

**DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
CASES IN DAVAO CITY**



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By

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APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled "**DOCUMENTARY ANALYSIS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT RECORDED IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN PROTECTION DESK (WCPD) IN DAVAO CITY**" prepared and submitted by Jansen Karl A. Lagare, John Barry Altizo and Niña Christine Antonio in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Criminology, has been examined and is recommended for oral examination.

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J. K. A. L.
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DEDICATION

This piece of work is humbly dedicated to our parents who have given us the opportunity to finish our ambitions and dreams in life

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ABSTRACT

This study determined the rate of violence against women recorded in Davao City for the year 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013. Using the descriptive data method where the research instrument was the data that shows the number of cases of violence against women (VAW) gathered from three police stations namely: San Pedro, Sta. Ana and Talomo police station, the researchers were able to gather pertinent data about the topic. These were consolidated by the Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD). The data contains the number of VAW cases from year 2010 to 2013.

The data revealed that RA 9682, rape and acts of lasciviousness were the crimes under violence against women that has the highest number of cases during the year 2010. For the year 2011, the three highest number of cases again were RA 9262, acts of lasciviousness and rape. For the year 2012, RA 9262 is still leading followed by physical injury this time, and then by acts of lasciviousness. For the year 2013, RA 9262 was on the top rank followed by acts of lasciviousness, and then by rape.

The researchers therefore recommend for the local government to see to it that women are continued to be protected by our laws. Thus, they can further set laws with regards to the implementation of certain policies to prevent violence against women. WCPD should also continue to be on watch on the incidents of violence against women in Davao City. Stiffer measures should be taken to perpetrators of domestic violence so as to deter others from the vice.

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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

Background of the Study

Over the years, violence against women remained a serious societal problem and is increasingly recognized as such with important implications for individuals, organizations and society as a whole. Among college students in the United States of America, 20 percent and 25 percent of women reported experiencing completed or attempted rape. On a wider scale, lifetime partner violence against women is 21 percent. In Africa, sexual and domestic violence against women is increasingly prevalent. Domestic violence against women is also a serious and widespread problem in Kenya as well. This is mainly due to traditional culture permitting a man to discipline his wife. The majority of the cases remain unreported or at least unpunished (United Nations, 2001).

In the Philippines, the PNP and the DSWD both maintained women's help desks to assist victims of violence against women and to encourage the reporting of crimes. With the assistance of NGOs, officers received gender sensitivity training to deal with victims of sexual crimes and domestic violence. Many PNP stations included female officers. Overall the government spent an estimated P45 million during the year for medical and psychiatric facilities and shelters for women who are victims of violence (Kintanar, 2000).

In Davao City, the number of cases of violence against women and children reported had increased from 184 in 2004 to 1,450 in 2012. The most reported case of violence against women and children (VAWC) lodged before the Davao City Integrated Gender and Development Division (IGDD) is

economic abuse, or the deliberate removal of financial support or access to financial means. Records obtained from the IGDD showed that economic abuse numbers the most complaint under the Republic Act (RA) 9262 or the "Anti-Violence against Women and Their Children Act of 2004" since 2010 with 375 cases, 448 in 2011 and 659 in 2012 (Casas, 2013).

Nowadays, violence against women is becoming more and more prevalent in many countries especially those countries that are gender-biased which ignited the urgency to know the prevalence of this crime in the city of Davao. The aim of this study is to explore what is known about violence against women and its many forms, and identifying, amongst other things, the rate in which it occurs locally. Hence, a documentary analysis on the rate of domestic violence against women recorded in Davao Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD) is conducted.

Statement of the Problem

This study determined the rate of violence against women recorded in Davao City.

Specifically, the study sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the documentary analysis on Violence against Women in Davao City in the year 2010?
2. What is the documentary analysis on Violence against Women in Davao City in the year 2011?
3. What is the documentary analysis on Violence against Women in Davao City in the year 2012?
4. What is the documentary analysis on Violence against Women in Davao City in the year 2013?

