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EDUCATING THE
MIND
BODY
AND
SOUL

2021-

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FOREWORD



Criminology as a subject of study is wide-ranging, dynamic, territorial, and fragmented. It is facilitated by a variety of researchers who study and work within various institutions working with a variety of different disciplines or sciences, including sociology, politics, psychology, geography, economics, history, law, and forensics. Examining the various ways in which data can be collected and analyzed for research on crime and criminal justice is one of the objectives of Criminological research.

We are thrilled and honored to formally launch the first-ever OCT BS Criminology Research Digest entitled “THE FORUM.” The word forum was defined originally as a place of assembly in ancient Rome. In Latin, translated as marketplace, open space, the public place becomes the basis of a sense of community, a place for general discussions. In this digest, our dear researchers tried to explain and explore various issues related to the causes and consequences of crime, delinquency, and victimization, and the operation of the criminal justice system, with an emphasis on police, courts, corrections, and others. It encompasses the nature and concept of criminological research and the application of appropriate statistical tools to analyze and interpret research data to address various problems in our society.

Indeed, the publication of this digest by BS Criminology students paved the way to practice-oriented criminology that aims in evaluating specific criminological criteria. I congratulate BS Criminology Class 2021 for your efforts and significant contributions in producing new knowledge in our field. We are very proud of your achievements as researchers.

Mabuhay ang Kriminolohiya!

Jhasmin Marie B. Mendoza
Editor-in-Chief

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“Excellence amidst Quarantine”

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Exploring Therapeutic Community Modality among Women Deprived of Liberty: A Mixed-Method Approach

Jonna G. Badillo and Shariza M. Gonzales

I. ABSTRACT

De Leon (2000) defined Therapeutic Community (TC) as a model of treatment that is based on family and community. It is fundamentally a self-help approach that strives to sustain the main characteristics of a pro-social and positive family environment. Therapeutic Community utilizes the “community” as a vehicle to foster behavioral and attitudinal change (Escabel, 2015). Thus, the study learned the therapeutic community modality of 46 women deprived of liberty in Tagaytay City Jail. The majority of the respondents of the Therapeutic Community Modality in Tagaytay City Jail were young adults aged 19 years to 40 years, in terms of length of staying that majority of the participants composed of 3yrs-4yrs, in terms of educational attainment that the majority of the participants were High school graduate. In an Exploratory Sequential Mixed-Method Design, qualitative data is first collected and analyzed, and themes are used to drive the development of a quantitative instrument to further explore the research problem (Creswell and Plano Clark, 2011). It was concluded that the Therapeutic Community Modality of Tagaytay City Jail rated by the women deprived of liberty in terms of Relational or Behavioral Management the Tagaytay City Jail help the women deprived of liberty to improve their good behavior inside and outside the prison, in terms of Affective or Emotional Psychology the individual counseling help the women deprived of liberty to improve their self-esteem and confidence to a new life, in terms of Cognitive or Intellectual, the educational program provided by the city jail among the women deprived of liberty became more confident to relate to other and they gain knowledge and skills. In terms of Spirituality, the City Jail allowed the women deprived of liberty to freely exercise their faith and in terms of Psychomotor or Vocational-Survival Skills, the women deprived of liberty learned a lot to prepare them outside the jail. Also, continuously looking for other programs that determine the appropriate and responsive programs for the women deprived of liberty are highly recommended.

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Keywords: *therapeutic community, person deprived of liberty (PDL), relational behavioral management, affective/ emotional psychology, cognitive or intellectual, spiritual, psychomotor or vocational-survival skills, and sequential mixed method.*

II. INTRODUCTION

Historically, men have been incarcerated at rates far greater than women. As a result, reentry and reintegration programs have focused mainly on men's needs. The Second Chance Act of 2007 authorized funding for offender reentry programs and research on special populations—including women and parents acknowledged the importance of identifying gender differences to improve offender rehabilitation efforts for successful reintegration (Spjeldnes & Goodkind, 2009). While all human beings are vulnerable when deprived of their liberty, certain groups are at particular risk of abuse and other human rights violations. Women in detention constitute one such group. For women, the discrimination that they face in broader society reaches deep into places of detention, such as prisons, which are largely still designed and managed for men, by men (Baker & Dignity, 2014).

Women involved in the criminal justice system likely suffer a greater income-related burden from criminal conviction than do men. This disproportionate burden arises in occupations that women typically pursue, both through formal pathways, such as restrictions on occupational licensing and through informal pathways, such as employers' unwillingness to hire those with a criminal record. In addition, women have access to far fewer vocational programs while incarcerated. Further, exacerbating this burden is that women involved in the criminal justice system tend to be a more vulnerable population and are more likely to be responsible for children than their male counterparts, making legal restrictions on access to public assistance that would support employment more burdensome for women (Hersch & Spiendel, 2019).

BJMP (2016) stated that although there is a necessity to punish the wrongdoers, it is also necessary to restore the moral, emotional, and psychomotor aspects of the person, hence the turnaround of the jail system. Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) looks into the potential of the woman deprived of liberty and uses this latent potential into practical use. Skills

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training and seminars that would help hone and introduce new skills are given to the women deprived of liberty which would aid them when they go back to the outside world. The program, with the use of an assessment tool, checks the capabilities of inmates: technical skills, non-skills, administrative potential, and leadership skills- all tapped and are used in office or maintenance work. Through this program, persons deprived of liberty realize the skills that they never knew they possess and at the same time, the program gives them a feeling of worthiness- something most people deprived of liberty have not felt during their time outside the jail.

Recuerdo (2019) shared that in BJMP Tacloban, the TCMP is a self-help social learning treatment model being adopted by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) in all its facilities nationwide. While the model is primarily used to treat people with problems of drug abuse and other behavioral problems like alcoholism and other anti-social tendencies, it proved to have worked as well in people who are in jail. The TCMP helped a lot in achieving a harmonious relationship within the city jail. Jail inspector Julius Palada, a trainer on TCMP in the BJMP regional office, explained that the treatment model has five categories – behavior management, intellectual, spiritual aspects, emotional and psychological aspects, and vocational or survival aspects.

Lacsamana (2017) discussed that prisoners at the Baguio City Jail prove there is more than to being locked behind bars. Through the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) of the Bureau of Jail Management of Penology, the male and female dorms for inmates are working as a typical group - complete with an organizational structure and house rules, which allow them to function as a normal community, despite their incarceration. The TCMP, originally designed for the rehabilitation of persons involved in drugs, allows inmates to develop or enhance the skills and talents of persons deprived of liberty (PDL) while preparing them for their reintegration into society. Members of the TC, or therapeutic community, are the ones who come up with activities and pursuits that encourage the participation of inmates in decision-making and its implementation, instead of them being idle and feeling the impacts of their detention.

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As one of the new subjects in the BS Criminology Curriculum, the researchers chose this study because they intended to determine the therapeutic community modality practice for women deprived of liberty in Tagaytay City Jail.

III. METHODOLOGY

In an exploratory sequential mixed method design, qualitative data is first collected and analyzed, and themes are used to drive the development of a quantitative instrument to further explore the research problem (Creswell and Plano Clark 2011). As a result of this design, three stages of analyses are conducted: after the primary qualitative phase, after the second quantitative phase, and at the integration phase that connects the two strands of data and extends the initial qualitative exploratory findings (Creswell and Plano Clark 2011).

Halcomb & Hickman (2015) defined mixed methods research which involves the use of qualitative and quantitative data in a single research project. It represents an alternative methodological approach, combining qualitative and quantitative research approaches, which enables researchers to explore complex phenomena in detail.

Creswell and Plano Clark (2011) advocate four different stances on adopting worldviews in mixed methods research. Firstly, a single worldview can be selected to underpin the entire study. Commonly, this would either be pragmatism, a transformative (emancipatory) approach, or, more recently, critical realism (Creswell and Plano Clark, 2011, Andrew and Halcomb, 2012, Maudsley, 2011, Walsh and Evans, 2014, Andrew and Halcomb, 2006).

A pragmatic approach involves the researcher using “what works” to seek answers to the research question (Creswell and Plano Clark, 2011). Pragmatism sees the research problem as being most important, valuing both the subjective and objective to reveal the answers.

This study utilized purposive sampling wherein the researcher selects a sample based on their knowledge about the study and population. Participants were selected according to the needs of the study. The criteria for the qualitative phase must be women deprived of liberty, 18 years old and above, 6 months and above sentence and undergoing Therapeutic Community Modality program and serving his or her sentence in Tagaytay City Jail.

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The main source of data comes from at least fifty (50) persons deprived of liberty women who are serving their sentence in Tagaytay City Jail for the quantitative phase and five (5) deprived women for the face-to-face interview question. The criteria are the following; (1) women are serving their sentence, (2) staying at Tagaytay City Jail under Therapeutic Community Modality Service, and (3) at least serving their sentence 6 months and above.

The main instrument that is used in the exploratory sequential mixed method research consists of semi-structured interview questions and observations for the qualitative and modified survey tools for qualitative. These different ways of gathering information can supplement each other and hence boost the validity and dependability of the study.

The questionnaire consisted of two parts. The semi-structured interview consisted of twenty (20) questions regarding the therapeutic community modality practice in Tagaytay City Jail. The question was conducted to random women who are under the Therapeutic Community and those who were willing to participate in the interview were held only for 30 minutes. All questions must be part of the research and those personal data will not be added by the researcher and to the questionnaire. The researchers were allowed only to take notes while interviewing the participants and gadgets or cellphones were not allowed to be used for the security purpose of Tagaytay City Jail.

Part two will determine the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, length staying in Tagaytay City Jail, and educational attainment. Phase 2, the survey tool of the therapeutic community modalities practiced in Tagaytay City Jail in terms of behavioral management, affective or emotional aspect, cognitive or intellectual, spiritual, and vocational or survival skills.

For the analysis of data, quantitative descriptive statistics was the first level of analysis. The researcher summarizes the data and finds the patterns by using; mean, median, mode, percentage, and frequency. While in the qualitative phase the use of thematic analysis.

Braun and Clark (2006) thematic analysis is a method of analyzing qualitative data. It is usually applied to a set of texts, such as interview transcripts. The researcher closely examines

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the data to identify common themes - topics, ideas, and patterns of meaning that come up repeatedly.

Level of Implementation of the Therapeutic Community Modality among Women Deprived of Liberty

Limits	Verbal Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Fully Implemented
2.51-3.25	Implemented
1.76-2.50	Partially Implemented
1.00-1.75	Not Implemented

IV. RESULTS

The Therapeutic Community Modality of Tagaytay City Jail base on Qualitative Data

Problem No. 2. What are the common therapeutic community modalities practice in City Jail of Tagaytay?

Theme 1: Behavioral/Relational Management

Participants No.	Significant Statement	Themes	Descriptions
P1	Ang maging matatag sa buhay.	Behavioral/Relational Management	Behavioral management isa method of behavioral modification that focuses on maintaining order. It is less severe than structured behavior modification and is focused on shaping
P2	Sumunod sa mga patakaran o alintuntunin at kumilos ng tama.		
P3	Matutunan ko kung papano disiplinahin ang sarili at pagsisihan ang mga nagawang pagkakamali.		

