208 (anti-trafficking in persons act of 2003) – provides for the enactment of measures and development of programs that will promote human dignity and protect people from any threat of violence, exploitation and trafficking.
- Anti-prostitution bills – House Bills 520 and 2419 and Senate Bills 479 and 1817 redefine and decriminalize prostitution.

Protecting every child against exploitation. Children in the Philippines have easy access to internet cafés, which means they can fall prey to online predators who exploit them sexually. Small unregulated internet café offers broadband connectivity with the outside world. But along with these opportunities are the inherent risks posed by the internet. A growing number of youths are being drawn into a dangerous world of sexual exploitation by foreigners they meet online.

The Criminal Investigation and Detection Group of PNP then established an Internet Child protection program called “Special Project Angel Net”. This is in coordination with other law enforcement agencies, stakeholders, community, media, Internet service providers, schools and colleges, nongovernment organization, rehabilitation centers, youth organizations, DSWD, religious groups, telephone companies, INTERPOL, UNICEF and other international law enforcement agencies for advocacy and public awareness campaign regarding the proper usage, safety and dangers brought by the Internet.

The Rape Crisis Center Project. The Rape Crisis Center Project was designed to test the viability of a facility that provides a comprehensive network of programs and services to rape victims/survivors for their total healing, recovery and reintegration to respective families and communities. Based on the results of evaluation in 2009, the project has been recommended for replication in other areas. It started in 2005 and ended in 2007 serving a total of 616 persons.

Sources:

- 4.1 Department of National Defense.
Bureau of Fire Protection.
- 4.2 Philippine National Police.
National Police Commission.
National Bureau of Investigation.
Department of Justice.
Bureau of Corrections.
- 4.3 Philippine National Police.
Commission on Human Rights.
Dangerous Drugs Board.
- 4.4 Department of Social Welfare and Development.

**TABLE 4.1 Fires, by Geographic Area, Cause, Number of Casualties
and Amount of Damages: 2006-2010**
(Damage to Property in Million Pesos)

Causes, Casualties, and Damages	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
I. Philippines					
Causes	8,823	9,042	7,726	8,271	10,773
Accidental	6,158	6,393	5,851	6,128	8,777
Arson/Intentional	184	162	183	204	170
Undetermined	2,481	865	133	229	187
Under Investigation	-	1,622	1,559	1,710	1,639
Casualties					
Injured	596	534	609	598	367
Killed	271	201	179	235	137
Damage to property	3,428.26	2,382.20	3,093.62	3,143.12	3,933.92
II. NCR					
Causes	3,665	3,725	3,328	3,551	4,288
Accidental	2,497	2,542	2,778	2,970	3,608
Arson/Intentional	16	16	24	25	24
Undetermined	1,152	617	45	71	0
Under Investigation	-	550	481	485	656
Casualties					
Injured	217	285	228	172	131
Killed	56	65	56	66	50
Damage to property	1,404.14	622.13	840.38	675.64	735.18
III. Areas Outside National Capital Region					
Causes	6,099	5,317	4,398	4,720	6,485
Accidental	3,661	3,851	3,073	3,158	5,169
Arson/Intentional	168	146	159	179	146
Undetermined	1,329	248	88	158	187
Under Investigation	-	1,072	1,078	1,225	983
Casualties					
Injured	379	249	381	426	236
Killed	215	136	123	169	87
Damage to property	2,024.12	1,760.07	2,253.24	2,467.48	3,198.74

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection.