Review of Related Literature

This section consists of compiled literature and studies related to the present study conducted. These were taken from books, journals, magazines, and from the Internet.

Although women's contribution in today's societies is essential and indisputable, nowhere is their status on a par with men's. Women are a vulnerable group in all areas. With respect to violence, the evidence is revealing and irrevocable: not only are women particularly affected by many forms of violence, but most often these happen inside what should be the most secure of environments; their own homes. As the United Nations Development Programme's annual Human Development Report (2005) commented, in no society are women secure or treated as equal to men. Personal insecurity shadows them from cradle to grave. From childhood through adulthood, they are abused because of their gender (Jaswal, 2000).

Globally, up to six out of every ten women experience physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime. A World Health Organization study of 24,000 women in 10 countries found that the prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by a partner varied from 15 percent in urban Japan to 71 percent in rural Ethiopia, with most areas being in the 30–60 percent range. In the US, in 2005, 1181 women, in comparison with 329 men, were killed by their intimate partners. In England and Wales about 100 women are killed by partners or former partners each year while 21 men were killed in 2010. In 2008, in France, 156 women in comparison with 27 men were killed by their intimate partner. Though this form of violence is often portrayed as an issue within the context of heterosexual relationships, it also occurs in lesbian relationships,

daughter-mother relationships, roommate relationships and other domestic relationships involving two women. Violence against women in lesbian relationships is about as common as violence against women in heterosexual relationships (Girshick, 2002).

Domestic violence involves a current or former intimate (and in many states, a current or former dating partner). Domestic violence tends to be underreported: women report only one-quarter to one-half of their assaults to police, men perhaps less.² The vast majority of physical assaults are not life threatening; rather, they involve pushing, slapping, and hitting. Most women victims of domestic violence do not seek medical treatment, even for injuries deserving of it (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000).

Surveys provide us with estimates of the level of domestic violence in the United States, but there are wide differences among them depending on the definitions of domestic violence used and populations surveyed. Two large surveys provide some insight into the level of domestic violence in the United States (Pourreza, 2004).

A vital part of understanding a social problem, and a precursor to preventing it, is an understanding of what causes it. Research on the causes of violence against women has consisted of two lines of inquiry: examination of the characteristics that influence the behavior of offenders and consideration of whether some women have a heightened vulnerability to victimization (McKenry et al., 2005).

Research has sought causal factors at various levels of analysis, including individual, dyadic, institutional, and social. Studies of offending and victimization remain conceptually distinct except in sociocultural analysis in

which joint consideration is often given to two complementary processes: those that influence men to be aggressive and channel their expressions of violence toward women and those that position women for receipt of violence and operate to silence them afterwards (Malamuth et al., 2005).

Many theorists and researchers have sought to answer the question, "Why does this particular man batter or sexually assault?" by looking at single classes of influences. Among them have been biologic factors such as androgenic hormonal influences; evolutionary theories; intrapsychic explanations focused on mental disorder or personality traits and profiles; social learning models that highlight the socialization experiences that shape individual men to be violent; social information processing theory concerning the cognitive processes that offenders engage in before, during, and after violence; sociocultural analyses aimed at understanding the structural features of society at the level of the dyad, family, peer group, school, religion, media, and state that encourage male violence and maintain women as a vulnerable class of potential victims; and feminist explanations stressing the gendered nature of violence against women and its roots in patriarchal social systems (Fagan et al., 2003).

Recently, researchers armed with multivariate statistical analysis have tested complex models of violence with multiple factors to explain battering and to model the common roots of verbal, physical, and sexual coercion toward women. Also new are integrative metatheories of intimate violence that consider the impact of historical, sociocultural, and social factors on people, including the processes whereby social influences are transmitted to and

represented within individual psychological functioning, including cognition and motivation (Cadsky and Crawford, 2008).

Many of the theories about the causes of perpetrating violence against women are drawn from the literature on aggression and general violence. Both the research on general violence and that on violence against women suggest that violence arises from interactions among individual biological and psychosocial factors and social processes, but it is not known how much overlap there is in the development of violent behavior against women and other violent behavior. Studies of male batterers have found that some batterers confine their violent behavior to their intimates but others are violent in general (Verma, 2003).

