

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY: APPLIED BUSINESS AND EDUCATION RESEARCH

2021, Vol. 2, No. 9, 734 – 744

<http://dx.doi.org/10.11594/ijmaber.02.09.04>

Research Article

Factors Influencing Crime Commission Among College Graduate Prisoners

Jesine Rose Romero^{1*}, Rowell B. Pallega² and Van Ryan I. Alipoyo³

¹Philippine National Police, Philippines

²College of Criminal Justice Education, Jose Rizal Memorial State University, Philippines

³Bachelor of Science in Criminology, Jose Rizal Memorial State University, Philippines

Article history:

Submission September 2021

Revised September 2021

Accepted September 2021

*Corresponding author:

E-mail:

jesinero@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The goal of the study was to look into the factors that influence crime commission among college graduate inmates in the Dipolog and Dapitan City jails. The outcomes of the investigation were carried out using a quantitative approach. The required data was gathered using a purposive sampling strategy. The data was presented, analyzed, and interpreted using descriptive statistics. Highest number of college graduate incarcerated in Dipolog City Jail are graduate from Bachelor of Science in Criminology while in Dapitan City jail are graduate from Bachelor of Science in Education. Most of the college graduate prisoners in both city jails committed non-index crimes or non-violent crimes like violation of RA 9165, otherwise known as Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 and less prone of committing index crimes or violent crimes like murder, homicide, rape, robbery and other violent crimes. Enmeshment in financial problems is the primary factors influencing crime commission among college graduate prisoners and followed by distrust in perceived support from family and friends. It is concluded that crimes can be committed by individuals regardless of his/her educational status.

Keywords: *influencing factors, crime commission, college graduate, prisoners.*

Introduction

Millions of crimes are recorded every day, almost all across the world. Indeed, its alarming rise today has alarmed the public to the point where it has become a government concern. In light of all of this, each country has its unique strategy for tackling crime. Indeed, some have banded together to share people, technology, and resources in order to protect their

respective countries and citizens against criminals. Nonetheless, despite the efforts, crime continues to occur (Ceccato, 2019).

Moreover, Ceccato (2019) added that criminals, on the other hand, have skillfully organized themselves to stay up with the pace. While law enforcement agencies have made strides in improving their skills in crime

How to cite:

Romero, J. R., Pallega, R. B., & Alipoyo, V. A. I. (2021). Factors Influencing Crime Commission Among College Graduate Prisoners. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary: Applied Business and Education Research*. 2 (9), 734 – 744. doi: 10.11594/ijmaber.02.09.04

investigation, detection, and control, criminals have skillfully organized themselves to keep up with the pace. Criminals have sophisticated and advanced technology to serve their illicit objectives, thanks to the massive resources at their disposal, giving them a significant advantage over legitimate organizations, including governments and their law enforcement agencies.

According to a recent poll, the UK, Netherlands, Germany, Canada, France, and South Africa, in order from high to low, have exceptionally high total crime rates that exceed 5%. The United States of America had the highest crime rate of 3.9 percent, with a total of 11.9 million crime events, the most of any country on the planet (Chalfin & McCrary, 2017).

The study of Tondo et al (2020) said that in the Philippines, crimes are committed by those from the lower socioeconomic strata of society. People of low profile, for example, are heavily implicated in the victims of extrajudicial killings. They dominate the news on most of the country's television stations. Where are these high-profile offenders now that they have been released? What ramifications does this have for society?

According to Crawford and Evans (2017) said that occupational crimes, economic offenses such as fraud and embezzlement, and corporate crimes are examples of white-collar crimes committed by professionals. They are

members of a class of people who have a certain level of social standing and make a living from illicit activities. Furthermore, they added that there are a lot of things that people don't realize about how great the temptations of power and money can be for professionals. Overwhelmed by their life's passion and ambition, they would turn to crime.

Methodology

Methods

The study employed a quantitative descriptive approach. The required data was gathered using a purposive sampling technique. The data was presented, analyzed, and interpreted using descriptive statistics. A questionnaire was utilized to find out and gather the information on the factors influencing crime commission among college graduate prisoners.

The respondents of the study were baccalaureate degree holders or college graduate convicted of crimes and those awaiting final disposition of judgement of their cases that are confined at Dapitan and Dipolog City reformatory and rehabilitation centers or city jails in the two cities of Zamboanga del Norte. There were 44 respondents from Dipolog City reformatory and rehabilitation center and 17 from Dapitan City. In totality, there were 61 respondents.