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P4	Matutunang humingeng kapatawaran sa nagawang kasalanan at pagkakamali.		and maintaining positive behaviors while discouraging negative behaviors.
P5	Manalangin ng taimtim at mag-adjust sa sarili para makiisa.		

The Therapeutic Community Modality of Tagaytay City Jail in terms of Relational/Behavioral Management the women deprived of liberty learned to be more dedicated and always observe the rules and regulations inside the jail facility. The participants also learned to discipline and ask for forgiveness if they do something that was not right and they pray and adjust to bond with other women deprived of liberty. In this program, while inside the jail the women deprived of liberty were taught how to change their bad behavior into good one to prepare them outside.

Ward (2017) mentioned that behavior management includes identification of the problem or negative behavior, education about replacement behaviors, alterations to the individual's environment to reduce the negative behavior, positive reinforcement to encourage the new behavior, and negative reinforcement to discourage the inappropriate action.

Theme 2: Affective/ Emotional/ Psychology

Participants No.	Significant Statement	Themes	Description
P1	Upang mapaliwanagan ang mangyayari.	Affective/ Emotional/ Psychology	Affective is something that evokes feelings or emotional actions or actions driven by feelings. The scientific study of the
P2	Upang maunawaan ng maayos ang bawat kamalian.		

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P3	Upang makatulong sa kapwa para mapangalagaan ang emosyonal na damdamin.		human mind and its functions, especially those affecting behavior in a given context.
P4	Kapag napanghihinaan ng loob at kelangan ng payo ng iba.		
P5	Para maiwasan ang pagdami ng gumagawa ng masama.		

The Therapeutic Community Modality of Tagaytay City Jail in terms of Affective/Emotional/Psychology while inside the jail emotion was one of the weaknesses of women deprived of liberty boredom at the same time many of those women have a family that they missed so the participants also gave advice to the other women deprived of liberty to understand their situation inside and accepting their mistakes to help others to protect their emotion in times of weaknesses and guide them to avoid their wrong deeds. In the program of individual counseling, this helps the women deprived of liberty to ask for advice because while inside the jail they tended to low their self-esteem because the participants were not free to go anywhere and this counseling might help them to regain their confidence. They stated that group counseling sharing their experiences might help to express their emotion. Women deprived of liberty explained the importance of this activity as very helpful in their own emotions.

Frisch & Emery (2019) Inmate treatment programs were designed to provide inmates with an environment of safety and support while teaching them more effective communication skills, healthier emotional self-expression, positive attitudinal change, and ultimately encouraging higher self-esteem.

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Theme 3: Cognitive/Intellectual

Participants No.	Significant Statement	Theme	Description
P1	Madagdagan angkaalaman	Cognitive /Intellectual	Cognition is a term referring to the mental processes involved in gaining knowledge and comprehension. These cognitive processes include thinking, knowing, remembering, judging, and problem-solving. These are higher-level functions of the brain and encompass language, imagination, perception, and planning.
P2	Isang paraan upang matuto ng mga bagay at malibang.		
P3	Mahalaga ito upang malibang ang sarili at maging sa paglaya ay puwede pagkakitaan.		
P4	Para madagdagan ang kaalaman		
P5	Nakakatulong sa mga pdl at nakakalipas ng oras at lungkot		

The Therapeutic Community Modality in Tagaytay City Jail in terms of Cognitive /Intellectual the women deprived of liberty said it's really important to learn and gain knowledge at the same time to entertain them and this knowledge they can use after their sentence. This was helpful to them to forget and this was helpful to women deprived of liberty not to be sad or stressed. Women deprived of liberty stated that while inside the jail they can't help but think about their family and that might cause their depression. That in this program helps them to learn more and this program also keeps them busy.

Annan (2006) Education is a human right with immense power to transform. On its foundation rest the cornerstones of freedom, democracy, and sustainable human development.

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Ambat (2019) said the DepEd partners with the Bureau of Corrections to empower inmates through education and help them have a second chance in life.

Theme 4: Spiritual

Participants No.	Significant Statement	Theme	Description
P1	Bible Study	Spiritual	Spiritual is something related to or concerned with religion, the spirit, or the soul. When you are more concerned with God or with the state of your soul than with material things.
P2	Bible Study at Prayers.		
P3	Natutunan mong baguhin ang iyong sarili at ituwid ang mga pagkakamaling nagawa.		
P4	Makinig sa mga payo.		
P5	Manalangin ng taimtim, makiisa sa mga kapwa pdl. Tumulong sa kapwa pdl at magbigay ng ibang kaalaman sa mga kasama sa loob ng dorm.		

The Therapeutic Community Modality in Tagaytay City Jail when it comes to Spiritual women deprived of liberty learned to read the bible at the same time the Bible study helps them to realize how to change themselves slowly and acknowledge their mistakes. In Spiritual, the participants learned also to listen to the advice of the chaplain/pastor and always pray and join the other person deprived of liberty. In the Spiritual Program given by the Tagaytay City Jail, they used to do the bible study and pray because the benefit of prayers makes the women deprived of liberty to be with God. Because in Spiritual Counselling the chaplain allows the women deprived of liberty to repent from their sin to erase their burden and to forgive themselves for

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doing wrong. The advantage of this program helps the women deprived of liberty to express themselves to God and in this program step-by-step they gain the courage to face their negative situation. That in this program helps them to trust and be closer to God.

BuCor (2012) discussed that inmates enjoy the freedom of religion. All inmates are free to observe the rituals of their faith, with orderly conduct supervised by prison authorities. A religious guidance adviser or chaplain is assigned in every prison and penal farm. The prison chaplain sets the stage for every regular spiritual activity. He is an officer of the institution who oversees the operation of the prison chapel. He is not only the spiritual leader but also a counselor and adviser.

Seymour and Miller (1990) suggest a theological definition of religious education, and thus define it as education and teaching in which theological activity empowers the people of God to be agents of the new community within the public world of God's presence and power. From this point of view, Brown asserts that prison religious education is a theological task whereby education facilitates learning to empower prisoners to a new reality.

Theme 5: Vocational/ Livelihood-Survival Skills

Participants No.	Significant Statement	Theme	Description
P1	Paggawa ng wallet gawa sa balat ng kape	Vocational/ Livelihood- Survival Skills	A livelihood is a means of making a living. It encompasses people's capabilities, assets, income, and activities required to secure the necessities of life. A livelihood is sustainable when it enables people to cope with and enhance their well-being and that
P2	Paggawa ng wallet na gawa sa balat ng kape		
P3	Yung paggawa ng wallet sa pamamagitan ng balat ng kape		
P4	Paggawa ng wallet na gawa sa balat ng kape		

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P5	Ang paggawa ng wallet		of future generations without undermining the natural environment.
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The Therapeutic Community Modality in Tagaytay City Jail in terms of Psychomotor/ Vocational-Survival Skills women deprived of liberty inside the jail they learned in their livelihood how to make a wallet with the use of coffee wrapper with this they can financially provide their needs and to this skills they can use it outside the jail. Psychomotor/ Vocational-Survival Skills or must be known as a livelihood program. This was one of the livelihood programs in Tagaytay City Jail. This program helps almost all the deprived of liberty in City Jail do this thing to make their time worth and keep the participants busy while inside. In this program women deprived of liberty can buy their necessities even though it was not a big money at least they earn on their own but the most important here was women deprived of liberty engage in this kind of program to gain knowledge and this will be their training ground and this program prepares them when they will be going outside. That in this program they earn a little penny that only their necessities can provide.

The Mekelle Prison Project in Ethiopia(2013) introduce sustainable skills, business development, and financial education for all prison inmates, special focus on women so that they can engage in socially and economically beneficial activities during and after their prison terms; to introduce viable cooperatives owned and managed by prison inmates, that produce goods and services that are in demand within the regional state and beyond, strengthening the active involvement of women; to track changes in livelihoods and behavior that may result in prison inmates from the transfer of knowledge and skills as well as decent work opportunities.

Synthesis

The Therapeutic Community Modality of Tagaytay City Jail in terms of Relational/Behavioral Management learned to be more dedicated and always observe the rules and regulations inside the jail facility. Learned also to discipline and ask for forgiveness if you do

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something that was not right and prays and learned to adjust and be flexible to fit into another person deprived of liberty.

In terms of Affective/Emotional/Psychology while inside the jail emotion was one of the weaknesses of women deprived of liberty boredom at the same time many of those women have a family that they missed so the participants also gave advice to the other women deprived of liberty to understand their situation inside and accepting their mistakes to help others to protect their emotion in times of weaknesses and guide them to avoid their wrong deeds.

Under the Cognitive /Intellectual the women deprived of liberty said that they learned a lot to gain knowledge and it's really important to learn and gain knowledge at the same time to entertain them and this knowledge can be used after their sentence. This was helpful to them to forget them to think and this was helpful to them not to be sad or stressed. In Spiritual women deprived of liberty learned to read the bible at the same time the bible study helped them to realize how to change themselves slowly and acknowledge their mistakes.

That is the Spiritual they learned also to listen to the advice of the chaplain and always pray and join the other person deprived of liberty. In terms of Psychomotor/ Vocational-Survival Skills women deprived of liberty inside the jail they learned their livelihood how to make a wallet with the use of coffee wrapper with this they can financially provide their needs and these skills, they can use outside the jail.

Problem No. 1: What is the profile of the respondents in terms of?

- 1) Age**
- 2) Length of staying in Tagaytay City Jail**
- 3) Educational Attainment**

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Table 2
Age of the Respondents

Age	Frequen cy	Percentag e
Young adult (19 years - 40 years old)	32	69.57
Middle Adult (40 years - 65 years old)	14	30.43
Total:	46	100%

Table 2 shows the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age group. Age 19 years - 40 years old has the highest frequency of 32 participants (69.57%). This was followed by 40 years - 65 years old with a frequency of 14 participants (30.43%). This means the majority of the participants belong to the age group of young adults.

Based on the result, it was confirmed that young adult women deprived of liberty are more dominant than the middle adult inside the BJMP Tagaytay. Havighurst (1972) describes some of the developmental tasks of young adults include: trying to establish oneself as an independent person with a life of one's own, establishing identity more firmly establishing like or dislike, developing emotional stability, establishing a career, finding intimacy, becoming part of the group or community, establishing a residence and learning how to manage a household, becoming a parent and rearing children.

Table 3
Length of Staying in Tagaytay City Jail of the Respondents

Length of Sentence	Frequenc y	Percentag e
1 yr- 2 yrs	18	39.13
3yrs- 4yrs	26	56.52
5yrs and above	2	4.35
Total:	46	100%

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Table 3 shows the demographic profile of the respondent in terms of length of stay in Tagaytay City Jail that the majority of the participants were composed of 3 years - 4 years length of a sentence with a frequency of 26 participants (56.52%). This was followed by 1 year - 2 years of a sentence with a frequency of 18 (39.13%) and below 5yrs and above with only 2 participants (4.35%). That means the majority of the length of sentence of the women deprived of liberty ranging from 3 years - 4 years and they are rendering their service inside the BJMP Tagaytay.