According to Visaria (2006), gender-based violence not only violates human rights, but also hampers productivity, reduces human capital and undermines economic growth. A 2003 report from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that the costs of intimate partner violence in the United States alone exceeds US\$5.8 billion per year: US\$4.1 billion are for direct medical and health care services, while productivity losses account for nearly US\$1.8 billion due to absenteeism.

According to *feminist theory*, domestic violence emanates from a “patriarchal” social system which assigns men the responsibility for controlling and managing female partners. Under this theory, domestic violence is attributed to a flaw in societal structure rather than to any specific individual male pathology (Danis, 2003, citing Dobash and Dobash, 1979; Yllo, 1993).

Moreover, Culture of Violence Theory states that in large, pluralistic societies, some subcultures develop norms that permit the use of physical violence to a greater degree than the dominant culture. Thus family violence will occur more frequently in violent societies than in peaceful ones. Peer-relationships that support patriarchal dominance in the family and use of violence to support it are exemplary of this subculture. This theory has also produced the theories that examples from pornography and violent images on TV can support a "culture of violence" against women (Rennison, 2000).

Women are more likely to be victimized by someone that they are intimate with, commonly called "Intimate Partner Violence" or (IPV). The impact of domestic violence in the sphere of total violence against women can be understood through the example that 40-70% of murders of women are committed by their husband or boyfriend (Schmidt, 2001).

Studies have shown that violence is not always perpetrated as a form of physical violence but can also be psychological and verbal. In unmarried relationships this is commonly called dating violence, whereas in the context of marriage it is called domestic violence. Instances of IPV tend not to be reported to police and thus many experts believe that the true magnitude of the problem is hard to estimate. Women are much more likely than men to be murdered by an intimate partner (Levinson, 2001).

Violence against women can result in serious physical injuries, psychological trauma, and mental strain (Wha-soon, 2004). According to Wha-soon, physical injuries include "severe headaches, bruises, bone fractures, loss of eyesight, nervous paralysis, insomnia and indigestion," and

psychological trauma can include “anxiety, a sense of powerlessness, and a loss of self-respect and self-confidence.” Psychological effects can lead to suicide in some cases.

Winkvist (2001) echoes these psychological effects and adds that battered women are also more likely to experience sexual and reproductive health disorders. Effects are not restricted to those that are physical and psychological in nature, however.

Women can be financially impacted as well. Brownno and Kenneym (2006) contend that women, in an effort to flee their attackers, may “give up financial security and their homes” in favor of safety. Emotionally and psychologically, women who had experienced violence tend to adapt fear of men and they are most likely to have negative thoughts about relationships or marriage especially with the opposite sex.

However, there are women, despite knowing that they are already abused, still manages to stay? According to the Traumatic Bonding Theory: This theory seeks to explain why women remain with men who beat them. Two features have been recognized: the existence of a power imbalance within the relationship, so that the batterer perceives him or herself as dominating the other, and the intermittent nature of the abuse. This theory postulates that as these power relationships polarize over time, the powerless individual in the relationship becomes increasingly dependent on the dominator. In addition, moments in between abuse are times when positive displays of love and affection cement the legitimacy of the relationship. The Stockholm Syndrome, suggested by Dutton and Golant, gives a variety of

common experiences: The victim is intensely grateful for small kindness shown to him/her by the abuser, victim rationalizes acts of violence, victim denies his/her own anger, victim feels the need to "get inside the abuser's head" in order to know how to please, the victim often sees the world from the abusers perspective, and the victim shows signs of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (Tauchen, 2004).

Violence against women also directly affects the victims, their children, their families and friends, employers and co-workers. There can be far-reaching financial, social, health and psychological consequences. The impact of violence can also have indirect costs, including the costs to the community of bringing perpetrators to justice or the costs of medical treatment for injured victims (Gelles, 2008).