Results, Analysis and Discussions

Table 1. Profile of Professional Inmates in Terms of Age

Age	Dipolog		Dapitan		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
18-25	7	15.91	1	5.88	8	13.11
26-35	11	25.00	5	29.41	16	26.23
36-45	16	36.36	2	11.76	18	29.51
46-55	9	20.45	8	47.06	17	29.87
56-65	1	2.27	1	5.88	2	3.28
Total	44	100.00	17	100.00	61	100.00

Table 1 shows the profile of the inmates in terms of their age. The data on the table show that there were 7 inmates from Dipolog and 1 inmate from Dapitan who were 18 – 25 years old. They constituted 13.11 percent of the total

number of professionals who were incarcerated. There were also 11 from Dipolog and 5 from Dapitan who were 26 – 35 years old for a total for 16 or 26.23 percent of the total number of professional inmates. Going further, 16 from Dipolog and 2 from Dapitan for a total of

18 or 29.51 percent were 36 – 45 years old inmates; 17 (9 from Dipolog and 8 from Dapitan) or 29.87 percent inmates were 46 – 55 years old and finally 2 inmates were 56 to 65 years old.

It could be seen that on the total result, the majority of the inmates in the two reformatory and rehabilitation centers were within the age range 26 years old to 55 years old. This means that the inmates in this reformatory and rehabilitation are mostly are in their early adulthood stage. This implies that their age, they are

still actively engaged in all kinds of activities and are still capable to perform various roles. In this case, being incarcerated they are not at all useful.

The finding is corroborated in Aranjuez (2017) that revealed inmates in Dapitan and Dipolog City jail were within the 36-45 years old bracket. Further the finding is confirmed by Crowl (2017) crime commission experiences and situations in adult life influence the onset of criminality.

Table 2. Profile of Professional Inmates in Terms of Marital Status

Marital Status	Dipolog		Dapitan		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Married	20	45.45	10	58.82	30	49.18
Single	21	47.73	6	35.29	27	44.26
Widow	3	6.82	1	5.88	4	6.56
Total	44	100.00	17	100.00	61	100.00

Table 2 shows the profile of the professional inmates in terms of marital status. The data on the table show that there were a total of 30 inmates who were married, 27 were single and only 4 were widowed. It could be seen on the table that almost 50 percent of the inmates were married. This could mean that there were more professional married people who committed crimes. Looking at the overall picture this means that marital status is not a determinant for one professional individual to commit or not commit a crime. This implies

that anyone can do regardless of marital status, so long as there are chances of committing crimes. Conflict theorists also view the family as an economic unit contributes to injustice and violence.

The result is supported by the study of Peters and Cohen (2017) which state that in a wide range of societies, husbands exercise overwhelming power and authority within the family. Many of them reinforce power and control over wives and children through acts of violence.

Table 3. Profile of Professional Inmates in Terms of Length of Incarceration

Length of Incarceration	Dipolog		Dapitan		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
1 year and below	11	25.00	1	5.88	12	19.67
2 – 4 years	21	47.73	13	76.47	34	55.74
5 – 7 years	11	25.00	1	5.88	12	19.67
8 years and above	1	2.27	2	11.76	3	4.92
Total	44	100.00	17	100.00	61	100.00

Shown in Table 3 are the data on the length of incarceration of the professional inmates. The data on the table show that there were 34 inmates where 21 come from Dipolog and 13 were from Dapitan or 55.74 percent who have been incarcerated for 2 – 4 years. There were

also inmates who were incarcerated for 1 year and below and another 12 were serving their sentence for 5 – 7 years. Finally, only 3 inmates or 4.92 percent were incarcerated for more than 7 years.

The result on the table shows that the length of time inmates is incarcerated depends on the crimes that they have committed and the weight of the commission of the crime. Those inmates who were incarcerated for a shorter period of time may still have to stay long in jail. This means that the professional inmates are

newly incarcerated and they still have to serve for a number of years. This implies that they are away from their comfort zones which may bring either or unpleasant consequences. What is certain is that individual develops an emotionality about is present situation (Ceccato, 2019).