TABLE 4.1a Causes of Fire Incidents: 2007-2010

Causes	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	9,042	7,726	8,271	10,773
Electrical connections	2,195	2,359	2,520	2,723
Electrical appliances	323	340	353	369
Electrical machineries	93	104	99	82
Spontaneous combustion	213	197	194	182
Open flame due to unattended cooking stove	480	402	574	753
Open flame due to torch or <i>su/o</i>	949	811	395	618
Open flame due to unattended lighted candle or gas lamp (<i>gaseera</i>)	414	398	411	425
Liquified petroleum gas (LPG) explosion due to direct flame contact or static electricity	113	176	126	80
Lighted cigarette butt	280	416	561	949
Chemicals	41	30	66	82
Pyrotechnics	61	52	44	50
Lighted matchstick or lighter	186	246	194	276
Incendiary device or mechanism or ignited flammable liquids	62	128	85	64
Lightning	5	9	4	9
Bomb explosion	6	5	19	8
Others	2,202	639	1,313	2,464
Under investigation	1,419	1,414	1,313	1,639

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection.

TABLE 4.2 Number of Prisoners in Penal Institutions: 2001-2010

Penal Institution	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	23,965	24,568	26,792	28,530	28,716
New Bilibid Prison	15,469	16,046	16,795	18,037	18,087
Davao Prison and Penal Farm	2,839	2,979	3,470	3,719	3,694
Iwahig Prison and Penal Farm	1,908	1,840	2,223	2,087	2,177
Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm	996	843	1,256	1,254	1,286
San Ramon Prison and Penal Farm	1,013	1,029	959	1,173	1,189
Leyte Regional Prison	870	894	1,034	1,087	1,094
Correctional Institution for Women	870	937	1,055	1,173	1,189
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	30,798	31,352	34,547	35,934	35,937
New Bilibid Prison	18,670	20,752	20,542	21,034	19,960
Davao Prison and Penal Farm	4,091	3,100	5,382	5,685	5,857
Iwahig Prison and Penal Farm	2,968	3,500	3,020	2,984	3,554
Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm	1,563	1,500	1,595	1,564	1,788
San Ramon Prison and Penal Farm	1,071	1,300	1,178	1,303	1,470
Leyte Regional Prison	1,034	1,000	1,230	1,416	1,507
Correctional Institution for Women	1,401	200	1,600	1,948	1,801

Source: Bureau of Corrections.

Defense, Crime, and Delinquency

TABLE 4.2a Average Jail Population Data, by Region: 2000-2009

Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	34,998	37,158	40,903	48,907	55,919
NCR	11,528	12,560	14,208	18,278	21,366
CAR	521	594	588	737	901
I - Ilocos Region	1,041	1,125	1,108	1,362	1,573
II - Cagayan Valley	794	807	805	898	1,002
III - Central Luzon	2,557	2,599	2,686	3,097	3,527
IVA - Calabarzon	4,703	4,897	5,063	5,655	6,544
IVB - Mimaropa	462	530	552	865	770
V - Bicol Region	1,286	1,375	1,568	1,659	1,590
VI - Western Visayas	2,096	2,223	2,439	2,972	3,238
VII - Central Visayas	3,369	3,572	4,005	4,410	5,244
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,007	1,009	1,107	1,276	1,403
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	1,650	1,849	1,863	2,077	2,528
X - Northern Mindanao	1,216	1,142	1,612	2,034	2,270
XI - Davao Region	1,100	1,127	1,422	1,409	1,523
XII - Soccsksargen	872	887	1,003	1,219	1,454
XIII - Caraga	490	529	554	640	647
ARMM	306	333	320	319	339
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	61,331	60,732	60,205	61,370	58,711
NCR	22,365	21,733	20,713	20,339	18,365
CAR	946	1,012	1,010	1,008	1,005
I - Ilocos Region	1,766	1,909	1,928	1,978	1,887
II - Cagayan Valley	1,033	1,034	1,130	1,136	1,120
III - Central Luzon	3,749	3,878	4,107	4,058	3,710
IVA - Calabarzon	8,063	7,679	7,869	8,400	7,522
IVB - Mimaropa	737	748	668	681	734
V - Bicol Region	1,794	1,947	1,923	1,998	2,020
VI - Western Visayas	4,010	3,945	3,876	3,890	4,005
VII - Central Visayas	5,917	6,268	6,215	6,775	7,070
VIII - Eastern Visayas	1,499	1,364	1,450	1,412	1,439
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,938	2,970	2,956	3,012	2,893
X - Northern Mindanao	2,512	2,439	2,508	2,565	2,589
XI - Davao Region	1,528	1,475	1,522	1,660	1,874
XII - Soccsksargen	1,487	1,437	1,383	1,443	1,430
XIII - Caraga	671	583	604	650	645
ARMM	316	311	343	365	403

Source: Bureau of Jail and Management Penology.