Table 4
Educational Attainment of the Respondents

Educational Attainment	Frequenc y	Percentag e
Elementary Undergraduate	3	6.52
Elementary Graduate	7	15.22
High school Undergraduate	9	19.57
High school Graduate	23	50.00
College Undergraduate	4	8.70
Total:	46	100%

Table 4 Explained that the demographic profile in terms of educational attainment was that the High school graduate had the highest frequency with 23 participants (50.00%), followed by High school undergraduates with a frequency of 9 participants (19.57%). Then Elementary Graduates with a frequency of 7 participants (15.22%). The College undergraduate with a frequency of 4 (8.70%) and lastly Elementary Undergraduate with 3 participants (6.52%). This implies that the majority of respondents went to high school graduation with 23 participants 50%.

Foster (2016) the advantage of being a high school graduate is you'll learn lifelong skills and you can apply much of what you'll learn in real-life situations. High school graduates earn a higher paycheck an average of \$10,000 more each year than those who don't complete high school.

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Bender (2018) Education can be a gateway to social and economic mobility. Education can give people a voice, open up doors to a better future, and restore individuals' self-esteem and social competence. From both a moral and logical perspective, cutting prison costs by investing in education provides the greatest benefit to society as a whole, and ensures that all people regardless of their past are allowed to thrive in the future.

The Therapeutic Community Modality of Tagaytay City Jail base on Quantitative Data

Problem no. 2: What are the therapeutic community modality practices in the Tagaytay City Jail?

Table 5

Summary of Ungrouped Mean of Therapeutic Community Modality among Women in Tagaytay City Jail

Indicator	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation
2.1. Relational/Behavior Management		
This program help us to understand the attitude of our co-pdl. (Ang programang ito ay makakatulong upang mas maintindihan ang pag-uugali ng aming mga kasama)	3.33	Fully Implemented
By sharing what we experienced less the risk to continue our bad behavior. (Sa pagbabahagi ng sariling karanasan nababawasan ng aming masamang pag-uugali)	3.15	Implemented
Established the responsibility to other help us to be a good model to everyone. (Magkaroon ng responsibilidad sa kasamahan upang maging mabuting huwansa iba.)	3.32	Fully Implemented
The Tagaytay City Jail helped us to improve our good behavior inside and outside the prison. (Ang Tagaytay City Jail tumutulong upang mapabuti ang pag-uugali sa loob at labas ng kulungan.)	3.47	Fully Implemented
GWA:	3.32	Fully Implemented

The table shows the weighted and interpretation of data of the respondents in Therapeutic Community Modality among women in Tagaytay City Jail in terms of Relational/ Behavior Management. It reveals that item 2.1.4 have the highest weighted mean of 3.47 with a

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descriptive interpretation of “fully Implemented”, then the second-highest weighted mean of 3.33 came from item 2.1.1 with the descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented”, and next item 2.1.3 with a weighted mean of 3.32 with the description of “fully implemented” while the lowest weighted mean of 3.15 is 2.1.2 with a descriptive interpretation of “implemented”.

It implies that behavioral/ relational management the general weighted average was 3.32 second to the highest program of Tagaytay City Jail based on the survey with the descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented”. The women deprived of liberty by this program help them to improve their behavior inside or outside the jail.

According to BuCor (2015), this program modifies negative behavior and or attitudes while restoring self-confidence, and prepares inmates for their reintegration into their families and friends as productive members of the community. This behavioral modification program gradually re-shapes or re-structures the inmate within a family-like environment, where every member acts as his brother’s keeper. This allows for genuine introspection, cultivation of self-worth, and positive rationalization that move the individual towards assuming a greater sense of personal and moral responsibility.

Table 6

Summary of Ungrouped Mean of Therapeutic Community Modality among women in Tagaytay City Jail

Indicator	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation
2.2 Affective/Emotion/Psychology		
Group Counselling help us to understand each other. (nakatulong ang pangkatang pagpapasya upang mas maintindihan namin ang isa’t-isa)	2.93	Implemented
Individual Counselling program help us to ease our problem. (nakatutulong ang isahang pag payo upang maiwasan o mawala ang mga suliraning kinakaharap ng bawat isa)	3.28	Fully Implemented

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The Tagayty City Jail counselors lend their ears always when we need them. (Ang mga tagapayo ay laging nandiyan upang makinig sa amin.)	3.43	Fully Implemented
Individual counselling can help us to improve our self-esteem and confidence towards new life. (Ang isahang pagtayo ay nakatutulong upang mas pahalagahan at magkaroon ng kompyansa ang aming sarili tungo sa panibagong buhay.)	3.45	Fully Implemented
GWA:	3.27	Fully Implemented

The table shows the weighted mean and interpretation of data of the respondents in Therapeutic Community Modality in terms of Affective/Emotional/Psychology. It reveals that the item of 2.2.4 have the highest weighted mean of 3.45 with a descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented, followed by item 2.2.3 the second highest with the weighted mean of 3.43 and with the descriptive interpretation of ‘fully implemented’, followed by item 2.2.2 with the weighted mean of 3.28 and with the descriptive interpretation of ‘fully implemented” while the lowest item is 2.2.1 with the weighted mean of 2.93 and with the descriptive interpretation of “implemented”.

It implies that Affective/ Emotional Psychology the general weighted average was 3.27 was the third highest program of Tagaytay City Jail with the descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented”. The program helps them to improve their self-esteem and confidence in their new life.

Devlin (2021) Counseling in a group is typically a small group of no more than 10 participants and 1-2 group leaders, usually, therapists, engage in a psychosocial form of counseling. Small group settings for counseling are held 1-2 times per week and involve talking and listening to each other’s concerns and progress. Participants usually feel open to expressing their beliefs, thoughts, and emotions, without fear of judgment or retaliation.

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Table 7

Summary of Ungrouped Mean of Therapeutic Community Modality among women in Tagaytay City Jail

Indicator	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation
2.3 Cognitive / Intellectual		
2.3.1. I learned so much from the Educational Program of the Tagaytay City Jail. (Marami akong natutunan sa Educational Program ng Tagaytay City Jail)	3.43	Fully Implemented
2.3.2. The knowledge that I have gained through Educational Program give me additional self-esteem. (Ang mga natutunan namin sa Educational Program ang pagkakaroon pa ng pagpapahalaga sa aming sarili.)	3.30	Fully Implemented
2.3.3. Through Educational Program given by Tagaytay City Jail enhance my reading and writing. (Sa Educational Program na ibinibigay ng Tagaytay City Jail ay mas nahasa pa ang pagbasa at pagsulat ng bawat isa.)	3.34	Fully Implemented
2.3.4. The Educational Program provided by Tagaytay City Jail, I become more confident to relate more to other people. (dahil sa programang pang-edukasyong ibinigay ng Tagaytay City Jail ako ay nagkaroon pa ng mas maayos na pakikisalamuha sa ibang tao.	3.45	Fully Implemented
GWA:	3.38	Fully Implemented

The table shows the weighted and interpretation of data of the respondents in Therapeutic Community Modality among women in Tagaytay City Jail in terms of Cognitive/Intellectual. It reveals that the item of 2.3.4 has the highest weighted mean of 3.45 with a descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented, followed by item 2.3.3 the second highest with the weighted mean of 3.43 and with the descriptive interpretation of ‘fully

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implemented’, followed by item 2.3.3 with the weighted mean of 3.30 and with the descriptive interpretation of ‘fully implemented” while the lowest item is 2.3.2 with the weighted mean of 3.30 and with the descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented”. This implied that Cognitive/Intellectual, the general weighted average was 3.38 the highest, same with the Spiritual program of Tagaytay City Jail with the descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented”. In this program, the women deprived of liberty had this confidence to relate to others.

Northwestern Prison Education Program (2021) That there are increased and improved employment opportunities available for those formerly incarcerated people who engaged in prison education programs, and reentry is far smoother and more successful for those who took classes in prison, especially insofar as gainful employment is one of the defining features of successful reentry.

Table 8

Summary of Ungrouped Mean of Therapeutic Community Modality among women in Tagaytay City Jail

Indicator	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation
2.4 Spiritual		
2.4.1. I can freely exercise my faith. (Malaya kong naisasagawa at isinasabuhay ang aking pananampalataya.)	3.43	Fully Implemented
2.4.2. The Tagaytay City Jail respects our belief. (Nirerespetong City Jail Tagaytay ang aming paniniwala.)	3.43	Fully Implemented
2.4.3. The spiritual program help us to restore our faith and belief to God. (Nagtutulungan ng programang pang-relihiyon na magbalik loob sa Panginoon.)	3.39	Fully Implemented
2.4.4. The City Jail Tagaytay spiritual program helps us to free yourself to what we did. (Sa programa ng panrelihiyon nagtutulungan kame na lumaya sa aking nagawang kasalanan.)	3.28	Fully Implemented
GWA:	3.38	Fully Implemented

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The table shows the weighted and interpretation of data of the respondents in Therapeutic Community Modality among women in Tagaytay City Jail in terms of Spiritual. It reveals that items 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 have same the highest weighted mean of 3.43 with a descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented, followed by item 2.4.3 with the weighted mean of 3.39 and with the descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented” while the lowest item is 2.4.4 with the weighted mean of 2.28 and with the descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented”. This implied that spiritually the general weighted average was 3.38 the highest with the Cognitive/Intellectual program of Tagaytay City Jail with the descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented”. This program helped them to freely exercise their faith regardless of their religion.

Hooks (2003), religious education, in general, is “about healing and wholeness about empowerment, liberation, transcendence, about finding and claiming ourselves and our place in the world”

Table 9

Summary of Ungrouped Mean of Therapeutic Community Modality among women in Tagaytay City Jail

Indicator	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation
2.5 Psychomotor/Vocational-Survival Skills		
2.5.1. Through Livelihood program, I provide all my needs. (Sa programang pangkabuhayan na ibibigay o sinusuportahan nito ang aming sariling pangangailangan.)	3.04	Implemented
2.5.2. The livelihood program in Tagaytay City Jail, make our time worthwhile. (Nagiging makabuluhan ang aming orassa programang pangkabuhayan)	3.10	Implemented
2.5.3. The Tagaytay City Jail helps us through livelihood program to provide the financial needs of our family. (Sa programang pangkabuhayan ibinibigay ko ang pangangailangan pananalapi ng aking pamilya.)	2.69	Implemented
2.5.4. Through livelihood program, we learned a lot to	3.32	Fully

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prepare us when we go out to prison. (Sa programang pangkabuhayan marami kaming natutunan na magagamit natin sa aking paglaya.)		Implemented
GWA:	3.04	Implemented

The table shows the weighted and interpretation of data of the respondents in Therapeutic Community Modality among women in Tagaytay City Jail in terms of Vocational/Survival Skills. It reveals that in the item of 2.5.4 have the highest weighted mean of 3.32 with a descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented, followed by item 2.5.2 the second highest with the weighted mean of 3.10 and with the descriptive interpretation of ‘implemented’, followed by item 2.5.1 with the weighted mean of 3.04 and with the descriptive interpretation of ‘implemented” while the lowest item is 2.5.3 with the weighted mean of 2.69 and with the descriptive interpretation of “implemented”. This implied that Psychomotor/Vocational-Survival Skill has the lowest program with the general weighted average of 3.04 of Tagaytay City Jail with the descriptive interpretation of “implemented”. In this program, they help them to learn and prepare the women outside the jail.