While the human impact of domestic violence is incalculable, in a report published in 2000, *Impacts and Costs of Domestic Violence on the Australian Business/Corporate Sector*, staff absenteeism and replacement costs alone were estimated to cost employers over \$30 million per annum while the total cost (including direct and indirect costs) to the corporate/business sector was estimated to be around \$1 billion per annum (Allen, 2005).

A more recent, and very detailed, study by Access Economics, commissioned by the Office for the Status of Women (OSW), *The cost of domestic violence to the Australian economy*, Part 1 and Part 2, 2004, estimated that the total cost of domestic violence in 2002 03 was \$8.1 billion. This estimate includes the costs of pain and suffering, health costs and long-term productivity costs (Coleman, 2005).

In another study, *Economic Costs of Domestic Violence*, Lesley Laing and Natasha Bobic (2002) examine the relevant literature, define the terminology and compare the estimated costs of domestic violence both nationally and internationally. The value of an economic perspective, as this report demonstrates, is that it provides a powerful angle from which to view the consequences of domestic violence and to argue for social policies to improve services and support victims.

Still in 2002, the World Health Organization released a report *World report on violence and health*. This report examines the types of violence, including intimate partner and sexual violence, that are present worldwide and the health burden imposed by that violence (Waits, 2002).

The above mentioned literature and studies provide further information to the study, the nature of violence against women, its prevalence in other countries and the nature of this kind of offense. Thus, these literatures provide learnings and insights to the topic of interest.

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

This study was anchored on the theories explaining why men batter. First, Psychological theory states that battering is the result of childhood abuse, a personality trait (such as the need to control), a personality disturbance (such as borderline personality), psychopathology (such as anti-social personality), or a psychological disorder or problem (such as post traumatic stress, poor impulse control, low self-esteem, or substance abuse).

Another theory, which is the Feminist or societal-structural theory, states that male intimates who use violence do so to control and limit the

independence of women partners. Societal traditions of male dominance support and sustain inequities in relationships.

According also to Violent individuals theory, for many years it was assumed that domestic batterers were a special group, that while they assaulted their current or former intimates they were not violent in the outside world. There is cause to question how fully this describes batterers. Although the full extent of violence batterers perpetrate is unknown, there is evidence that many batterers are violent beyond domestic violence, and many have prior criminal records for violent and non-violent behavior. This suggests that domestic violence batterers are less unique and are more accurately viewed as violent criminals, not solely as domestic batterers. There may be a group of batterers who are violent only to their current or former intimates and engage in no other violent and non-violent criminal behavior, but this group may be small compared to the more common type of batterer (Kennedy, 2002).

Figure 1 shows the conceptual framework of the study. The main variable of the study is the rate at which the different kinds of violence against women occur.

Significance of the Study

The findings of the study will benefit the following:

Local Government Officials. Understanding the rate of violence against women allows the local government officials to focus on areas where this type of crime is a major disruption. This will be the benefit of the study to them. By this, government resources could be allocated to the areas in need of more presence by the law pertaining to this kind of violence.

