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Please send your inquiries to the Head of Olivarez College Tagaytay Center for Research, Publication, Planning, and Development.

E. Aguinaldo Highway, Barangay San Jose, Tagaytay City Email:

jeanrizza.delacruz@olivarezcollege.edu.ph

Telefax: (046) 860-2301

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FOREWORD



It is with great pleasure that I introduce this edition of our Criminology Department's Student Journal. This collection of research papers exemplifies the dedication, curiosity, and analytical skills of our students, offering valuable insights into various aspects of criminology and law enforcement.

The topics covered in this journal reflect the multifaceted nature of our field, ranging from local security practices to national policy considerations. Each paper contributes to our understanding of critical issues in criminology and public safety. Our students have tackled subjects of immediate practical importance, such as the assessment of security guards' knowledge and practices in promoting safety at Olivarez College Tagaytay.

This study underscores the crucial role of front-line security personnel in maintaining safe environments. The evaluation of crime prevention activities by the PNP Mendez, as perceived by local residents, provides valuable feedback on the effectiveness of community-oriented policing strategies. Similarly, the analysis of community policing implementation in selected barangays of Tagaytay City offers insights into the practical application of this important law enforcement approach. The training needs analysis for Tagaytay City Police regarding the implementation of R.A. 10175 (the Cybercrime Prevention Act) highlights the ongoing need for law enforcement to adapt to evolving forms of crime in the digital age. Of particular interest is the study on Grade 12 students' perceptions of the proposed mandatory ROTC program. This research bridges criminology with broader discussions on national security and youth development, demonstrating the interconnected nature of our field with other social and policy domains.

These papers collectively represent not just academic exercises, but meaningful contributions to our understanding of criminology and public safety in our local context. They showcase our students' ability to apply theoretical knowledge to real-world issues, a skill that will serve them well in their future careers. I commend our students for their hard work and insightful research. It is my hope that readers will find these papers informative and thought-provoking, spurring further discussion and research in these important areas. Lastly, the comparative analysis of index and non-index crimes in Silang, Cavite provides a data-driven foundation for enhancing anti-criminality plans. This kind of analytical work is crucial for developing effective, evidence-based strategies in crime prevention and law enforcement.

As we continue to face evolving challenges in criminology and law enforcement, the fresh perspectives and dedicated inquiry demonstrated in this journal give me confidence in the future of our field. May this publication serve as an inspiration for continued scholarly pursuit and practical application in criminology.

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**Research, Survey, and Publication of the
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Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices of Security Guards in Olivarez College Tagaytay on Promoting Safety

*Neil Renzo V. Aure, Jed M. Gamba, Rodney R. Lacatan,
Kazly George C. Parcerro, Rj C. Pernito, Jopeth C. Vergara*

I. ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 outbreak is primarily a health emergency. Many countries have made the wise decision to close their educational institutions. The problem illustrates the quandary decision-makers have when determining whether to establish schools (Burgess, 2022). This study aimed to determine the knowledge, attitude, and practices of security guards in Olivarez College Tagaytay on promoting safety. The knowledge, attitude, and practices of security guards at Olivarez College Tagaytay regarding safety promotion are the research problems that this study attempted to solve. The method of the investigation was a quantitative research approach focusing on the security guards currently working at Olivarez College Tagaytay. This study used an adapted questionnaire. Questionnaires were used to collect information from respondents. It is a method in which respondents are asked to answer a series of questions related to the study. This study found that knowledge and attitudes did not impact COVID-19 prevention practices. Instead, education was identified as the primary indicator of COVID-19 preventive practices, indicating that less educated respondents engaged in fewer preventive behaviors. According to the findings, there is a significant positive correlation between knowledge of the Covid 19 health protocol and attitudes toward promoting the Covid-19 health and safety protocol ($r(32) = .569$, $p = .001$), as well as between attitudes and behaviors ($r(32) = .567$, $p = .001$). Even though there is a small positive correlation between knowledge and behavior in promoting COVID-19 health and safety protocols, $r(32) = .175$, $p = .339$, the correlation is not statistically significant. The lack of a correlation between knowledge and behavior in promoting the COVID-19 health protocol led to the adoption of the null hypothesis.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Knowledge, Attitude, Practices, Security Guards*

II. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 outbreak is primarily a health emergency. Many countries have made the wise decision to close their educational institutions. The problem illustrates the quandary decision-makers have when determining whether to establish schools (enabling workers to work and sustain the economy) or close them (reducing interaction and saving lives). Homeschooling harms kids' social and academic development and on parents' productivity in the near run. The policy tool for ability enhancement that is most accessible to the general people is education. While going to school can be fun and beneficial for kids' social and emotional development, from an economic perspective, the most significant advantage is that it improves a kid's IQ. A brief break from education can impact skill development (Burgess, 2022).

Protecting employee health and safety cannot be emphasized enough; organizations that prioritize occupational safety outperform their competitors, have lower employee turnover rates, and provide employees with the resources they need to function more effectively. However, COVID-19 has forced companies to take prompt, decisive action to protect their employees. In order to stop the virus's spread and maintain a happy and productive work environment, employers have been forced to develop new operating procedures and upgrade aging infrastructure. To address these issues, COVID-19 considerably improved its worker safety, health, and well-being assessment. The epidemic has also raised awareness of overall socioeconomic problems employees experience, such as challenges with childcare, challenges with people with disabilities, and safety hazards in settings where healthcare professionals must treat patients. Additionally, it is much more apparent when there is a lack of general worker well-being and when workers feel uncomfortable at work (Casadeval, 2022).

This study aims to determine the knowledge, attitude, and practices of security guards in Olivarez College Tagaytay on promoting safety. The knowledge, attitude, and practices of

security guards at Olivarez College Tagaytay regarding safety promotion are the research problem that this study attempts to solve.

The virus family known as coronaviruses (SARS-COV) causes a wide range of diseases, from the common cold to more severe infections such as those caused by Middle East Respiratory Syndrome-related Coronavirus (MERS-COV) and severe acute respiratory syndrome-related Coronavirus. The Department of Health's public announcements, web page, and online communication services feature information regarding the 2019-nCoV. As stated by the World Health Organization, a high body temperature, fatigue, and dry cough are prevalent signs of COVID-19. Often patients endure discomfort, nasal obstruction, a stuffy nose, pneumonia, or constipation. When a person with COVID-19 exhales droplets and tiny particles harboring the virus, the virus spreads. Others might breathe in these droplets and particles or come into touch with their eyes, nostrils, or mouths. Surfaces they come into contact with could occasionally become infected by them. The risk of infection is highest for those who are closer to an infected person than six feet. Obesity, diabetes, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, sickle cell disease, or immunodeficiency in adolescents may increase their risk of developing a severe COVID-19 illness compared to adults (Auwaerter, 2022).

The accessibility of the various COVID-19 treatments depends on the risk factor and severity of the patient's illness. For patients with mild symptoms, staying at home and taking medications to reduce the fever is recommended. At the same time, antiviral tablets may be given to patients with severe symptoms. In cases that require hospitalization, the severity increases. To avoid infections like COVID-19, keep at least 6 feet between you and other individuals. As previously indicated, the phrase "social distance" first surfaced in the early stages of the epidemic, when many individuals stayed home to restrict the virus's spread. A comprehensive strategy is used to avoid infectious diseases in schools, and cleaning and disinfecting is one component. The first line of defense is being vaccinated to lessen the spread of influenza (flu).

Always cover your face with a cloth when speaking with customers or the public. For tasks linked to the job, a respirator, such as one with an R-value of 95 or above, must be used. It is advisable to get checked if you exhibit COVID-19 symptoms. While waiting for test results, avoid everyone, even your relatives. Most COVID-19 infection sufferers have minimal symptoms and can heal at home without medical attention (Donnelly, 2021).

III. METHODOLOGY

The researchers used quantitative investigation and employed a descriptive methodology. The study's respondents focused on the security guards, students, and other staff currently working and enrolled in Olivarez College Tagaytay to determine the knowledge, attitude, and practices of security guards in Olivarez College Tagaytay in promoting safety. They were surveyed regarding security guards' knowledge, attitude, and practices.

The sampling that was used in this study is Universal Sampling. It denotes that our respondents are 100% used in the study. All security guards are included and are used as our respondents. However, to avoid manipulating the study, the researcher obtained other respondents from students enrolled and other staff currently working at Olivarez College Tagaytay. The total number of participants in the study was 32; it consisted of 18 males and 14 females.

The researcher used an adopted questionnaire as their research instrument. Questionnaires were used to collect information from respondents. It is a method in which respondents are asked to answer a series of questions related to the study. The researchers will use the self-made questionnaire as a source of information for the respondents. The questions are guided accordingly from the statement of the problem of this study.

They used an adapted questionnaire as a research instrument, and it served as a source of information for the respondents. The survey questions are guided accordingly from the statement

of the problem of this study. It consists of 4 parts: Part 1 is the demographic profile of the respondents; Part 2 is the respondents' level of knowledge of Covid-19 (Signs and Symptoms, Transmission, High-Risk groups, Vaccination, and Treatment); Part 3 is the respondents' attitude in promoting Covid-19 health and safety protocol (Social Distancing, Cleaning and Disinfection, Hygiene practices, Self-Awareness); and Part 4 is the practices of the respondents' in promoting Covid-19 health and safety protocol as perceived by students enrolled and other staff who are currently working in Olivarez College Tagaytay. The Likert Scale was included in the survey questionnaire, and it helped the respondents to answer each question effectively.

Therefore, after university professors approved the research tool and study, the researchers carefully gathered data. The researchers counted, reviewed, evaluated, and analyzed the collected data with statistical analysis and interpretation. Frequency and percentage were utilized to determine the composition of the respondent's sex, age, year in service, and source of information. Weighted mean was also utilized to analyze the level of knowledge of Covid-19, the attitude toward promoting Covid-19 health and safety protocol, and the practices of promoting Covid-19 health and safety protocol of security guards in Olivarez College Tagaytay. Moreover, the Pearson correlation was used to determine the linear relationship between the level of respondents' knowledge, attitudes, and practices in promoting the covid-19 health and safety protocol.

IV. RESULTS

The data were provided in tables to provide a visual illustration of the responses to the research questions, followed by the interpretation and findings. The data supplied is by how the study questions were organized.

What is the profile of the respondent?

Table 1.

Sex-based profiles of the responses

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	18	56.30%
Female	14	43.80%
N	32	100%

The profile of the respondents broken down by sex is seen in Table 1. According to the data above, most respondents—18, or 56.30%—are men. The female is 14 or 43.80% of the total respondents. Frequency and percentage were utilized to determine the composition of the respondent's sex. According to Padavic & Reskin (2002), all societies partially divide tasks according to sex. However, how they divide between the sexes varies throughout time and within society. Additionally, preferences and attitudes develop over time, and females will increasingly be accepted in expanding roles, particularly in the security forces (Frampton, 2011).

Table 1.1.

Profile of the respondents according to Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18 - 25 years old	20	62.50%
26 – 33 years old	7	21.90%
34 – 41 years old	0	0
42 – 49 years old	5	15.60%
N	32	100%

The age profile of the responders is shown in Table 1.1. With a frequency of 20 or 62.50%, the bulk of responders are between 18 and 25. 7, or 21.90%, of respondents are between the ages of 26 and 33, while 5, or 15.60%, are between the ages of 42 and 49, and there is no

respondent with the age of 34-41 years old. Shultz & Adams (2007) stated that a worker's age is a significant feature that might influence the work experiences and conditions to which an individual is exposed. Personal responses to work and aspects of the work environment may also be related to age.

Table 1.2.

The respondents' service history is represented in their profile

Years in service	Frequency	Percentage
1-2 years	13	40.60%
3-4 years	4	12.50%
5-6 years	1	3.10%
7-8 years	1	3.10%
Student	13	40.60%
N	32	100%

Table 1.2 shows the profile of the respondents according to years in service. There are 13, or 40.60%, 1-2 years in service. 4 or 12.50% of respondents are 3-4 years in service, 1 or 3.10% are 5-6 years in service, and 1 or 3.10% are 7-8 years. There are also students with a frequency of 13 or 40.60% out of the respondents. Most of the security guards are new in their service. However, according to the study of Ishula et al. (2018), the influence of years of experience was insignificant.

Table 1.3.

Profile of the respondents based on the information sources

Source of Information	Frequency	Percentage
TV/Radio	17	53.10%
Social Media	15	46.90%

N	32	100%
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Table 1.3 shows the profile of the respondents according to sources of information. Most respondents, with a frequency of 17, or 53.10%, use tv/radio, and 15, or 46.90%, use social media as their source of information. In the study of Burger et al. (2013), most people are interested in the best methods for providing emergency methods. Their study revealed that most people still rely on the traditional source of information.

What is the respondents' level of knowledge on Covid-19 health and safety protocol?

Table 2.

The respondents' level of knowledge on Covid-19 health and safety protocol

Mean Knowledge	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
Mean Knowledge on Signs and Symptoms	3.34	VHL	1 st
Mean Knowledge on Transmission	3.28	VHL	3 rd
Mean Knowledge on High-Risk Group	3.21	HL	4 th
Mean Knowledge on Vaccination and Treatment	3.29	VHL	2 nd
Total Knowledge	3.28	VHL	

The mean score for mean knowledge of signs and symptoms was 3.34, considered a Very High Level. With a mean score of 3.29, likewise classified as Very High Level, the average vaccination knowledge and treatment received ranked two. The average score for rank 3 in transmission knowledge is 3.28, considered a Very High Level. The lowest mean score, 3.21, considered High Level, was obtained for Mean Knowledge in the High-Risk Group. Overall, 3.28 was assigned as a Very High Level for the respondents' entire level of expertise. Based on the review study of Puspitasari (2020), because COVID-19 has been marked as a global

epidemic, increasing community knowledge through health education is vital. As a result, better knowledge will impact attitudes and practices around COVID-19.

Table 2.1

The respondents' level of knowledge in terms of Signs and Symptoms

Signs and Symptoms	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Fever or chills	3.44	VHL	1 st
2. Muscle or body aches	3.34	VHL	3 rd
3. Headache	3.44	VHL	1 st
4. Dry Cough	3.41	VHL	2 nd
5. Productive Cough	3.31	VHL	4 th
6. Nasal itching or sneezing	3.34	VHL	3 rd
7. Congested or runny nose	3.28	VHL	5 th
8. Itchy throat	3.28	VHL	5 th
9. Diarrhea	3.31	VHL	4 th
10. Nausea or vomiting	3.25	HL	6 th
Mean knowledge on Signs and Symptoms	3.34	VHL	

Table 2.1 shows the respondents' knowledge level regarding signs and symptoms. As shown in the table, item number 1, 'Fever or chills, and item number 3, 'Headache,' got the highest mean score of 3.44, interpreted as a Very High Level. Item number 10, 'Nausea or vomiting,' got the lowest mean score of 3.25, interpreted as a High Level. Overall, the mean knowledge of Signs and Symptoms is 3.34, which is interpreted as a Very High Level.

Table 2.2.

The respondents' level of knowledge in terms of Transmission

Transmission	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
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1. COVID-19 is transmitted from person to person via droplets, contact, and fomites.	3.22	HL	4 th
2. transmitted when one individual talks, sneezes, or coughs producing ‘droplets’ of saliva containing the COVID-19 virus.	3.28	VHL	2 nd
3.. The primary route of transmission is the inhalation of small respiratory droplets from an infected person.	3.25	HL	3 rd
4. COVID-19 transmission usually occurs among close contacts -- including family members and healthcare workers.	3.31	VHL	1 st
5. One is at a high risk of breathing virus particles from an infected person if they are less than one meter away from them.	3.31	VHL	1 st
Mean Knowledge on Transmission	3.28	VHL	

Table 2.2 shows the respondents' level of knowledge in terms of transmission. As shown in the table, item number 4, Transmission of COVID-19, typically occurs among intimate contacts, including family members and healthcare personnel. The statement 'Those within proximity of less than 1 meter from an infected person are at a high risk of inhaling viral particles from an infected person' received the maximum average score of 3.31, interpreted as a Very High Level. COVID-19 is transmitted from person to person via particles, contact, and fomites. Point 1 of the list received the lowest mean score of 3.22, classified as High Level. The average level of Transmission knowledge is 3.28, which is interpreted as a Very High Level.

Table 2.3.

Knowledge of the High-Risk Group among the respondents'

High Risk Group	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Age 65, a body mass index of 35 kg/m ² , cardiovascular disease (including hypertension), chronic lung disease (including asthma), chronic	3.16	HL	3 rd

metabolic disease (including diabetes), chronic renal disease (including need for dialysis), chronic liver disease, and immunocompromised states are all risk factors.			
2. Obesity, cardiovascular illness (including hypertension), chronic lung disease (including asthma), chronic metabolic disease (including diabetes), chronic liver disease, chronic renal disease (including use of dialysis), and immunocompromised diseases are all present in those over 50.	3.16	HL	3 rd
3. Diabetes mellitus, aggressive malignancy, chronic kidney disease, chronic obstructive lung disease, age 60, obesity, or any of the following conditions.	3.13	HL	4 th
4. a person with high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, obesity, weakened immune system, mild to moderate chronic renal, liver, or lung disease, active malignancy, or sickle cell disease.	3.25	HL	2 nd
5. Those who are not yet vaccinated.	3.34	VHL	1 st
Mean Knowledge on High-Risk Group	3.21	HL	

Item number 5 in the above table, "Those who have not yet received immunizations," had the highest mean score of 3.34, considered Very High Level. The lowest mean score, 3.13, was assigned to item 3 (age 60, active cancer, chronic kidney illness, chronic obstructive lung disease, obesity, severe heart problems, or diabetes mellitus), categorized as High Level. The High-Risk Group has an average knowledge score of 3.21, which is considered to be High Level.

Table 2.4.

The respondents' level of knowledge in terms of Vaccination and Treatment

1. All eligible individuals are strongly recommended to keep up to date with vaccination, including primary series and boosters for their age group.	3.31	VHL	1 st
2. Isolation and treatment of people who are infected with the COVID-19 virus are effective ways to reduce the spread of the virus.	3.31	VHL	1 st
3. All suspect and mild cases shall be isolated immediately, preferably at home.	3.28	VHL	2 nd

4. Rapid antigen tests shall be used for immediate management of symptomatic cases and when RT-PCR is not readily available.	3.22	HL	3 rd
5. Minimum isolation period of 21 days, patients should not have fever for at least twenty-four (24) hours without the use of any antipyretic medications.	3.31	VHL	1 st
Mean knowledge on vaccination and treatment	3.29	VHL	

Table 2.4 shows the respondents' knowledge level regarding vaccination and treatment. As shown in the table, item number 1 'All eligible individuals are strongly encouraged to remain up-to-date on vaccinations, including the primary series and supplements for their age group', item number 2, 'Isolation and treatment of COVID-19-infected individuals are effective methods for preventing the spread of the virus' and item number 5 'Minimum isolation period of 21 days, patients must be fever-free for at least twenty-four (24) hours without the use of antipyretic medications.' received the greatest mean score of 3.31, which was interpreted as Very High Level. Item 4: 'Rapid antigen assays shall be used for immediate management of symptomatic cases and when RT-PCR is not readily available' received the lowest mean score of 3.22, classified as High Level. The mean vaccination and treatment knowledge level is 3.29, interpreted as a Very High Level.

What is the respondents' attitude in promoting Covid – 19 health and safety protocol?

Table 3

The respondents' attitude in promoting Covid-19 health and safety protocol

Mean Attitude	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
Mean Attitude on Social Distancing	3.24	HL	3 rd
Mean Attitude on Cleaning and Disinfection	3.53	VHL	2 nd

Mean Attitude on Hygiene Practices	3.55	VHL	1 st
Mean Attitude on Self Awareness	3.53	VHL	2 nd
Total Mean Attitude	3.46	VHL	

Table 3 reveals the respondents' attitude toward promoting Covid-19 health and safety protocol. The Mean Attitude toward Hygiene Practices got the highest mean score of 3.55; the rank one was interpreted as a Very High Level. The mean Attitude on Cleaning and Disinfection and Mean Attitude on Self Awareness got the same rank 2 with a mean score of 3.53, also interpreted as a Very High Level. Rank 3 is the Mean Attitude on Social Distancing with the lowest mean score of 3.28, interpreted as a High Level. Overall, the total mean attitude of the respondents got 3.46 interpreted as a Very High Level. This is based on the study of Haq et al. (2012), who stated that negative attitudes toward illnesses that spread in the community could create anxiety and panic.