TABLE 4.3 Incidence of Alleged Human Rights Violation, by Region: 2006-2011

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Philippines	1,159	886	800	2,035	725	516
NCR	163	96	138	64	28	22
CAR	5	5	8	16	7	5
I - Ilocos Region	8	7	15	53	17	16
II - Cagayan Valley	43	69	38	73	21	22
III - Central Luzon	133	55	46	123	47	13
IV - Southern Tagalog	70	71	40	55	19	14
V - Bicol Region	68	44	40	221	67	63
VI - Western Visayas	123	136	78	186	50	38
VII - Central Visayas	52	52	52	89	29	27
VIII - Eastern Visayas	102	107	56	203	78	49
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	99	93	96	188	65	41
X - Northern Mindanao	21	18	20	33	12	12
XI - Davao Region	187	77	136	272	121	55
XII - Soccsksargen	51	38	8	237	58	98
XIII - Caraga	34	18	29	222	106	41
ARMM	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRC	-	-	-	-	-	-

CRC - Child Rights Center is a special unit under the CHR mandated to protect and promote children's rights. Data refers to the number of human rights violations against children.

Source: Commission on Human Rights.

**TABLE 4.3a Number of Human Rights Violations Cases by Region and by Case Type:
January 1990 to July 2009**

Region	Case Type					
	Total	Murder/ Homicide/ Execution	Arbitrary/ Illegal Arrest and/ or Detention	Disappearance	Torture	Other Complaints
Philippines	25,006	5,794	2,746	357	165	15,944
NCR	3,852	366	751	60	46	2,629
CAR	162	20	10	2	1	129
I - Ilocos Region	610	164	40	11	5	390
II - Cagayan Valley	1,047	414	28	1	3	601
III - Central Luzon	2,296	430	253	54	39	1,520
IV - Southern Tagalog	1,636	540	148	48	4	896
V - Bicol Region	1,437	434	143	14	7	839
VI - Western Visayas	2,477	612	194	28	14	1,629
VII - Central Visayas	1,153	220	127	9	3	794
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,144	315	295	40	2	1,492
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,275	430	212	15	13	1,605
X - Northern Mindanao	638	180	65	4	2	387
XI - Davao Region	3,465	1,316	314	38	14	1,783
XII - Soccsksargen	1,213	271	112	28	9	793
XIII - Caraga	437	77	49	5	3	303
CRC	164	5	5	-	-	154

CRC - Child Rights Center is a special unit under the CHR mandated to protect and promote children's rights. Data refers to the number of human rights violations against children.

Source: Commission on Human Rights.

TABLE 4.4 Crime Volume and Crime Rate, by Region: 2007-2010
(Rate per 100,000 population)

Region	2007			2008		
	Volume	Crime Rate	Population Projection	Volume	Crime Rate ^a	Population Projection
Philippines	65,944	74	88,574,614	66,840	74	90,457,200
NCR	17,996	156	11,553,427	17,433	155	11,252,700
CAR	1,556	102	1,520,743	1,488	92	1,625,600
I - Ilocos Region	3,176	70	4,545,906	3,259	66	4,974,000
II - Cagayan Valley	1,643	54	3,051,487	1,539	47	3,250,100
III - Central Luzon	5,080	52	9,720,982	5,323	54	9,770,100
IVA - Calabarzon	5,950	51	11,743,110	6,134	54	11,402,800
IVB - Mimaropa	1,371	54	2,559,791	1,460	51	2,865,800
V - Bicol Region	1,904	37	5,109,798	2,224	40	5,497,200
VI - Western Visayas	3,023	44	6,843,643	2,752	38	7,289,900
VII - Central Visayas	8,891	139	6,398,628	8,483	126	6,754,200
VIII - Eastern Visayas	2,277	58	3,912,936	2,288	54	4,273,000
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	2,173	67	3,230,094	1,864	56	3,351,300
X - Northern Mindanao	3,508	88	3,992,437	3,527	84	4,174,100
XI - Davao Region	3,397	82	4,156,653	5,157	122	4,222,800
XII - Soccsksargen	2,147	56	3,829,081	1,997	51	3,903,800
XIII - Caraga	1,143	50	2,293,480	1,316	54	2,453,900
ARMM	709	17	4,120,795	596	18	3,395,900

