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Performance of police women in solving crimes committed against women and children

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Abstract

This descriptive study was conducted to determine the performance of police women in solving crimes committed against women and children. The respondents of the study were the twenty nine (29) police women in the 5th Congressional District of Iloilo for the year 2013. They were classified as to age, and educational attainment. The instrument was taken from R.A. No. 9262 (The Anti-Violence Against Women and Children Act). The findings revealed that the level of performance of police women in solving crimes committed against women and children was very high as an entire group and when classified as to age and educational attainment. Finally, no significant difference was noted in the level of performance of police women in solving crimes committed against women and children when classified as to various categories.

Keywords: Police Women-Against Crime-Women & Children

1. Introduction

Violence against women (VAW) appears as one of the country's pervasive social problems. VAW is deemed to be closely linked with the unequal power relationship between women and men otherwise known as "gender-based violence". Societal norms and traditions dictate people to think men are the leaders, pursuers, providers, and take on dominant roles in society while women are nurturers, men's companions and supporters, and take on subordinate roles in society. These people believe violence against women is accepted. The knowledge management officer of Women's Crisis Center explain that men think it is part of being a man, women think it is part of being in a relationship.

This study is anchored on Section XV of the Philippine Constitution (1987) which states that the State recognizes the Filipino family as the foundation of the nation. Accordingly, it shall strengthen its solidarity and actively promote its total development. It also, it recognizes the right of children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition, and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation and other conditions prejudicial to their development.

The Republic Act No. 9262, or the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004, is a result of the vibrant advocacy on women's human rights in the country. The Women Working Together to Stop Violence Against Women (WWTSAW) was one of the groups that campaigned for the enactment of this law. The law is considered as a significant victory for women as many of its provisions are based on the inalienable right of women not to suffer discrimination and violence, including in intimate relationships. The law defined violence against women by their intimate partners as a public crime. The law provided for the immediate legal relief for the victim-survivors of abuse in the form of protection orders, redress for abuse experienced and stronger community mechanisms to respond to cases of domestic violence, among other things.

2. Research Elaborations

The study is focused on the level of performance of the police women in solving crimes committed against women and children in the 5th District of Iloilo.

Specifically, it sought answer the following questions:

What is the level of performance of police women in solving crimes committed against women and children as an entire group and when classified as to age, and educational qualification?

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Are there significant differences in the level of performance of police women in solving crimes committed against

women and children when the policewomen officers are classified according to age, and educational attainment? In view of the foregoing questions, this hypothesis was advanced.

There are no significant differences in the level of performance of police women officers in solving crimes committed against women and children when the respondents are grouped according to age and educational attainment.

This study aimed to determine the level of performance of women Philippine National Police in solving crimes committed against women and children in the 5th District of Iloilo.

The descriptive method of research was adopted in this study.

The respondents in this study were the twenty nine (29) women police officers in the different municipalities in the 5th District of Iloilo.

They were classified as to age, and educational attainment. As to age, the respondents were grouped as young and old. To determine age of the respondents as to young and old, the mean age, was used. As to educational attainment, they were grouped as criminology graduates and other courses.

Table 1 presents the distribution of respondents.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents

Category	Frequency	%
Entire Group Age	29	100
Young	15	52
Old	14	48
Educational Attainment	18	62
Crim. Graduate		
Other Courses	11	38

The researcher developed a 25-item questionnaire based on the performance of PNP in the Municipalities of the 5th District in Iloilo duly validated and pre-tested. The researcher consulted three experts in the field of local governance and crime investigation to validate and review the items in the questionnaire.

The questionnaire was divided into two parts. The first part deals with personal information of the respondents. The second part of the checklist was used to determine the level of performance of the women PNP in solving crimes committed against women and children in the 5th District of Iloilo.

Scoring. The researchers assigned scores in accordance with the responses of the respondents of this study.

Weight	Responses
4	Strongly Agree
3	Agree
2	Disagree
1	Strongly Disagree

The researcher sent letter of request to the different police stations in the Fifth District of Iloilo to the distribution of the questionnaire to the respondents. After the approval of

the request, the researcher personally conducted the questionnaire to the respondents and explained to them the instructions. The collected questionnaire were tabulated, recorded, analyzed, and interpreted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software.

The gathered data in this study was subjected to certain statistical analysis. In order to determine the level of performance of PNP women officers in crime cases against women and children, mean, standard deviations, were used. To interpret the scores, this scale and its corresponding description was used.

Scale	Description
3.26-4.00	Very High
2.51-3.25	High
1.76-2.50	Low
1.00-1.75	Very Low

In order to find out the significant differences in the performance of women PNP officers classified as to various categories, *t*-Test was used. Level of significance was set at .05 alpha.

3. Results

The findings revealed as an entire group of police women had a very high performance (M=3.7587, SD=.3081). As to age, the police women who were young (M=3.8080, SD=.3190) had very high performance, the old (M=3.7090, SD=.2995) has also very high performance.

As to educational attainment, the police women who are BS Criminology graduate (M=3.6693, SD=.3620) had a very high performance, other courses graduate (M=3.8576, SD=.1743) had also very high performance.

Table 2: Level of Performance of Police Women in Solving Crimes Committed Against Women and Children

Category	N	Mean	Description	SD
Entire Group	29	3.7587	Very High	.3081
Age				
Young	15	3.8080	Very High	.3190
Old	14	3.7090	Very High	.2995
Edu. Attainment				
BS Crim. Grad	18	3.6933	Very High	.3620
Other Courses	11	3.8576	Very High	.1743

Scale	Description
3.26-4.00	Very High
2.51-3.25	High
1.76-2.50	Low
1.00-1.75	Very Low

The findings further revealed that no significant differences existed when the respondents were classified as to age. The T-Value was .873. The two-tailed probability was .390 was greater than the set 0.05 level of significance. When grouped as to educational attainment, no significant was noted. The T-Value was -1.449, the two-tailed probability of .158 was greater than the set 0.05 level of significance.

Table 3: Differences in the Performance of Police Women in Solving Crimes Committed Against Women and Children

Category	Mean	df	T-Value	Two Tailed Prob.	Statistical Decision
Age					
Young	3.8080				
		27	.873	.390	Not Significant
Old	3.7090				
Edu. Qual					
BS Crim	3.6933				
		27	-1.449	.158	Not Significant
Other Courses	3.8576				

4. Conclusions

The level of performance of police women in solving crimes against women and children in the 5th District of Iloilo, was very high when classified as to various categories. These manifest the seriousness and dedication of police women in performing their tasks as law enforcer. Further, maybe the police women were properly oriented, well motivated in the tasks assigned to them for better performance in compliance with the provisions of the law. No significant differences were noted in the performance of police women in solving crimes against women and children regardless of the various categories. This manifests

a strong confidence of all police women to manage and perform their functions to the fullest. Maybe, due to their commitment and motivations to the service as police women, whether young or old, and BS Criminology graduates or other courses, they still maintain the same performance or accomplishment as law enforces.

5. References

1. Philippine Constitution (1987).
2. R. A. No. 9262 (2004). Anti-Violence Against Women and their Children Act.