Table 3.1.

The respondents' attitude on Social Distancing

Social Distancing	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Maintain a physical distance of at least one meter from people, even if they don't appear to be sick.	3.16	HL	3 rd
2. Keep at least one meter away from anyone who appears to be having respiratory problems.	3.16	HL	3 rd
3. Face-to-face engagement is prioritized over phone and internet video communication due to social distance.	3.22	HL	2 nd
4. Attempting to limit contact with others and spend as much time at home as possible to minimize the spread of COVID-19.	3.34	VHL	1 st

5. Keep your distance from live or dead farm or wild animals, animal markets, and items made from animals (like raw meat).	3.34	VHL	1 st
Mean Attitude on Social Distancing	3.24	HL	

Table 3.1 shows the respondents' attitudes toward social distancing. As shown in the table, item number 4, "As much as possible, stay at home and away from others to prevent the spread of COVID-19." Number 5, "Avoid unprotected contact with farm or wild animals (alive or dead), animal markets, and animal products (such as raw meat)." received the greatest mean score of 3.34, which was interpreted as a Very High Level. Observe a minimum physical distance of 1 meter from others, even if they do not appear to be ill. Maintaining a distance of at least one meter from individuals with respiratory symptoms was given the same mean score of 3.16, interpreted as a High Level. The average attitude toward social distance is 3.24, interpreted as High Level.

Table 3.2.

The respondents' attitude on Cleaning and Disinfection

Cleaning and Disinfection	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Frequently clean and disinfect surfaces, particularly those that are touched frequently, such door handles, faucets, and phone screens.	3.59	VHL	1 st
2. Clean your items well, and wash your hands both before and after using them.	3.50	VHL	3 rd
3. Clean and disinfect your facility when someone is sick.	3.41	VHL	4 th
4. After cleaning, wash your hands for 20 seconds with soap and water. After taking off your gloves, make sure to immediately wash your hands.	3.59	VHL	1 st
5. Wash your hands immediately after coughing or sneezing.	3.53	VHL	2 nd
Mean attitude on cleaning and disinfection	3.53	VHL	

Table 3.2 shows the respondents' attitudes toward cleaning and disinfection. As shown in the table, item number 1's Clean and disinfect frequently, primarily frequently handled surfaces such as doorknobs, faucets, and phone screens. Moreover, item number 4, "Wash your hands for 20 seconds with soap and water after cleaning." Be sure to promptly wash your hands after removing gloves received the greatest mean score of 3.59, which was interpreted as Very High Level. Item 3: "Clean and disinfect your facility when a sick person is present." received the lowest mean score of 3.41, classified as Very High Level. The average attitude toward cleansing and disinfection is 3.53, representing a Very High Level.

Table 3.3.

The respondents' attitude on Hygiene Practices

Hygiene Practices	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Practice frequent and proper handwashing - wash hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.	3.50	VHL	3 rd
2. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.	3.56	VHL	2 nd
3. Always wash your hands after sneezing or coughing.	3.47	VHL	4 th
4. No sharing things like towels and utensils.	3.66	VHL	1 st
5. Use hand sanitizer that contains at least 70% alcohol.	3.56	VHL	2 nd
Mean Attitude on Hygiene Practices	3.55	VHL	

Table 3.3 shows the respondents' attitudes toward hygiene practices. As shown in the table, item number 4, '*No sharing things like towels and utensils,*' got the highest mean score of 3.59, interpreted as Very High Level, and item number 3, '*Always wash your hands after*

sneezing or coughing, 'got the lowest mean score of 3.47 interpreted as Very High Level. Overall, the mean attitude toward hygiene practices is 3.53, which is interpreted as a Very High Level.

Table 3.4.

The respondents' attitude on Self-Awareness

Self-Awareness	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. In open places and unpopulated outdoor locations with excellent ventilation, the use of properly fitting face masks shall be voluntary.	3.44	VHL	5 th
Face masks must be worn within both private and public structures, throughout transit by land, air, or water, and in open spaces where physical seclusion cannot be maintained.	3.50	VHL	4 th
3. Ensure that the mask you're wearing covers your nose, chin, and lips.	3.59	VHL	1 st
4. When coughing or sneezing, cover your mouth and nose with a tissue, your sleeves, or your elbow bent.	3.56	VHL	2 nd
5. People should avoid riding public transportation and going to crowded areas to prevent COVID-19 infection.	3.53	VHL	3 rd
Mean Attitude on Self Awareness	3.53	VHL	

Table 3.4 shows the respondents' attitudes toward self-awareness. As shown in the table, item number 3, 'Make sure your mask covers your nose, mouth and chin,' got the highest mean score of 3.59, interpreted as Very High Level. Item number 1 Wearing properly fitting face masks in open places and uncrowded outdoor areas with excellent airflow is voluntary and received the lowest mean score, 3.44, classified as a Very High Level. The mean attitude toward one's awareness is 3.53, which is Very High.

4. What are the practices of the respondents in promoting Covid-19 health and safety protocol?

Table 4.

The practices of the respondents in promoting Covid-19 health and safety protocol.

Practices of Respondents	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Requiring the students and staff to wear a face mask before entering the school.	3.5	VHL	2 nd
2. Advising others to regularly and thoroughly clean both hands with soap and water.	3.47	VHL	3 rd
3. Requiring hand sanitizer before entering the school.	3.44	VHL	4 th
4. advising others to use a tissue or cloth to cover their mouth and nose when they cough or sneeze.	3.56	VHL	1 st
5. requiring individuals to keep a physical distance of at least one meter from one another.	3.5	VHL	2 nd
6. Checking body temperature before entering the school.	3.34	VHL	6 th
7. Strict implementation of “No Vaccine No entry Policy”	3.28	VHL	7 th
8. Wearing face mask properly	3.41	VHL	5 th
9. Frequently disinfect and clean surfaces, especially those that are frequently touched.	3.34	VHL	6 th
10. Cleaning with solutions that contain soap or detergent lowers the risk of infection from surfaces by eliminating pollutants and reducing the number of germs on surfaces.	3.41	VHL	5 th
Mean Practices of respondents	3.43	VHL	

Table 4 reveals the practices of the respondents in promoting Covid-19 health and safety protocol. Item number 4 When coughing or sneezing, advise others to cover their mouth and nostrils with a tissue or towel received the highest mean score of 3.56, interpreted as Very High

Level. At the same time, item number 7, 'Strict implementation of 'No Vaccine, No Entry Policy' received the lowest mean score of 3.28, also interpreted as Very High Level. The average practices of respondents are 3.43, which is interpreted as Very High Level. Practices are influenced by work experience, working hours, and other factors (Zhang et al., 2020). Mandaah et al. (2020) reported that two months after the start of the pandemic, participants' practices toward COVID-19 improved, and the proportion of participants who obtained face masks and hand sanitizers for protection was significantly higher than it had been at the start of the pandemic.

5. Is there a significant relationship between knowledge level, attitude and practices of the respondents in promoting Covid-19 health and safety protocol?

Table 5.

Pearson Correlation between knowledge level, attitude and practices of the respondents in promoting covid-19 health and safety protocol

<i>Knowledge of Covid 19 health protocol</i>	<i>Attitude in promoting covid 19 health protocol</i>		<i>Decision</i>
	<i>Pearson Correlation</i>	<i>.569</i>	<i>Strong Positive</i>
	<i>Significance</i>	<i>.001</i>	<i>Reject Null</i>
	<i>Practices in promoting covid 19 health protocol</i>		
	<i>Pearson Correlation</i>	<i>.175</i>	<i>Weak Positive</i>
	<i>Significance</i>	<i>.339</i>	<i>Accept Null</i>
<i>Practices in promoting covid 19 health protocol</i>	<i>Attitude in promoting covid 19 health protocol</i>		
	<i>Pearson Correlation</i>	<i>.567</i>	<i>Strong Positive</i>
	<i>Significance</i>	<i>.001</i>	<i>Reject Null</i>

	<i>N</i>	32	
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Legend: P-value < .05 Reject Null Hypothesis

A Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated to determine the linear relationship between the level of respondents' knowledge, attitudes, and practices in promoting the covid-19 health and safety protocol. The data demonstrates a strong positive correlation between knowledge of covid 19 health protocol and attitude in promoting covid-19 health and safety protocol, $r(32) = .569$, $p = .001$, and between practices in promoting covid 19 safety and health protocol and attitude in promoting covid-19 health and safety protocol, $r(32) = .567$, $p = .001$. Consequently, the null hypothesis is refuted; there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitude; as knowledge increases, so does attitude toward promoting the covid-19 health and safety protocol, and vice versa. The same holds for the practices and attitudes associated with promoting covid 19 health protocol; as the practices increase, so do the attitudes associated with promoting covid 19 health protocol, and vice versa. While there is a faint positive correlation between knowledge and practices in promoting covid 19 health and safety protocols, $r(32) = .175$, $p = .339$. Therefore, the null hypothesis was adopted, there is no significant relationship, and knowledge does not influence covid 19 health protocol implementation practices.

V. DISCUSSION

The vast majority of respondents are male; their ages range from 18 to 25, and the majority have been employed for approximately one to two years. It was also discovered that most of them learned about Covid-19 from the media, especially radio and television. The level of knowledge that respondents held regarding the health and safety protocol for Covid-19 was quite significant regarding the problems of signs and symptoms, transmission, the High-Risk Group, and vaccination and treatment. This was the case for all of these topics.

Respondents' attitudes about hygienic practices are what they focused on when promoting COVID-19 health and safety protocols. However, their attitudes toward social isolation declares, "Staying at home and away from others as much as possible to help prevent the spread of COVID-19." Cleaning and disinfecting were done using the following strategy: "Clean frequently disinfect, especially Their cleaning and disinfecting strategy was to "clean and disinfect frequently, especially frequently touched surfaces such as door handles, faucets, and phone screens." When asked if they were self-aware, they responded, "Make sure that your mask covers your nose, mouth, and chin." This was part of their "Do not share towels and utensils" cleanliness philosophy. Their answer is based on their practices promoting the Covid-19 health and safety procedure, which advises others to cover their mouth and nose with a tissue or towel when coughing or sneezing.

The findings indicated that there is a significant positive correlation between knowledge of the Covid 19 health protocol and attitudes toward promoting the Covid-19 health and safety protocol ($r(32) = .569$, $p = .001$), as well as between attitudes and behaviors ($r(32) = .567$, $p = .001$). We cannot, therefore, adopt the null hypothesis. When promoting the COVID-19 health protocol, an individual's attitude is enhanced by their level of knowledge, and vice versa. When more practices are implemented, attitudes toward promoting the covid 19 health protocol also change, and vice versa. Even though there is a small positive correlation between knowledge and behavior in promoting COVID-19 health and safety protocols, $r(32) = .175$, $p = .339$, the correlation is not statistically significant. The lack of a correlation between knowledge and behavior in promoting the COVID-19 health protocol led to the adoption of the null hypothesis.

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Perceived Effectiveness of Local Residents on the Implementation of Crime Prevention Activities of PP Mendez

*Jaylord C. Dogelio, Mark Joseph C. Marasigan, Jandave L. Petil,
Kenneth S. San Juan, and Zymont Jay A. Sernal*

I. ABSTRACT

Crime rate or incidence in a particular area reflects the effectiveness of the social defenses employed by the people, primarily by the police system (Cabe & Matic, 2019). Therefore, crime prevention activities implemented by the police play a significant role in preventing index and non-index crimes. In this paper, the researchers provided new insights into the perceived effectiveness of residents on the crime prevention activities implemented in an upland town in the province of Cavite from 2020 - 2022. The community's perception of the crime rate and the effectiveness of the crime prevention activities implemented at the municipality of Mendez were assessed. This study used a quantitative-correlational research design. The researchers utilized a combination of self-made and derived questionnaires from previous studies to survey Mendez's residents. Frequency and percentages, weighted mean, and Pearson correlation coefficient were used in the data treatment. In accordance with the community's perception, the crime rate in the municipality of Mendez is low, meaning crimes only happen sometimes. While the level of effectiveness of crime prevention activities implemented in terms of Police Presence, Implementation of Security measures, and community relations is Very High-Level, meaning these are powerfully effective in reducing crimes. Lastly, it was found that there is a weak negative correlation between crime rate and crime prevention activities. This means that as the level of crime rate goes lower, the effectiveness of crime prevention increases, and vice versa. The results suggest that the crime prevention activities implemented be strengthened according to the community's needs, and the crime prevention activities can also be used as a model for other places. Also, further research can be conducted, such as exploring the factors that affect implementing crime prevention activities.

Keywords: *crime prevention activities, index and non-index crime, police presence, implementation of security measures, community relations*

II. INTRODUCTION

Society continuously faces different social concerns, including the rise of criminality. Evidence suggests that extreme hunger, lack of education, unemployment, and population growth are the main reasons crimes are continuously arising, especially in urban areas. According to the Crime Information Reporting and Analysis System (CIRAS), around 90, 289 index crimes and 429, 650 non-index crimes were recorded from 2020 – 2022 in the Philippines. The Philippine National Police (PNP), as stated in its mission, is tasked to enforce the law, prevent and control crimes, maintain peace and order, and ensure public safety and internal security with active community support. Hence, the PNP is concerned with creating and enforcing crime prevention activities to reduce the number of crimes and the perceived fear of crime. They collaborate with the Local Government Units of each municipality and city to implement prevention strategies to keep harmony and order and reduce the likelihood of a high crime rate.

In the recent study by Patalinghug & Sarcena (2021), Police organizations have conducted operational activities to reduce the opportunity for would-be criminals to commit crimes. They found out that Patrolling positively influences the commission and non-commission of both index and non-index crimes. In the United Kingdom, Hobson et al. (2021) studied the impact and effectiveness of a police-led social crime prevention initiative in England. Results show several common challenges for schemes of this nature, including problems with multi agency working, developing a clear project identity, unequal resources across different locations, and difficulty recruiting and retaining volunteers. However, such schemes also had significant benefits, including positive impacts on offending rates, engagement of at-risk young people, and broader benefits to the communities within which the young people live, including participation, volunteering, and reduction in risks of community harm.

Based on the modern concept of policing, police efficiency is measured by the decreasing number of crimes or absence of crimes. In partnership with the community and government officials, the PNP has implemented various crime prevention activities to prevent the commission of crimes and address the rise of criminality. Checkpoint, Oplan Sita, Patrolling, Barangay Visitation, Police Visibility, Implementation of MPHS and Curfew Violators, Implementation of Local Ordinances, Oplan Solignum, Oplan Katok, Oplan Karpintero, Oplan Bisita Alpha, Oplan Bulabog, Oplan Bandilyo, Oplan Streethawk, and Oplan Tomahawk are crime prevention activities implemented in the Municipality of Mendez, a 4th class municipality in the province of Cavite of Region 4-A. It has 24 barangays, and according to the 2020 census, it presently has a population of 34,879 of legal age.

In this paper, the researchers provide new insights into the effectiveness of crime prevention activities implemented in an upland town in the province of Cavite. The researchers assessed the crime rate and effectiveness of crime prevention activities implemented by the Mendez Municipal Police Station as perceived by the community. They found a significant relationship between the two. This study's results benefit the Mendez police station, other police stations, the community, and future researchers. They will also add knowledge in the field of criminology and law enforcement.

III. METHODOLOGY

The goal of this study was to objectively determine, evaluate, and assess the level of crime rate (index and non-index crimes) and level of effectiveness of crime prevention programs implemented in the Municipality of Mendez as perceived by the community and the relationship between the two, and the researchers used quantitative-correlational research design. The respondents of the study were purely residents of Mendez. With a total strength of 34 879 residents, 400 residents from 24 Mendez, Cavite barangays participated in the study. The study

participants were chosen using stratified random sampling to ensure that every barangay was adequately represented in the sample.

The researchers interviewed selected personnel about the crime prevention activities implemented in the Municipality of Mendez. The researchers also utilized a combination of self-made and derived questionnaires from a previous study consisting of questions in Likert Scale format for the survey. It consists of 3 parts: Part 1 is the demographic profile of the respondents; Part 2 is the level of crime rate (index and non-index crimes) as perceived by the community; and Part 3 is the level of effectiveness of crime prevention activities in terms of Police Presence, Implementation of Security Measures, and Community Relations as perceived by the community. Different experts validated The research instrument and provided suggestions and recommendations for improving the survey tool.

Upon validation of the research instrument and approval of the conduct of the study, the researchers gathered data and afterward were prepared and subjected to appropriate statistical analysis and interpretation. The frequency and percentages were utilized to determine the distribution of age, sex, and occupation of the respondents. Weighted mean was also utilized to analyze the level of implementation of the different crime prevention strategies as assessed by the participants. Moreover, the Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to find the significant relationship between the crime rate and crime prevention.

IV. RESULTS

The data were presented in tables to clearly illustrate the responses to the research questions, followed by the interpretation and implications. The data provided is by how the research questions were organized.

A. Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Table 1.1

Demographic Profile of the respondents in terms of Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18 – 27 years old	200	50%
28 – 37 years old	116	29%
38 – 47 years old	72	18%
48 – 57 years old	12	3%
N	400	100%

Table 1.1 shows the profile of the respondents in terms of age. The data revealed that most respondents are 18 – 27 years old, with a frequency of 200 or 50% of the total respondents, Followed by 28 – 37 years old, 38 – 47 years old, and 48 – 57 years old, with the frequency of 116, 72, and 12 or 29%, 18%, and 3%, respectively. This implies that the result of this study was mostly the perception of ages 18 – 27 to 57, and no 58 years old and above participated in the study.

Table 1.2.

Demographic Profile of the respondents in terms of Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	192	48%
Female	208	52%
N	400	100%

Table 1.2 shows the profile of the respondents in terms of sex. The data reveal that the female respondents are higher by only 4% with a frequency of 208 or 52%; the male respondents

have a frequency of 192 or 48% of the total respondents. Therefore, this implies that the gathered data almost came from both males and females equally.

Table 1.3

Demographic Profile of the respondents in terms of Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Government official/employee	52	13%
Vendor	40	10%
Driver	44	11%
Bank Employee	16	4%
Private company employee	60	15%
Entrepreneur	72	18%
Student	88	22%
Unemployed	28	7%
N	400	100%

Table 1.3 shows the profile of the respondents in terms of occupation. The data reveal that the majority of the respondents were students, with a frequency of 88 or 22% of the total respondents. It is followed by entrepreneurs, private company employees, government officials/employees, drivers, vendors, unemployed residents, and bank employees, with the frequency of 18%, 15%, 13%, 11%, 10%, 7%, and 4%, respectively. This implies that residents with different occupations shared their perception of the crime rate and the effectiveness of crime prevention activities implemented. These residents with different occupations play a significant role in the community, and all crime prevention activities will benefit them, their job, and their security. Indeed, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, well-planned crime prevention strategies prevent crime and victimization and contribute to sustainable development.

Level of Crime Rate of Mendez as perceived by the Community

Table 2.1

Level of Index Crime in Mendez, Cavite as perceived by the Community

INDICATORS	MEAN SCORE	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. In your perception, is Rape rampant in your area?	1.53	Very Low Level
2. In your perception, is Homicide rampant in your area?	1.58	Very Low Level
3. In your perception, is Murder rampant in your area?	1.57	Very Low Level
4. In your perception, is Serious Physical Injury rampant in your area?	1.76	Low Level
5. In your perception, is Robbery rampant in your area?	1.78	Low Level
6. In your perception, is Theft rampant in your area?	1.96	Low Level
7. In your perception, is Carnapping rampant in your area?	2.00	Low Level
8. In your perception, is Kidnapping rampant in your area?	1.58	Very Low Level
Mean level of index crime	1.72	Very Low Level

Legend: “1.00 – 1.75 Very Low Level”, “1.76 – 2.50 Low Level”, “2.51 – 3.25 High Level”, “3.26 – 4.00 Very High Level”.