Region	2009			2010		
	Volume	Crime Rate ^a	Population Projection	Volume	Crime Rate ^a	Population Projection
Philippines	498,596	541	92,226,600	324,033	353	91,786,000
NCR	59,682	523	11,403,300	44,933	389	11,552,100
CAR	12,648	762	1,659,800	15,478	913	1,694,400
I - Ilocos Region	17,027	336	5,073,100	16,187	313	5,172,900
II - Cagayan Valley	19,031	575	3,307,100	8,612	256	3,365,400
III - Central Luzon	56,421	566	9,964,300	54,200	534	10,159,300
IVA - Calabarzon	47,612	409	11,653,000	28,626	240	11,904,100
IVB - Mimaropa	14,238	484	2,941,400	6,607	219	3,018,000
V - Bicol Region	20,025	357	5,604,600	16,674	292	5,711,500
VI - Western Visayas	55,025	740	7,432,400	19,393	256	7,578,000
VII - Central Visayas	35,762	519	6,890,800	34,097	485	7,029,300
VIII - Eastern Visayas	28,602	656	4,358,900	5,526	124	4,447,500
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	21,170	619	3,418,800	17,429	500	3,487,400
X - Northern Mindanao	45,240	1,062	4,260,400	17,557	404	4,349,300
XI - Davao Region	30,433	709	4,291,900	20,028	459	4,362,400
XII - Soccsksargen	21,663	543	3,991,800	11,097	272	4,080,400
XIII - Caraga	12,281	491	2,501,400	6,382	1,981	322,200
ARMM	1,736	50	3,473,600	1,207	34	3,551,800

Notes: ^a Computed based on the *Philippine Population Projections: 1995-2040*.

Sources: Philippine National Police and National Statistics Office.

TABLE 4.4a Crime Volume and Crime Rate, by Type of Crime: 2008-2010
(Rate per 100,000 population)

Type	2008		2009		2010	
	Volume	Crime Rate ^b	Volume	Crime Rate ^b	Volume	Crime Rate ^b
Total	66,846	67	568,876	499	319,441	319
Index crimes	36,576	37	370,001	300	202,328	202
Physical injury	10,839	11	123,104	123	68,333	68
Theft	8,273	8	101,442	101	72,743	73
Robbery	6,584	7	45,063	45	35,870	36
Murder	5,820	6	9,088	9	8,645	9
Homicide	2,475	2	4,912	5	3,708	4
Rape	2,585	3	5,639	6	4,718	5
Cattle Rustling	-	-	2,666	3	1,218	1
Carnapping	-	-	78,087	8	7,093	7
Nonindex crimes	30,270	30	198,875	199	117,113	117

Sources: Philippine National Police and National Statistics Office.