Table 4. Profile of Crime Incidence Committed by Professional Inmates in the Cities of Dipolog and Dapitan in Terms of Index and Non-index Crimes

Index Crimes	Dipolog		Dapitan		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Murder	3	6.81	1	5.88	4	6.55
Homicide	6	13.63	5	29.41	11	18.03
Robbery	1	2.27	1	5.88	2	3.27
Theft	-		1	5.88	1	1.63
Non-Index Crime						
R.A. 9165	34	77.27	9	52.94	43	70.49
Total	44	100.00	17	100.00	61	100.00

Shown in Table 4 are the data on the crimes committed by the professional inmates in the two cities in terms of index and non-index crimes. Shown in the table, majority of index crimes in both cities included homicide with 6 or 13.63 percent in Dipolog City and 5 or 29.41 percent in Dapitan City. Professional inmate also charged of the crime of murder with 3 or 6.81 and 1 or 5.88 in Dipolog and Dapitan City respectively. Crimes of robbery were also committed by professional inmate in the two reformatory and rehabilitation centers while theft was committed by professional inmate in Dapitan City. This means that index crimes such as crimes against person are offenses also committed by professionals. It further means that regardless of the educational attainment still one can commit such violent crimes such as murder, homicide and robbery. Among the non-index crimes committed by professionals only violation against R.A. 9165 otherwise

known as “The Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002” were committed by professional inmates in the two reformatory and rehabilitation centers. They constituted more than 70 percent of the crimes committed by professionals in both jails. This data show that many professionals cannot get away from drugs, that a member of the professionals are users and pushers or even protectors of illegal drugs in the country.

The result is supported by the study of Simbulan et al (2019) which states that when Philippine President Rodrigo R. Duterte assumed office in 2016, his government launched an unprecedented campaign against illegal drugs. The drug problem in the Philippines has primarily been viewed as an issue of law enforcement and criminality, and the government has focused on implementing a policy of criminalization and punishment.

Table 5. Profile of Professional Inmates in Terms of Course Finished

Course Finished	Dipolog		Dapitan		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
BS Education	4	9.09	6	35.29	10	16.39
BS Marine Transportation	6	13.64	3	17.65	9	14.75
BS Criminology	7	15.91	-	-	7	11.48
BS Engineering	2	4.54	3	17.65	5	8.20
BS Computer Science	5	11.36	-	-	5	8.20

Course Finished	Dipolog		Dapitan		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
BS Nursing	3	6.82	2	11.76	5	8.20
BS Commerce	3	6.82	2	11.76	5	8.20
BS BA	4	9.09	-		4	6.56
BS HRM	2	4.54	1	5.89	3	4.92
BS Accounting	3	6.82	-		3	4.92
BS Information Tech.	2	4.54	-		2	3.28
BS Biology	1	2.27	-		1	1.64
BS Medical Tech.	1	2.27	-		1	1.64
BS Psychology	1	2.27	-		1	1.64
Total	44	100.00	17	100.00	61	100.00

Table 5 shows the profile of inmates who are professionals in terms of course finished. The data on the table show that there were a total of 61 professional inmates incarcerated in the two reformatory and rehabilitation centers, 44 from Dipolog and 17 from Dapitan. There were 10 professionals finished Bachelor of Science in Education, 4 from Dipolog and 6 from Dapitan or 16. 39 percent, followed by Bachelor of Science in Marine Transportation, with a total of 9, or 14.75 percent, 7 from Bachelor of Science in Criminology or 11. 48 percent, 5 for Bachelor of Science in Engineering or 8.20 percent, Bachelor of Science in Computer Science with 5, Bachelor of Science in Nursing 5, Bachelor of Science in Commerce 5, Bachelor of Science in Business Administration 4, Bachelor of Science in Hotel Restaurant and Management 3, Bachelor of Science in Accounting 3, Bachelor of Science in Information Technology 2, Bachelor of Science in Biology 1, Bachelor of Science

in Medical Technology 1 and Bachelor of Science in Psychology 1 or 8.20, 8.20, 8.20, 6.56, 4.92, 4.92, 3.28, 1.64, 1.64, and 1.64 percent respectively.

Looking at this profile shows that today's crimes commission does not spare the professionals. This means that education does not prevent one person from committing crimes and violate the law. This implies that having a degree does not guarantee one not to commit crime. According to Albert Bandura's theory, cited by Schaefer (2005) delinquent and criminal behavior is learned via the same psychological processes as any other behavior: through learned and repeated exposure to rewards (reinforcements) that support the behavior. On the other side, behaviors that received no support or negative reactions are not learned and therefore will not recur. Bandura believes that people observe others' behaviors and decide whether or not to adopt them.