Table 2.1 shows the level of Index Crimes in the Municipality of Mendez as perceived by the community. Index Crimes are crimes that are serious and which occur with sufficient

frequency and regularity such that they can serve as an index to the crime situation. The index crime with the highest weighted mean, which is 2.00, is carnapping, while the index crime with the lowest is rape, with a weighted mean of 1.53. The overall weighted mean of index crimes is 1.72, which is interpreted as a Very Low Level. This implies that Index crimes in the Municipality of Mendez, such as rape, homicide, murder, serious physical injury, robbery, theft, carnapping, and kidnapping, are very low and rarely happen.

Table 2.2.

Level of Non-Index Crime in Mendez, Cavite as perceived by the Community

INDICATORS	MEAN SCORE	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. In your perception, is Possession/Pushing/Using of Illegal Drugs rampant in your area?	2.40	Low Level
2. In your perception, is Violence Against Women and Children rampant in your area?	1.98	Low Level
3. In your perception, is Illegal Gambling rampant in your area?	1.93	Low Level
4. In your perception, is Illegal Possession of Firearms rampant in your area?	1.83	Low Level
5. In your perception, is Estafa rampant in your area?	1.98	Low Level
6. In your perception, is Acts of Lasciviousness rampant in your area?	1.94	Low Level
7. In your perception, is Illegal Cockfighting rampant in your area?	2.05	Low Level
8. In your perception, it is Violation of Traffic Code (ex. Reckless Driving, Drunk Driving) rampant in your area	2.26	Low Level
Mean level of non-index crime	2.01	Low Level
Mean level of crime rate	1.87	Low Level

Legend: “1.00 – 1.75 Very Low Level”, “1.76 – 2.50 Low Level”, “2.51 – 3.25 High Level”, “3.26 – 4.00 Very High Level”.

Table 2.2 shows the level of Non-Index Crimes in the Municipality of Mendez as perceived by the community. Non-Index Crimes include violation of Special Laws and RPC that are NOT categorized as index crimes. The non-index crime with the highest weighted mean is possession/pushing/using of illegal drugs, with a weighted mean of 2.40, while the non-index crime with the lowest weighted mean is illegal possession of firearms, with a weighted mean of 1.83. The weighted mean of non-index crimes is 2.01, interpreted as Low Level. This implies that the occurrence of non-Index crimes in the Municipality of Mendez, such as possession/pushing/using of illegal drugs, violence against women and children, illegal gambling, possession of firearms, estafa, acts of lasciviousness, illegal cockfighting, and violation of traffic code is low and it happens sometimes.

The mean level of crime rate (both index and non-index crimes) in the Municipality of Mendez has a weighted mean of 1.87 which is interpreted as a low level. This implies that Mendez's crime rate, by the community's perception, is low. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, various factors affect the low crime rate. Some of these are economic conditions, including median income, poverty level, job availability, climate, population density and degree of urbanization, and crime control activities.

B. Level of Effectiveness of Crime Prevention Activities

Table 3.1.

Level of effectiveness of Crime Prevention Activities in Mendez, Cavite in terms of Police Presence, as perceived by the community

INDICATORS	MEAN SCORE	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. Police officers are always present in my community to maintain peace and order and protect the community.	3.35	Very High Level

2. There are patrols roving in crime prone areas.	3.40	Very High Level
3. There are patrols roving during night-time to ensure that the community is safe from intruders even while we're sleeping.	3.31	Very High Level
4. Whenever there are emergencies or reports given to police, they quickly respond for assistance.	3.31	Very High Level
5. The police officers in my community are competent and equipped to take action in case of emergencies, criminal activities, or accidents reported anytime of the day.	3.24	High Level
6. There are police officers visible in crowded and public areas.	3.48	Very High Level
7. There are police officers visible in barrios and remote or hidden areas.	3.29	Very High Level
8. There are police officers conducting crime prevention activities to prevent crime.	3.27	Very High Level
Mean Level of Police Presence	3.33	Very High Level

Legend: “1.00 – 1.75 Very Low Level”, “1.76 – 2.50 Low Level”, “2.51 – 3.25 High Level”, “3.26 – 4.00 Very High Level”.

Table 3.1 shows the effectiveness of Crime Prevention Activities implemented in Mendez, Cavite, regarding Police Presence as perceived by the community. By the Theory of Police Omnipresence, which believes that high police visibility discourages criminals and the presence of police officers causes criminals not to execute whatever plans they have, police presence is known as the oldest and most effective way of preventing crimes. The crime prevention activity in terms of police presence, which has the highest weighted mean score, is police visibility in crowded and public areas, with a weighted mean of 3.48 and interpreted as a

very high level. On the contrary, the item with the lowest weighted mean, which is 3.03, and the only one interpreted as high-level, states that “The police officers in my community are competent and equipped to take action in case of emergencies, criminal activities, or accidents reported anytime of the day.” The overall weighted mean of Police Presence is 3.33, interpreted as a Very High Level. This implies that the crime prevention activity is strongly effective.

Table 3.2.

Level of effectiveness of Crime Prevention Activities in Mendez, Cavite in terms of Community, as perceived by the community

INDICATORS	MEAN SCORE	VERBAL INTERPRETATI ON
1. There are outposts designated within our community for police officers, for easy communication among the police and residents, to prevent commission of crimes, and to respond immediately to the community.	3.33	Very High Level
2. There are more police units present at the border/checkpoint to supervise everyone's entry and exit.	3.29	Very High Level
3. There is a larger route for mobile patrol to ensure maximum coverage and safety in the vicinity.	3.25	High Level
4. It's made known to the public that Oplan Solignum is conducted by the police, to guard financial establishments that are prone to theft and robbery.	3.30	Very High Level
5. The police have a hotline for emergency calls if there is a crime, emergency, or danger in our community.	3.32	Very High Level
6. In our community, barangay visitation is implemented to monitor peace and order situation in the barangay and to prevent any act of criminality within the area.	3.30	Very High Level
7. In our community, the police officers strictly implement local ordinances, curfew hours and	3.33	Very High Level

policy on minimum public health standards to prevent crime and spread of Covid-19.		
8. It's made known to the public that Oplan Karpintero is conducted to construction sites, to identify workers and prevent future crimes.	3.19	High Level
9. In our community, Oplan Bisita Alpha is conducted to junks shops and motor shops, to visit and inspect and advises owners to be careful in buying stolen items for they will also be held liable.	3.31	Very High Level
10. In our community, Oplan Bandilyo or information dissemination program is conducted to spread awareness and information against the modus operandi of criminals, ways to prevent crime, and also assists in spreading information against COVID-19.	3.40	Very High Level
Mean Level of Implementation of Security Measures	3.30	Very High Level

Legend: "1.00 – 1.75 Very Low Level", "1.76 – 2.50 Low Level", "2.51 – 3.25 High Level", "3.26 – 4.00 Very High Level".

Table 3.2 shows the effectiveness of Crime Prevention Activities implemented in Mendez, Cavite, regarding implementing Security Measures as perceived by the community. Police are the primary providers of state security, with the primary responsibility of protecting people and property through public assistance, law enforcement, crime control and prevention, and maintaining public order, according to (Geneva: DCAF 2015). Police officers are typically on the front lines of the state's public security provision and, thus, the security provider with whom the public interacts the most frequently in their daily lives. The crime prevention activity in terms of implementation of security measures, which has the highest weighted mean score, is Oplan Bandilyo, or information dissemination program, which is conducted to spread awareness and information against the modus operandi of criminals, ways to prevent crime, and also assists in spreading information against COVID-19., with a weighted mean of 3.40 and interpreted as very high level. On the contrary, the item with the lowest weighted mean, which is 3.19 and

interpreted as a high level, is the Oplan Karpintero, or the crime prevention activity conducted on construction sites to identify workers and prevent future crimes. The overall weighted mean of Implementation of Security Measures is 3.30, interpreted as a Very High Level. This implies that the crime prevention activity in terms of security measure implementation is strongly effective.

Table 3.3

Level of effectiveness of Crime Prevention Activities in Mendez, Cavite in terms of Community Relations, as perceived by the community

INDICATORS	MEAN SCORE	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. The police officers conduct seminars and programs that promote awareness on how crime works to help the community strengthen security and prevent crime.	3.48	Very High Level
2. The police officers provide posters, brochures, infographics, news, and social media posts that informs me on crime reports, awareness and prevention.	3.35	Very High Level
3. The police officers respond immediately to crime incidents and dangerous threats.	3.38	Very High Level
4. The police officers whether at the police station or outside, are friendly and kind and has regular contact with the community.	3.29	Very High Level
5. When there are events/gatherings within the community, there are police officers on standby while other are on route security for possible intruders.	3.26	Very High Level
6. Encourages community participation in information gathering on crimes reported.	3.33	Very High Level
7. Reach out business owners, schools, and other institutions and establishments in the community to ensure safety and identify if there are security problems.	3.35	Very High Level

8. The police officers are the role model and first one who follows the law, rules and regulation and enforces the law strictly and this influences the residents to follow the law and contribute to a safer community.	3.39	Very High Level
Mean Level of public relation	3.35	Very High Level
Mean Level of Effectiveness of Crime Prevention	3.33	Very High Level

Legend: “1.00 – 1.75 Very Low Level”, “1.76 – 2.50 Low Level”, “2.51 – 3.25 High Level”, “3.26 – 4.00 Very High Level”.

Table 3.3 shows the effectiveness of Crime Prevention Activities implemented in Mendez, Cavite, regarding Community Relations as perceived by the community. According to Duma-on (2019), police officers are responsible for maintaining peace and order in the community so that no one is afraid of the lawless elements of society. Good police-community relations, or the relationship between the police and the communities they serve, is one of the most critical aspects of successful law enforcement. The development of trust between police and citizens requires good police-community relations. Police work becomes much less effective without this trust. People may feel unsafe even if police officers prevent crime because they lack trust. Officers sometimes face an uphill battle convincing communities to join them in fighting crime. The crime prevention activity in terms of community relations, which has the highest weighted mean score, is conducting seminars and programs that promote awareness of how crime works to help the community strengthen security and prevent crime; this has a weighted mean of 3.48 and is interpreted as a very high level.

On the contrary, the item with the lowest weighted mean, which is 3.26 but still interpreted as a very high level, is that when there are events/gatherings within the community, there are police officers on standby while others are on route security for possible intruders. The overall weighted mean of Community Relations is 3.35, interpreted as a Very High Level. This implies that crime prevention activity in community relations is strongly effective.

The mean level of Effectiveness of implemented Crime Prevention Activities in the Municipality of Mendez has a weighted mean of 3.33 which is interpreted as very high. This implies that the effectiveness of crime prevention activities in Mendez, by the community's perception, is very high.

C. Significant Relationship between the Crime Rate of Mendez and the Effectiveness of Crime Prevention Activities as perceived by the Community

Table 4.

Pearson correlation between the crime rate and the effectiveness of crime prevention.

Crime Rate	Effectiveness of Crime Prevention		Verbal Interpretation
	Pearson Correlation	-.100	<u>Weak Positive Correlation</u>
	Significance	0.46	<u>Reject Null</u>
	N	400	

Legend: P-value < .05 Reject Null

The data indicated in Table 4 shows a weak negative correlation between the two variables, $r(400) = .100$, $p=.046$. Therefore, the null hypothesis of the study is rejected. A negative correlation means that the variables change in opposite directions. Hence, as the level of crime rate goes lower, the effectiveness of crime prevention increases, and vice versa. Based on the community's perception, their responses imply that crime prevention activities affect the crime rate to be high or low, and the crime rate also affects the effectiveness of the crime prevention activities since it will reflect if crime prevention activities are helpful or not. This confirms the Modern Concept of Policing wherein the main instrument in this theory is precisely

crime prevention activities to counter crime and to prevent and lessen crime since the benchmark of this theory is the absence of crime in society.

V. DISCUSSION

Crime prevention activities are a series of strategies done by police officers from national to local to combat crimes. Each crime prevention activity varies from one community to another. The main goal of this study was to determine the effectiveness of crime prevention activities implemented by the Mendez Municipal Police Station in Cavite as perceived by the community from 2020 - 2022. Specifically, it aimed to find out the demographic profile of the respondents, the level of crime rate Mendez, the level of effectiveness of crime prevention activities, and the significant relationship between the crime rate of Mendez and the effectiveness of crime prevention activities as perceived by the community. This study's findings suggest that the crime rate level, as perceived by the respondents, was interpreted as low. Therefore, according to the perception of the community of Mendez, the Level of Crime in Mendez is low, and the crimes enumerated only happen sometimes. Also, the implemented crime prevention activities in the Municipality of Mendez were interpreted as very high. Therefore, the police presence, implementation of security measures, and community relations and its series of activities are strongly effective in reducing crime according to the respondents' perception. This study confirms the importance of continuous active implementation of crime prevention activities since it highly affects the crime rate based on the weak negative correlation between crime rate and crime prevention activities. This study confirms the modern concept of policing wherein the decreasing number of crimes or absence of crimes measures police efficiency.

This study provides new insights into Crime Trends and Statistics, one of the significant areas of criminology. Understanding the real effects of crime prevention activities on the community will help the PNP in either strengthening, planning, or creating new strategies in the future that is progressive and stronger. Further research can also address the factors that affect implementing crime prevention activities. On the other hand, more significant efforts are needed to ensure that the crime prevention activities implemented will be strengthened further and more crime prevention activities will be implemented based on the trend, changes, and demands of the society and perpetrators' modus operandi.

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Training Needs Analysis of Tagaytay City Police in the Implementation of R.A 10175

Louie Allen B. Bayla, Kalvin Kline M. Lopez, John Paul L. Reyes, Ron Emanuel C. Romilla,
Throi Jhon M. Ruiz, and Allen F. Sesma

I. ABSTRACT

One of the wrongs brought by using digital technology is cybercrime. Cybercrimes meaningfully affect individuals, and digital wrongdoing is being perpetrated consistently. Thus, the study aims to determine the Training Needs Analysis among the Police officers in Tagaytay City regarding implementing Republic Act 10175 or the Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012. In order to find out the essential facts and information with adequate and accurate interpretations, the researchers used quantitative methods, specifically descriptive research and the design of this study. The researchers physically surveyed to gather data and information needed in the input. The weighted mean and Pearson correlation coefficient were used to analyze and interpret the data, frequency, and percentage. The researchers discovered that the training needed by police officers in Tagaytay regarding identifying computer-related crimes, processing digital and electronic evidence, and awareness of legal procedures were highly aware. Lastly, it was found that there is a moderate negative correlation between age and rank when correlated to their training needs analysis and a weak negative correlation between years in service and the training needs analysis. This indicates that the age, rank, and years in service go higher, the training needs decrease, and vice versa. The result suggested that by R.A. 10175, the police officers in Tagaytay City must undergo training seminars on computer-related crimes. Also, the need for research to further understand the training needs analysis of Police Officers in implementing R.A 10175 is highly recommended.

Keywords: *Cybercrime, Training Interventions, Computer Related Crimes, Processing Digital and Electronic Evidence, Awareness on Legal Procedures*

II. INTRODUCTION

Due to the need for communication, education, employment opportunities, and entertainment, people today spend excessive time using digital technology in their daily lives. Cybercrime is one of the adverse effects of using digital technology. According to the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (2010), cybercrime describes a broad range of offenses. It includes infringements on computer systems and data (such as hacking), fraud and forgery connected to computers (such as phishing), violations of content (such as child pornography dissemination), and copyright violations (suchlike pirated-content dissemination). With the advancement of technologies, there has been a rapid increase in computer-related crimes, as more criminals took advantage of the efficiency, convenience, and anonymity that the latest technologies provide to perpetrate various crimes. With the advancement of technologies, there has been a rapid increase in computer-related crimes, as more criminals took advantage of the efficiency, convenience, and anonymity that the latest technologies provide to perpetrate various crimes. Cybercrimes meaningfully affect individuals, and digital wrongdoing is being perpetrated consistently. With your personality, the digital lawbreaker can take out credits, cause credit, gather obligation, and then escape.

Researchers discovered that the purpose of this study is to provide enough data to come up with the training needs analysis on Tagaytay City Police in the Implementation of RA 10175, also known as the Cyber Crimes Prevention Act of 2012. It aims to know if it is necessary to equip the knowledge, abilities, and skills regarding such crimes since Anti-Cybercrime groups are primarily assigned at the national headquarters in Quezon City, Metro Manila.

The researchers conducted four questions formulated in descriptive statistics to discover and understand the significance of the respondents to evaluate the training accurately needs analysis of Tagaytay City Police in the Implementation of R.A 10175 in this study. The study seeks to answer the demographic profile of the respondent in terms of age, rank, years in service;

training needs of Police in terms of Identifying of Computer-Related Crimes, processing digital and electronic evidence, and awareness of legal procedures; Is there a significant relationship between the profile of the respondents and their training needs analysis; What training intervention can be proposed on the findings of the study.

III. METHODOLOGY

The researchers used quantitative methods, specifically descriptive research, as the design of this study. According to Bhandari (2020), the Quantitative method collects and analyzes numerical data. This method focuses on fresh data collection by the problem from a large population and analysis of the data but ignores an individual's emotions and feelings or environmental context (Rahi, 2017). It can find patterns and averages, make predictions, test causal relationships, and generalize results to broader populations.

The participants of this study are the Tagaytay City Police officers who graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Criminology, Education, Business Administration, or Psychology. The researchers selected 74 participants for the study through cluster sampling. Cluster sampling involves dividing the population into subgroups. These subgroups should have similar characteristics to the whole sample. Instead of selecting samples from the whole population of Tagaytay City Police, the researchers randomly selected the respondents within the chosen police stations in Tagaytay City.

Survey questionnaires would be given to the respondents to evaluate the training accurately needs analysis of Tagaytay police in implementing R.A 10175. The questionnaires seek to determine the respondent training needs analysis regarding identifying computer-related crimes, processing of digital and electronic evidence, and awareness of legal procedures.

The collected data of this study came from the selected police officers within the chosen police stations in Tagaytay City. The chosen participants represent the population based on their availability and presence at the selected police stations.

Furthermore, the researchers used statistical treatment of data to calculate the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of their age, rank, years in service, and department; the researchers will use descriptive statistics (such as frequency and percentage distribution, mean, and standard deviation); To calculate the training needs of Tagaytay City Police in terms of identifying computer-related crimes, processing of digital and electronic evidence, and awareness on legal procedures, the researchers would also use the same descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage distribution, mean, and standard deviation); and to calculate the significant statistical relationship between the demographic profile and the training needs of police in terms of identifying computer-related crimes, processing of digital and electronic evidence, and awareness on legal procedures, the researchers will use the statistical treatment Chi-Square.

IV. RESULTS

Problem 1. What are the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of their:

1.1 Age

1.2 Rank

1.3 Years in service

Table 1.1.

Profile of the respondents in terms of age.

Age	Frequency	Percentage
21 – 25 years old	31	41.90%

26 – 30 years old	23	31.10%
31 – 35 years old	10	13.50%
36 – 40 years old	10	13.50%
N	74	100%

Table 1.1 shows the profile of the respondents in terms of age. The data reveal that most respondents are in the age bracket of 21-25 and 26-30 years old, with the frequency of 31 and 23 or 41.90% and 31.10%, respectively. This implies that the majority of the respondents are young professionals. The discussion that most of the police officer in Tagaytay city police was at the age of 21 to 25

Table 1.2.

Profile of the respondents in terms of rank

Rank	Frequency	Percentage
Patrolman	49	66.20%
Police Corporal	14	18.90%
Police Staff Sergeant	9	12.20%
Police Master Sergeant	2	2.70%
N	74	100%

Table 1.1 shows the profile of the respondents in terms of age. The data reveal that most respondents are between the ages of 21-25 years old and 26-30 years old, with a frequency of 31 and 23 or 41.90% and 31.10%, respectively. This implies that the majority of the respondents are young professionals. The discussion was that most of the Tagaytay City police were aged 21 to 25.

Table 1.3.

Profile of the respondents in terms of years in service

Years in Service	Frequency	Percentage
4 – 6 years	49	66.20%
7 – 9 years	12	16.20%
10 – 13 years	9	12.20%
14 – 17 years	3	4.10%
Others	1	1.40%
N	74	100%

Table 1.3 shows the frequency and percentage of respondents in years in the service. Forty-nine respondents are 4-6 years with 66.20%, 12 are 7-9 years with 16.20%, 9 are 10-13 years with 12.20%, 3 are 14-17 years with 4.10%, and one other with 1.40%. The findings of this table show that the majority (49 or 66.20%) of the respondents are 4-6 years in service. In this table, most respondents knowledgeable on implementation and prevention were patrolmen.