Main Variable

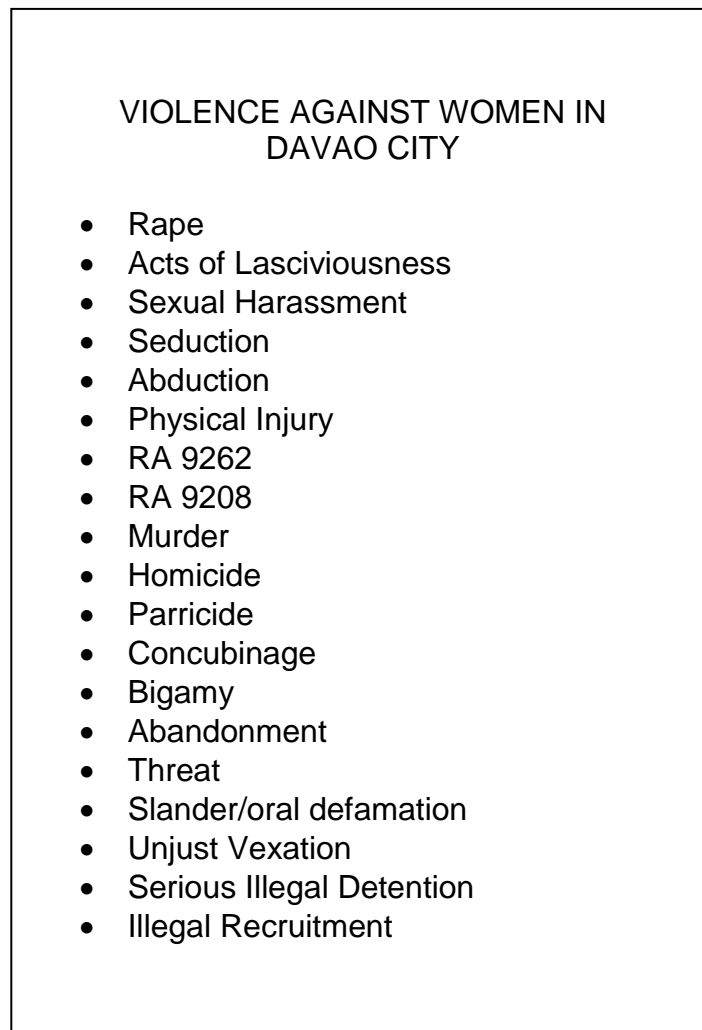


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of the Study

Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD). The rate of violence against women featured in this study can also be used to assess the effectiveness of a control policy or law pertaining to this problem and the impact the policy or law on the risk of victimization. It will also give them idea on what actions are necessary in order to combat this type of crime. Thus, it will help them identify which areas or places needs particular focus and policing when it comes to this form of violence.

Victims and Potential Victims. This will infuse knowledge and awareness on the nature of violence against them and will encourage victims to report the incidence so that these acts would not be committed again.

Criminology students. This study will provide information on the current rate of violence against women in Davao City, thus providing ample data to be used during their time of study so as to apply the theories they have learned on the trend of crime in the city.

Future Researchers. This data gathered by the present researchers can be used by future researchers to use as baseline data in studying violence against women in the future.

Definition of Terms

In a desire to have clarity on the terminologies used in the study, the following terms are defined operationally by the researchers:

Documentary Analysis. It is a research method which is used as a tool for obtaining relevant documentary evidence to support and validate facts stated in a research, especially during the chapter of literature review. In this study, this was used by the researchers to present relevant documentary evidence and to validate facts about sexual harassment in Davao City.

Violence Against Women. It is defined as any act of gender-based violence that results or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. It is widely known as a gender-based violence because it involves inequality in treating the status of women. It comes as an expression of power domination over women at an individual or societal levels.

Chapter 2

METHOD

This chapter describes the research design, subjects, instrument, data gathering procedures and the statistical tools used in the study.

Research Design

The researchers utilized the descriptive data method in this study. It is a fact-finding study with adequate and accurate interpretation of the findings.

Descriptive data research is used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena to describe "what exists" with respect to variables or conditions in a situation. The methods involved range from the survey which describes the status quo, the correlation study which investigates the relationship between variables, to developmental studies which seek to determine changes over time. Descriptive statistics utilize data collection and analysis techniques that yield reports concerning the measures of central tendency, variation, and correlation (Riltz, 2001).

Research Subjects

This study is based on the data recorded by the different police stations and consolidated by the Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD). This is a form of data analysis. Thus, there are no live respondents employed in the study.