Table 6. Respondents' Ratings on Enmeshment in Financial Problems as a Factor Influencing Crime Commission

Item	Dipolog		Dapitan	
	AWV	D	AWV	D
1. Crisis of being unemployed	3.95	MI	3.12	I
2. Problems ending up in poor home conditions and living situations.	3.64	MI	3.06	I
3. Experience crisis as a result of a failed business deal.	3.36	I	3.00	I
4. Lifestyle beyond one's means that brings consequences for one's family life.	3.20	I	2.65	I
5. In crisis of losing what one has worked so hard to gain.	4.11	MI	3.24	I
6. Crisis due to inability to stop spending more than what is actually had available to herself/himself.	3.76	MI	3.65	MI
7. In crisis of having used up credit limits and overdrawn bank accounts.	3.41	MI	2.82	I

Item	Dipolog		Dapitan	
	AWV	D	AWV	D
8. Could no longer keep up with monthly contributions	3.59	MI	2.83	I
9. In crisis for not able to approach the coworkers or family to confide in them the troubles.	3.52	MI	2.65	I
10. Attempted to solve the problem using work position, through funds obtained by taking out loans in other people’s names and embezzling from customer accounts at her bank branch.	3.50	MI	2.12	LI
11. Criminality offered a way to attempt a solution to financial problems that had brought on the critical situation.	3.36	I	2.47	LI
12. Problems of not being able to hold on and protect one’s job, customers, and family.	3.25	I	2.70	I
Mean	3.56	MI	2.86	I

Table 6 shows the respondents’ ratings on enmeshment in financial problems as a factor leading to crime commission. The average weighted values show that enmeshment in financial problems is influential why people commit crimes. This includes crisis of being unemployed, problems ending up in poor home conditions, experiencing crisis as a result of a failed business, being unable to accept the fact of losing a business that was being worked so hard, inability to stop spending more than what is earned, overuse of credit cards and credit limits, unstoppable spending that leads to inability to cope with monthly responsibilities, and being unable to hold on to the fact that money has become scarce and therefore, spending should be adjusted to suit to the capabilities of spending and earning.

The above-mentioned reasons are very common and such reasons for committing a crime have been very predominant over the years. These happen to people who cannot directly adjust to current troublesome situations. Spending has always been everybody’s business. However, wise spending is still to be considered.

There are people who cannot control their urge to spend beyond their means which at the end create financial problem or financial entanglement. Their drive to spend of unnecessary things are influenced by their social environment (like their friends) and from the emerging technological trends. Because people think not

to be left behind of the new trend of the society, it resulted to spending unnecessary commodities. People should think of saving first of their financial gains no matter how small or big it is because accordingly it is not how much you earn but how much you save.

The result is supported by the study of Eggleston et.al, (2017) they explained that when a person suffers enmeshment in financial problems or dealt with by the individual in the past and accompanied by perceived absence of previously available social support for one's prioritizing, at the same time as may compromise into committing a crime. He also added that when a person is ashamed of the situations and began to fear of their consequences these threaten the essential aspects of one's identity and life and may resort to commit crime.

Table 7 presents the respondents’ ratings on distrust in perceived support from family and friends as a factor leading to crime commission. The data on the table show responses that fall within the range 2.61 – 4.20 with descriptions of influential and much influential. The results on the table show that distrust in perceived support from family and friends can be a possible cause of crime commission. Along this line, the criminals may find and feel their disengagement from the support of their families and friends making them vulnerable to commit crimes in frustration, while others commit crimes to attract and get the attention of the family members.

Table 7. Respondents' Ratings on Distrust in Perceived Support from Family and Friends as a Factor Influencing Crime Commission

Item	Dipolog		Dapitan	
	AWV	D	AWV	D
1. Doubts about the level of understanding and acceptance they thought they could expect their environment to show for their situation if their mistakes and shortcomings became known.	3.27	I	3.00	I
2. Inability to live up to the growing demands and expectations of their environment.	3.48	MI	2.94	I
3. In crisis of losing one's client.	3.66	MI	2.41	LI
4. In crisis of having one's responsibilities reasigned.	3.84	MI	2.59	LI
5. In crisis of losing one's position and prestige at the workplace.	4.00	MI	2.70	I
6. Failed to meet the expectations built into the confidence and status afforded him by his colleagues, customers and bosses.	3.69	MI	2.88	I
Mean	3.66	MI	2.75	I

On the other hand, family and friends bonds are very crucial and once one member of the social group tends to distrust the other, the possibility of crime commission is high enough. This is evident especially when the family's needs are ever increasing and the head of the family can no longer sustain or provide such needs. The bond between the family should be nurtured, a weak family bond is considered breeding ground for a crime to flourish. Lack of proper guidance will lead to delinquency, and

from delinquency will lead to law violations. When one member is occupying a high position and loses it at a single instance it consequently leads to depression and depression has a lot of detrimental effects to the person. One after effect may be crime commission.