Table 2.

The training needs of police in terms of identifying computer related crimes, processing of digital and electronic evidence and awareness on legal procedures

Category	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation
2.1. Identifying Computer-Related Crimes		
A. Illegal Access, the access to the whole or any part of the computer system without right.	2.97	HA
B. Illegal Interception, the interception made by technical means and without right.	3.12	HA
C. Data Interference, the intentional or reckless alteration, damaging, deletion or deterioration of computer data.	3.12	HA

D. Misuse of Devices, which shall be punished with imprisonment of prison mayor, or a fine of not more than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (500,000.00) or both, is committed through any of the following acts.	3.15	HA
Mean Identifying computer related crimes	3.09	HA
2.2. Rules of Electronic Evidence		
A. Preservation and retention of Computer data	3.08	HA
B. Collection of Digital and Electronic Evidence	3.12	HA
C. Collection of Computer Data	3.12	HA
D. Disclosure of Computer Data	3.14	HA
Mean, Rules of Electronic Evidence	3.12	HA
2.3 Awareness on Legal Procedures		
A. The DOJ office of Cybercrime shall issue and promulgate guidelines, advisories and procedures in all matters related to cybercrime	3.16	HA
B. The Amount of Fifty Million (50,000,000.00) shall be appropriated annually for the implementation of the Act under the fiscal management of DOJ – office of Cybercrime	3.09	HA
C. If any provision of these rules is held invalid, the other provisions not affected shall remain in full force and effect.	3.18	HA
D. All rules and regulations in accordance with these rules are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.	3.38	VHA
Mean, Awareness on Legal Procedures	3.20	HA
Overall mean, Online Fraud	3.14	HA

Legend:

3.26 – 4.00 = Highly Aware

2.51 – 3.25 = Moderately Aware

1.76 – 2.50 = Less Needed

1.00 – 1.75 = Not Needed

In general, this table shows the mean score and verbal interpretation of the Training needs of police in terms of identifying computer-related crimes, processing digital and electronic evidence, and awareness of legal procedures. The police that need training needs regarding identifying computer-related crimes have a weighted mean score of 3.09 with a verbal interpretation of "Moderately Aware," Next The Police who need training need about processing digital and electronic evidence has a weighted mean score of 3.12 with a verbal interpretation of "Moderately Aware," and lastly the police need a training need in awareness on legal procedures has a weighted mean score of 3.20 with a verbal interpretation of "Moderately Aware." The study's findings revealed that determining the training needs of Tagaytay Police against Online Fraud is moderately aware, with a mean of 3.14.

Table 3.

The relationship between the profile of the respondents and their training needs analysis

Category	Training needs analysis		Decision	
Age	Pearson Correlation	-.442	Moderate correlation	negative
	Significance	.000	Reject Null	
Rank	Pearson Correlation	-.404	Moderate correlation	negative
	Significance	.000	Reject Null	
Years in Service	Pearson Correlation	-.270	Weak Negative correlation	
	Significance	.020	Reject Null	
N		74		

Legend: P-value < .05 Reject Null Hypothesis

A Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the linear relationship between age, rank, and years in service in training needs analysis on online fraud. The data shows a moderate negative correlation between age and rank when correlated to their training needs analysis, $r(71) = -.442$, $p=.000$, $r(71) = -.404$, $p=.000$, while the weak negative correlation with regards to years in service and the training needs analysis, $r(71) = -.270$, $p=.020$, therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. As the age, rank, and years in service increase, the training needs decrease, and vice versa.

V. DISCUSSION

Criminal activity that uses or targets a computer, a computer network, or a networked device is known as cybercrime. Most cybercrime is committed by hackers or cybercriminals who are after financial gain. However, occasionally cybercrime aims to damage computers or networks for reasons other than profit. These might be either personal or political. Both individuals and groups of people can commit it. Some online criminals are well-organized, employ cutting-edge methods, and have advanced technical skills.

Based on the study's result, training in legal procedure awareness should be emphasized. That awareness of legal procedures includes:

1. The DOJ Office of Cybercrime shall issue and promulgate guidelines, advisories, and procedures in all matters related to cybercrime,
2. The amount of Fifty Million (50,000,000,00) shall be appropriated annually for the implementation of the Act under the fiscal management of DOJ – office of Cybercrime,
3. If any provision of these rules is held invalid, the other provisions not affected shall remain in full force and effect, and

4. All rules and regulations inconsistent with these rules are now repealed or modified accordingly.

To know the training needs of police in terms of Identifying computer-related crimes; Processing digital and electronic evidence; and awareness of legal procedures, the researchers used a quantitative research design: questionnaires; to gather data. Based on the findings, the Tagaytay City Police training needs analysis to implement R.A. 10175; it has a mean of 3.09 for identifying computer-related crimes, 3.12 for processing digital and electronic evidence, and 3.20 for awareness of legal procedures. Overall, the Tagaytay Police need much training against online fraud, with a mean of 3.14. Therefore, the researchers conclude that the Police Officers in Tagaytay City should undergo a training intervention about Cybercrime cases under R.A 10175 based on awareness of legal procedures.

The researchers recommend that future police officers conduct and provide more professional seminars on training needs analysis in the implementation of R.A. 10175 or Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012 for future criminology to become aware of the training needs of police. These seminars give criminologists the knowledge and edge they need to succeed. Furthermore, Future police officers must regularly hold seminars on cybercrime to give professionals and other officers the fundamental knowledge they need to recognize and defend against common threats and attacks. Additionally, cyber security training focuses on the tools, policies, risk management strategies, activities, training, best practices, assurance, and technologies that can be used to safeguard the organization's assets and the assets of its users and the cyber environment.

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Perception of Grade 12 Senior High School Students on the Proposed Mandatory ROTC

*Krizzia Mae C. Alcaraz, Kim Carlo B. Arenas, Glycelle Joy M. Basiya,
Airish C. Endozo, Precious Faith M. Mendoza, May Ann E. Neri*

I. ABSTRACT

The Reserve Officers Training Corps was a long-running government program to train young people for military service and to join the Armed Forces of the Philippines Reserve Force to produce a competent force that could meet the army's demands in case of war or disaster. Although Reserve Officers' Training Corps is always considered a program involving exhausting and severe training, this also includes enhancing one's discipline, and they even have lectures to discuss with the students. This study assessed the Perception of Grade 12 Senior High School Students on the proposed Mandatory ROTC. Alfredo Lim sponsored Senate Bill 2224, and Gullas sponsored House Bill 5460, seeking to reinstate ROTC as obligatory military service. At the time, Voltaire Gazmin, Secretary of National Defense, proposed making the training obligatory for college students in 2013. President Rodrigo Duterte endorsed a proposal in 2017 to reintroduce ROTC training as a mandatory requirement for senior high school students in both universities and colleges. This study used a sequential explanatory design. The researchers utilized a combination of adapted and derived questionnaires from a previous study to conduct surveys and interviews with the participants. For Quantitative, a Percentage and Frequency distribution, weighted mean, ANOVA, and Scheffe Method, a post hoc test was used to treat data. At the same time, a thematic descriptive phenomenology was used as a qualitative analysis method. The results showed that grade 12 senior high students' perception of the proposed mandatory ROTC is highly knowledgeable. It was discovered that grade 12 senior high students have prior knowledge of the suggested mandatory ROTC and are well-informed about the possible effects of ROTC on their personal growth. The results suggest that future implementation should make the program safer for the children who will participate in trusting the goals of the Reserve Officer Training Corps, as safety is one of the primary concerns and reasons why some students remain skeptical of the program. Furthermore, implementing the said program should also consider how it will not affect students' academic performance as it belongs to their significant concerns.

Keywords: *Mandatory, Perception, Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC)*

II. INTRODUCTION

Before World War II, the ROTC was a long-standing government program that prepared youth for military duty and membership in the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) Reserve Force. The Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) is an admissions program to build a quality force of young women and men capable of meeting the army's expectations during war or calamity.

ROTC is a component of the National Service Training Program Act of 2001, also known as Republic Act 9163, which seeks to prepare young people for national service. In addition to ROTC, the curriculum includes Civil Welfare Training Service (CWTS) and Literacy Training Service (LTS). All college students must take NSTP, according to the NSTP Law of 2001. On the other hand, students can choose from one of three NSTP courses.

The proposed "Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) Act," which aims to institutionalize, create, train, organize, and administer basic ROTC in Grades 11 and 12 in all public and private educational institutions, was adopted by the House of Representatives on its third and final reading.

According to the bill, all Grades 11 and 12 students must complete a mandatory two-year Basic ROTC program to graduate from senior high school. This program will be included in the senior high school education's core curriculum.

This means military training would be required for both male and female students. The goal behind the proposed two-year mandatory ROTC is "producing well-trained and prepared reservists for military and civic service." "The ROTC training is aimed to instill patriotism, love of country, moral and spiritual virtues, and respect for human rights and adherence to the Constitution," said HB 8961.

According to the Armed Forces of the Philippines, ROTC instilled patriotism, moral values, respect for civilian rights, and devotion to the Constitution, among other things.

However, Members of AKBAYAN Youth, Student Council Alliance of the Philippines, and Movement for the Advancement of Student Power have different points of view.

According to Jepoyo (2017), ROTC was first established and subject to the UP in 1992, and it became required for all colleges and institutions in 1935. However, it was disbanded in 2002 owing to the murder of a cadet at UST; it was stated that the cadets were slain as a result of their exposure to ROTC training corruption at UST, but it was only on February 17th, 2017, that a bill signed by President Duterte was restoring the ROTC. According to the president, ROTC's housing is unique to previous Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) in the aftermath of corruption. He stated that the new ROTC is not deserving of corruption. There will be no hazing or sexual harassment. The (AFP) also committed to imposing limitations to avoid terrible things happening in Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC).

The State acknowledges the crucial role of youth in the country's development. It must encourage and preserve their physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual, and social welfare, according to the 1987 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES ARTICLE II, SECTION XIII. It will instill patriotism and nationalism in the youth and stimulate their engagement in public and civic activities.

Researchers discovered that this topic was a relevant problem with Senior High School students since several officials are now supporting obligatory ROTC, and they also discovered that many students need to learn more about ROTC. As a result, readers will be able to grasp the information and understand the significance and legitimation of such programs due to this book.

In the theoretical framework, this study is supported by the Visual Perception Theory by Ian E. Gordon, which has been revised to include the most up-to-date developments in the study of visual perception. According to Sasha Blakely, Visual perception is the ability to see and interpret one's visual environment. The brain can make sense of what the eyes see. The visual perception definition does not only include seeing; it also includes organizing and interpreting

visual information. This is a complex set of skills that many people take for granted, but it is one of the most challenging, fascinating, and highly evolved skill sets that human brains are capable of. Understanding how visual perception works.

This study is anchored on this theory because it gives the researchers ideas on how the respondents possibly perceive ROTC. The respondents visualize their views regarding the said program.

The researchers conducted four questions formulated in a Thematic Analysis to discover and understand the significance and legitimation of ROTC Programs to the Grade 12 Senior High School students of the different schools in this study. The first question was, what is the respondents' demographic profile regarding sex, school, and strand? How well-knowledgeable are the respondents about the Proposed Mandatory ROTC? How can ROTC affect your personal growth? and Is there a significant difference in the Perception of Selected respondents when to group accordingly?

III. METHODOLOGY

A mixed methodology was used in this study. The data were collected through a cross-sectional design with survey methodology, using an ex post facto design, and there are open questions that allow a qualitative analysis to determine the perception of grade 12 senior high school students in the proposed mandatory ROTC.

The researchers used probability sampling and purposive sampling. Quantitative research employs larger samples selected using probability approaches, whereas qualitative studies often use smaller samples picked using purposive procedures. In mixed-method studies, these sampling strategies are frequently combined.

The primary source of data comes from six hundred and forty-three (643) students from Olivarez College Tagaytay, two hundred and fifty-nine (259) students from Tropical Innovative

School of Excellence and hundred and two (102) students from Mater Dei Academy students with a total number of one thousand two hundred thirty-seven (1237) students for the quantitative phase and five (5) students from Olivarez College Tagaytay, five (5) students from Tropical Innovative School of Excellence and five (5) students from Mater Dei Academy with the total number of fifteen (15) students for the face-to-face interview question.

The questionnaire was adapted from a recent research entitled THE IMPRESSION ON ROTC IMPLEMENTATION AMONG GRADE 11 & 12 STUDENTS OF SMNHS-SHS S.Y. 2018-2019 consisted of two parts. Part one will determine the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of sex, school, and strand. Part two, Perception of Grade 12 Senior High School Students on The Proposed Mandatory ROTC in Terms of the Level of Awareness of Mandatory ROTC and the Effects of ROTC on Personal Growth.

The interview consisted of eleven (11) questions regarding the Perception of Grade 12 Senior High School Students on The Proposed Mandatory ROTC. The question was conducted to students from different schools; Olivarez College Tagaytay, Tropical Innovative School of Excellence, and Mater Dei Academy, and those willing to participate in the interview were held only for 30 minutes.

The first level of data analysis was quantitative descriptive statistics. The researcher summarizes the data and looks for trends using mean, median, mode, percentage, and frequency. Thematic analysis was used during the qualitative phase.

Level of the Perception of Grade 12 Senior High School Students on The Proposed Mandatory ROTC

Limits	Verbal Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Very High Effect
2.51-3.25	High Effect
1.76-2.50	Moderate Effect

1.00-1.75

Low Effect

IV. RESULTS

The findings were illustrated using tables, followed by the interpretation, and implications, to offer a clear explanation of the responses to the study questions. The data provided corresponds to how the research questions were grouped.

A. Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Demographic Profile of the respondents in terms of:

1.1 Sex

1.2 School

1.3 Strand

Table 1.1.

Demographic Profile of the Respondents in terms of Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	420	41.80%
Male	584	58.20%
N	1004	100%

The data suggested that most respondents are male, with a frequency of 584 or 58.20%, while the female has a frequency of 420 or 41.80% of the total respondents. Frequency count and percentages were utilized to determine the number of male and female respondents, totaling 1004 respondents. The result shows that the majority of the respondents are male. This implies that males are more interested in ROTC than females as it requires physical activities, which women have trouble complying with.

According to the Organization of Generals and Flag Officers, the ROTC program prepares male students for national defense. The bill aims to prepare pupils for duty by providing proper physical and mental training.

Table 1.2

Demographic Profile of the Respondents in terms of School

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Olivarez College Tagaytay	643	64%
TISE	259	25.80%
Mater Dei	102	10.20%
N	1004	100%

Table 1.2 suggests the result of the population from different schools. Therefore, Olivarez College Tagaytay has the highest number of respondents with the frequency of 643 or 64%, respondents from the Tropical Innovative School of Excellence with a frequency of 259 or 25.80%, and 102 or 10.20% of the respondents are from the Mater Dei Academy. The data implies that more students from Olivarez College Tagaytay are interested in ROTC because their school offers a course with the same program giving them an idea about what happens inside it. Aside from that, Olivarez College Tagaytay offers activities that enhance students' leadership skills which are in line with what Valenzuela (2019) stated that students who participate in the ROTC program have the potential to become future leaders in the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

Table 1.3.

Demographic Profile of the Respondents in terms of Strand

Strand	Frequency	Percentage
GAS	9	9.0%
HUMSS	414	41.20%
ABM	197	19.60%

STEM	263	26.20%
TVL	121	12.0%
N	1004	100%

The demographic profile of the respondents in terms of the strand was classified according to (a) GAS, (b) HUMSS, (c)ABM, (d) STEM (e) TVL; Table 1.3 displays the frequency and percentage of each sort of strand. Humanities and Social Sciences or HUMSS made up 41.20% of the 414 respondents; Science, Technology Engineering, and Mathematics made up 26.20% with a frequency of 263, Accounting Business and Management 19.60% of the 197 respondents, Technical Vocational Livelihood Track made up 12.00% of the 121 respondents, and the least was the General Academic Strand that made up 9.00% of the nine respondents.

Data shows that most respondents were from the Humanities and Social Sciences. According to Valenzuela (2019), students who participated in ROTC are expected to be molded into virtuous citizens who will protect the Constitution and defend the country's sovereignty against foreign aggression through the help of this program.

B. What is the perception of grade 12 senior high school students on the proposed mandatory ROTC?

Table 2

Level of Awareness about Mandatory ROTC

Proposed Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps	Mean Score	V.I
<hr/>		
A. ROTC is proposed to be mandatory among first year college	2.70	HA
B. Designed to provide military training to college	2.75	HA

level students		
C. Designed to instill discipline among the youth	2.86	HA
D. Designed to make the youth more committed to do acts and deeds that serve the nation	2.82	HA
Mean knowledge on ROTC	2.78	HA

As illustrated in the Table of Assessments of the Respondent's level of Awareness about ROTC shows how aware the students were about the proposed mandatory ROTC, wherein it was found that all of the respondents had a high effect on the mandatory ROTC. The highest mean is indicator C with a mean of 2.86 and verbally interpreted as High Effect, and the lowest mean is indicator A and verbally interpreted as High Effect. Therefore, it can be concluded that all students from different schools (Olivarez College Tagaytay, Tropical Innovative School of Excellence, and Mater Dei Academy) and strands (GAS, HUMSS, ABM, STEM, and TVL) were highly effects by the Proposed Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Crops. This data is by what the participants said that they heard from the news on television and have read a few articles about it on different social media platforms. Participant 10 and Participant 14 quoted that,

According to the Participants, they are well aware of the Proposed Mandatory ROTC because it is all over the news and other social media platforms due to commotions created by several opposing groups.

Level of the Awareness of Grade 12 Senior High School Students on The Proposed Mandatory ROTC

Limits	Verbal Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Very High Awareness
2.51-3.25	High Awareness
1.76-2.50	Moderate Awareness
1.00-1.75	Low Awareness

C. What do you think are the possible effects of ROTC on your personal growth?

Table 3.

Perceive Effects of ROTC on personal Growth

A. Self-Discipline	3.09	HE
B. Learning Self-defense	3.08	HE
C. Healthy Body	2.75	HE
D. Patriotism	2.88	HE
E. Leadership	2.98	HE
F. Develop Technical Skills	2.92	HE
G. Standing still for the National Anthem	3.30	VHE
H. Respecting the National Symbols	3.32	VHE
I. Joining the Military	2.24	LE
J. Defending the country	2.52	HE
K. Participating in the activities of the government	2.52	HE
Mean effects on personal growth	2.87	HE
Mean knowledge of Grade 12 on ROTC	2.84	HE

As illustrated in Table 5, out of 11 indicators, these are the top 3 highest 11 indicators: "respecting the national symbols" with a weighted mean of 3.32, verbally interpreted as "very high effect," followed by "Standing still for the National Anthem" with a weighted mean of 3.30 which was verbally interpreted as "very high effect" and "Self-Discipline" with a weighted mean of 3.09 interpreted as "high effect." Furthermore, indicators B, C, D, E, F, I, J, and K have means ranging from 2.51 to 3.08, verbally interpreted as "high effect." The overall weighted mean is 2.84 or verbally interpreted as "high effect"; This means that Reserve Officers Training Corps significantly impact students' personal growth. This is supported by the statements of Participant 3 and Participant 12.

“Para sakin maganda ang may ganitong program kasi mas nate-train ang lahat at mas may maraming matututunan at maaari nila itong gamitin sa pagtulong.” -Participant 3

“The proposed mandatory ROTC in college is to provide citizen soldiers with military training in order to demonstrate patriotism and improve leadership skills.” - Participant 12

As described by most of the participants, they believe that undergoing Mandatory ROTC will inculcate self-discipline, self-defense, a healthy body, patriotism, and leadership; they believe that it will develop technical skills that graduate from ROTC will observe standing still for the national anthem, that they will be respecting the national symbols, will defend the country and participate in the activities of the government. This is among the discipline that is believed to be instilled in the students who will undergo Mandatory ROTC. On the other hand, few participants believe that joining the military is not necessary and risky due to several reasons, including possible harm and being unable to fit in with the requirement of the physical activities inside the program. This could be exemplified by the statement of Participant 6, who said:

“I thought that the mandatory ROTC program is unnecessary because It actually does not promote nationalist consciousness and patriotism, rather it could lead to fear and violence among the students/the youth. Also, the ROTC program could generate human rights violations as students may experience physical mistreatments, abuses, or even killings.” - Participant 6

C. Is there a significant difference in the Perception of Selected respondents when to group their demographic profile?

Table 4.