BuCor (2012) emphasized the purpose of the inmate work program is to keep the inmates busy and to provide the money for their expenses and their families as well as help them acquire livelihood skills, so that they may become productive citizens once they are released and assimilated back into the mainstream of society.

V. DISCUSSIONS

This study aimed to determine the therapeutic community modality practice for women deprived of liberty in Tagaytay City Jail. The study revealed that the majority of the respondents of the Therapeutic Community Modality in Tagaytay City Jail was young adult aged 19 years - 40 years, in terms of length of staying that majority of the participants were composed of 3 years - 4 years, and in terms of educational attainment that the majority of the participants were High-school graduate.

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It was concluded that the Therapeutic Community Modality of Tagaytay City Jail rated by the women deprived of liberty in terms of Relational/ Behavioral Management the Tagaytay City Jail helped the women deprived of liberty to improve their good behavior inside and outside the prison. In quantitative data, it implies that behavioral/ relational management the general weighted average was 3.32 second to the highest program of Tagaytay City Jail based on the survey with the descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented”.

In terms of Affective/ Emotional Psychology the individual counseling help the women deprived of liberty to improve their self-esteem and confidence to a new life, In quantitative data, implies that Affective/ Emotional Psychology the general weighted average was 3.27 was the third highest program of Tagaytay City Jail with the descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented”.

In terms of Cognitive/ Intellectual, the educational program provided by the city jail, the women deprived of liberty become more confident to relate to others and they gain knowledge and skills. This implied that in quantitative data Cognitive/Intellectual the general weighted average was 3.38 the highest with the Spiritual program of Tagaytay City Jail with the descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented”.

In terms of Spirituality programs of the city jail, it allows the women deprived of liberty to freely exercise their faith. This implied that spiritually the general weighted average was 3.38 the highest with the Cognitive/Intellectual program of Tagaytay City Jail with the descriptive interpretation of “fully implemented”. This program helped them to freely exercise their faith regardless of their religion.

In terms of Psychomotor/ Vocational-Survival Skills, the women deprived of liberty learned a lot to prepare them outside the jail. This implied that in quantitative data Psychomotor/Vocational-Survival Skill has the lowest program with the general weighted average of 3.04 of Tagaytay City Jail with the descriptive interpretation of “implemented”.

Base on the findings the following recommendation are drawn based on the result of the study: (1) strengthen Cognitive/ Intellectual since most of the women deprived of liberty were in

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high school, this program helps them attain good economic status after releasing in jail; (2) continuously look for the other program that determines the appropriate and responsive program for the women deprived of liberty. Coordinate with or engage the women deprived of liberty in the Alternative Learning System; (3) collaborate with TESDA Cavite livelihood skills vocational programs like baking, dressmaking, and housekeeping; (4) Look for the livelihood program that the women deprived of liberty also can earn and provide for their family needs.

Lastly, the data obtained have not yet covered all the therapeutic modalities in the Province of Cavite and may uncover new understandings with other jail facilities in the province and the country. To the future researchers, further research is recommended to study furthermore the Cognitive/ Intellectual program of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology

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Lived Experience of the Law Enforcement Officers during Covid-19 Pandemic

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I. ABSTRACT

The Philippines has already implemented community quarantine protocols of varying levels in most parts of the country for more than a year, with stricter controls in some localities with varying time frames, to stem the spread of COVID-19.

President Rodrigo Duterte placed the entire Luzon archipelago on enhanced community quarantine on March 16, 2020. In addition, “Stay At Home” was promoted by the media to prevent the spread of COVID-19 (Paital et al 2020). It also stated that curfew, checkpoints, and travel restrictions were implemented. Business and school activities were suspended indefinitely. This study explores the lived experience of the law enforcers during the Enhanced Community Quarantine amidst of covid-19 Pandemic in the City of Bacoor, Cavite. A Phenomenology design was used in the study and it focuses on research questions such as what it is like to experience a particular situation and purposive sampling techniques were used in the study in selecting the respondents.

The researchers used a semi-structured interview and the Van Manen 6-Step Approach to Hermeneutic Phenomenology as a method of abstemious reflection on the basic structures of the lived experience of human existence. Concepts into like-concepts and then into five (5) themes. These themes emerged from the responses of the participants regarding their experiences during the time of the pandemic.

The result of the analyzed data helped the researcher to draw the following conclusions:

- (1) Participants encounter challenges both in the life of their work but also in their personal life;
- (2) Despite the hardship in tackling the lockdown the collaboration and teamwork were strongly established to maintain peace and order;
- (3) Even strict protocol of Enhanced Community Quarantine was in place many people try to force their understanding such as leaving the house

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and doing unnecessary work outside their domain; (4) The common reason of the people would usually be because of lack of financial stability, no one to run the errands; and (5) the habitual offenders.

Keywords: *COVID-19, ECQ, Law Enforcers, Changes of work Routines, Protocol Violators, Punishments, and RA 11132*

II. INTRODUCTION

According to the report of the World Health Organization (2020), the current outbreak of COVID-19 has affected over 40,665,438 confirmed cases and 1,121,843 deaths in more than 200 countries throughout the world. Till now there is no report of any clinically approved antiviral drugs or vaccines that are effective against COVID-19. It has rapidly spread around the world, posing enormous health, economic, environmental, and social challenges to the entire human population. The coronavirus outbreak is severely disrupting the global economy. Almost all the nations are struggling to slow down the transmission of the disease by testing & treating patients, quarantining suspected persons through contact tracing, restricting large gatherings, maintaining complete or partial lockdown.

During the pandemic, law enforcement agencies and officers play a crucial role to provide necessary public services and maintain order (Richards, R, & Luna 2006). Although each public health emergency is unique with its challenges, in all incidents, law enforcement responses must be coordinated with public health, medical, and other essential service authorities (Richards et al. 2006).

Yap and Jiao, (2020) stated that curfew, checkpoints, and travel restrictions were implemented. Business and school activities were suspended indefinitely. People were forced to stay in their homes. Also, President Duterte ordered the arrest of those who violated the law. Gatherings, parties, and celebrations are prohibited. It is not easy for everyone but people should follow these rules to help with this battle.

Anthony Giron (Manila Bulletin Journalist) reported that Bacoor Cavite has the most number of reported positive cases, as well as recoveries, among Cavite's big cities and

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municipalities. Bacoor is the city nearest to the southern Metro Manila areas and is Cavite's second most populated area after Dasmariñas City. Justice Secretary Guevara claims that those who violate the "enhanced community quarantine" declared by President Rodrigo Duterte over the whole of Luzon may be arrested and charged for violating Article 151 (Resistance and disobedience to a person in authority or the agents of such person) of the RPC.

The purpose of the study is to know the lived experiences of the selected participants including Barangay Tanod, Barangay Officials, Councilors, and Police officers who were assigned in barangay Daang Bukid Bacoor Cavite during the ECQ. This study also wanted to reveal the experiences and sentiments of law enforcement officers of the barangay in the effect of Enhanced Community Quarantine.

III. METHODOLOGY

The researcher utilized a qualitative phenomenology design in the study. It was deemed appropriate because it aims to describe, understand and interpret the meanings of experiences of human life. The general purpose of the phenomenological study is to understand and describe a specific phenomenon in-depth and reach the essence of participants' lived experience of the phenomenon. It focuses on research questions such as what it is like to experience a particular situation. There is a distinction to be made between philosophical phenomenology (Michael Bloor & Fiona Wood, 2006). Through this design, experiences shared by different law enforcement officers can be drawn.

A purposive sampling technique was used in the study in selecting the respondents. The main objective of purposive sampling is to produce a sample that can be logically assumed to be representative of the population. Participants are selected according to the needs of the study. The criteria for the qualitative phase must be a law enforcer including barangay officials and police officers who were assigned at the barangay checkpoint in Bacoor, Cavite.

The researchers used semi-structured interviews. It is in the form of a meeting in which the interviewer does not strictly follow a formalized list of questions. Instead, they will ask more open-ended questions, allowing for a discussion with the interviewee rather than a straightforward question and answer format.

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The semi-structured interview consisted of ten (10) questions about their experiences during enhanced community quarantine. The interview will be conducted at the house of the participants. The researchers use pen and paper. Audio recording devices (smartphones) to record or capture sound converting into an audio file that can be conveniently transferred to another device. Data were analyzed through Hermeneutic Phenomenology, as defined as a method of abstemious reflection on the Van Manen 6-steps approach to hermeneutic phenomenology

IV. RESULTS

This part reflects the themes that emerged from the sources of data. The themes were arranged according to the statements of the problem as answered in the interview.

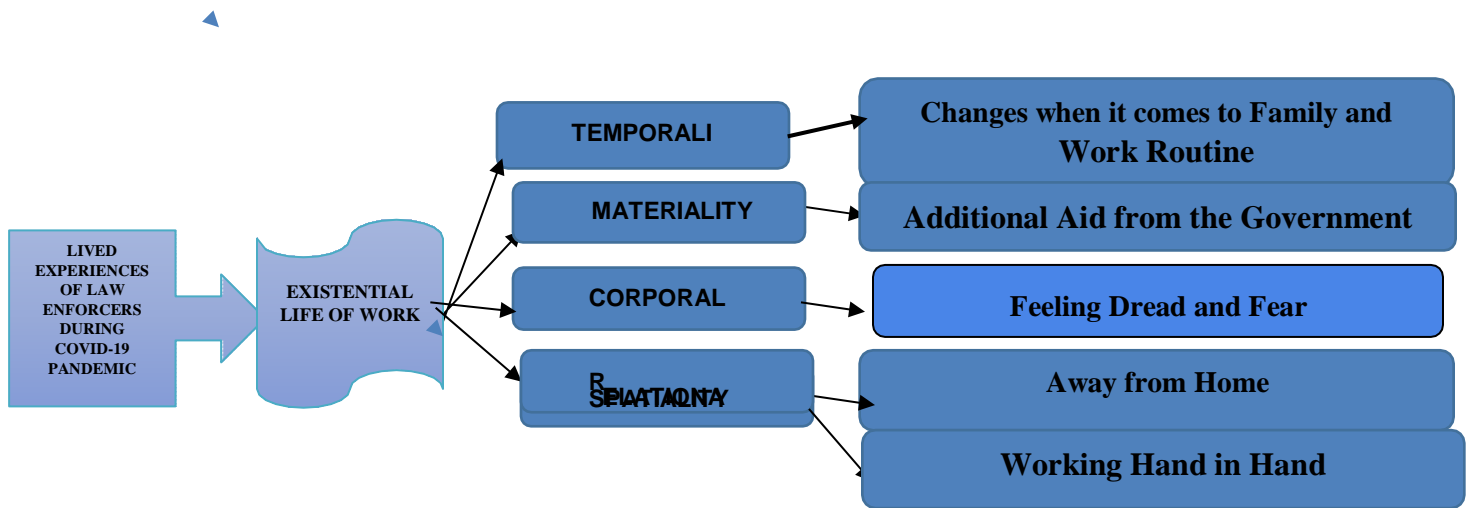


Figure 1. Relationship between the Existential Lifeworld and Sub-Themes

Theme 1: Feeling of Dread and Fear

Is a common anxiety disorder that involves constant and chronic worrying, nervousness, and tension.