TABLE 4.4b Crime Volume, by Region and by Type of Crime: 2009 and 2010

Region	Grand Total	Index Crimes								Non-Index Crimes	
		Total	Murder	Homicide	Physical Injury	Robbery	Theft	Rape	Cattle Rustling		Carnapping
2010											
Philippines	319,441	202,328	8,645	3,708	68,333	35,870	72,743	4,718	1,218	7,093	117,113
NCR	40,291	27,005	582	402	6,702	8,282	9,034	441	-	1,562	13,286
CAR	15,478	9,374	168	142	5,073	978	2,687	154	74	98	6,104
I - Ilocos Region	16,187	9,314	360	188	4,972	587	2,769	179	73	186	6,873
II - Cagayan Valley	8,612	5,069	284	123	2,468	612	1,180	131	59	212	3,543
III - Central Luzon	54,200	30,656	631	294	13,578	4,539	9,362	873	79	1,300	23,544
IVA - Calabarzon	28,626	18,702	1,244	473	6,107	3,847	5,223	782	55	971	9,924
IVB - Mimaropa	6,607	3,489	207	89	1,840	397	729	157	26	44	3,118
V - Bicol Region	16,674	9,036	496	188	4,350	994	2,483	319	67	139	7,638
VI - Western Visayas	19,393	13,708	629	335	3,559	2,045	6,336	451	80	273	5,685
VII - Central Visayas	34,097	24,714	764	405	4,982	4,996	12,543	338	90	596	9,383
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5,526	3,810	429	147	1,072	496	1,530	92	8	36	1,716
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	17,479	8,212	598	224	3,193	1,216	2,440	212	58	271	9,267
X - Northern Mindanao	17,557	13,077	528	164	3,022	2,506	5,842	149	276	590	4,480
XI - Davao Region	20,028	14,356	581	197	3,856	2,583	6,636	111	61	331	5,672
XII - Soccsksargen	11,097	6,491	506	187	1,978	1,054	2,034	207	177	348	4,606
XIII - Caraga	6,382	4,448	362	111	1,271	639	1,855	101	18	91	1,934
ARMM	1,207	867	276	39	310	99	60	21	17	45	340
2009											
Philippines	495,366	296,491	9,088	4,912	123,104	45,063	101,442	2,409	2,666	7,807	198,875
NCR	59,423	40,710	603	414	12,666	11,406	13,505	288	-	1,828	18,713
CAR	12,539	8,207	145	99	3,472	1,097	3,097	105	78	114	4,332
I - Ilocos Region	16,900	11,212	447	235	6,136	1,185	2,631	130	184	264	5,688
II - Cagayan Valley	18,857	10,600	380	227	6,121	910	2,556	27	208	171	8,257
III - Central Luzon	55,877	29,968	511	348	14,778	4,157	8,789	180	112	1,093	25,909
IVA - Calabarzon	46,961	27,465	1,115	649	11,349	4,916	8,033	221	144	1,038	19,496
IVB - Mimaropa	14,112	7,509	189	88	4,492	702	1,722	134	101	81	6,603
V - Bicol Region	19,886	12,425	518	218	5,196	1,557	4,402	170	130	234	7,461
VI - Western Visayas	54,879	31,267	723	558	12,596	3,495	12,807	259	434	395	23,612
VII - Central Visayas	35,543	25,114	719	457	7,079	4,499	11,559	165	154	482	10,429
VIII - Eastern Visayas	28,476	15,589	622	281	7,045	1,243	5,945	105	150	198	12,887
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	20,943	9,385	686	326	3,274	1,111	3,397	72	126	393	11,558
X - Northern Mindanao	45,114	27,114	524	247	11,628	3,666	9,877	131	390	651	18,000
XI - Davao Region	30,457	18,676	702	257	8,101	2,352	6,684	215	89	276	11,781
XII - Soccsksargen	21,434	12,108	645	311	4,896	1,837	3,656	129	283	351	9,326
XIII - Caraga	12,244	7,929	361	154	3,736	794	2,620	62	63	139	4,315
ARMM	1,721	1,213	198	43	539	136	162	16	20	99	508

Source: Philippine National Police.