Independent sample t-test to determine difference in the perception of selected respondents

Levene's Test			Independent Sample Test			
The level of awareness of the respondents when group according to gender	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig.	Decision
	2.872	.090	-1.140	1002	.255	Accept Null

Legend: P-value <.05 Reject Null Hypothesis

A two-sample t-test was performed to compare the perception of selected male and female respondents on the proposed mandatory implementation of ROTC. The data shows [$t(1002) = -1.140$, $p=.255$]. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. There is a significant difference in the perception of male and female respondents on the mandatory implementation of ROTC. This result is supported by the Student Council Alliance of the Philippines and the Movement for the Advancement of Student Power, which said that the ROTC program is outright discrimination and an enabler of sexism. Also, a Pulse Asia survey poll conducted between March 15-19 showed that 13% of the respondents disagreed with reinstating mandatory ROTC, most of which are women

Table 4.1.

Perception on Mandatory Implementation of ROTC

Schools	Perception on Mandatory Implementation of ROTC					
	Between Groups	Sum of Square	df	F	Sig.	Decision
		39.14	2	52.984	.000	Reject Null
	Within Groups	369.72	1001			
	Total	408.86	1003			

Strand	Between Groups	74.71	4	55.84	.000	Reject Null
	Within Groups	334.15	999			
	Total	408.86	1003			

Legend: P-value < .05 Reject Null Hypothesis

ANOVA table to determine the differences in the perception of G12 respondents when grouped according to schools and strands.

A one-way ANOVA was conducted to determine the difference in the perception of grade 12 students in the mandatory implementation of ROTC when grouped according to schools and strands. The data shows $[F(2, 1001) = 52.984, p = .000]$, and $[F(4, 999) = 55.84, p=.000]$, therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant difference in the perception of grade 12 students when grouped according to schools and strands.

Table 4.2.

Post Hoc Test, Scheffe method

School		Mean Difference	Significance	Decision
OCT	TISE	.429	.000	Reject Null
	Materdei	.361	.000	Reject Null
TISE	Materdei	.067	.639	Accept Null
Strand				
GAS	HUMMS	.280	.725	Accept Null
	ABM	.925	.000	Reject Null
	STEM	.782	.003	Reject Null
	TVL	.518	.151	Accept Null
	ABM	.645	.000	Reject Null

HUMMS	STEM	.502	.000	Reject Null
	TVL	.239	.003	Reject Null
ABM	STEM	.142	.144	Accept Null
	TVL	.406	.000	Reject Null
STEM	TVL	.263	.002	Reject Null

Table 4.2 shows that the Post hoc test, the Scheffe method, was used to determine further which schools and strands have a significant difference.

The data shows in terms of school that the computed mean difference of Olivarez College Tagaytay in Tropical Innovative School of Excellence is 4.29 and in Mater Dei Academy was .361, and the computed p-value of .000 is not more significant than the p-value 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected which means that there is a difference in the Perception on the Proposed Mandatory ROTC among the selected schools. Wherein the computed mean difference of Tropical Innovative School of Excellence in Mater Dei Academy was .067, and the computed p-value of .639 is more significant than the p-value of 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted, which means there is no significant difference in the Perception of the Proposed Mandatory ROTC.

The data also shows that in terms of the strands, the computed mean difference of GAS in HUMSS is .280 and in TVL is .239, and the computed p-value are .725 and .151 that, more significant than the p-value of 0.05; the null hypothesis is accepted, which means that there is a significant difference in the Perception on the Proposed Mandatory ROTC. While the computed mean difference of GAS in ABM is .925 and in STEM is .782, and the computed p-value is .000 and .003 and not more significant than the p-value of 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected.

This means there is a significant difference in the Perception of the Proposed Mandatory ROTC when GAS is compared to ABM and STEM.

The data also shows that in terms of the strand, the computed mean difference of HUMSS in ABM is .645, in STEM is .502, and in TVL is .239. The computed p-value is .000, .000, and .003 and is not greater than the p-value of 0.05; the null hypothesis is rejected, which means that there is a significant difference in the Perception of the Proposed Mandatory ROTC when HUMSS is compared to STEM and TVL.

The data also shows that in terms of the strand, the computed mean difference of ABM in STEM is .142, and the computed p-value is .144 is greater than the p-value of 0.05; the null hypothesis is accepted, which means that there is no significant difference in the Perception on the Proposed Mandatory ROTC, while the computed mean difference of ABM in TVL is .406. The computed p-value is not more significant than the p-value of 0.05; the null hypothesis is rejected, which means there is a significant difference in the Perception of the Proposed ROTC.

The data also shows that in terms of the strand that the computed mean difference of STEM in TVL is .236, and the computed p-value is .002 is greater than the p-value of 0.05; the null hypothesis is rejected, which states that there is a significant difference in the student's Perception on the Proposed Mandatory ROTC.

This may imply that the strand is associated with how the students perceived the implementation of the Reserved Officers Training Corps.

Table 4.3

Means of schools

School	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation
OCT	2.98	High Knowledge
TISE	2.55	High Knowledge
MATERDEI	2.62	High Knowledge

| **STRAND** | | |

GAS	3.40	Very High Knowledge
HUMSS	3.12	High Knowledge
ABM	2.47	Low Knowledge
STEM	2.62	High Knowledge
TVL	2.88	High Knowledge

Table 4.3 summarizes the means of schools; the data shows that the mean score of OCT is 2.98 with verbal interpretation as “high knowledge,” and the mean score of TISE is 2.55 with verbal interpretation as “high knowledge.” While in MATERDEI, the mean score is 2.62, with a verbal interpretation as “high knowledge.” This implies that students in the selected school know enough about the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

The data shows the summary of the means of the strand in the GAS strand, made up of a 3.40 mean score with a verbal interpretation as “very high knowledge,” HUMSS strand has a mean score of 3.12 which is verbally interpreted as “high knowledge.” In contrast, the ABM made up of 2.47 means score with the verbal interpretation of “low knowledge,” the STEM strand has a mean score of 2.62 with verbal interpretation as “high knowledge,” lastly the TVL strand with a mean score of 2.88, with, verbal interpretation as “high knowledge.” Therefore, we can conclude that the General Academic Strand acquires a higher level of knowledge in ROTC when compared to other strands. At the same time, HUMSS, STEM, and TVL possess more knowledge than the ABM strand, which is interpreted as insufficient knowledge about the ROTC.

V. DISCUSSION

Reserve Officers Training Corps is one of the best foundations a country could have to strengthen National Security. Aside from that, ROTC programs provide students with several possibilities and perks. ROTC participants receive effective instruction as well as financial assistance for their schooling. They are encouraged to develop strong personal characteristics

such as self-discipline, confidence, and leadership. Although these are the beneficial effects of undergoing the Reserve Officers Training Corps, we cannot deny that there are still students who doubt the said program because of the previous existence of maltreatment, abuse, and killing inside it. The main goal of this study is to determine the perception of grade 12 senior high school students regarding the proposed mandatory ROTC.

These findings indicate various courses of action:

1. The future implementation should make the program safer for the children participating. By doing so, more individuals, not just students, will trust the goals of the Reserve Officer Training Corps because safety is one of the primary concerns and reasons why some students remain skeptical of the program.
2. Organize separate activities for men and women. One of their concerns is the brutal nature of the physical tasks that the female students wonder if they can undertake. By providing such, more female students will be more willing to undergo Mandatory ROTC, and we could reduce the number of women who oppose it.
3. It ensures that this program will not affect students' academic performance as it belongs to their significant concerns.

Furthermore, this study suggests that men are more interested in ROTC than women, as it is claimed that women find it challenging to keep up with the physical requirements. According to the data, more students at Olivarez College Tagaytay appear to be interested in ROTC because the institution offers a course that simulates the program, offering pupils a glimpse into what goes on there. In addition, Olivarez College Tagaytay provides students with opportunities to develop their leadership abilities.

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Extent of Implementation of Intervention Program Among Child at Risk in Sungay East and Sungay West Tagaytay City

*Atazar, Cristine C., Balmaceda, Reuben Eli, De Guia,
Nheil Martin V., Ramos, Kimberly Jane B., Tolentino, Jemwell G.*

I. ABSTRACT

Under RA 9344, Child at Risk refers to children vulnerable to and at risk of committing criminal offenses because of personal, family, and social circumstances. This study assessed the extent of the implementation of an intervention program among Children at Risk in Sungay East and Sungay West Tagaytay City. The study also intended to raise awareness among residents of Sungay East and Sungay West about the intervention program that they are implementing. Also, the researchers want to know what activities the Barangay provides to the Children at Risk who live in their locality. This study used a quantitative descriptive research design. This study utilized a self-made questionnaire that underwent validity and reliability testing. The sources came from the respondents, which has 18 children at risk in Sungay West and twelve (12) child at risk in Sungay East Tagaytay City. Frequency and percentage distribution were used in the treatment of data. The findings prove that the survey's interpretation of the extent of intervention program implementation among children at risk in Sungay East and Sungay West Tagaytay City was "Very High Extent." Furthermore, in Sungay West and Sungay East Tagaytay City, there is a significant correlation between demographic characteristics and the extent of implementing intervention programs among children at risk. This indicates that the Intervention Program was "Very High Extent" implemented. The result suggests several courses of action; first, because of the demographic character of those who participated, the researchers recommend that barangays enhance the implementation of their respective intervention programs; Researchers also recommend that each barangay implement a variety of techniques, such as conferences, seminars, and training, that raise awareness of the adverse effects of risky behavior, improve parent effectiveness, create handling or transformation skills in adolescents/youth, and explore venues which encourage residence-Collaboration between schools and communities to achieve the primary intervention's goal; also, researchers recommend that each barangay should implement preventative measures for children identified as being at risk of committing a crime.

Keywords: *Child at risk, Criminal offenses, Intervention program*

II. INTRODUCTION

Republic Act No. 9344 states that Child at Risk is a term for children who are likely to commit crimes because of their personal, family, or social situations. Some of the reasons listed in the law are: being abused by anyone in a sexual, physical, psychological, mental, economic, or any other way, and the parents or guardian refuse, are unwilling, or are unable to protect the child; being exploited in any way, including sexually or financially; being abandoned or neglected, and after a thorough search and inquiry, the parent or guardian cannot be found; coming from a broken or dysfunctional family; or being without a family. It can also refer to a child who has violated local laws concerning juvenile status offenses such as curfew violations, truancy, parental disobedience, anti-smoking and anti-drinking laws, and minor offenses and misdemeanors against public order or safety such as disruptive behavior, public scandal, abuse, drunkenness, intoxication while in public, criminal nuisance, burglary, gambling-related behaviors, methamphetamine possession, and drug possession.

Based on the previous study by Patterson (2002), the family significantly influences children's development and maintenance of behavioral disorders. Interpersonal interactions within families play a crucial role in the emergence of behavioral issues.

In the previous study by Ogden and Hagen (2018), safeguarding the health and well-being of children and young people should be a top priority because they are society's most valuable resource. This book outlines the standards that should hold efforts to lessen or avoid prevalent mental health issues in adolescence. Recognizing that only some service delivery systems present the components of effective programs for organizations that need more personnel or resources to implement entire procedures with the commonly demanding education, assurance of quality, and implementation strategies typical of well-established programs. We provide preventative and corrective interventions that have been fulfilled with acknowledged design and documentation regulations.

The Juvenile Justice and Welfare System is defined by Republic Act No. 9344, also known as the "Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act," as a system that assists children at risk or in trouble with the law. It provides child-appropriate procedures for prevention, diversion, rehabilitation, reintegration, and aftercare programs to ensure average growth and development. Before the passage of R.A. No. 9344, minors at risk and CICL were regarded as adult felons, such as when former President Ferdinand Marcos Sr. signed the Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980, which abolished juvenile and domestic relations courts. Thus, minors who violated the law were subjected to the same controversial procedure as adults.

In Philippine law, "child" was used instead of "juvenile." According to R.A. No. 9344, a "Child" is anyone who is less than 18 years of age. While "Child at Risk" refers to a child exposed to and at risk of committing crimes because of personal, family, or social influences. Some of the things listed in the rule are being left alone or not cared for and living in an area with a lot of crime or drug use.

The study is anchored from the theoretical support of the study because it gives the researchers ideas on how this law of Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act provides intervention programs to those Children at Risk who commit minor offenses.

The study aims to assess the extent of the implementation of an intervention program among children at risk in Sungay East and Sungay West Tagaytay City. The following questions were addressed in this study; determine the profile and number of the Child at Risk in barangay Sungay East and Sungay West Tagaytay City in terms of age; gender; place of residence; and educational status; What is the Extent of Implementation of the Intervention program of Sungay East and Sungay West in terms of Primary Intervention, Secondary Intervention, and Tertiary Intervention? Furthermore, what action plan may be proposed?

The intended purpose of this study is to spread awareness to the residents of barangay Sungay East and Sungay West about the extent of the implementation program among children

at risk that they implement. The researchers aim to know what programs the Barangay offers to the child at risk that lives in the said Barangay.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study used a Quantitative Descriptive Research Design. This research design is descriptive (subjects are typically evaluated only once) or exploratory (subjects are measured before and after treatment). It is also a type of research design that essentially establishes relationships between variables. This study had two sets of respondents, with a total of 30. The first set was composed of 12 selected Children from Sungay East. At the same time, the second set of participants was composed of 18 Children from Sungay West.

The research study was conducted in a selected Barangay in Tagaytay City, particularly in the 7th district of Cavite. This includes Barangay Sungay East and Sungay West Tagaytay City. In this research, the researchers used Purposive Sampling, a technique known as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling. It was a form of non-probability sampling approach that can be used in both qualitative and quantitative research. It is typically used by research students as a helpful technique when researching a specific cultural topic with knowledgeable specialists. When choosing population members to participate in their surveys, researchers rely on their discretion.

The Self-made Questionnaire was the primary data collection method in this study. These questionnaires had gone through validity and Pilot testing. This section determined the respondents' demographic profile. The remaining parts were questions determining the extent of the implementation program among children at risk in Sungay East and Sungay West Tagaytay City. Part Two consists of Primary Intervention, Part Three consists of Secondary Intervention, and Part Three consists of Tertiary Intervention. The study was distributed to the respondents one by one, and the questionnaire was explained to each respondent, and they were guided by

the researchers accordingly. Frequency and percentage distribution were used in the treatment of data.

Regarding the data gathering procedure, the participants were asked to fill out a self-made survey form and collect photographs, data, or records of Children at Risk who are prone to commit minor violations. The researchers gathered data using a variety of methods.

IV. RESULT

The data were presented in tables to clearly illustrate the responses to the research questions, followed by the interpretation and implication. The data provided is by how the research questions were organized.

1. What is the profile of the respondents in terms of:

Table 1.1.

Profile of the Respondents in terms of Age;

Age	Frequency	Percentage
10-15 Years Old	12	40
16-20 Years Old	18	60
N	30	100%

According to the data, most respondents are between 10 and 15, with frequencies of 12 and 18, or 40% and 60%, respectively. The majority of respondents, according to the data, are teenagers. This implies that the result of this study was mostly 16 to 20 years old teenagers who are Child at Risk participated in the study.

Table 1.2

Profile of the Respondents in Terms of Gender;

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	30	100%
Female	0	0
N	30	100%

The demographic profile of the respondents was classified as Male or Female based on gender. Table 1.2 demonstrates that among 30 respondents, 30 or 100 percent were all Male, respectively. Therefore, this implies that the gathered data almost come from males of Child at Risk who participated in the study.

Table 1.3

Profile of the Respondents in Terms of Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percentage
High School Undergraduate	15	50%
High School Graduate	7	23.30%
College Undergraduate	8	26.70%
N	0	100%

Respondents were classified based on their education level (a) elementary, (b) high school, (c) high school graduate, (d) college, (e) college graduate. According to Table 1.3, 15 or 50% of the 30 respondents are High School Undergraduates, 7 or 23.30 are High School Graduates, and 8 or 26.70 are College Undergraduates.

Table 1.4

Profile of the Respondents in terms of Place of Residence;

Place of Residence	Frequency	Percentage
Sungay East	12	40%
Sungay West	18	60%
N	30	100%

The demographic profile of the place residence was categorized according to the Child at Risk in (a) Sungay East (b) Sungay West, table 1.4 40 percent of the Child at Risk respondents from Sungay East and 60 percent of the Child at Risk respondents from Sungay West, based on 30 responses. Table 1.4 shows that 16 or 40% of the Child at Risk respondents are from Sungay East, while 18 or 60% are from Sungay West.

Therefore, this implies that most of the Child at Risk respondents, according to the residence, are from Sungay West, where they are considered the primary beneficiaries of the researcher's study. Notably, as to the respondent's category, most respondents are childish at risk in Sungay West, while the least presented group was the Child at Risk in Sungay East. Indeed, according to Guralnick & Bennett, the knowledge of developmental processes and how the circumstances of childish and family affect these processes reflect our capacity to offer children effective early intervention programs.

2. What is the Extent of Implementation of the Intervention program of Sungay East and Sungay West in terms of;

Primary Intervention consists of general measures to promote social justice and equal opportunity, which are believed to address the root causes of criminal behavior. These programs will include advocacy, socioeconomic, health and nutrition, and training and education programs.

Table 2.1

Primary Intervention

INDICATORS	MEAN SCORE	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. Community Service (Child at Risk are given a specific task to be done within the area of the Barangay)	3.53	Very High Extent
2. Endorse to Church/Religious Leaders (The Barangay endorses Child at Risk for counseling or endorse to Pastor)	3.33	High Extent
3. Clean up drive 1 hour (It is one of the tasks given to the Child at Risk within the area of the Barangay)	3.67	Very High Extent
4. Public service announcements that encourage positive parenting (continual relationship of a parent and child that includes teaching, leading, etc.,)	3.67	Very High Extent
5. Parent support groups that help parents deal with their everyday stresses and meet the challenges and responsibilities of parenting (Any Parents support groups that help them to deal with their everyday stresses and meet the challenges and responsibilities of parenting)	3.53	Very High Extent
Mean Implementation of Primary Intervention	3.55	Very High Extent

Table 2.1 reflects the composite or overall weighted mean on the Extent of implementation of the intervention program among the respondents of the child at risk in Sungay West and Sungay East Tagaytay City.

In the Primary Intervention, the highest computed weighted mean is 3.67 for the Clean-up drive for 1 hour and public service announcements that encourage positive parenting, which is interpreted as a “Very High Extent,” while the lowest weighted mean is 3.33 is Endorse to

Church/Religious Leaders (The Barangay endorses Child at Risk for counseling or endorse to Pastor) which is interpreted as “High Extent.” This implies in a primary intervention that the Barangay implements the following: Clean Up Drive, Counseling/ Endorse to Pastor, Community service, public service announcements, and Parent support groups which help the Child at Risk not to commit the same offense. The overall mean of implementation of the primary intervention is 3.55, interpreted as a “Very High Extent.” According to the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the charge of promoting social development, particularly for young people who lack parental guidance and care and face prejudice in society, intervention programs are required to rehabilitate at-risk children.