Research Instrument

The research instrument of the study was the data that shows the number of cases of violence against women (VAW) gathered from three

police stations namely: San Pedro, Sta. Ana and Talomo police station. These were consolidated by the Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD). The data contains the number of VAW cases from year 2010 to 2013.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researchers underwent the following steps in accomplishing the study. These steps were as follows:

1. **Asking of Permission to Conduct the Study.** Before any action related to the study was done, an approval from the Dean of College of Criminology Education of the University of Mindanao was sought as well as from the research personnel of the study, especially the research adviser and subject teacher.
2. **Data Gathering.** The initial step for data gathering was asking of permission. A letter of consent was sent to the chief of Davao City Police Office (DCPO) and Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD) to ask permission to gather data pertaining to domestic violence with an assurance of confidentiality. After permissions have been sought, the researchers went to the respective offices who kept the data or records necessary for the accomplishment of the study.
3. **Documentation and Analysis.** The researchers then documented all the data gathered, tallied, presented the data in tabular formats and made an analysis.
4. **Final Writing of the Manuscript.** Final writing of the manuscript followed which included the writing of the summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study.

Statistical Treatment of the Data

The following statistical tools were used in the computation of the data.

Frequency. This was used in tallying the number of violence against women cases. It is counting the number of times that event occurs within a specific time period, then dividing the count by the length of the time period.

Percentage. This was used in expressing the number of the different cases of violence against women into percent, which is as a fraction of 100. Percentages are used to express how large/small one quantity is, relative to another quantity.

Chapter 3

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This chapter presents the data gathered, the analysis and its interpretation. The data is presented, analyzed and interpreted in answer to the specific problems raised earlier and this is done through descriptive data statistics.

Statistics of Violence Against Women Cases Reported in the Year 2010

Table 1 shows the number of cases on the different types of violence against women recorded in Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD) in the year 2010. It can be seen that there were 35 cases recorded on rape, 2 on incest, 5 on attempted rape, 24 on acts of lasciviousness, 3 on sexual harassment, 5 on physical injury, 1,633 on RA 9262, 1 for RA 9208, 1 on frustrated murder, 1 on attempted parricide, 11 on concubinage, 1 on abandonment, and 4 on unjust vexation. There are 1,726 recorded cases in total where 1,559 of these cases were referred to BPO, 89 to CSSDO and 3 to other agency. 75 of these cases were filed.

It can be observed that the three most number of cases recorded was on RA 9262 followed by rape and then acts of lasciviousness. The least number of cases were on seduction, abduction, murder, homicide, parricide, bigamy, threat, slander/oral defamation, serious illegal detention, and illegal recruitment where no case was ever recorded for the year 2010.

Table 1**Statistics of Violence Against Women Cases Reported in the Year 2010**

Nature of Cases	Frequency
Rape	35
Incest	2
Attempted	5
Acts of Lasciviousness	24
Sexual Harassment	3
Seduction	0
Abduction	0
Physical Injury	5
RA 9262	1633
RA 9208	1
Murder	0
Attempted	0
Frustrated	1
Homicide	0
Attempted	0
Frustrated	0
Parricide	0
Attempted	1
Frustrated	0
Concubinage	11
Bigamy	0
Abandonment	1
Threat	0
Slander/oral defamation	0
Unjust Vexation	4
Serious illegal detention	0
Illegal Recruitment	0
TOTAL	1726
Referred to BPO	1559
Referred to CSSDO	89
Other Agency	3
Filed	75

Statistics of Violence Against Women Cases Reported in the Year 2011

Table 2 shows the number of cases on the different types of violence against women recorded in Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD) in the year 2011. It can be seen that there were 20 cases on rape, 2 on incest, 7 on attempted rape, 24 on acts of lasciviousness, 1 on sexual harassment, 10 on physical injury, 1,507 on RA 9262, 7 on RA 9208, 1 on attempted murder, 6 on concubinage, 1 on abandonment, 3 on threat, 2 on slander/oral defamation, 3 on unjust vexation, 1 on serious illegal detention and 1 on illegal recruitment. All in all, there were 1,596 cases recorded in the year 2011 where 1,478 of these cases were referred to BPO, 41 to CSSDO and 77 were filed.

For the year 2011, still, among the three highest number of cases were RA 9262, acts of lasciviousness and rape. Crimes with the least number of cases for this year were seduction, abduction, murder, homicide, parricide and bigamy where no case was recorded.