Defense, Crime, and Delinquency

Region	Grand Total	Index Crimes									Non-Index Crimes
		Total	Murder	Homicide	Physical Injury	Robbery	Theft	Rape	Cattle Rustling	Carab-ping	
2010											
Philippines	319,441	202,328	8,645	3,708	68,333	35,870	72,743	4,718	1,218	7,093	117,113
NCR	40,291	27,005	582	402	6,702	8,282	9,034	441	-	1,562	13,286
CAR	15,478	9,374	168	142	5,073	978	2,687	154	74	98	6,104
I - Ilocos Region	16,187	9,314	360	188	4,972	587	2,769	179	73	186	6,873
II - Cagayan Valley	8,612	5,069	284	123	2,468	612	1,180	131	59	212	3,543
III - Central Luzon	54,200	30,656	631	294	13,578	4,539	9,362	873	79	1,300	23,544
IVA - Calabarzon	28,626	18,702	1,244	473	6,107	3,847	5,223	782	55	971	9,924
IVB - Mimaropa	6,607	3,489	207	89	1,840	397	729	157	26	44	3,118
V - Bicol Region	16,674	9,036	496	188	4,350	994	2,483	319	67	139	7,638
VI - Western Visayas	19,393	13,708	629	335	3,559	2,045	6,336	451	80	273	5,685
VII - Central Visayas	34,097	24,714	764	405	4,982	4,996	12,543	338	90	596	9,383
VIII - Eastern Visayas	5,526	3,810	429	147	1,072	496	1,530	92	8	36	1,716
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	17,479	8,212	598	224	3,193	1,216	2,440	212	58	271	9,267
X - Northern Mindanao	17,557	13,077	528	164	3,022	2,506	5,842	149	276	590	4,480
XI - Davao Region	20,028	14,356	581	197	3,856	2,583	6,636	111	61	331	5,672
XII - Soccsksargen	11,097	6,491	506	187	1,978	1,054	2,034	207	177	348	4,606
XIII - Caraga	6,382	4,448	362	111	1,271	639	1,855	101	18	91	1,934
ARMM	1,207	867	276	39	310	99	60	21	17	45	340
2009											
Philippines	495,366	296,491	9,088	4,912	123,104	45,063	101,442	2,409	2,666	7,807	198,875
NCR	59,423	40,710	603	414	12,666	11,406	13,505	288	-	1,828	18,713
CAR	12,539	8,207	145	99	3,472	1,097	3,097	105	78	114	4,332
I - Ilocos Region	16,900	11,212	447	235	6,136	1,185	2,631	130	184	264	5,688
II - Cagayan Valley	18,857	10,600	380	227	6,121	910	2,556	27	208	171	8,257
III - Central Luzon	55,877	29,968	511	348	14,778	4,157	8,789	180	112	1,093	25,909
IVA - Calabarzon	46,961	27,465	1,115	649	11,349	4,916	8,033	221	144	1,038	19,496
IVB - Mimaropa	14,112	7,509	189	88	4,492	702	1,722	134	101	81	6,603
V - Bicol Region	19,886	12,425	518	218	5,196	1,557	4,402	170	130	234	7,461
VI - Western Visayas	54,879	31,267	723	558	12,596	3,495	12,807	259	434	395	23,612
VII - Central Visayas	35,543	25,114	719	457	7,079	4,499	11,559	165	154	482	10,429
VIII - Eastern Visayas	28,476	15,589	622	281	7,045	1,243	5,945	105	150	198	12,887
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	20,943	9,385	686	326	3,274	1,111	3,397	72	126	393	11,558
X - Northern Mindanao	45,114	27,114	524	247	11,628	3,666	9,877	131	390	651	18,000
XI - Davao Region	30,457	18,676	702	257	8,101	2,352	6,684	215	89	276	11,781
XII - Soccsksargen	21,434	12,108	645	311	4,896	1,837	3,656	129	283	351	9,326
XIII - Caraga	12,244	7,929	361	154	3,736	794	2,620	62	63	139	4,315
ARMM	1,721	1,213	198	43	539	136	162	16	20	99	508

Source: Philippine National Police.