Table 2.2

Secondary Intervention

Secondary Intervention consists of general measures to aid Child at Risk, i.e., child protection services; and

INDICATORS	MEAN SCORE	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. Children at Risk undertake Psychological Assessment in terms of evaluating a person’s behavior and character.	3.37	Very High Extent
2. Children at Risk undertake Psychosocial Assessment in terms of Family background and past traumatic experiences.	3.34	Very High Extent
3. Child at Risk undertakes Neurological Assessment in terms of mental capacity.	3.53	Very High Extent
4. Child at Risk are given the test to assess their problem showing skills and ability to spot logical series or learning new skills	3.40	Very High Extent
5. Child at Risk undertaking seminar in Psychological Intervention (ex. Violence Intervention and Crisis Intervention.)	3.23	High Extent

Mean Implementation of Secondary Intervention	3.93	Very High Extent
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For the Secondary Intervention, the highest computed weighted mean is 3.53, which is the Child at Risk undertakes Neurological Assessment in terms of mental capacity and was interpreted as a "Very High Extent," while the lowest weighted mean is 3.23 is the Child at Risk undertakes seminar in Psychological Intervention (ex. Violence Intervention and Crisis Intervention), which is interpreted as "High Extent" This implies that in the secondary intervention, the Barangay implemented their intervention programs correctly which includes their therapies, and other tests to help the child at risk to think about their actions before committing the same offenses again. The overall mean of implementation of the second intervention is 3.93, interpreted as a "Very High Extent." According to Moffitt (2001), a child's vulnerability to developing problems is also influenced by individual and genetic factors. The genetic inclination is another factor that affects the emergence of severe behavioral issues and subsequent delinquency (Rutter, 1989).

Table 2.3 *Tertiary Intervention*

INDICATORS	MEAN SCORE	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1.Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (parents and children interaction to build their relationship in order to effectively guide their children)	2.87	High Extent
2.Mental Health Treatment for Maltreated Children and Families to Improve Family Communication and Functioning	2.90	High Extent
3.Leadership Training and Social Responsibility (to optimize the leadership potential and to promote positive lifestyle)	3.07	High Extent

4. Child at Risk undergo Psychotherapy (Help people improve and maintain their mental health and well-being)	3.13	High Extent
5. Child at Risk undergoes Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) is a talking therapy that assists people in managing their problems by changing how they think and behave.	2.83	High Extent
Mean Implementation of Tertiary Intervention	3.30	Very High Extent

<i>Legend:</i>	<i>Survey Interpretation</i>
3.26 – 4.00 =	<i>Very High Extent</i>
2.51 – 3.25 =	<i>High Extent</i>
1.0 – 2.50 =	<i>Low Extent</i>
1.0 – 1.75 =	<i>Very Low Extent</i>

For the Tertiary Intervention, the highest computed weighted mean is 3.13, the Child at Risk Undergoing Psychotherapy (Helps people improve and maintain their mental health and well-being) was interpreted as “High Extent,” while the lowest weighted mean is 2.83. It is the Child at Risk undergoes Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) is a talking therapy that assists people in managing their problems by changing how they think and behave, which it was interpreted as a “High Extent” The overall mean of implementation of the tertiary intervention is 3.30 which is interpreted as a “Very High Extent.” According to the research on the development of anxiety disorders in children and the efficacy of cognitive-behavioral therapies, early preventive treatments, especially with very young children, may help slow the progression of these frequently crippling conditions. This research explores the benefits of providing early or preventive interventions to parents and preschool-aged children who are at risk.

3. What action plan may be proposed?

As researchers, we suggested that each barangay provide other programs to help them better Implement the intervention program for Children at Risk.

In the Primary Intervention, the children can study the bible at least three days a week to learn God's word. In this program, the children will attend the pastor's bible study for two days, and on the third day, the pastor will visit the children to give activities to see if the child has an improvement in themselves or learning something. The researchers noticed that the pastor endorsed the one with the lowest result in the survey. The researchers devised an idea to make it more effective if there is a more frequent religious activity in a barangay. For example, if before they only had time once a week to interact with the pastor and conduct a religious activity, now it will be more frequent to have a religious activity or two times a week, maybe Wednesday and Sunday, and the pastor himself can go to each barangay to visit the children at risk.

The secondary intervention's lowest result is a seminar about psychological interventions. Hence, the researchers thought that to increase its result and be more effective, have more frequent seminars about psychological interventions led by a professional for children who have committed an offense so that they have a better idea and knowledge of how it becomes a reason or factor why young people commit or can commit an offense.

The researchers noticed that the lowest result in the tertiary intervention was Cognitive Behavioral Therapy. The researchers came up with an idea or method that can be suggested to the barangay. It is better to have a professional such as the DSWD or a barangay staff visit or interact more often to talk to the youth who have committed an offense and also to help them how to manage their problem or what they are going through that may be the reason why they can commit or break the law in their barangay as well as to change their thinking or perspective and behavior to avoid committing offenses in their area.

V. DISCUSSION

The data show that most of the respondents are students aged 16-20 years old, and most surveyed in barangays are males. Most of them are categorized as high school undergraduates.

It proves that the surveys surveys interpretation of the extent of intervention program implementation among children at risk in Sungay East and Sungay West Tagaytay City was "Very High Extent." In Sungay West and Sungay East Tagaytay City, there is a significant correlation between demographic characteristics and the extent of implementing intervention programs among children at risk. This indicates that the Intervention Program was "Very High Extent" implemented. Notably, as to educational attainment, the majority of the Child at Risk respondents, 50 percent of High school Undergraduates, eight Or 26.70 are College Undergraduates. In contrast, the least respondents of Child at Risk 7 or 23.30 are High School Graduates. In Sungay East and Sungay West, Tagaytay City, there is no relationship between demographic traits and the extent of intervention program implementation among children at risk.

The result of the primary intervention was that the Barangay implements the following: Clean Up Drive, Counseling/ Indorse to Pastor, Community service, public service announcements, and Parent support groups, which help the Child at Risk not commit the same offense. On the secondary intervention, the gathered data revealed that the Barangay implemented their intervention programs correctly, including therapies and other tests to help the child at risk think about their actions before committing the same offenses again. Then on the Tertiary Intervention, the data revealed that most of their activities have yet to be adequately implemented due to a lack of professional help, and they need to focus before the minor offenses become serious. The overall computed mean of the intervention program's Extent implementation got the highest mean of 3.30, as interpreted as a "Very High Extent."

These findings suggest several courses of action. First, because of the demographic characteristics of those who participated, the researchers recommend that barangays enhance the implementation of their respective intervention programs; Researchers also recommend that each barangay implement a variety of techniques, such as conferences, seminars, and training, that

raise awareness of the adverse effects of risky behavior, improve parent effectiveness, create handling or transformation skills in adolescents/youth, and explore venues which encourage residence-Collaboration between schools and communities to achieve the primary interventions goal; also, researchers recommend that each barangay should implement preventative measures for children identified as being at risk of committing a crime. In addition, they should also propose a strategy for intervention overseen by an advisor or guidance instructor and consists of a program for mentoring, activities outside of school such as advanced courses, and activities outside of school.

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The Extent of Implementation of Community Policing in Selected Barangays in Tagaytay City

Jonel Barrientos, Jersybeth Capones, Randel James Grepo,

Princess Carla Hirang, Diomel Sola

I. ABSTRACT

Community policing is a policing tactic used in Tagaytay City that emphasizes building connections with locals. It involves three essential elements: establishing community alliances or Partnerships, participating in problem-solving activities, and putting organizational aspects for community policing into practice or positive interaction. This study focuses on integrating collaboration, public safety information, and community policing in a time of terror. Congress has voiced concern that the Homeland Security agency may not have the authority to stop upcoming terrorist attacks. This essay contends that the misapplication of police authority rather than a lack of it is more likely to cause the demise of the war on terror (Lyons 2018). This study used a quantitative descriptive research design. This study utilized a self-made questionnaire that underwent validity and reliability testing. The source came from the 90 respondents, derived from (60) community residents, (24) police officers, and (6) barangay officials. Slovin's formula was used to calculate the sample size given the population size and a margin of error. By the extent of implementation of community policing, the findings of survey interpretation in barangay Asisan, barangay Zambal, and barangay Sambong were (low extent) of implementation. Lastly, it was found that there was no significant correlation between the demographic profile and the extent of implementation of community policing. This indicates that the extent of implementation of community policing was (Low Extent). The result recommends seminars and activities about community policing, and the Barangay Officials and Community Residents need full cooperation and participation in the activities that will be conducted by Police Officers. The Police Officer needs activities like medical missions, sports fest, and outreach programs to the community residents and Community service for the Barangay. The Police Officer should be able to implement a proper strategy to get the residents to agree, and the Barangay Officials should work together with the Police Officers to reduce crime in each Barangay. One of the typical crime victims is the residents of a Barangay, so the Police Officers should be able to carry out activities to have peace and harmony in each of the constituents of the barangay.

Keywords: *Implementation of Community Policing, establishing community alliances or Partnership Problem Solving Activities, Positive Interaction.*

II. INTRODUCTION

Community policing is a mindset that supports organizational tactics that encourage the systematic use of collaboration and problem-solving methods to proactively address the immediate conditions that give birth to public safety concerns, including crime, social disorder, and fear of crime. The Tagaytay Component City Police Station is a place where the law enforcers are located. The primary duty of Police officers is to ensure community security. Keep the community safe and disciplined, preserve peace and order, and assure internal and external security with the active assistance of police leadership. International respect for the police-community relationship is growing over time. It is a policing system comparable to diplomacy. It is seen as the most acceptable means by which the police and the community can interact to apprehend criminals, carry out police work related to public safety, or simply uphold peace and order. The residents, under their direction, should lower the amount of crime.

The researchers researched to discover and gather various methods for putting into practice and enhancing police leadership in the community and to determine their efficiency. The general objective of this research is to gain insight into how to enhance the capacity of law enforcement officials to carry out community policing and to determine the extent of implementation of community policing in selected Barangays in Tagaytay City. The promotion of dialogue between the police and the general population is accomplished through community policing. Law enforcement officials are better equipped to respond to community problems swiftly because of public confidence in the connection between police officers and people. Community policing, by the study, promotes "mutual trust and cooperation between people and the police while also aiding in the empowerment of neighborhoods in danger of being overrun by crime, drugs, despair, and unrest."

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Community-oriented policing is an approach in which the police involve citizens in a working relationship to minimize crime and improve public safety by recognizing and reducing community conditions that promote crime. (KASH, 2020)

The police alone cannot be responsible for community protection and the quality of life. Law-abiding citizens need to take some responsibility for their communities and neighborhoods. Therefore, the police need the citizens they serve in the policing process, and the police must take part in the citizen process. Such cooperation between law enforcement and the community enables more comprehensive solutions to emerging neighborhood problems instead of the police merely focusing on law enforcement (Schlosser, 2020).

The study is anchored on the theoretical support of implementing Community Oriented Policing. As the philosophy of policing shifts from a traditional to a community-based approach, its implementation needs to be assessed. The study aimed to determine the program implementation of community-oriented policing in Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur, and its effectiveness in reducing crime from 2014 to 2018. The study employed a descriptive-survey method, with the questionnaire checklist as the main instrument for gathering data and information.

Considering the study's aims to assess the extent of community policing implementation in the selected Barangays in Tagaytay City, the following questions were addressed: What is the profile number of the implementation of community policing in selected Barangays in Tagaytay City in terms of a.) place of residence; b.) duration of residence; c.) gender; d.) status; e.) category; and f.) educational attainment? What is the extent of implementation of community policing in Tagaytay City in terms of a.) positive interaction, b.) partnership, and c.) problem-solving? Is there a significant difference in the assessment of the three groups of respondents in the extent of implementation of community policing in selected Barangays in Tagaytay City, as

mentioned above, as a variable? Moreover, what recommendations can be proposed to improve community policing in Tagaytay City?"

III. METHODOLOGY

The researchers utilized a quantitative research design to describe the insights gained from this study. Specifically, this study focused on implementing community policing in selected Barangays in Tagaytay City to determine its level of implementation in particular barangays.

The target population for this research included police officers, Community Residents, and Barangay officials of selected Barangays in Tagaytay City. The chosen Barangays were Barangay Asisan, with an estimated population of 2,242 and 633.3 hectares of lot area; Barangay Sambong, with an estimated population of 1,294 and 327.9 hectares of lot area; and Barangay Zambal, with an estimated population of 1,812 and 574.3 hectares of lot area. The Barangay officials of these three (3) Barangays consisted of seven officials and one SK chairman.

In this study, probability sampling was utilized as the sampling method. It involved random selection, allowing for statistically solid inferences about the entire group. Specifically, 90 respondents, 30 from each Barangay, were selected using probability sampling. Within probability sampling, random selection was also employed. This means that each individual in the target population had an equal chance of being selected to participate in the study. To ensure efficient data collection sufficient for the information in this research study, the respondents to the survey were limited to those who live in the designated Barangays in Tagaytay City. The study was conducted in the barangays of Asisan, Sambong, and Zambal. A survey questionnaire was utilized to gauge and assess the level of community policing implementation in the chosen barangays in Tagaytay City. The researchers obtained information from websites, books, journals, articles, and related studies.

Creating a survey questionnaire involved a range of tasks, from library research to studies that gauged the validity or reliability of various questionnaire versions. The reliability and

validity of the survey questionnaire were tested using Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Cronbach's alpha is a statistical measure of the internal consistency of a questionnaire, with higher values indicating more excellent reliability. The reliability test results showed that Cronbach's alpha value for the survey questionnaire was 0.85, indicating excellent internal consistency. This suggests that the questions within the questionnaire measure the same construct and are reliable in measuring the level of community policing implementation in the selected barangays in Tagaytay City. The research instrument comprised two parts. The first part consisted of ten questions that aimed to determine the implementation of community policing in Tagaytay City. These questions pertained to the selected barangays in Tagaytay City, and under these questions were different situations experienced by the community. To answer the survey questionnaire, the respondents were instructed to check the space provided for every choice. The last part of the research instrument comprised statements about how factors affected Tagaytay City.

IV. RESULTS

This chapter presents the conclusions, analysis, and interpretation of the data displayed in tables to explain the research question's answer clearly.

A. Demographic profile of the respondents

In this section, the demographic profile of the respondents is presented in several tables in terms of gender, place of residence, category, and educational attainment.

Table 1.1.

Demographic profiles of the respondents in terms of gender

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Male	47	52.2
Female	43	47.8
Total:	90	100%

Table 1.1 shows the respondents' demographic profile regarding gender, which is divided into male and female categories. Out of the 90 respondents, 47, or 52.2%, were men, and 43, or 47.8%, were women, according to Table 1. Notably, as to gender, the data indicated that most respondents are female while the least presented group is male.

This implies that women may be more interested in community policing than men in Tagaytay City. This may be due to factors such as women's increased concern for safety and security in their community or their higher level of involvement in community organizations and activities.

Table 1.2: *Demographic profile of respondents in terms of place of residence*

Place of Resedence	frequency	Percentage
Barangay Asisan	30	33.3
Barangay Zambal	30	33.3
Barangay Sambong	30	33.3
N	90	100%

The demographic profile of the respondent according to place of residence was classified according to (a) Barangay Asisan (b), Barangay Zambal (c), Barangay Sambong. Table 1.1 shows that out of the 90 respondents, 33.3% of the respondents are from Barangay Asisan, 33.3% are from Barangay Zambal, and 33.3% are from Barangay Sambong.

Table 1.1 shows that 30 or 33.3% of the 90 respondents live in Barangay Asisan. Barangay Sambong and Barangay Zambal both have 30 or 33.3% of the population. The data shows that respondents are evenly distributed throughout Tagaytay City's neighborhoods. Since the respondents are evenly distributed across the selected barangays, their perceptions of community policing implementation may be representative of the wider community.

Table 1.3: *Demographic profile of respondents in terms of category*

Respondent's Category	Frequency	Percentage
Barangay Official	6	6.6
Police Officer	24	26.7
Community Residents	60	66.7
Total:	90	100%

The demographic profile of the respondent according to the category was classified according to (a) Barangay official, (b) Police officer (c) Community Residents; table 1.1 shows that out of the 90 respondents, 6.6% of the respondent are from barangay official, 26.7% are from a police officer, and 66.7 % are from community resident.

Table 1.3 shows that 6 (6.6%) are barangay officials, 24 (26.7%) are police officers, and 60 (66%) are community members out of the 90 respondents. According to the findings, most respondents live in the community, making them the study's primary beneficiaries. In particular, most respondents are community members, with barangay officials being the respondent type that is least represented.

Table 1.4: *Demographic profile of respondents in terms of Educational attainment*

Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percentage
Elementary Level	2	2.2
Elementary Graduate	1	1.1
High School Level	5	5.6
High School Graduate	40	44.4
College Level	10	11.1
College Graduate	32	35.6
N	90	100%

The five categories were used to categorize the respondents' educational backgrounds: elementary school, elementary school graduates, high school, high school graduates, and college and college graduates. Table 1.4 shows that 2.2% of the 90 respondents fall into the elementary level category, and 1.1% belong to the elementary graduate category. 5.6% of high school students and 44.4% of graduates hold diplomas. While 35.6% have earned a college degree, 11.1% are still in college. Regarding educational attainment, it is noteworthy that 44.4% of respondents have completed high school, as opposed to 5.6% who are still in high school. According to the data, although some respondents had college degrees or were working toward them, most had finished high school. This implies that community policing initiatives in Tagaytay City should be tailored to meet the residents' educational needs and involve all community members to ensure their success.

B. Extent of Implementation of Community Policing in Tagaytay City

This section presents the table related to the extent of community policing implementation in Tagaytay City in terms of positive interaction, partnership, and problem-solving.

Table 2.1: *The extent of Implementation of community policing in Tagaytay City*

2.1 Positive Interaction	P.O	B.O	C.R	Mean Score	V.I
a. Do police officers establish positive relationships with locals (such as citizens, organizations, and groups)?	3.40	2.96	2.23	2.49	LE
b. Do police officers connect with the community members often (for example, through websites, emails, or open meetings)?	3.40	2.79	2.22	2.44	LE
c. Do police personnel make it simple	3.60	2.63	2.27	2.44	LE

for citizens to offer feedback (such as remarks, recommendations, and concerns)?					
d. Do police officers treat people fairly?	3.20	2.63	2.07	2.28	LE
e. Do police officers show respect for the dignity of the citizen?	3.60	2.83	2.12	2.39	LE
Mean implementation of positive interaction	3.44	2.76	2.18	2.41	LE
2.2 Partnership					LE
a. Do Police Officers can be accessible in the urgent situation or if you need them?	2.20	2.83	2.23	2.45	LE
b. Do you feel more secure when there is police visibility in your community?	2.80	2.75	2.13	2.34	LE
c. Do police explain the legal actions and police procedures to you as community members?	3.20	2.46	1.98	2.18	LE
d. Do police personnel adhere to the law when doing community policing? Working with the neighborhood to address and lessen crime and other concerns is what is meant by this.	3.00	2.79	2.22	2.42	LE
e. Do you have access to the police (for example, during an emergency call, a traffic incident, a community meeting, etc.)?	3.20	2.79	2.22	2.43	LE
Mean implementation of	3.08	2.72	2.15	2.36	LE

partnership					
2.3 Problem-Solving					
a. Do police officers collaborate with neighbors to address neighborhood issues?	3.00	2.58	2.18	2.34	LE
b. Law enforcement and the community collaborate to address the root causes of crime in an effort to have the issues go away on their own through a variety of activities. Do you believe that community policing is practiced by law enforcement? Consider the term.	3.20	2.71	2.18	2.38	LE
c. Are police officers responsive to the concerns of community members?	3.80	2.67	2.18	2.38	LE
d. Are police officers effective and proactive measures in preventing crime?	3.40	2.46	2.08	2.40	LE
e. Do police officers address the problems that directly concern you?	3.40	2.58	1.90	2.26	LE
Mean implementation on problem-solving	3.08	2.60	2.10	2.17	LE
Mean implementation of community policing in Tagaytay City	3.29	2.69	2.15	2.36	LE

Legend:

3.26 – 4.00 = Very High Extent

2.51 – 3.25 = High Extent

1.76 – 2.50 = Low Extent

1.00 – 1.75 = Very Low Extent

Table 2.1 shows that police officers had the highest score of 3.44 in positive interaction, indicating that they establish positive relationships with locals, which can help the community reach out to them quickly in case of emergencies. The Barangay officials had the second-highest score of 2.76, while the community residents had the lowest score of 2.18. Furthermore, the highest score in partnership was obtained by the Police Officers with a score of 3.08, while the Community Residents had the lowest score of 2.15. The data further revealed that in problem-solving, the Police Officers obtained the highest average of 3.29, while the lowest average was from the Community Residents, who scored 2.15.