Table 2**Statistics of Violence Against Women Cases Reported in the Year 2011**

Nature of Cases	Frequency
Rape	20
Incest	2
Attempted	7
Acts of Lasciviousness	24
Sexual Harassment	1
Seduction	0
Abduction	0
Physical Injury	10
RA 9262	1507
RA 9208	7
Murder	0
Attempted	1
Frustrated	0
Homicide	0
Attempted	0
Frustrated	0
Parricide	0
Attempted	0
Frustrated	0
Concubinage	6
Bigamy	0
Abandonment	1
Threat	3
Slander/oral defamation	2
Unjust Vexation	3
Serious illegal detention	1
Illegal Recruitment	1
TOTAL	1596
Referred to BPO	1478
Referred to CSSDO	41
Other Agency	0
Filed	77

Statistics of Violence Against Women Cases Reported in the Year 2012

Table 3 shows the number of cases on the different types of violence against women recorded in Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD) in the year 2012. It can be seen that there were 24 cases on rape, 1 on incest, 3 on attempted rape, 25 on acts of lasciviousness, 2 on sexual harassment, 84 on physical injury, 1,597 on RA 9262, 1 on murder, 4 on concubinage, 5 on threat, and 3 on unjust vexation. A total of 1,749 cases was recorded for this year where 1,456 of these cases were referred to BPO, 206 to CSSDO, 4 to other agency and 83 were filed.

For the year 2012, among the three crimes with the highest number of cases were again RA 9262 followed by physical injury this time, and then by acts of lasciviousness, though it surpassed rape by only a matter of one case. Crimes with the least number of cases for this year were seduction, abduction, RA 9208, attempted and frustrated murder, homicide, parricide, bigamy, abandonment, slander/oral defamation, serious illegal detention, and illegal recruitment where no case was recorded.

Table 3**Statistics of Violence Against Women Cases Reported in the Year 2012**

Nature of Cases	Frequency
Rape	24
Incest	1
Attempted	3
Acts of Lasciviousness	25
Sexual Harassment	2
Seduction	0
Abduction	0
Physical Injury	84
RA 9262	1597
RA 9208	0
Murder	1
Attempted	0
Frustrated	0
Homicide	0
Attempted	0
Frustrated	0
Parricide	0
Attempted	0
Frustrated	0
Concubinage	4
Bigamy	0
Abandonment	0
Threat	5
Slander/oral defamation	0
Unjust Vexation	3
Serious illegal detention	0
Illegal Recruitment	0
TOTAL	1749
Referred to BPO	1456
Referred to CSSDO	206
Other Agency	4
Filed	83

Statistics of Violence Against Women Cases Reported in the Year 2013

Table 4 shows the number of cases on the different types of violence against women recorded in Women and Children Protection Desk (WCPD) in the year 2013. It can be seen that there were 28 cases on rape, 2 on attempted rape, 43 on acts of lasciviousness, 1 on sexual harassment, 1 on seduction, 1,418 on RA 9262, 1 on RA 9208, 6 on concubinage, 1 on threat, and 7 on slander/oral defamation. A total of 1,508 cases was recorded for this year where 1,219 of these cases were referred to BPO, 223 to CSSDO, 2 to other agency and 64 were filed.

For the year 2013, again, RA 9262 was on the top rank followed by acts of lasciviousness, and then by rape. Crimes with the least number of cases for this year were incest, abduction, seduction, murder, homicide, parricide, bigamy, abandonment, unjust vexation, serious illegal detention, and illegal recruitment where no case was recorded for these types of violence against women.

Table 4

Statistics of Violence Against Women Cases Reported in the Year 2013

Nature of Cases	Frequency
Rape	28
Incest	0
Attempted	2
Acts of Lasciviousness	43
Sexual Harassment	1
Seduction	1
Abduction	0
Physical Injury	0
RA 9262	1418
RA 9208	1
Murder	0
Attempted	0
Frustrated	0
Homicide	0
Attempted	0
Frustrated	0
Parricide	0
Attempted	0
Frustrated	0
Concubinage	6
Bigamy	0
Abandonment	0
Threat	1
Slander/oral defamation	7
Unjust Vexation	0
Serious illegal detention	0
Illegal Recruitment	0
TOTAL	1508
Referred to BPO	1219
Referred to CSSDO	223
Other Agency	2
Filed	64

Chapter 4

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusions drawn and recommendations made by the researchers. This study is a quantitative study that determined the number of violence against women (VAW) cases recorded in Women and Children Protection Desk from the year 2010-2013.