**TABLE 4.4d Crime Volume and Crime Rate in the National Capital Region
by Type of Crime: 2007-2010**
(Rate per 100,000 population)

Type	2007		2008	
	Volume	Crime Rate ^a	Volume	Crime Rate ^b
Total	17,996	160	16,813	149
Index crimes	9,260	80	8,594	76
Theft	3,034	26	3,097	28
Robbery	2,793	24	2,482	22
Physical injury	2,328	20	1,955	17
Homicide	316	3	288	3
Murder	501	4	466	4
Rape	288	2	306	3
Nonindex crimes	8,736	76	8,219	73
Type	2009		2010	
	Volume	Crime Rate ^a	Volume	Crime Rate ^b
Total	59,682	523	40,291	349
Index crimes	40,969	359	27,005	234
Theft	13,505	118	9,034	78
Robbery	11,406	100	8,282	72
Physical injury	12,666	111	6,702	58
Homicide	414	4	402	3
Murder	603	5	582	5
Rape	547	5	441	4
Carjacking	1,828	16	1,562	14
Nonindex crimes	18,713	164	13,286	115

^a Computed based on the *Philippine Population Projections: 1995-2040*.

^b Computed based on the *Philippine Population Projections: 2000*

Source: Philippine National Police and National Statistics Office.

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TABLE 4.5 Number of Kidnap for Ransom Incidents, by Region: 2006-2010

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	44	21	11	50	68
NCR	34	15	8	16	16
CAR	1	-	-	2	1
I - Ilocos Region	-	-	-	1	3
II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	1
III - Central Luzon	3	-	-	4	6
IVA - Calabarzon	4	3	1	7	7
IVB - Mimaropa	-	3	2	-	-
V - Bicol Region	-	-	-	1	-
VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	-	2
VII - Central Visayas	-	-	-	-	-
VIII - Eastern Visayas	-	-	-	-	-
IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	-	-	-	4	9
X - Northern Mindanao	1	-	-	1	-
XI - Davao Region	-	-	-	-	2
XII - Soccsksargen	-	-	-	2	5
XIII - Caraga	-	-	-	2	1
ARMM	1	-	-	10	15

Source: Philippine National Police

**TABLE 4.6 Reported Cases of Drug/Substance Abused
by Type of Patient Confined in Various Rehabilitation Centers: 1996-2010**

Year	Total	New	Outpatient	Re-Admitted
1996	5,078	4,476	-	602
1997	5,195	4,553	-	642
1998	4,983	4,267	-	716
1999	5,455	4,938	-	517
2000	6,349	5,361	-	988
2001	6,946	5,945	-	1,001
2002	5,965	4,903	-	1,062
2003	8,189	7,113	-	1,076
2004	5,787	4,900	-	887
2005	5,873	5,074	-	799
2006	4,703	4,107	-	596
2007	6,278	5,661	-	617
2008	3,526	2,197	765	564
2009	2,961	2,013	460	488
2010	2,745	2,021	238	486

Source: Dangerous Drugs Board.

TABLE 4.6a Primary Drugs Abused by Users Confined in Different Rehabilitation Centers: 2007-2010

Drug Category	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4,278	100.0	4,771	100.0	3,894	100.0	3,463	100.0
Shabu (stimulant)	2,354	55.0	2,408	50.5	1,892	48.6	1,929	55.7
Marijuana (<i>Cannabis</i>)	1,053	24.6	1,700	35.6	1,377	35.4	1,049	30.3
Corex (cough or cold preparation)	95	2.2	43	0.9	25	0.6	-	-
Trazepam and Diazepam (benzodiazepine)	167	3.9	171	3.6	155	4.0	56	1.6
Rugby (inhalant)	469	11.0	315	6.6	291	7.5	-	-
Ecstasy (stimulant)	75	1.8	66	1.4	72	1.8	49	1.4
Cocaine (stimulant)	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	1.5
Opium (morphine/heroin)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.1
Nubain (narcotic or analgesic)	22	0.5	25	0.5	29	0.7	49	1.4
Psilocybin (magic mushroom)	19	0.4	17	0.4	22	0.6	3	0.1
Mescaline (Hallucinogen)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Datura (<i>Talampunay</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others drugs	24	0.6	26	0.5	31	0.8	211	6.1
Brownies (<i>Cannabis</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0.2
Hashish (<i>Cannabis</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0.2
Robitussin (cough or cold preparation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	1.3
Trecodin-DM (cough or cold preparation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Dangerous Drugs Board.