This implies that the police officers in the selected barangays of Tagaytay City have the highest positive interaction, partnership, and problem-solving skills among the three groups evaluated in the study. This implies that the police officers better understand the community's needs and concerns, which helps them establish a positive relationship with the community members. On the other hand, the low scores of the community residents in positive interaction, partnership, and problem-solving skills indicate that there may be a need for more community education and engagement in community policing efforts. This could bridge the community and law enforcement gap and foster a stronger relationship. Additionally, the average score of barangay officials in positive interaction and partnership implies that they are trying to interact positively with the community and collaborate with law enforcement. However, there may still be room for improvement in their problem-solving skills.

C. Significant difference in the assessment of the three groups of respondents in:

Table 3.1: *ANOVA table for the respondent's assessment of the extent of implementation of community policing in selected barangays in Tagaytay City*

Category	Sum of squares		DF	Frequency	Significance of the study	Decision for hypothesis
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Types of Respondents	Between Groups (position)	9.787	2	12.07	000	Reject null hypothesis
	Within Groups	34.868	86			Reject null hypothesis
	Total:		88			

Legend: P-value<.05 Reject Null Hypothesis

These ANOVA were conducted to determine the discrepancy in judgments of the extent of community policing application in the selected barangays in Tagaytay City. According to the statistics, community policing is practiced to varied degrees in several chosen barangays in Tagaytay City. The respondents' ratings differ significantly from one another. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected [$f(2,86) = 12.07, p = 000$]

This implies that some barangays may have more effective community policing initiatives than others. It is essential to identify these discrepancies to determine the factors contributing to the success or failure of community policing initiatives in each barangay.

Table 3.1: *Post hoc test- Schaffer method*

Category	Respondents	Mean Difference	Significance	Verbal Interpretation
Police Officer	Barangay Officer	596	169	Accept null
	Community Residents	1.145	001	Reject null
Barangay Officer	Community Residents	549	003	Reject null

Legend: P-Value< =

Post hoc test was conducted to determine which among the respondents was significantly different in their assessment of the implementation of policing in selected barangay in Tagaytay City. The data shows that the barangay officer's evaluation significantly differs from the

community residents' evaluation with a p-value of .003, the police officer's evaluation does not significantly differ from the barangay officer's evaluation with a p-value of .169, and the evaluation of the police officer differs significantly from the evaluation of community members. This implies that there may be a need for more understanding and communication between these two groups regarding community policing initiatives. This suggests that there is a need for more education and engagement initiatives to bridge the gap between the two groups and improve the overall effectiveness of community policing efforts in the area.

V. DISCUSSIONS

The result indicated that most respondents were male, while the least surveyed respondents in the barangays were female. In terms of category, most of the respondents are community residents. The majority of them are categorized as high-school graduates. It shows that the survey interpretation of the extent of implementation of community policing in selected barangays in Tagaytay City was "Low extent." It was found that there was no significant correlation between the demographic profile and the extent of implementation of community policing. Therefore, the extent of implementation of community policing remained low.

Based on the data, it was found that police officers had the highest score of 3.44 in positive interaction, indicating that they establish positive relationships with locals, which can help the community reach out to them quickly in case of emergencies. The Barangay officials had the second-highest score of 2.76, while the community residents had the lowest score of 2.18. The study suggests that more attention should be given to community residents to establish positive relationships with police officers and how to treat the community fairly. On the other hand, it is recommended that Barangay officials focus on showing respect for the dignity of citizens.

According to the data, the highest score in partnership was obtained by the Police Officers with a score of 3.08, while the Community Residents had the lowest score of 2.15. To improve the situation, it is recommended that Police Officers and Barangay Officials focus on increasing their visibility in the community to ensure the safety of the residents. Additionally, legal procedures should be made clear to the community residents. In order to address and reduce crimes and other concerns of community residents, Barangay officials should be provided with updated information to access police officers during emergencies or community meetings/programs. This helps establish a positive relationship between the community and the police officers. Furthermore, the data indicated that police officers were responsive to the concerns of community members in problem-solving, which can help resolve minor cases.

The data revealed that in problem-solving, the Police Officers obtained the highest average of 3.29, while the lowest average was from the Community Residents, who scored 2.15. It is recommended that Police Officers have advanced strategies for effective and proactive measures of problem-solving to reduce crimes committed by community residents. This helps establish organized and positive interactions between community residents and police officers and develop effective relationships that foster unity for the fastest way to solve crimes.

The overall computed mean of the extent of implementation of community policing obtained the highest mean of 3.29 and was interpreted as a "low extent." The assessment of the three groups of respondents was similar regarding the extent of implementation of community policing in selected Barangays in Tagaytay City.

Lastly, the researchers recommend carrying out this study to aid police officers in gaining the community's cooperation in certain barangays that are predicted to have high rates of property crimes. The researchers will research in the barangays used for our study to determine whether Tagaytay City is known for its tradition of peace and discipline. The researchers advise the Tagaytay City Police Officer to attend community policing training in light of the respondent's

demographic profile. The Barangay Officials and Community Residents must fully cooperate with the police officer and participate in all events.

Regarding implementing community policing in selected Barangays of Tagaytay City, the researchers recommend that Police Officers organize activities such as medical missions, sports fests, outreach programs for the community residents, and community service for the selected Barangays. Implementing community policing strategies in Tagaytay City should include seminars and activities about community policing, and the Barangay Officials and Community Residents should fully cooperate and participate in the activities that Police Officers will conduct.

For Barangays Asisan, Barangay Zambal, and Barangay Sambong, the Police Officers need to organize activities such as medical missions, sports fests, outreach programs for the community residents, and community service for the Barangays. The Police Officer should be able to implement proper strategies to gain the agreement of the residents, and the Barangay Officials should work together with the Police Officers to reduce crime in each Barangay. Since the residents of a Barangay are common victims of crime, the Police Officers should carry out activities to promote peace and harmony in each of the constituents of the Barangay.

The study has several limitations that future researchers should address. First, the sample size was relatively small, limiting the findings' generalizability. Future research could expand the sample size and include a more diverse group of participants. Second, the study only focused on selected barangays in Tagaytay City, which may not represent other areas in the Philippines. Future research could explore the extent of community policing implementation in other regions to gain a more comprehensive understanding. Lastly, the study did not examine the impact of community policing on crime rates. Future research could investigate the effectiveness of community policing strategies in reducing crime and improving public safety.

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Comparative Analysis of Index and Non - Index Crimes in Silang, Cavite: Basis for Enhancement Anti - Criminality Plan

*Antolin, Arjay A., Chavez, Jay-ar D., Constante, Krizha Kaye C.,
Diocampo, Ma. Clarizze Andrea R., Lubigan, Princess Sarah Mae C.*

I. ABSTRACT

Based on the Philippines in Figure 139, 459 reported index crimes and 445 274 non-index crimes. Looking at the data, there was a decrease in these numbers. However, these are still alarming numbers, as almost 566 crimes occur per 100,000 populations in the country. This paper describes the crime-related incidents and where they tend to concentrate in terms of types of crime (index and non-index crimes), location, and time. It also determined the hotspots of crime-related incidents at Silang, Cavite. It was found that spatial clustered patterns existed when crime-related incidents were grouped according to the type of crime (non-index and index) and time of occurrence (morning and afternoon). Moreover, hotspot analysis revealed that particular barangays are prone to vehicular accidents (non-index crimes). In contrast, most of the barangays in the town have little to no chances of predictability as to the time of the occurrence of the crime-related incidents. This study used a sequential explanatory design. The researchers utilized a combination of self-made derived questionnaires from a previous study to conduct surveys and interview the respondents. For Quantitative, Percentage, and Frequency distribution, weighted mean, ANOVA, and Scheffe Method, a post hoc test was used to treat data. At the same time, a thematic descriptive phenomenology was used as a qualitative analysis method. The results showed that PNP Silang, Cavite Officers had a hard time implementing the Anti-Criminality Program during the year 2019-2021 about the hindrances brought by the pandemic. The results suggest that future implementation should make the program broader for the community and the implementers who participated in the project. Moreover, implementing the said project should also consider the risk factors alleviated by the implementers/police officer as it belongs to significant concerns.

Keywords: *evidence, coronavirus disease, locality, pandemic, police data, investigation, novel coronavirus, human victims, implementers, police officers, felony*

II. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has profoundly impacted the planet in a way that has not been witnessed in recent memory. One of the first indicators is that crime rates, which are much lower in many places worldwide, are one of the consequences. We contend that a law passed by the government is the primary cause of the shift. As these arrangements, spontaneously occurring quasi-randomized controlled trials were formed, permitting unparalleled criminal theory testing. These arrangements influenced nations, states, and communities in various eras and diverse ways. Criminologists can do ground-breaking research on crime in society by utilizing the new conventional data sources that have become available due to the epidemic. A transitory (due to a stay-at-home order) and location-based strategy for criminal investigation is supported. Findings demonstrate how changes in crime may affect future crime decreases and why, where, when, and how much they have changed. Police departments employ an anti-crime strategy to reduce crime rates in their communities. The annual plan includes urgent or issue-based anti-criminality efforts that the POPS Plan could not address due to their unexpected nature. The local PNP will produce it.

In the past three years, the Index Crimes in Silang, Cavite, increased by at least double the reported crime from 2019 to 2020 and doubled again in 2021. Regarding Non-Index Crime, the reported crimes also increased by a couple of numbers. This data that the Chief of Police in Silang, Cavite, gave is why their Anti-Criminality Plan should be enhanced.

The PNP is a law enforcement agency that prevents and controls crimes and maintains peace and order, and they have to use an Anti-Criminality plan to prevent crimes.

Pandemics can reduce some organized crime activities, create new opportunities in other areas, and create long-term changes in the "organized crime economy." During COVID-19 lockdowns, peer dynamics have been altered due to the stay-at-home placement and distance

rules. We argue that these confusions about established social patterns drive the reduction of pandemic crime. The lack of access to a group of peers eliminates the situation of many criminal acts. I cannot go to school, so I cannot get together later. This is important. On a typical after-school day, a criminal "spike" occurs when juvenile delinquents have little or no supervision (see Gottfredson, Gottfredson & Weisman, 2001). Increasing after-school crime is usually the time and situation in which many misdemeanor crimes occur, but this does not happen if young people are out of school.

This shows the organization, order, and direction of this study. Through this, the readers will obtain a general understanding of this research. This shows the basic structure of the research as well as the relationship of the variables.

In this study, the anti-criminality program being implemented by PNP Silang, Cavite, was assessed as to its status by comparing the incidence rates of the index and non-index crimes in the municipality. From these data, problems, and challenges encountered by the PNP will then be identified, and remedial measures to address these problems will be formulated.

The researchers conducted four questions formulated in a Thematic Analysis to discover and understand the significant difference between Index and Non-Index Crimes prior to the Enhancement of the Anti-Criminality Plan.

III. METHODOLOGY

The study used a sequential explanatory design. The researchers utilized a combination of self-made derived questionnaires from a previous study to conduct surveys and interview the respondents. For Quantitative, Percentage, and Frequency distribution, weighted mean, ANOVA, and Scheffe Method, a post hoc test was used to treat data. While a thematic descriptive phenomenology was used as a qualitative method of analysis Under this method, both qualitative and quantitative research will be used.

The study covered all recorded index and non-index crimes in all barangay of Silang Cavite. The study was conducted from January 2019 to December 2021. The researchers used the Interview Method. An Interview is a type of qualitative research approach that involves asking open-ended questions to respondents in order to talk with them and extract facts on a subject. In this study, a structured interview will be used. In this method, the respondents will answer the questions based on their thoughts and feelings about it. There will be no suggested answers, which will depend purely on the respondent's decision-making skills. Hence, giving them a chance to think critically about the question.

Further, the researchers will also employ documentary content analysis to determine the rates of the index and non-index crimes in the municipality as per the existing records available in PNP Silang, Cavite.

IV. RESULTS

The finding was illustrated using tables, followed by the interpretation and implications to explain the responses to the study questions clearly. The data provided corresponds to how the research questions were grouped.

Table 1: *Status of Index Crime in Silang Cavite from 2019 – 2021*

STATUS OF INDEX CRIMES IN SILANG CAVITE				
	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
MURDER - RPC Art. 248	11	13	13	37
THEFT - RPC Art. 303	7	7	25	39
SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURIES - RPC Art. 263	6	1	1	8
QUALIFIED THEFT - RPC Art. 310	5	7	5	17
RAPE - RPC Art. 266-A	5	0	2	7
ANTI RAPE LAW OF 1997 - RA 8353	2	22	28	52
ROBBERY - RPC Art. 293	1	9	14	24
ROBBERY WITH HOMICIDE - RPC Art. 294	1	0	0	1

ROBBERY WITH SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURIES - RPC Art. 294	1	0	0	1
SLIGHT PHYSICAL INJURIES AND MALTREATMENT - RPC Art. 266	1	0	0	1
HOMICIDE - RPC Art. 249	0	1	3	4
LESS SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURIES - RPC Art. 265	0	3	0	3
NEW ANTI-CARNAPPING ACT OF 2016 - MC - RA 10883	0	1	4	5
NEW ANTI-CARNAPPING ACT OF 2016 - MV - RA 10883	0	1	1	2
PARRICIDE - RPC Art. 246	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	40	66	96	202

The municipality makes up 13.72% of Cavite's total land area, or 209.43 square kilometers, or 80.86 square miles. Sixty-four barangays with 295,644 people were living there as of the 2020 Census. This was equivalent to 1.83% of the whole population of the CALABARZON area or 6.80% of the Cavite province's entire population. These numbers calculate the population density of 1,412 people per square kilometer or 3,656 people per square mile.

Respondent 1 of the PNP Silang's Investigation Division, claims that during the pandemic year 2019–2021, people began committing crimes, particularly theft, listed as an Index Crime because people lost their jobs due to the pandemic and needed the money to survive.

According to *Respondents 5 & 8*, who made the study of Comparative Analysis of Index crime rate and Non – Index crime rate in Trece, Martires City, in order to prevent and reduce crime and victimization, governments at all levels must play a much more significant role in developing proactive rather than reactive strategies. Housing, health care, job creation, leisure activities, social services, and environmental protection can significantly lower crime rates when collaborating with the criminal justice system and the police.

Table 1.1: *Status of non-index crimes in Silang, Cavite from 2019 – 2021*

STATUS OF NON – INDEX CRIMES IN SILANG CAVITE				
	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
COMPREHENSIVE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT OF 2002 - RA 9165	239	156	205	600
SPECIAL PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AGAINST CHILD ABUSE, EXPLOITATION AND DISCRIMINATION ACT (ANTI - CHILD ABUSE LAW) - RA 7610	29	20	39	88
ANTI - VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN ACT OF 2004 - RA 9262	16	18	25	59
ACTS OF LASCIVIOUSNESS - RPC Art. 336	15	6	20	41
COMPREHENSIVE LAW ON FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION - RA 10591	14	13	10	37
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF - RPC Art. 327	9	7	2	18
AN ACT INCREASING THE PENALTIES FOR ILLEGAL NUMBER GAMES, AMENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF PD. NO. 1602, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES - RA 2987 amending pd 1602	8	4	0	12
GRAVE THREATS - RPC Art. 282	7	6	2	15
ALARMS AND SCANDALS - RPC Art. 155	6	7	6	19
ANTI - GAMBLING LAW - PD 1602	4	12	23	39
OMNIBUS ELECTION CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES - BP 881	4	0	0	4
DIRECT ASSAULTS - RPC Art. 148	3	12	15	30
RESISTANCE AND DISOBEDIENCE TO A PERSON IN AUTHORITY OR THE AGENTS OF SUCH PERSON - RPC Art. 151	3	42	6	51
ANTI - HAZING LAW - RA 8049	2	0	1	3

CYBERCRIME PREVENTION ACT OF 2021 - RA 10175	2	0	0	2
SWINDLING (ESTAFA) - RPC Art. 315 as amended by PD 1689	2	3	1	6
COCKFIGHTING LAW OF 1974 - PD 449	1	0	0	1
DISCHARGE OF FIREARMS - RPC 254	1	1	0	2
FALSE TESTIMONY IN OTHER CASES AND PERJURY IN SOLEMN AFFIRMATION - RPC Art. 183	1	0	0	1
ILLEGAL POSSESSION, MANUFACTURE, ACQUISITION OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION OR EXPLOSIVES - PD 1866 as amended by RA 8294 and RA 9516	1	1	1	3
LAND TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC CODE (COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES) - RA 4136 as amended by BP Blg 74	1	0	0	1
MOTORCYCLE HELMET ACT OF 2009 - RA 10054	1	0	0	1
QUALIFIED SEDUCTION - RPC Art. 337	1	0	0	1
QUALIFIED TRESPASS TO DWELLING - RPC Art. 280	1	1	1	3
UNJUST VEXATIONS - RPC Art. 287	1	3	2	6
ANTI - DRUNK DRIVING AND DRUGGED ACT OF 2013 - RA 10586	0	0	2	2
ANTI - FENCING LAW OF 1979 - RA 1612	0	1		1
ANTI - PHOTO AND VIDEO VOYEURISM ACT OF 2009 - RA 9995	0	1	0	1
BOUNCING CHECK LAW - BP 22	0	2	0	2
CONCUBINAGE - RPC Art. 334	0	1	0	1

EVASION THROUGH NEGLIGENCE - RPC Art. 224	0	0	1	1
FORCIBLE ABDUCTION - RPC Art. 342	0	2		2
MANDATORY REPORTING OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AND HEALTH EVENTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERN ACT - RA 11332	0	40	1	41
OTHER FORMS OF TRESPASS - RPC Art. 281	0	1	1	2
SLANDER (ORAL DEFAMATION) - RPC Art. 358	0	1	2	3
SLIGHT ILLEGAL DETENTION - RPC Art. 268	0	1	0	1
THE PHILIPPINE DENTAL ACT OF 2007 - RA 9484	0	0	1	1
USURPATION OF AUTHORITY OR OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS - PRCor Art. 177	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	372	362	368	1102

Since the pandemic, there have also been more instances of direct assault because many residents of Silang Cavite insisted on leaving their houses even though barangay officials and other authorities were doing their jobs to keep them inside during the time of the community quarantine and to keep them separated from those who had been exposed to a contagious disease.

However, *Respondent 3* suggested that instead of paying attention to the authorities, people preferred to assault one another directly. Moreover, according to *Respondent 7*, most of the crimes committed here in their CIRAS were rising yearly, which is alarming for PNP Silang, particularly for the investigation section of the said organization. To reduce and prevent crimes, the PNP Silang continuously implements programs such as checkpoints and patrolling around the area to increase police visibility. The PNP Silang are visiting the barangays to discuss and

plan the programs they should put in place to reduce and prevent crime in areas with high crime rates.

Since Silang has a total population of 295,644, based on the data recorded by PNP Silang, it remains a manageable number when it comes to 202 Index Crime Cases as well as 1102 other crimes during the period from 2019 to 2021, which are not indexed crime cases. The organization of PNP Silang ensures that they will be doing their part to improve the stability and security operation (SASO) and implementation of Law enforcement security operation (LESO) within the area covered by their jurisdiction.

Table 2: *Significant Difference of Index and Non-Index Crime from 2019 – 2021. Kruskal-Wallis Test*

Category	Index Crime	Decision
Kruskal-Wallis H	.447	
Df	2	
Asymptotic Significance	.800	Accept Null
Non-Index Crime		
Kruskal-Wallis H	.745	
Df	2	
Asymptotic Significance	.689	Accept Null

Legend: P-value < .05 Reject Null Hypothesis

The Kruskal-Wallis H test (sometimes also called the "one-way ANOVA on ranks") is a rank-based non-parametric test that can be used to determine if there are statistically significant differences between two or more groups of an independent variable on a continuous or ordinal

dependent variable. It is deemed a non-parametric alternative to one-way ANOVA and an extension of Mann-Whitney U.N.T. to enable the comparison of more than two independent groups,

A Kruskal-Wallis test revealed a non-statistically significant difference in the status of the index and non-index crime in Silang, Cavite in the past three years, $X^2(2, N=45) = .447$, $p = .800$; and $X^2(2, N=114) = .745$, $p = .689$. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted; there is no significant difference in the index and non-index crime in Silang Cavite from 2019 to 2021.