The summary of findings was based on these subheadings:

1. What is the documentary analysis on Violence against Women in Davao City in the year 2010?
2. What is the documentary analysis on Violence against Women in Davao City in the year 2011?
3. What is the documentary analysis on Violence against Women in Davao City in the year 2012?
4. What is the documentary analysis on Violence against Women in Davao City in the year 2013?

Summary of Findings

The findings of the study are summarized as follows:

1. As per record at the WCPD, it can be observed that the three most number of cases recorded was on RA 9262 followed by rape and then acts of lasciviousness. The least number of cases were on seduction, abduction, murder, homicide, parricide, bigamy, threat, slander/oral defamation, serious illegal detention, and illegal recruitment where no case was ever recorded for the year 2010.

2. For the year 2011, still, among the three highest number of cases were RA 9262, acts of lasciviousness and rape. Crimes with the least number of cases for this year were seduction, abduction, murder, homicide, parricide and bigamy where no case was recorded.

3. For the year 2012, among the three crimes with the highest number of cases were again RA 9262 followed by physical injury this time, and then by acts of lasciviousness, though it surpassed rape by only a matter of one case. Crimes with the least number of cases for this year were seduction, abduction, RA 9208, attempted and frustrated murder, homicide, parricide, bigamy, abandonment, slander/oral defamation, serious illegal detention, and illegal recruitment where no case was recorded.

4. For the year 2013, again, RA 9262 was on the top rank followed by acts of lasciviousness, and then by rape. Crimes with the least number of cases for this year were incest, abduction, seduction, murder, homicide, parricide, bigamy, abandonment, unjust vexation, serious illegal detention, and illegal recruitment where no case was recorded for these types of violence against women.

Conclusions

The following conclusions are drawn based on the foregoing findings:

1. RA 9682, rape and acts of lasciviousness were the crimes under violence against women that has the highest number of cases during the year 2010.

2. For the year 2011, the three highest number of cases again were RA 9262, acts of lasciviousness and rape.

3. For the year 2012, RA 9262 is still leading followed by physical injury this time, and then by acts of lasciviousness.

4. For the year 2013, RA 9262 was on the top rank followed by acts of lasciviousness, and then by rape.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusions drawn, the following recommendations are made by the researchers:

1. The local government should see to it that women are continued to be protected by our laws. Thus, they can further set laws with regards to the implementation of certain policies to prevent violence against women. They could also initiate awareness campaigns and school programming, such as how to handle conflict, to report victimization, to deter potential offenders, or to raise the consciousness of potential witnesses of abuse (neighbors, friends, relatives).

2. WCPD should continue to be on watch on the incidents of violence against women in Davao City. Stiffer measures should be taken to perpetrators of domestic violence so as to deter others from the vice. Police and other members of a domestic violence reduction collaborative should encourage people to call the police if they are victims of, witnesses to, or know a victim of domestic violence.

3. Women should also be vigilant enough to detect possible actions of violence by possible offenders. They should equip themselves with protective measures and they should also be cooperative with the police to report incidents of violence towards them.

4. Criminology students should be role models in acting out what a person, especially a male one, should do and not do to another person. As future police officers, they should practice to implement changes that would lead to a safer and violence-free environment that would encourage any victim to confidently report any crime, knowing that this is the best way to do and that they won't regret it doing so.

5. Future research on violence against women is encouraged that would focus not only on the rate of incidence but also in determining what factors could lead to this incidence and behavior.

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APPENDICES

CURRICULUM VITAE

Appendix A

Letters

Appendix B

Datasheet

Appendix C
Certifications