Most of the barangay participants shared how the constituents felt anxious, Frightened, and worried when the Enhanced Community Quarantine was first announced. Due to the pandemic, many people were worried about their safety and also for their families because they

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thought about how long or when the pandemic will end. A significant number of people lost their livelihoods and primary sources of income as business Establishments were forced to shut down.

People facing Problems generally experience more stress than usual, but remarkably most cope and recover, with some eventually seeing benefits from the situation (Pfefferbaum et al, 2020). Research to date on experiences of COVID-19 in the general population indicates more anxiety and depression among respondents than historical norms (Nelson *et al.*, 2020), worry about becoming mentally unwell due to uncertainty, and loss of control but able to use coping efforts to manage the situation (Cowan, 2020).

2. Changes when it comes to Family and Work Routine

Changes in work routine mean any modification, adjustment, addition, omission, or other variation to, in, or from the works during the time of the pandemic. During the time of pandemic they need their family support, love, and caring for each family member, providing security and sense of belongings and also open communication to make each other feel important, valued, and respected.

At a time when communities and families are experiencing difficulties during the Enhance Community Quarantine caused by the pandemic, Law enforcers including Barangay officials, Barangay Tanod, PNP, AFP, and other essential workers in the region are at the forefront of the emergency response, working hard to stop the spread of the virus and provide life-saving services, supplies, and information.

During the first week of lockdown, all participants were experiencing challenges and changes in their work and family routine. P3 said: *“Nabago, nag-iba ang trabaho namin dati kmi nasa barangay lang nag roronda kami ngayon naka stay kmi sa isang lugar nagabantay nag aabot ng pagkain at nag assist as a frontliner”*.

T3 also said: *“Kung ang pag iisipan natin ay yung Health wise nakatulong talaga yung enhance community quarantine, kung personal wise syempre mas lalong naging close ang family.”*

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Participant K5 also mentioned Enhance community Quarantine has helped a lot when it comes to health, and with family, we have built a strong bond.

A pandemic, on the other hand, affects multiple regions at once and can continue for an extended period, creating challenges at local, state, federal, and even global levels. During a pandemic, law enforcement agencies and officers play a crucial role to provide necessary public services and maintain order (Richards, Rathbun, Brito, & Luna 2006).

Theme 3. Working Hand in Hand

This concept is seen within the greater framework of a team, if two people or organizations work hand in hand, they work closely together.

K4, T2, T3, stated that during the pandemic barangay captains helped them and they received relief goods distributed to each household. While participants K1, K2, K4 said: *“Nagiisip kami ng pang kabuhayan namin, nag isip kami ng mga pwede ibenta online tulad ng mga lutong bahay at nagpapaorder kami sa facebook dahil doon nakakaraos kami. Kapag may dumarating na tulong ipinamimigay agad namin”*.

PNP 2 also said that: *“Yung pag babago sa trabaho medyo naka adjust kaagad kami kasi yung stability under pressure yung pinapanatili namin nung mga panahon nayun! Ang pinapasalamat lang namin, dun sa mga business man hindi nila kami hinayaang mag isa kung baga nag bibigay sila ng tulong, suporta at ng mga letters sa amin kaya nag papa high morale sa lahat ng tropa.”*

Barangay serves as the primary planning and implementing unit of government policies, plans, programs, projects, and activities in the community. Law enforcers working together with the community of the barangay members and leaders in a partnership is a proven way to enhance informal social controls so that people obey the law (Schuck, 2019).

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Theme 4. Challenges in Implementing Covid-19 Pandemic

4) Violators and Violations

Violators are a person who breaks or fails to comply with a rule or formal agreement or a person who treats something with disrespect while the violation means an action that breaks or acts against something, especially a law, agreement, principle, or something that should be treated with respect. This can be explained who are the common violators and what are the violations they would commit and also what are the reasons why they're not following the protocols.

During the Enhance Community Quarantine, the law enforcers were the ones who maintained peace order. One of the hardest experiences for the law enforcers was the negligence of people because they refuse to follow the protocols.

Participants K1, K2, T2, T4, T1, PNP 1, and T3 said one of the major problems in the first week enhancing community quarantine was because people were still leaving their houses even if they were asked to not go outside and they are not obeying the ECQ protocols. While according to P1 also said: *"Maraming problema na naranasan dahil nandyan yun mayaman na gustong lumabas at meron ding mahirap na gustong lumabas. Yung mayaman, maraming koneksyon, itinatawag kami Kung saan saan para lang maka lusot sila."*

K2 mentioned: *"Yung iba kahit hindi kinakailangan lumabas pero lumalabas minsan may naabutan pa kami na nangangapit bahay o naglalakad para lang mag online games, minsan may lasing nakipag inuman sa kapit bahay."*

P2 also mentioned: *"Hindi lahat ng na checheckpoint is submissive merong diyan aggressive! Halos itinuon nila yung perception nila laban sa batas. Kami ang ginagawa naming nung panahon na yun eh kinakabisa na lang namin yung mga article at yung aming binabasa para hindi na sila maka angal, eh! Kung aangal man ay dinadakip nalang naming. Ginagawa naming example sa iba."*

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In participant T1. He said the great range of older generations are usually the ones who do not comply with the protocol because their reason was lack of food and financial stability.

In the first two weeks of the ECQ, the PNP had already arrested over 17,000 violators. Quarantine violators can face immediate arrest without warning. The AFP has also been on Standby to “prepare for strict implementation” of the lockdown.

5) Disciplinary Actions and Punishments

Disciplinary action is a reprimand or corrective action in response to misconduct, rule violation, or poor performance depending on the severity of the case, a disciplinary action can take different forms, including verbal warning and written warning. Punishment is a result of misconduct. Most of the participants did their duties and responsibilities during the Enhanced Community Quarantine in a proper way.

Participants K3, K4, K5, T3, T4, T2, K2 state that to minimize the arguments they should talk to the violators in a submissive manner without intent and if the person would be aggressive towards the public officer, and the last warning was confiscating their quarantine pass. While participant PNP1 said: *“Madali lang kapag may violators kami na nahuhuli depende sa case or depende sa level ng pag kaka violate nila pag talagang nag papasaway lang naman, binibigyan namin ng disciplinary actions, pinag eexercise hinohold sila for several hours, nag co community service, yun at kung na papakiusapan naman eh kinakausap na lang namin”.*

PNP2 also said: *“Syempre lahat according sa batas, may standard at reference na RA 11332 bayanihan act lahat ng ginagawa namin naka base dun, yun yung ginawa naming parang pinaka bible nung mga panahon nay un, lahat ng protocol lahat ng ginagawa namin lahat ng sinasabi namin dun naming inirerference sa batas nayun.”*

Participants PNP 1 also stated that during the time of pandemic they solely defended RA 11332.

PNP Chief PGen. Archie Gamboa announced that those who disobey the protocols will not be warned anymore and will be subjected to proper inquest procedures once arrested.

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Violators of the ECQ will be charged under the Bayanihan to Heal as One Act, Mandatory Reporting of Notifiable disease, and Article 151 of the Revised Penal Code, which penalizes the act of resistance and disobedience to a person in authority. PNP Chief PGen. Gamboa also said “These violations of the law carry with it appropriate penalties and fines,”

Theme 5. Additional Aid from the Government

Hazard pay and Protective gear and disinfectants and set up laboratories for the coronavirus testing of its personnel were distributed to law enforcers who rendered duty during enhanced community quarantine. Also, the Municipality provides relief goods to barangay tanods for their families to survive during the pandemic.

T1 said: *“Binibigyan kami ng relief goods na nanggaling sa barangay.”*

T3 also said: *“Meron kaming mga rasyon na bigas na nanggagaling sa City Hall pinamamahagi sa mga bawat Barangay.”*

PNP 1 mentioned: *“Malaking tulong ang isinagawa ni President Duterte na hazard pay, binigyan kami ng extra 7500 kada buwan o kada cut off, malaking bagay na nakatulong yun at saka yung libreng pakain ng munisipyo yun ang malaking naitulong nung mga panahon na yun.”*

Participant PNP 2 also said when it comes to financial matters during enhanced Community quarantine they are not affected because they have a monthly salary and the President was giving hazard pay to all frontliners every month and free food allowance.

Police personnel who rendered duty during the enhanced community quarantine (ECQ) and modified ECQ since June are entitled to hazard pay, Philippine National Police (PNP) Chief, Gen. Camilo Cascolan, Hinanay added that the hazard pay claim would cover June onwards, supported by the regional inter-agency task force (IATF) resolution declaring respective areas under ECQ or MECQ.

Source: Manila Bulletin

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Theme 6. Away from Home

Law enforcement officers feel the emotional burden of being away from their families.

PNP 2 said: *“Pinaka mahirap na pinag daan namin nung mga panahon na yun ay yung homesick syempre yung init ulan andun yung inabot kami ng ulan sa umaga, tapos inabot kami ng init sa tanghali tapos natuyo tapos inabot ulit ng ulan sa hapon, talagang injured bad weather yung nangyari talaga samin nung mga panahon na yun!”*

PNP 1 also said: *“Una syempre yun wala kami uwian tapos dun na kami kumakain sa post namin di kami basta basta pwede umuwi at baka ma infect ang pamilya namin.”*

Being away from family for many months is a difficult experience and even they can communicate through phone or video calls, but it is still different when they are with their families, They can check on them and make sure they are secured.

V. DISCUSSIONS

This phenomenological study was conducted to explore and describe the experiences of law enforcers. The study was carried out from the 2nd week of January to the 2nd week of February 2021 and utilized Phenomenological Method analysis to interpret the data.

This study had identified five (6) themes. These themes emerged from the responses of the participants regarding their experiences during the time of the pandemic. During the first week of lockdown, each of the barangay participants shared how the constituents felt anxious, Frightened, and worried when the Enhanced Community Quarantine was first announced. Due to the pandemic, many people were worried about their safety and also for their families because they thought about how long or when the pandemic will end. All the participants were experiencing challenges and changes in their work and family routines. Law enforcers including Barangay officials, Barangay Tanod, PNP, AFP, and other essential workers in the region are at the forefront of the emergency response, working hard and working hand in hand to stop the spread of the virus and provide life-saving services, supplies, and information. The participants said that the major problems in the first week of enhanced community quarantine were the

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violators of Curfews and without quarantine pass and even you have already explained the protocols the people were still leaving their houses and also they felt Being away from family for many months is a difficult experience and even they can communicate through phone or video calls, but it is still different when you are with them when you can check on them and make sure they are secured.

The result of the analyzed data helped the researcher to draw the following conclusions:

(1) Participants encountered challenges both in the life of their work but also in their personal life; (2) Despite the hardship in facing the lockdown the collaboration and working hand in hand were strongly established to maintain peace and order; (3) Even strict protocol of Enhanced Community Quarantine was in place many people try to force their understanding such as leaving the house and doing unnecessary work outside their domain; (4) The common reason of the people would usually be because of lack of financial stability, no one to run the errands and the habitual offenders; and (5) Even our country is under the National State of Emergency, the President was giving hazard pay to all police personnel who rendered duty during the enhanced community quarantine (ECQ) and modified ECQ. (6) Despite being away from family for many months the law enforcers did not give up their service to the people because they only think always their sworn duty.