Note: Percentages may not add up to totals due to rounding.

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Table 4.7 Number of Foreign Nationals Arrested: 2005-2010

Nationality	Number of Persons Arrested					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	30	28	34	26	49	69
American	3	2	3	-	7	10
Armenian	-	-	-	1	-	-
Australian	1	-	-	-	-	1
Austrian	-	-	1	-	-	1
Belgian	-	-	-	1	-	-
British	1	-	-	1	1	-
Canadian	-	-	-	-	1	-
Chinese	18	17	14	8	29	38
Danish	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dutch	-	-	-	-	1	-
Egyptian	-	-	-	-	-	-
French	-	-	-	-	-	-
German	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hong Kong Chinese	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian	1	1	2	2	-	2
Indonesian	-	-	-	-	4	4
Iranian	-	-	-	1	2	-
Israeli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	1	-	-
Japanese	-	-	1	3	1	-
Jordanian	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean	1	1	1	2	1	2
Lebanese	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysian	-	-	2	-	-	4
Mosotho	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nigerian	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pakistani	-	1	-	-	-	1
Romanian	-	1	-	-	-	-
Singaporean	-	-	2	-	-	1
Somalian	-	-	1	-	-	-
Swedish	-	1	-	-	-	-
Swiss	1	1	-	-	-	-
Syrian	1	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwanese-Chinese	3	3	5	6	1	1
Thai	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ukrainian	-	-	-	-	-	3

Source: Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency.

**Table 4.8 Dangerous Drugs, Controlled Precursors and Essential Chemicals
and Laboratory Equipment Seized: 2009-2010**
(Value in Pesos)

Items Seized	Unit	2010		2009	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Total			4,783,237,668.65		7,353,223,892.99
Illegal drugs			3,069,356,917.78		5,826,315,153.65
Shabu	grams	63,689	915,104,860.21	149,334	4,705,793,158.25
Marijuana			2,154,252,057.57		1,120,521,995.40
Brownies	grams	-	-	-	-
Dried leaves	grams	1,127,630	62,019,660.76	1,659,884.92	41,496,122.95
Hashish	grams	191	47,739.28	442.59	110,647.50
Plants	pieces	9,941,977	1,988,395,400.00	4,779,271	955,854,200.00
Resin	grams	1,400	35,000.00	-	-
Seedlings	pieces	558,233	22,329,320.00	3,003,275	120,131,000.00
Seeds	grams	8,217	205,424.00	31,803.22	795,080.50
Stalks	pieces	68,064	8,508,000.00	16,879	2,109,875.00
Sticks	pieces	310	2,480.00	1,172	9,376.00
Teabags	grams	380	20,898.02	627.74	15,693.45
Bricks	grams	1,311,728	72,145,012.72	-	-
Fruiting tops	grams	9,875	543,122.79	-	-
Bricks	pcs	-	-	-	-
Other drugs			1,711,262,636.48		1,313,771,303.29
Acetone (sodium hydroxide)					
Bangkok pills	pieces	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	grams	341,925	1,709,626,892.50	259,279	1,296,393,000.00
Ecstasy	pieces	336	403,200.00	2,090	2,508,000.00
Ephedrine	grams	624	998,688.48	9,085	14,535,371.04
Ketamine hydrochloride	grams	2	8,408.00	2	10,000.00
Menthol					
Mogadon	tablets	-	-	542	200,540.00
Nubain amp	pieces	-	-	-	-
Opium poppy	grams	-	-	-	-
Psuedo ephredrine	liters	-	-	241	83,317.25
Valium/Diazepam	tablets	5,818	225,447.50	1,060	41,075.00
Hydrochloric acid					
Tollene					
Precursors and chemicals			2,618,114.39		19,167,056.94
Laboratory equipment			-		193,970,379.11

Source: Dangerous Drugs Board.