Engdahl (2017) supported the result, he said that distrust in perceived support from family and friends play vital role in understanding the processes in a person character that contribute to the initiation of crime.

Table 8. Respondents' Ratings on Identity and Emotional Involvement as a Factor Influencing Crime Commission

Item	Dipolog		Dapitan	
	AWV	D	AWV	D
1. Morally cut themselves off from others.	3.39	I	2.76	I
2. Fear of having obligations towards others.	3.70	MI	2.88	I
3. In crisis of having obligations towards others.	2.89	I	2.76	I
4. Afraid of losing friends if were to decline their invitations.	2.82	I	2.53	LI
5. Unable to extricate themselves from a lifestyle built around.	3.80	MI	2.41	LI
6. Crisis of having an identity bound up with one's work, coworkers, and friends.	3.77	MI	2.76	I
7. Anxiety caused by troubled marriages or divorce.	1.86	LI	2.53	LI
8. Emotional instability due to precarious family finances.	3.75	MI	3.29	I
9. Nervousness and neuroticism due to drug abuse.	3.82	MI	2.35	LI
Mean	3.31	I	2.70	I

Shown in Table 8 are the data on the responses of the respondents on identity and emotional involvement as a factor leading to crime commission. The data on the table show that identity and emotional involvement are factors that influence crime commission. The means obtained proved such contention. This means that attachment to a particular group or social group allows one to adjust to the behavior of that group and detaching themselves from it causes disorder. Further, being unable to adjust to their detachment from the group or family causes one to be destabilized and may create possibilities of crime commission. Further, the effects of drug use and abuse is also one reason why people are led towards crime commission. Prohibited drugs create a lot of effects from the physical to mental components of the human body. Other effects led towards

depression and depression creating tendencies to crime commission.

Along this line, the person's ability to adjust towards a painful, hurting or depressing situation is challenged. The ability to cope and address properly the stimulants prepares the person to be either good or bad and that the outcome of their decision will be the person that they are. Crime commission is a negative effect when a person cannot look at things in a positive way. Most of them need to be given proper therapy, more often, psychological therapy before anything gets even worse. The study of Langton & Piquero (2017) supported the result, they said fear of losing highly valued social relationship and the fear from being ostracized and rejected could trigger one to commit crimes.

Table 9. Respondents' Ratings on Hidden Action and Self-Efficacy as a Factor Influencing Crime Commission

Item	Dipolog		Dapitan	
	AWV	D	AWV	D
1. Having crisis of acting something aimed at safeguarding a position.	2.27	LI	3.00	I
2. Threat owing to problems whose disclosure seems likely to lead to rejection from the environment and a negative transformation of one's social identity.	3.43	MI	2.76	I
3. Crisis of being not prepared to give up the life they were leading.	3.98	MI	2.59	LI
4. Crisis because of the lacked either the social or the mental readiness to address the problem in the full glare of publicity.	3.57	MI	2.53	LI
5. Criminality provided a way to avoid giving up major parts of one's self.	2.89	I	2.12	LI
6. Commit crime as an alternative action to solve the problem.	2.10	LI	1.82	LI
7. Opportunities for crime were included in very nature of their work.	3.93	MI	2.59	LI
8. Given relative freedom in attending to their duties, resulting in factual lack of credible oversight.	3.75	MI	2.84	I
9. Presented an opportunity that he/she then also took advantage of, attempting to hide the transaction that had caused his problem in the first place.	3.32	I	2.59	LI
10. Circumstantially in possession of resources, making criminal solutions seem comparatively expedient.	2.84	I	2.47	LI
Mean	3.21	I	2.54	LI

Shown in Table 9 are the data on the respondents' ratings on hidden action and self-efficacy as a factor leading the commission of a

crime. The data on the table show responses which registered means of 3.21 and 2.54, described as much influential and influential

respectively. This means that hidden action and self-efficacy are factors that lead towards crime commission. This shows that having crisis of acting something aimed at safeguarding position, threat, inability to accept unfamiliar social conditions and unreasonable and unjustifiable pride are among the things that professional people could not properly deal with which may lead them towards commission of a crime.