Based on the findings and conclusion of the study, the following recommendations are made: (1) there is a need to conduct a debriefing of R.A 11469 also known as Bayanihan to Heal as One act. For the law enforcers who are on duty at the barangay checkpoint so that they are aware of the proper implementation of the protocols; (2) Conduct Stress Management Seminar for our law enforcers to know how to handle the situation and to know also how to combat the stress and anxiety caused by the pandemic. (3) Strict implementation of the disciplinary actions and punishment to all violators especially to all social classes to be fair and avoid special treatments. and (4) higher visibility of the barangay tanod roaming the area day and night, especially in the afternoon to avoid the children below 10 years old playing on the streets.

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**Consequences of Covid-19 on Domestic Violence to the Daily Lives of
Women and Children in Alfonso, Cavite: A Multiple Case
Study**

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I. ABSTRACT

Domestic violence has been an intense area of study in recent decades. Early studies helped with the understanding of the nature of perpetration, the cycle of violence, and the effect of family violence on children. The unprecedented increase in domestic violence since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic marked an urgent call to action for the government to leverage protection and influence in keeping women and their children safe at home. This Qualitative Design study sought to explore how the COVID-19 pandemic does have led to Domestic Violence, what is the effect of Domestic Violence on psychosocial emotions, and what are the inherent programs on responsible parenthood and findings protection of children can be proposed based on the findings of the study.

The results of the study revealed the respondent's experience of being abused physically and sexually. This study concluded that community lockdowns, poverty were key factors to domestic violence. Also, the respondents shared that they are currently in a state of depression because of the violence they experienced. The findings of the study served as a basis for the recommendations that could help the local government of Alfonso and its barangays to address this kind of problem in how to deal with and prevent these kinds of cases.

Keywords: *domestic violence, COVID-19, poverty, abuse*

II. INTRODUCTION

The bible is the book of genesis mentioned that woman Eve came from the ribs of the man, Adam. This only shows that men and women were created by God to supplement support and help each other. They were formed by God as companions and travelers in their journey in life. The picture of man and woman growing and developing together in their companionship changed and their friendship became hostile to one another. The presence of sin (pride, anger,

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gluttony, lust, avarice, sloth, and envy) in their lives caused the beginning of violence to the woman done by man.

Violence against Women (VAW) appears as one of the country's pervasive social problems. According to the 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority, one in four Filipino women aged 15-49 has experienced physical, emotional, or sexual violence by their husband or partner. It is indeed alarming that despite efforts to address the concern, VAW persists. In the Philippines, some realities that contribute to the vulnerability of Filipino women to VAW are being accused as "naggers" or neglectful of their duties as a wife that is why they are being beaten by their spouses or being raped due to her "flirtatious" ways; in some instances, filing for sexual harassment is interpreted by her employer as being malicious on the appreciation of her good looks.

The Philippines is a developing country in which the majority of its 76.5 million inhabitants are Christian (Samonte-Hinckley, 2004). Women comprise 49 percent of the population and children up to 14 years old comprise 38 percent of the population (National Statistics Office, 2001). Children are valued in this culture and women enjoy a relatively higher status than those in the neighboring countries. Given these positive attitudes toward women and children and the fact that the Philippines is a Christian country, one would expect them to be respected and treated well. Unfortunately, this does not seem to be the case.

According to Nations (2020), domestic abuse, or "intimate partner violence", can be defined as a pattern of behavior in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner. Abuse is physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that frighten, intimidate, terrorize, manipulate, hurt, humiliate, blame, injure, or wound someone. Domestic abuse can happen to anyone of any race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender. It can occur within a range of relationships including couples who are married, living together, or dating. Domestic violence affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels.

Domestic abuse often escalates from threats and verbal assault to violence. And while physical injury may pose the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic abuse are also severe. Emotionally abusive relationships can destroy

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your self-worth, lead to anxiety and depression, and make you feel helpless and alone. No one should have to endure this kind of pain and your first step to breaking free is recognizing that your relationship is abusive. Physical abuse occurs when physical force is used against you in a way that injures or endangers you. Physical assault or battering is a crime, whether it occurs inside or outside of a family. The police have the power and authority to protect you from a physical attack. Any situation in which you are forced to participate in unwanted, unsafe, or degrading sexual activity is sexual abuse. Forced sex, even by a spouse or intimate partner with whom you also have consensual sex, is an act of aggression and domestic violence. Furthermore, people whose partners abuse them physically *and* sexually are at a higher risk of being seriously injured or killed.

Javed (2020) explained the alarming situation of the COVID-19 pandemic the devastating character in spheres like suicide, domestic violence, mental disorders, anxiety, and depressive disorders are increasing worldwide.

Connolly (2019) discussed that around the world, as cities have gone into lockdown to stop the spread of the corona virus, the mass efforts to save lives have put one vulnerable group more at risk. In Hubei province, the heart of the initial coronavirus outbreak, domestic violence reports to police more than tripled in one county alone during the lockdown in February, from 47 last year to 162 this year, activists told local media. The increased threat to women and children was a predictable side effect of the coronavirus lockdowns, said activists. Increased abuse is a pattern repeated in many emergencies, whether conflict, economic crisis, or disease outbreaks, although the quarantine rules pose a particularly grave challenge.

Usher (2020) mentioned that lockdowns cause all people to stay home and put them at risk of domestic violence. As the novel coronavirus outbreak has intensified globally, countries are adopting dedicated measures to slow the spread of the virus through mitigation and containment. Social distancing and isolation are central to the public health strategy adopted by many countries, and in many settings, penalties are in place for any person who breaches these imposed restrictions. Social isolation requires families to remain in their homes resulting in intense and unrelieved contact as well as the depletion of existing support networks, such as through extended family as well as through social or community-based support networks for

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families at risk. Additionally, isolation places children at greater risk of neglect as well as physical, emotional, sexual, and domestic abuse.

The purpose of the study is to explore the consequences of COVID-19 on domestic violence to the daily lives of women and children specifically, in Alfonso, Cavite. The study on violence against women and children including the sociocultural variables may consequently help explain the phenomenon and provide services that will address the issue.

III. METHODOLOGY

A Qualitative-multi case study design was used to determine the experiences of women and children in domestic violence who suffered violence during the community lockdown in Alfonso, Cavite. This qualitative case study is an approach to research that facilitates the exploration of a phenomenon within its context using a variety of data sources. Case study research is more than simply researching a single individual or situation. This approach has the potential to deal with simple through complex situations. It enables the researcher to answer “how” and “why” type questions while taking into consideration how a phenomenon is influenced by the context within which it is situated.

In this study, the multiple case study design was used to produce detailed descriptions of the victims of violence phenomenon using constructs to order the data and relate to earlier literature. Yin (1994) emphasized that multiple cases strengthen the results by replicating the patterns thereby increasing the robustness of the findings. The multiple case studies design provides a rigorous approach for collecting and analyzing data.

This research was divided into three main phases: a preliminary study, field survey/ data gathering, and analysis of data. The preliminary phase of the study included a review of related literature and studies and other pertinent data relevant to the study. Examination of records and documents were used so that a better insight into the condition of the victims of violence during the COVID-19 pandemic would be obtained. In the preliminary study, the researcher tried to gain a picture of both victims and the method.

Purposive sampling was utilized due to the limited number of respondents. It is a non-probability sampling in which the researchers rely on their judgment when choosing members of the population to participate in the study.

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The following criteria were used in choosing the respondents: (1) women and children with prior records from Alfonso Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office and respective barangay; (2) those of legal age and (3) expressed willingness to participate in this study.

Through in-depth interviews, the researchers gained a deeper understanding of the experiences of women and children in domestic violence. The observation was also employed which is known as an explicit method of determining, describing, and interpreting the reactions or behavior of the respondents.

IV. RESULTS

Theme 1: Life with COVID-19 Pandemic

All of the participants interviewed were during the COVID-19 pandemic. The respondents can't go outside because of the stay-at-home policy of the government.

Participants 2 and 3 said the COVID-19 pandemic affects their daily lives because most can't go outside of their houses, resulting in a lack of source of income and no job. Most of the time is spent inside our homes and that time occurred with the violence that they experienced.

Participant 3: *“Yun po umaasa nalang sa bigay ni Mayor at saka ng Barangay.”*

Most of the people in Alfonso, Cavite are farming and livestock is the primary source of income. During the implementation of the Enhanced Community Quarantine, respondents can't go outside to their farms and take care of the livestock. But later on lockdowns, the local government of Alfonso allowed farmers to go outside to check their farms.

Participant 1: *“Yung asawa po ni Ate nag bubukid lang sa Coletos.”*

Most of the time, participant no. 1 is the only one left in their house because her older brother needs to go to the farm to earn money for them, that's the time when the perpetrator of sexual abuse had the chance to do sexual abuse to her.

Theme 2: Poverty paved the way to domestic violence

Lack of source of income is another factor that led to domestic violence. Many people have no income during COVID-19 Pandemic because no one can go out. The financial problem led to Domestic Violence like the participant no. 2 experienced: *“Binugbog ako, wala naman po akong kasalanan. Basta may problema sila sa pera ako ang napapag buntunan. Isang beses nga po iitakin ako wala akong magawa kundi lumaban nalang.”*

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In this case, participant no. 2 encountered physical abuse from her grandmother. She can't do anything just to accept the fact that her grandmother is always mad at her due to financial problems. She added that: *"Nagpapadala naman ang nanay ko pero hindi ko nakukuha yung para sa akin, Hindi nila binibigay."*

Participant 3: *"Mahirap po, Nung lockdown po walang trabaho."*

Theme 3: Me, Myself, and Stress

Domestic violence causes trauma and stress disorders to the victims. They encounter many behavioral problems and emotional changes. Sahar (2004) indicated that family and friends-related stress moderated the effect of dependency, and a wide range of life events mediated the effect of self-criticism on depression. Reassurance-seeking behavior predicted only spouse-related stress. Results illuminate the need to assess specific, rather than general, life stress domains, and suggest that the vulnerability of dependency is reactive, whereas that of self-criticism is proactive.

Participant 2: *"Minsan po, Nahihirapan ako matulog at hindi makakain."* She's suffering from trauma and anxiety due to her experiences with her grandmother.

Participant 3: *"Ako ngang matanda na stress yung bata pa kaya, Kaya nga po kanina nung tumawag si Konsehal na may mag iinterview samin natatakot nanaman ako."*

She also added: *"Mag papalamig-lamig muna, Sobra sobrang trauma na po kase."*

Participant 1: *"Natakot po ako. Kaya po sabi ko po sa sarili ko baka mag kagulo pa."*

Participant 1 can't tell anybody about the sexual abuse that she's experiencing from her neighbor. We can't imagine how stressed she is while she can't tell her experience to anyone. She added that: *"Wag na po mag tiwala ng basta basta nalang lalo sa hindi mo kakilala."*

The participant's psycho-social behavior changed because of her experience with her neighbor.

