



Abra has the highest crime solution efficiency in CAR

Table 1. Total Crime Incidents by Province/City, 1st Quarter 2015

Province/City	Total Index Crimes	Total Non-Index Crimes	Total Crime Volume	Total Crime Cleared	Total Crime Solved
CAR	3,052	3,473	6,525	4,806	4,180
Abra	245	281	526	480	428
Apayao	73	33	106	64	52
Baguio	1,342	1,661	3,003	2,184	2,104
Benguet	790	882	1,672	1,208	828
Ifugao	162	268	430	308	231
Kalinga	291	219	510	384	364
Mt. Province	149	129	278	178	173

Figure 1. Crime Incident Percentage Share by Province, 1st Quarter 2015

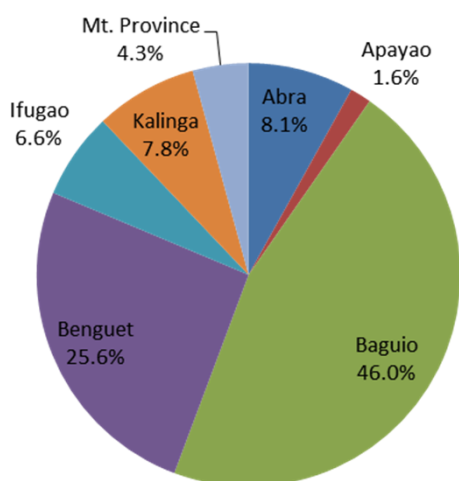
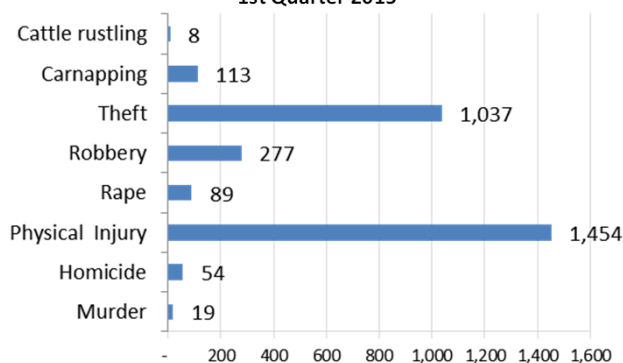


Figure 2. Number of Index Crimes by Type, CAR: 1st Quarter 2015



The highest crime solution efficiency with 81.4 percent of total recorded crimes solved as of the 1st Quarter 2015 was posted in Abra. This translates into 428 out of the 526 cases solved in the province.

Kalinga came in second with a crime solution efficiency of 71.4 percent followed by Baguio City at 70.1 percent. The lowest crime solution rate was reported by Apayao at 49.1 percent followed closely by Benguet at 49.5 percent.

Out of the total registered crime incidents in the region, close to half or 46.0 percent occurred in Baguio City, about a quarter of the cases was recorded in Benguet (25.6%), while rest of the incidents took place in the five other provinces. Apayao, with a crime volume of 106 incidents, had the least share at only 1.6 percent of the regional total.

Physical injury comprised 90.0 percent of recorded crimes against persons, contributing 47.7 percent of the total volume of index crimes in CAR. Meanwhile, theft made up 72.3 percent of crimes against property, contributing 34.0 percent of the total index crimes.

Overall, CAR had an average monthly crime rate of about 127 per 100,000 total population and a crime solution efficiency of 64.1 percent in the first quarter of 2015.

CRIME STATISTICS TERMS:

INDEX CRIMES – crimes that are serious in nature and that occur with sufficient frequency and regularity such that they can serve as an index to the crime situation. Considered only are the crimes of murder, homicide, physical injury (serious and less serious), carnapping, cattle rustling, robbery, theft and rape.

NON-INDEX CRIMES – are violations of special laws such as illegal logging or local ordinances.

SOLVED CASES – a case shall be considered solved when the following elements occur: (1) The offender has been identified; there is sufficient evidence to charge the person; the offender has been taken into custody; and the offender has been charged before the prosecutor's office or court of appropriate jurisdiction. (2) A case is considered solved when some elements beyond police control prevent the arrest of the offender, such as when the victim refuses to prosecute after the offender is identified or offender dies or absconds. (3) The arrest of one offender can solve several crimes or several offenders may be arrested in the process of solving one crime.

CLEARED CASES – a case shall be considered cleared when at least one of the offenders has been identified; there is sufficient evidence to charge the person; and the person has been charged before the prosecutor's office or any other court of appropriate jurisdiction. Included in this category are solved cases.

Source of basic data: Police Regional Office – Cordillera
Definition of terms: Philippine National Police