The tensions produced by frustrations or conflict is more severe if there is ego-involvement. Each individual has a concept of self. One tries very hard to maintain a satisfying and favorable concept of oneself, and when frustrations or conflicts threaten the image of oneself, tension becomes greater. An ego-involve situation can produce severe tension. Failure is painful. To adjust to ego-involving frustration

individuals sometimes use defense mechanism. One of these defense mechanism is aggressive reaction. Aggressive reaction may be realistic or understandable, such as when one shoots an arm burglar who enters the house. When a person develop a chronic reaction pattern of anger, the intensity of such anger may goes out of proportion and at the end is expressed to hostility to the point of hurting anyone close to his reach.

The result is supported by the study of Aldwin (20017) he said that there are many things that people do not know about how powerful temptations to power and money can do to the professionals. Overwhelmed by their passion and ambition in life would lead them in committing crime. These possibilities were overlooked by the society in the past on the account of the high trust bestowed to them is high.

Table 10. Test of Relationship Between Enmeshment and Crimes Commission

Enmeshment	Crimes Committed			Chi-square
	Index Crimes	Non-indexCrimes	Total	
Very Significant	9	37	46	4.294*
Less Significant	7	8	15	
Total	16	45	61	

Table 10 shows the test of relationship to determine the level of influence between enmeshment and crimes committed. The table shows a computed chi-square value of 4.294 which is greater than the critical value of 3.84 at 0.05 level of significance with 1 degree of freedom. This leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis. This means that there is significant influence between enmeshment in financial problems and the probability of crime

commission among professionals. This implies that enmeshment from the usual relationship or level of relationship from a peer group or family group might lead towards a commission of a crime among professionals. This further implies that those people who cannot adjust with the changes of relationship between and among friends and family are prone to commit a crime.

Table 11. Test of Relationship Between Distrust and Crimes Committed

Distrust	Crimes Committed			Chi-square
	Index Crimes	Non-index Crimes	Total	
Very Significant	8	34	42	3.594 ^{ns}
Less Significant	8	11	19	
Total	16	45	61	

Table 11 presents the test of relationship to determine the level of influence between distrust in perceive support from family and friends and commission of crimes among

professionals. The data on the table show a computed value of 3.594 which is less than the critical value of 3.84 at 0.05 level of significance with 1 degree of freedom. This leads to the

non-rejection of the null hypothesis. It is then safe to say that there is no significant influence between distrust in perceive support from family and friends and the commission of crimes among professionals. This means that distrust in perceive support from family and friends cannot be a reason for crime commission. It may be a reason for depression but not on crime commission.

In this study, distrust in perceive support from family and friends is not a reason for a professional person to commit a crime. In fact, there has been a lot of professionals who have broken the trust and are still going on with their daily routines. Families and friends can

be mended even if they have quite distrusted one. But the fact is distrust in perceive support from family and friends may just be a feeling of one person and one cannot be sure about if it does really exist unless it is clearly communicated. The fact that perceptions can sometimes be wrong and misleading, the feeling of distrust in perceive support from family and friends should not be made a reason for crime commission. Separation from friends and family members due to the lack of trust as perceived by a person is completely null and void if the person is only up to his or her perception. There must be clear and enough evidence of distrust which is beyond feelings and perceptions.

Table 12. Test of Relationship Between Identity and Emotional Involvement and Crime Committed

Identity and Emotional Involvement	Crimes Committed			Chi-square
	Index Crimes	Non-index Crimes	Total	
Very Significant	7	37	44	8.691*
Less Significant	9	8	17	
Total	16	45	61	

Table 12 shows the test of relationship to determine the level of influence between identity and emotional involvement and crime commission among professionals. The data on the table yielded a computed chi-square value of 8.691 at 0.05 level of significance since the computed value is greater than the critical value. This means that identity and emotional involvement leads towards commission of a crime among professionals. The result shows that identity and the person's ways and means of protecting it can be dangerous at times. Being identified as somebody rich and famous and eventually dropping down to a low level of economic status is something difficult to accept especially for professionals who have enjoyed the

limelight of their popularity. This may lead one to commit crimes, more likely on crimes classified as non-index crimes to include drug related crimes and the like. These are illegal activities in which professional people may easily engage themselves with.