Participant 2: *"Minsan naiisip ko din yan. Yung pag papakamatay, Kailangan lang humanap ng taong positive. Yung mag tutulak sayo sa magandang kaisipan para lumaban."*

The trauma that they encountered is a really big issue. Because like participant 2, both of the respondents were in a state of depression. The government must address this kind of

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problem, responding and educating people on how to deal or how to address these problems should be also included.

Theme 4: Broken Family & Social Relationships

The victims of domestic violence also encounter problems with their family members. The participant no 3 shared that: *“Ayaw ko din naman ng ganto kame, Kaso eto na to e.”*

The husband of participant 3 is the one who did the sexual abuse to their daughter. This case was reported on Barangay Marahan and the Barangay Officials took action by sending the case to the Municipal Social Welfare and Development. The assessment of the MSWD and the Barangay Council for the Protection of the Children to the father of the victim must stay away from their own house and family members. This order was effective immediately after the case was filed and based on the Comprehensive Program on Child Protection, Executive Order No. 53 or The Strengthening the Committee for the Special Protection of Children, Amending for this Purpose Executive Order No.275 (s.1995) The CSPC is hereby strengthened and reorganized to effectively function as the body principally responsible for coordinating and monitoring the investigation and prosecution of cases involving violations of R.A. No. 7610 and other child-related criminal laws.

Participant 3: *“Siguro tyagain nalang po nila kasi mahirap din ang napapalayo sa pamilya.”* She’s no one with her now, she left their house to avoid the abuse of her grandmother. She also added: *“Minsan pag nakikita ko sila naawa din ako kase matanda naman sila.”*

Theme 5: Inadequate help & support

As the interview continued, respondents were asked if they are aware of the intervention programs of the Local Government concerning the violence of women and their children. Most of the respondents are not aware of or don’t know any programs of the Barangay for them.

Participant 3: *“Wala po, Wala rin naman po kaseng time dahil sa trabaho.”*

The local government is conducting programs and seminars, especially for the children. Every November the whole country is celebrating National Children Month. In implementing this program the Barangay is inviting the children to listen and know their rights. And the children that are facing problems like this can open or share their experience with the MSWD Officer

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who's conducting the program. There's also a program for the parents in guiding their sons and daughters but none of them is aware of this kind of program.

Participant 3: *"Ingatan na rin nila yung mga anak nila. Iniingatan ko din kase maigi ang anak ko lalo na't nag iisang babae ito."*

Participant 1: *"Hindi po eh, Alam ko lang po nagbibigay sila ng ayuda at school supplies."*

Due to her young age, she's not aware that the government has programs for children like them. So the government must have a strict implementation in conducting the programs for the children.

V. DISCUSSIONS

The study aimed to explore the consequences of COVID-19 on domestic violence to the daily lives of women and children, in Alfonso, Cavite. Participants in this study shared the painful experiences of abuse that caused them trauma and anxiety both physically and emotionally.

Domestic violence is a serious problem that we're facing today. One of the factors that increase the Domestic Violence cases is the COVID-19 Pandemic. Because this pandemic affects many lives of Filipinos not only us but the whole world. Not only physically but also financially, many Filipinos lost their jobs because of nationwide lockdowns, and most of the people who lost their jobs depend only on the government. Alfonso is known as the "Hidden Gem of the South" But still there are some cases of domestic violence.

The study confirmed that based on the analyses of the gathered data, domestic violence is still inevitable especially in poor households. Poverty is associated with domestic abuse as both a cause and a consequence. It prolongs women's exposure to abuse by reducing their ability to leave and it makes women poorer on leaving the relationship.

The effects of domestic violence on women and children can go beyond the immediate physical injuries they suffer at the hands of their abusers. Most of the time, victims suffer from an array of psychosomatic illnesses, such as insomnia, eating disorders, gastrointestinal disturbances, generalized chronic pain, and devastating mental health problems like posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The majority of abused women find it difficult to function in their daily lives because of the effects of domestic violence. Absences from work, due to

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injuries or visits to the doctor, often cause them to lose their jobs, making them less able to leave their abusive situations. They may feel ashamed that their partners abuse them, see themselves as unworthy of love, and suffer from a significantly diminished self-perception. Because of their feelings of low self-worth, these women can be potentially isolated from friends and family and do not wish to participate in any social activities.

Since the majority of the respondents felt dissatisfied with the help and support they got from the government, the findings of this study can serve as a reference for strengthening plans and programs that will address the occurrence of violence among women and children in Alfonso, Cavite.

Taking into account the findings of this study, the researchers arrived at the following recommendations: (1) The local government must actively promote programs for the children like the victims of different types of abuse to raise awareness; 2) The Municipal Social Welfare Development Office must conduct programs that will help the victim to recover from the trauma she experienced. Rehabilitation programs must be religiously provided to divert the emotion of the victim, and (3) the local government of Alfonso must conduct continuous seminars or webinars in responsible parenthood and the like.

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Deployment of Police Force in Tagaytay City amid Covid-19 Pandemic towards Post Covid Operational Plan

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I. ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has become a controversial topic in early 2020, the role of deployment of the police force in the aspect of crime prevention and control will demean and also the dedication of government officials/officers will be in question. To determine the deployment of police force in Tagaytay City the researchers used quantitative design, the target being police and barangay officials of Tagaytay City. Here we demonstrate the emergency measures and safety protocol conducted by the police. Based on the questionnaire and data analysis, the study constructs the manpower deployment, equipment, police morale and welfare, and extent of implementation of safety protocol. The results are as follows: (1) In the manpower deployment, 3.566% verbally interpreted that fully deployed, (2) In the equipment got the rating of 3.79% verbally interpreted that fully equipped, (3) In police morale and welfare got 3.80% verbally interpreted that very high morale and (4) Total extent of implementation of safety protocol got the rating of 3.75% verbally interpreted highly implemented. The findings can help the police community relate to couples in this COVID-19 pandemic and understand and support the implementation of safety protocol conducted by the police.

Keywords: *COVID-19, safety protocol, crime prevention, police, deployment*

II. INTRODUCTION

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic made an impact with the efficient and effective use of police manpower and pushed the police to restrict citizen's movements to help control the rising cases of COVID-19 infections. People in the community cannot leave their houses or stay

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outside due to a higher possibility of being infected with COVID-19. Thus, caused alarm to the general public and has weakened our socioeconomic situation.

The people's trust towards the government and Philippine National Police (PNP) in the aspect of crime prevention and control was tested and also the dedication of the government officials/officers in this time will be greatly in question.

Departments around the country have responded to the pandemic in various ways, such as reassigning personnel to high-traffic areas, suspending training, roll calls, and community outreach initiatives, only issuing citations for low-level crimes, implementing safety precautions for officers, and limiting access to department facilities (Jennings, 2020). During a pandemic, law enforcement agencies and officers play a crucial role to provide necessary public services and maintain order (Richards, 2006). A smaller police footprint may engender incipient hostility towards police or less so, depending on police-community relations (Alexander, 2020).

In addition, many governments have taken emergency measures to protect their population and slow the spread of the virus. Such actions, including lockdowns, travel bans, and social distancing rules are often controlled and enforced by the police, creating additional service demand for law enforcement agencies (Ruback, 2020). Police officers and staff are often directly or indirectly involved in the pandemic and have a higher risk of getting infected (Julian Laufs, 2020).

Levi (2020) discussed police leaders everywhere saying that COVID-19 is a game-changer, a shock to the system of public safety so great that it is causing them to throw out the old rule books. It means that the problem facing law enforcement agencies around the world is complex and that police officers should not rely on standard procedures especially in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Due to the aforementioned situation, the researchers will be conducting Quantitative - Descriptive research. The study focuses on the deployment of police officers in the community on preventing the cases of COVID-19 in the country. This study aims to determine the main

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function or role of the police force to prevent the spread of the virus as well as certain benefits to the community.

This research will be conducted in the City of Tagaytay where several tourists are planning to visit. This is one of the biggest challenges of the police for the reason that the entry of the people is not easy to control and cannot be prevented because it will also affect the City's economy.

III. METHODOLOGY

A Quantitative-Correlational study design was used to determine the Deployment of Police Force in Tagaytay City in the means of COVID-19 Pandemic towards the Post COVID Operational Plan. Quantitative research according to (Lowhorn, 2007) establishes statistically significant conclusions about a population by studying a representative sample of the population. The population consists of the entire group being studied. It does not matter if the population is broad or narrow, only that it includes every individual that fits the description of the group being studied. A correlational research design measures a relationship between two variables without the researcher controlling either of them.

The participants of the study are the Tagaytay police officers male/female, especially those who partake in the checkpoints, and selected residents of Tagaytay who are willing to partake in the study. The target population is the Tagaytay City component police and barangay officials. Total sampling was utilized due to the limited number of respondents. Purposive sampling is non-probability sampling in which the researchers rely on their judgment when choosing members of the population to participate in the study.

The instrument used is the researcher-made questionnaire to gather the needed data for the barangay officials and police officers. In the preparation of the instrument, the requirements in the designing of the good data collection instrument were considered. For instance, the statement was toned down to accommodate the knowledge preparedness of the respondents.

The researchers conducted a questionnaire to gather the needed data. To support the validation of research instruments, the researchers researched Tagaytay City Component Police

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through surveys because of the advantages of survey methods. After the respondents answered the questionnaire the researchers collected and tallied the gathered data to do the interpretation.

IV. RESULTS

The data were presented in tables to give a clear illustration of the answers to the research questions. The data were presented following the arrangement of the research problems of the study.

Table 1
Demographic profile of the Respondents according to Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
21-25 years old	32	53.3%
26-30 years old	6	10.0%
31-35 years old	4	6.7%
36-40 years old	10	16.7%
41-45 years old	2	3.3%
46-50 years old	2	3.3%
51-55 years old	2	3.3%
56-60 years old	2	3.3%
61 years old and above	2	3.3%
TOTAL:	60	100%

The data presented in table 1 above shows the frequency and percentage of distribution of the respondents according to age. It revealed that out of 60 respondents, 32 or 53.3% are from the age bracket of 21-25 years old, 6 or 10.0% are from the age bracket of 26-30 years old, 4 or 6.7% are from the age bracket of 31-35 years old, 10 or 16.7% are from the age bracket of 36-40 years old, and 2 or 3.3% are from the age bracket of 41 and above.

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The data shows that the majority of the respondents belong to age 21 - 25 with the frequency of 32 out of 61 or 53.3% of the respondents, while ages 41 and above got the lowest frequency of 2 out of 61 or 3.3% of the respondents. This may imply that most of the respondents are with the age of early adulthood. However the least represented group of 41 years old and above only have 3.3% of the total number of the respondents.

Table 2
Demographic profile of the Respondents according to Gender

Gender	Frequen cy	Percen t
Male	30	50%
Female	30	50%
TOTAL:	60	100%

The data presented in Table 1.2 above shows the frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to their gender. It revealed that out of 50 respondents are equally divided with the frequency of 30 for both male and female or 50% of the respondents are male and the other 50 % are female.

This may imply that gender equality is a social condition whereby women and men share equal rights and a balance of power, status, opportunities, and rewards. Gender equality can be broadly operationalized by men and women having 1) equitable access and use of resources, 2) equitable participation in relationships, the household, the community, and political arenas, and 3) safety or freedom from violence (Roller, 2013).

Table 3
Demographic profile of the Respondents according to Civil Status

Civil Status	Frequen cy	Percen t
Single	30	50%
Married	30	50%
Widow		
Separated		
TOTAL:	60	100%

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The data presented in Table 1.3 above shows the frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to civil status. It revealed that out of 50 respondents are equally distributed with the frequency of 30 for both single, and married or 50% of the respondents are single and the other 50% are married. This may apply to that relationship, marriage, and family is the core of every community.

Table 4
Demographic profile of the Respondents according to Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Frequen cy	Percen t
High School Graduate	2	3.3%
College Graduate	52	86.7%
Master’s Degree	4	6.7%
Doctoral Degree	58	96.7%
Missing system	2	3.3%
TOTAL:	60	100.0%

The data presented in Table 1.4 above shows the frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents according to educational attainment. It revealed that out of 50 respondents, 2 or 3.3% are high school graduates, 52 or 86.7% are college graduates, and 4 or 6.7% are master’s degrees.

The data shows that the majority of the respondents are college graduates with the frequency of 52 out of 60 or 86.7% of the respondents. While the lowest is high school graduates with the frequency of 2 out of 60 or 3.3% of the respondents. This may imply that most of the respondents are college graduates and have the capability to choose the right job for them.

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Table 5
Manpower Deployment

	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation
Have a sufficient number of personnel deployed in a checkpoint in the entry of Tagaytay	3.60	Fully Deployed
Have sufficient number of personnel performing in Police Patrol Operations	3.70	Fully Deployed
Have adequate stand-by tactical teams in case of emergency response	3.47	Fully Deployed
Have a trained Emergency Medical Service/Emergency Medical Technician (EMS/EMT) personnel	3.37	Fully Deployed
Police visibility during post-COVID-19 operation	3.70	Fully Deployed
Total Rating for Manpower Deployment:	3.566	Fully Deployed

The data shows the manpower deployment of the police officers in Tagaytay Police Station for Covid-19. The highest rating is the number of police personnel working or available during the COVID-19 pandemic have a sufficient number of personnel performing in Police Patrol Operations and Police visibility during post-COVID-19 operation got the highest mean score rating of 3.70 verbally interpreted as fully deployed. While the number of police personnel working or available during the COVID-19 pandemic have a trained Emergency Medical Service/Emergency Medical Technician (EMS/EMT) personnel got the lowest mean score of 3.37 verbally interpreted as fully deployed.

This may imply that the deployment of the police force in Tagaytay City was efficient during the Covid-19 pandemic. Police personnel across the country have been deputed on duty to avoid crowding in public places, checking the movements of people on roads, patrolling the residential areas, ensuring the safety of healthcare workers, controlling cyber-threats, performing raids on fake medicines/sanitizers/masks production, providing e-passes to the

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needy people traveling outside the curfew areas, etc., round the clock in addition to their normal duties related to enforcement of law and crime control (Sandeep Grover, 2020).

Table 6
Equipment

	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation
Thermal Scanner	3.77	Fully Equipped
Face mask	3.90	Fully Equipped
Base and handheld radio	3.87	Fully Equipped
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	3.67	Fully Equipped
Face shield	3.77	Fully Equipped
Total Rating for Equipment:	3.79	Fully Equipped

The data shows the availability of equipment needed during deployment and essentials that will protect officers from COVID-19 of the police officers in Tagaytay Police Station got a total mean score rating of 3.79 verbally interpreted as fully equipped. Among the categories, the highest rating is the facemask with the mean score rating of 3.90 verbally interpreted as fully equipped. While the availability of Personal protective equipment (PPE) got the lowest mean score of 3.67 verbally interpreted as fully equipped.

This may imply that police personnel are fully equipped to prevent them from getting infected with the virus. Police worldwide have attempted to reduce the risks associated with COVID-19 by using PPE. In addition to functional benefits, many items of PPE also present perceptual benefits (Sandrin, 2021).

Table 7
Police Morale and Welfare

	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation
12 hours per tour of duty (TOD)	3.93	Very High Morale
Implementation of one (1) rest day per week	3.73	Very High Morale

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Timely distribution of allowances/benefits	3.80	Very High Morale
Have a facility for the police that are positive with COVID-19	3.80	Very High Morale
Swab testing of the police officers	3.73	Very High Morale
Total Rating for Police Morale and Welfare:	3.80	Very High Morale

The data shows the police morale and welfare in rendering their services during COVID-19 got a total mean score rating of 3.80 verbally interpreted as very high morale. Among the indicators, 12 hours per tour of duty (TOD) got the highest mean score rating of 3.93, verbally interpreted as very high morale. While the Implementation of one (1) rest day per week and Swab testing of the police officers got the lowest mean score rating of both 3.73 verbally interpreted as very high morale.

This may imply that the police personnel have very high morale in 12 hours per tour duty, one day rest per week, having allowance/benefits and they have a healthcare facility and swab testing that may prevent them from being infected. Policing is one of the most mentally taxing occupations contending with long and often rotating shifts, threats of violence, increased need for hypervigilance, and a lack of public support creating chronic stress (John Stogner, 2020).

Table 8
The extent of Implementation of Safety Protocol

	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation
Filling up to logbook for contact tracing	3.77	Highly Implemented
Limited hours of the store	3.77	Highly Implemented
Mandatory wearing of face mask and face shield	3.87	Highly Implemented
Social distancing	3.73	Highly Implemented

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Curfew hours from 10pm to 5am	3.63	Highly Implemented
Total Extent of implementation of the safety protocols:	3.75	Highly Implemented

The data shows the extent of implementation of the safety protocols as rated by the respondents, with the total mean score rating of 3.75 verbally interpreted as highly implemented. Among the indicators, it was the mandatory wearing of face mask and face shield that got the highest mean score rating of 3.87 verbally interpreted as highly implemented. While the curfew hours from 10 pm to 5 am got the lowest mean score rating of 3.63 verbally interpreted as highly implemented.

This may imply that the mandatory wearing of a face mask and face shield is highly implemented to prevent the spreading of the virus. On the other hand, the curfew hours from 10 pm to 5 am are the least rated because some people are sneaking outside at these hours.

Table 9

Is there a significant relationship between the effectiveness of police deployment and the extent of safety protocol implementation?

Effectiveness of police force deployment		The extent of safety protocol implementation	Decision
	Pearson Correlation	.614 ^{**}	Moderate positive correlation
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	Reject Null Hypothesis
	N	60	

Legend: P-value < 0.05 Reject Null Hypothesis

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The data shows the relationship of the effectiveness of police deployment and the extent of safety protocol implementation of the police officers in Tagaytay Police Station, with a P-value of 0.000 which is less than 0.05, and the Pearson correlation of positive 0.614 therefore there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis. There is a moderate positive relationship between the effectiveness of police deployment and the extent of safety implementation of the police officers in Tagaytay Police Station.

This may imply that if the deployment of the police force is effective the extent of implementation is also effective and vice versa. The civilian is aware and follows the safety protocol implemented by the police.

Table 10

Effectiveness of police force deployment as assessed by the two groups of respondents

Independent Samples Test									
	Levene's Test for Equality of Variables		t-test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	.181	.672	3.355	58	.001	.2444	.07285	.09861	.39027

Legend: P-value <0.05 Reject the Null Hypothesis

The data shows Levene's test for equality for variance P-value of 0.672 which is greater than 0.05 which means data are normal. The T-test result showed a P-value of 0.001 which is less than 0.05 therefore there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis. There is a significant

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difference in the assessment of the effectiveness of police force deployment assessed by two groups of respondents. This may imply that the PNP personnel rated themselves higher than the

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civilians. Further discuss the table that the effectiveness of the police deployment assessed by the two respondents is the same in terms of manpower, police equipment.

Table 11

The extent of implementation of safety protocols as assessed by the two groups of respondents

Group Statistics				
RESPONDENT	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
PNP Personnel	30	3.8467	.23596	.04308
Civilian	30	3.5600	.31139	.05685

Independent Samples Test									
	Levene's Test for Equality of Variables		t-test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	3.201	.079	4.019	58	.000	.28667	.07133	.14388	.42945

Legend: P-value <0.05 Reject the Null Hypothesis

The data shows Levene's test for equality of variance P-value of 0.079 which is greater than 0.05 which means that data are normal. The T-test result showed a P-value of 0.000 which

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is less than 0.05 therefore there is enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis. There is a significant difference in the extent of implementation of safety protocol as assessed by the two

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groups of respondents. This may imply that PNP personnel rated themselves higher than the civilians. Further discuss the table that the filling up in the logbook in contact tracing, wearing of face mask and face shield is highly implemented.

V. DISCUSSIONS

This study determined the Deployment of the Police force in Tagaytay City in the means of COVID-19 during Post-COVID Operational Plan. More specifically it described the profile of the respondents in the terms of category, age, gender, civil status, and educational attainment, in the deployment of police officers in Tagaytay city police station for the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of, manpower, equipment, police morale, and extent of implementation of safety protocol. Likewise, it is tested whether the difference between the effectiveness of police force deployment and the extent of safety protocol implementation and the significant relationship in the assessment of the two groups of the respondents. The researchers used the following statistical tools to interpret and analyze the data for descriptive statistics, frequency, percentage, weighted mean, and Analysis of Variance was used.

The data shows that most of the respondents are in early adulthood ranging from ages 21-25 years old, both single and married, most of them are college graduates. The findings overall suggest that in terms of how the organic personnel and civilian respondents assess the deployment of the police officers in Tagaytay Police Station for Covid-19 Pandemic. As to manpower, data showed that the police is efficient during the Covid-19 pandemic: Police personnel across the country have been deputed on duty to avoid crowding in public places, checking the movements of people on roads, patrolling the residential areas, ensuring the safety of healthcare workers, controlling cyber-threats, performing raids on fake medicines/sanitizers/masks production, providing e-passes to the needy people traveling outside the curfew areas, etc., round the clock in addition to their normal duties related to enforcement of law and crime control. As to equipment: data revealed that the police personnel are fully equipped to prevent them from becoming infected with the virus. Police worldwide have attempted to reduce the risks associated with COVID-19 by using PPE. In addition to functional benefits, many items of PPE also present perceptual benefits. As to police morale and welfare:

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police personnel have very high morale in 12 hours per tour duty, one day rest per week, have allowance/benefits and they have a healthcare facility and swab testing that may prevent them from being infected.

Furthermore, there is a moderate positive relationship between the effectiveness of police deployment and the extent of safety implementation of the police officers in Tagaytay Police Station. On the other hand, the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the Effectiveness of police force deployment to the extent of safety protocol implementation is accepted. There is a positive relationship between the effectiveness of police deployment and the extent of safety implementation of the police officers in Tagaytay Police Station.

Lastly, this study recommends the following areas that the police deployment of Tagaytay Police Station will be improved. In the manpower, it must have more trained Emergency Medical Service/Emergency Medical Technician (EMS/EMT) personnel and have more deployed personnel in the crowded area to survey that the safety protocol is fully implemented. They must have also conducted seminars through social media to prevent the widespread of the COVID-19 virus.

In every seminar conducted by the PNP and Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF), there should be brief information about the accomplishment of their police station.

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