On the other hand, drug use, abuse and disengagement from family can also be a part of one's decision to commit crimes. These take so much emotional involvement that are suffer from nervous breakdown. The result on the table would mean that emotional investment and reputation are among the reasons that professional people need to take good care of. Because this is challenged, this can be a factor leading towards commission of a crime.

Table 13. Test of Relationship Between Hidden Actions and Self Efficacy to Crime Commission

Hidden Action and Self-Efficacy	Crimes Committed			Chi-square
	Index Crimes	Non-index Crimes	Total	
Very Significant	7	33	40	4.576*
Less Significant	9	12	21	
Total	16	45	61	

Table 13 presents the test of relationship to determine the level of influence between hidden action and self-efficacy and commission of a crime among professionals. The table showed a computed chi-square value of 4.576 which is greater than the critical value of 3.84 at 0.05 level of significance with 1 degree of freedom. This calls for the rejection of the null hypothesis. This means that there is a significant influence between hidden action and self-efficacy and commission of a crime among professionals.

This would lead to the idea that hidden actions and self-efficacy when triggered and jolted would lead towards crime commission. On the other hand, people occupying a particular higher place in the society when challenged, find it difficult to adjust and may resort to commission of crimes, more specifically on crimes that may related to drug use and abuse which are also among the enlisted non-index crimes.

Conclusion

Most of the college graduate incarcerated in the two reformatory and rehabilitation centers in Zamboanga del Norte commit crimes particularly violation of Comprehensive Dangerous Drug Act of 2002 and less prone to committing index crimes such as murder, homicide, robbery and theft. The most common causes of college graduate in committing crimes are enmeshment in financial problems and distrust in perceived support from family and friends.

Recommendations

1. The Local Government Unit must appropriately implement Operation Tokhang in order to reduce the number of people involved in criminal activity, particularly college graduates or professionals.
2. The government, through the local government, may hold symposia and training on emotional maturity for college graduates in order to strengthen their stress and coping mechanisms, particularly when they are exposed to stress and emotional disturbances

brought on by financial problems and distrust in perceived support from family and friends.

3. The government may seek for a way to give work for unemployed college graduates, preventing them from turning to illegal activities to make ends meet.

References

- Aldwin, M.L. (2007). *White-Collar Crime: An Opportunity Perspective*. Routledge, New York.
- Ceccato, V. (2019). Crime and policing in Swedish rural areas. *The Routledge International Handbook of Rural Criminology*, June, 387–397. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315755885-43>
- Chalfin, A., & McCrary, J. (2017). Criminal deterrence: A review of the literature. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 55(1), 5–48. <https://doi.org/10.1257/jel.20141147>
- Crawford, A., & Evans, K. (2017). Crime prevention and community safety. In *Critical Social Policy* (Vol. 17, Issue 52). Oxford University Press. <https://liverpool.ac.uk/id/eprint/3012373>
- Crowl, J. N. (2017). The effect of community policing on fear and crime reduction, police legitimacy and job satisfaction: an empirical review of the evidence. *Police Practice and Research*, 18(5), 449–462. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2017.1303771>
- Eggleston et al, (2017). *The Onset of Adult Offending: A Neglected Dimension of The Criminal Career*. *Deviant Behav.* 30 (2), 135e113.
- Engdahl, O., (2017). *Barriers and Back Regions As Opportunity Structures for White-Collar Crime*. *Deviant Behav.* 30 (2), 115e143.
- Langton, L., Piquero, N.L., (2017). "Can General Strain Theory Explain White-Collar Crime? A Preliminary Investigation of The Relationship Between Strain and White-Collar Offenses. *Sociology*. Prentice. USA
- Peters, A. M. F., & Cohen, I. M. (2017). The mandate and activities of a specialized crime reduction policing unit in Canada. *Police Practice and Research*, 18(6), 570–583. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2017.1363970>
- Schaefer, Robert (2017). *Sociology*, Mc Graw Hill Inc. New York, USA.
- Simbulan et al., (2019). The Manila Declaration on the Drug Problem in the Philippines. *Annals of Global Health* Tondo, R. F. E. P., Franco, L. R., Gumandol, H. T., & Patalinghug, M. E. (2020). Program Implementation of Community-Oriented Policing. *IOER International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 2(4), 153–164. https://doi.org/doi_10.5281/zenodo.4405159