Table 3: *Challenges Encountered in implementing the criminality program*

Themes/ Meaning Units	Participant's Pseudonym	Significant Statement	Code
1. Implementing the criminality program	Menervin	<i>We have a good program/project to lessen the criminality in silang through outreach programs, barangay visitation, establishment visitation.</i>	<i>Project Implementation</i>
	Verlee	<i>I think one is giving out fliers to the public to enhance their capability and knowledge on different criminal behaviour.</i>	<i>Knowledge and Awareness of Public</i>
	Lester	<i>We do have programs, like barangay visitations with this nagkaroon kami ng connection sa mga barangay at nakikipag cooperate kami sa kung anong magandang gawin para ma lessen ang</i>	<i>Connection with the Local Community</i>

		<i>lumalaganap na krimen sa isang lugar</i>	
	Connie	<i>Sa PNP silang naman wala naman, wala naman kaming ini implement na programs dito na hindi din galing sa National headquarters, marami tayong intervention na kina conduct dito tulad ng patrolling using vehicle, may patrolling din naman tayo dito na foot patrol kasi hindi naman lahat ng area dito ay pwedeng ipasok ang sasakyan, kaya may pulis tayong obligado na mag lakad at mag patrolya sa skenita.</i>	<i>Implementation of Programs</i>
	Billy	<i>Criminality program dito ay nag katulad sa drugs nag karoon kami ng programang “SIPAG” Simula nang pagbabago ibig sabihin non sa mga drug dependent yun e. Nag coconduct sila ng ganon tapos after ilang sesion ata nila bibigyan sila ng pangkabuhayan and livelihood program at</i>	<i>Eagerness of the Police Officers to conduct the project</i>

		<i>doon na peprevent silang gumawa ng crime.</i>	
	Kenneth	<i>Samin kasi before may iba't ibang oplan naman kasi yang mga pulis hindi lang puro patrolling, katulad nyan yung "Oplan Solignum" usually ginagawa yan kapag wala ng tao sa kalsada, pag sarado na yung mga establishment kami yung pupunta at iisa isahin yon para makita kung secure yung mga padlocks or buildings nila. Isa pang maganda para sa akin ay yung curfew kasi noon bihira ang nakakalabas kaya madali sa amin ma identify ang perpetrators kasi nahuhuli namin sila agad.</i>	<i>Identification of Perpetrators</i>

	Jayzel	<i>Dito sa silang nagkakaroon tayo ng checkpoint or oplan sita and aside from that meron din kaming tinatawag na “oplan tomahawk” dito sa tomahawk ang mga pulis usual namin jan 10:00 pm onwards pumunta kami sa mga kilalang lugar kung saan maraming tambay na mga nag iinom.</i>	<i>Implementation of Checkpoints</i>
	Edwin	<i>Meron kaming ginagawa na inspection ng mga establishment, yung mga financial establishment, iniikot natin yan kinakausap naten yung mga gwardya ina advise-san naten sila kung ano ang mga dapat nilang gawin and maging mapang matyag sila sa lahat ng oras. And nag provide din kami jan ng mga sticker na may hotline number namin, para mayroon silang easy access at mapabilis ang aming pag responde.</i>	<i>Inspection of establishments</i>
	Jaydeesou	<i>Dito naman nakikipag communicate kami sa ibat ibang barangay ng buong silang to conduct seminar and outreach program</i>	<i>Communication and Conduction of Seminar</i>

	Justine	<i>Dito sa silang meron kaming tinatawag na “Barangay Uganayan” kung saan ang mga pulis natin ay pumupunta sa mga iba’t ibang barangay upang magsagawa ng mga lectures, barangay visitation also nakikipag coordinate kami sa mga barangay officials and barangay captain. Para lang doon sa communication and relationship ng PNP ay maging maganda, eto yung minsan na nagiging problema natin kaya bumubulto yung krimen kasi nag kakaroon ng maayos na relationship si pulis at si barangay.</i>	<i>Coordination with the Local Community Leaders</i>
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Themes/ Meaning Units	Participant’s Pseudonym	Significant Statement	Code
2. Challenges in Implementing the criminality program	Menervin	<i>Based on my opinion, based on my job description as investigator, the biggest challenge is how to solve cases by identifying the suspect and gathering evidence to prove the guilt of the suspect and file appropriate charges.</i>	<i>Identification of suspect</i>

	Verlee	<i>I think it is our time and the total strength of our assigned police here in Silang</i>	<i>Time</i>
	Lester	<i>Lack of equipment and lack of information drive.</i>	<i>Lack of equipment</i>
	Connie	<i>Usually, kasi ang nagiging biggest challenge natin jan ay yung pagiging uncooperative ng community, for example meron tayong shooting incidents minsan kahit alam kung sino ang bumaril, alam kung san nag tago yung bumaril hindi nila tinuturo kasi natatakot sila</i>	<i>Uncooperative Community</i>
	Billy	<i>Halimbawa taga dito ka tapos madami kang kakilala, tapos nag conduct kami ng checkpoint tas may nahuli kaming walang lisensya tas may lalapit samin na kamag anak ni kapitan, kamag anak ni konsehal mga ganun, in reality pinag bibigyan yon syempre nakakahiya e kapitan yung lumapit sayo e. Nakakahiyang tanggihan kapag yung lumapit sayo ay kilalang tao ganun ang realidad kasi hindi porket pulis</i>	<i>Padrino Effect</i>

		<i>ka ay mapapatupad mona lahat.</i>	
	Kenneth	<i>Sa tingin ko dito ay yung support ng community, hindi naman kasi lahat ng tao kasing lawak ng pag unawa natin e, diba marami ditong mga chinese businessman na naki kidnap may iilan na pulis na nadadawit sa ganung aktibidad katulad nung isang chinese na bibisitahin lang sana namin kakamustahin pero sa takot nya is pinag saraduhan nya kami. Yung ganon kailangan maibalik yung tiwala ng community sa mga kapulisan.</i>	<i>Community Scarcity</i>

	Jayzel	<p><i>Ang mahirap kasi yung hindi pakikipag cooperate ng community sa mga kapulisan katulad ng sa drugs, bakit hindi natin nauubos ang drugs sa kalsada, sa community kasi hindi lahat may lakas ng loob mag report, yung iba naman kaya hindi nag rereport kasi mismong family member is involved sa illegal activity, ang biggest goal talaga natin dito is makuha ng 100% ang loob ng community para maging cooperative sila sa mga projects natin.</i></p>	<p><i>Uncooperative Community</i></p>
	Edwin	<p><i>Biggest challenge saamin ay yung merong connections, minsan hindi namin magawa ng maayos yung trabaho namin kasi yung nahuli namin is aarborin ng kung sinong kilalang pangalan, tapos inoorderan kami ng mataas saamin na irelease nalang yung taong naka labag ng batas, so wala kaming choice kundi sumunod.</i></p>	<p><i>Padrino</i></p>

	Jaydeesou	<i>siguro yung community natin kasi kahit yung ibang barangay hindi nakikipag coordinate samin. madami pa ding pasaway lalo na mga kabataan</i>	<i>Uncooperative Barangay</i>
	Justine	<i>Ang nagiging biggest challenges lang samin ay yung community halimbawa may suspek tayo hinahanap sa lugar na yun kahit alam na nung ibang tao kung asan hindi nila parin sasabihin dahil sa takot na baka madamay sila.</i>	<i>Uncooperative Barangay</i>

Themes/ Meaning Units	Participant's Pseudonym	Significant Statement	Code
3. Support from the local government	Menervin	<i>We, as the police officers in silang we received full support from the local government in implementing the criminality program/project</i>	<i>Full support from the government</i>
	Verlee	<i>I think the local government gives its full support to our police officers</i>	<i>Full support from the government</i>
	Lester	<i>We received full support from the local government</i>	<i>Full support from the government</i>

		<i>when we were implementing programs to the community.</i>	
	Connie	<i>Sa amin naman kasi ay ang perception namin doon sa suporta na natatanggap namin from the local government is 100% naman, everytime na may projects naman tayo yung team PCR naten may feeding program, may mga medical mission naiirequest naman natin sa LGU natin yan.</i>	<i>Full support from the government</i>
	Billy	<i>Ayun ang LGU naman ay natulong naman sa PNP yan, halimbawa itong silang municipal naten nag bibigay sila ng mga mobile ng baril mga flashlight so ayun nag bibigay sila sa silang PNP para maka tulong sa pag control at sa pag prevent ng crimes.</i>	<i>Help of Local Government Unit</i>
	Kenneth	<i>Ako naman e hindi mapag hangad e, kung ano lang yung support na ibigay nila saamin sinusulit naming maigi iyon, thankful kami sa bigay ng local government or kung sino mang stakeholders na mag support sa PNP malaking tulong sa amin yon, tska pinapakita namin sa community na</i>	<i>Support from Stakeholders</i>

	<p><i>hindi sayang yung binibigay na support saamin nung LGU.</i></p>	
Jayzel	<p><i>Ang LGU naman natin is all out support naman yan, nag bibigay talaga sila ng funds or any support na maibibigay nila sa project ng PNP. Even libreng uniform binigyan nila ang pulis.</i></p>	<p><i>Funds given by the Government</i></p>
Edwin	<p><i>Kapag may mga seminars naman nag bibigay din sila ng budget pambigay namin ng token of appreciation dun sa magiging speakers</i></p>	<p><i>Budget allocated</i></p>
Jaydeesou	<p><i>fully supported naman kami ng local government lalo na sa pag iimplement ng crimes</i></p>	
Justine	<p><i>For example, nito ano, meron tayong mga kabaro na namatayan nag bibigay din naman ang local government natin. And kapag may nag rerequest ng street lights inaaksyunan naman yan ang ng local government kasi concern din naman</i></p>	<p><i>Empathy and Concerns from the deceased relatives of Police Officers</i></p>

		<i>talaga sila sa kapakanan ng mga Silangueño-</i>	
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Themes/ Meaning Units	Participant's Pseudonym	Significant Statement	Code
4. Limitations in implementing the criminality program	Menervin	<i>Political aspect</i>	<i>Unexpected Nature Circumstances</i>
	Verlee	<i>The terrain, weather condition</i>	
	Lester	<i>Connections</i>	
	Connie	<i>Number 1 encounter namin jan syempre yung konti ang pulis, dahil konti ang pulis tapos ang daming multitasking hindi namin sya na susunod sunod according dun sa date nya, minsan kailangan natin mag resched kasi nga may sumasabay tayong mga projects considering na si silang ay sakop si PNPA. Ang PNPA kasi almost weekly may mga program jan.</i>	<i>Unexpected Programs</i>

	Kenneth	<i>Sa tingin ko bilang patrollers yung mga executive subdivision isa yan sa mga problema. Meron kasing mga subdivision dito na sobrang executive na hindi nila hinahayaan na pumasok ang PNP kahit patrol roving hindi nila hinahayaan yon.</i>	<i>Restrictions from exclusive subdivisions</i>
	Jayzel	<i>Lack of police personnel kasi minsan may activities ang tagaytay ang silang laging may mga VIPS mga prominent individual na pumapasyal so kapag may ganon kasi kami ay nagkakaroon ng deployment, so ang mga pulis ay busy.</i>	<i>Lack of Personnel</i>
	Edwin	<i>Dito sa silang sa sobrang busy ng ating mga pulis meron tayong mga programa na naka calendar na na uulong sa and naapektuhan din yung sa community level kasi mag aadjust din si community level, kaya minsan yung nasa community tatamadin nadin umattend.</i>	<i>Hectic Schedule</i>

	Jaydeesou	<i>yung nga yung lack of connections sa ibang barangay hindi kasi sila minsan nakikipag coordinate sammin kahit pa sabihin na pulis kami. isa pa ay yung kakulangan namin sa kapulisan.</i>	<i>Lack of Connections</i>
	Justine	<i>Ang mahirap lang dito sa silang e since nadami nga ang population dito sa ating bayan is yung Kakulangan natin sa pulis, at equipments. Yun lang naman so far pero kaya naman, kaya naman naming panatilihin yung peace and safety dito ng mga silangueno.</i>	<i>Lack of equipments and personnel</i>

Themes/ Meaning Units	Participant's Pseudonym	Evidence/Statement	Theme
5. Police officers navigating cultural and social dynamics that impacts the implementation of criminality program	Menervin	<i>Through different programs at our police community relation (PCR)</i>	<i>Initiative from different programs</i>
	Verlee	<i>through different programs</i>	
	Lester	<i>through our Police Community Relation (PCR). sila ang gumagawa ng mga program na aming pinapatupad dito sa silang</i>	

Connie	<i>Malaki ang krimen dito sa akin sa bulihan kasi itong area na ito is relocation area, halo halo ang tao and minsan kung sino payung hindi ganong kataas ang estado sa buhay sila payung mahirap paliwanagan at sila pa yung mahirap pasunudin sa batas.</i>	<i>Scope of Crime</i>
Billy	<i>Kasi syempre hindi porket pulis ka ay sasabihin mo na na pulis ako ganito ganyan, dapat marunong kadin makisama, diba may mga muslim area may mga area ng mga ilocano, iba iba kasi kultura natin e marami tayong kultura, dapat marunong kang makisama sa kanila.</i>	<i>Language Barrier</i>
Kenneth	<i>Sa tingin ko dito sa silang magagalang naman mga tao dito e, sa tagal ko dito wala naman ditong muslim areas, kung sakaling meron, patas naman kaming mag patupad ng batas dito.</i>	<i>Fair Treatment</i>
Jayzel	<i>Sa silang kasi kapag nandon ka sa parteng bayan pataas hindi ka mahihirapan kasi ang mga karaniwang nandon ay mga professional, pag dating sa cultural and dynamics mas madali silang kausap and mas</i>	<i>Cultural Dynamics</i>

	<i>mababa talaga ang krimen sa parteng yon.</i>	
Edwin	<i>Simple lang naman ito, kailangan kapag pulis ka hindi lang batas ang alam mo, dapat marunong kadin makisalamuha sa mga taong nasasakupan mo, ng sa gayon eh ang mga kultura ng mga tao sa komunidad natin ay naiintindihan din natin.</i>	<i>Cultural Dynamics</i>
Jaydeesou	<i>sa tulong ng aming PCR sila kasi yung nakikipag communicate sa ibat ibang barangay ng buong silang.</i>	<i>Help from Police Community Relations</i>
Justine	<i>as a police officer kelangan marunonh rin tayo makisama hindi porket pulis tayo mag mamataas tayo kelangan parin natin respetuhin ang mga nasasakupan natin at hindi lahat katulad natin ng relihiyon, may mga muslim din tayo nasasakopan kelangan natin respetuhin relihiyon nila at kung may suspek tayo muslim dapat makipag usap tayo maayos sa kanila kung aarestuhin natin ito.</i>	<i>Respect from other religion</i>

Themes/ Meaning Units	Participant's Pseudonym	Significant Statement	Code
6. Possible consequences of not effectively implementing the criminality plan	Menervin	<i>Imprisonment / paying fine</i>	<i>Imprisonment Consequences</i>
	Verlee	<i>Imprisonment</i>	
	Lester	<i>Syempre kapag ka ang mga programa na pinapatupad natin dito ay hindi effective or nasusunod maaaring ang mga krimen ay mas lalong tumaas, imbes na "to prevent crimes" ito dahil nga sa kapalpakan ng ating programa is maari pa sya lalong mag increase. At yun ang ayaw natin mangyari.</i>	<i>Prevention of Crimes</i>
	Connie	<i>Ang risk naten syempre number 1 hindi natin ma peprevent ng maayos yung pag lobo ng krimen kasi number 1 factors naman diba hindi naman natin kayang pigilin ang krimen kasi part na talaga yan ng daily lives natin the fact na nag tatrabaho ang pulis ang focus natin jan is prevention na magkaroon. Yun ngalang minsan ang nagiging problema kasi natin jan nag kakaroon tayo ng mga kaaway.</i>	<i>Prevention of Crimes</i>

	Billy	<i>Yun nga kasi kapag hindi mo napatupad yung batas na dapat ay trabaho mo pwede kang kasuhan ng PNP ng neglect of duty, halimbawa meron naka bangga jan eh nandun ka tapos hindi mo pinansin or dimo ginawa trabaho mo ayun pwede ka nila kasuhan. Ang kaakibat non pwede ka ma suspend depede sa PPO.</i>	<i>Neglect of Duty and Circumstances with the Law</i>
	Kenneth	<i>Syempre mag kakagulo diba, yung peace and order natin hindi natin magagawa hindi natin ma aattain yon magiging magulo ang community natin pag hindi natin na implement ng maayos yon, yung simpleng police visibility lang sa lugar napaka laking bagay na non, kasi ang kriminal naman ay hindi gagawa ng crime kapag anjan ang pulis diba.</i>	<i>Implementation of Peace and Order</i>
	Jayzel	<i>Mahirap dito is yung pag pigil mo na mawala talaga ang isang krimen, kami kasing mga pulis ginagawa namin is ma lessen talaga yung mga naitatalang kaso dito sa silang</i>	<i>Risk in Prevention of Crimes</i>

	Edwin	<i>Ang risk kapag hindi nagagawa ng ayos yung program or project namin syempre mas dadami yung krimen dito sa silang kaya nga kami nag gagawa ng programs is para ma lessen at ma secure ang siguridad ng silangueño.</i>	<i>Implementation of Program and Projects to lessen the crimes</i>
	Jaydeesou	<i>Syempre lalaki crime rate dito sa silang kung hindi namin magagawa ng maayos yung trabaho namin. katulad ng pag papatrol, kung hindi kami mag iikot araw araw lagi dyang may crime na mangyayari sa silang</i>	<i>Consequences of Unimplemented program</i>
	Justine	<i>Kapag hindi natupad yung mga programa pinatutupad natin hindi magiging maayos ang isang community pati tayong mga kapulisan mahihirapan mag prevent crime.</i>	

Themes/ Meaning Units	Participant's Pseudonym	Significant Statement	Code
7. Balancing the need to address criminality while maintaining	Menervin	<i>Assess the needs of the community and know the program that will help in our society to maintain the harmonious relationship.</i>	<i>Assessment of Community</i>

positive relationship with the community	Verlee	<i>As a police officer on must be dedicated on his field</i>	<i>Dedication</i>
	Lester	<i>Through police community relations.</i>	<i>Community Relations</i>
	Connie	<i>Sa amin tuloy tuloy ang barangay ugnayan namin, yun nga yung daily activities yan habang nag papatrol lahat ng barangay na madadaanan mo kailangan mong babaan, punta ka sa barangay kausapin mo yung mga tanod don.</i>	<i>Connection with the Barangay</i>
	Billy	<i>Ayun katulad ng sinabi ko kanina ang pulis dapat marunong makisama, kasi nga hindi porket pulis ka ay sisiga siga kana, halimbawa may aarestuhin kang muslim makikipag coordinate ka muna sa leader nila or kung tawagin ay imam bago mo makuha yung tao nayon. Kailangan yung relationship mo sa community ay matibay.</i>	<i>Coordination with other religion</i>

	Kenneth	<i>Kaya nga tayo nagkakaroon ng seminars sa mga barangay diba, para malaman nila na illegal yung mga ganong bagay, para if ever na mahuli sila di tayo nagkulang sa pag remind sa community na mali yung ginagawa nila at the same time nagkakaroon tayo ng magandang relasyon sa kanila. Dahil tinutulungan natin sila.</i>	<i>Conduction of Seminars</i>
	Jayzel	<i>Ang ating outreach program ng ating PCR yung kanilang mga talks yung ating Womens desk jan nag coconduct sila ng mga seminars with regards sa mga VAWC cases.</i>	<i>Outreach Programs</i>
	Edwin	<i>Sa pag lutas ng kaso katulad ng child abuse law, anti - rape law, sa pamamagitan kasi non nailalapit natin yung mga community sa PNP at nararamdaman nila na may kakampi sila.</i>	<i>Coordination with the Barangay</i>
	Jaydeesou	<i>through coordinating in different barangays</i>	
	Justine	<i>sa pakikipag ugnayan sa mga barangay official na mamaintain natin ang</i>	

		<i>relasyon natin mga kapulisan sa community</i>	
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Themes/ Meaning Units	Participant's Pseudonym	Evidence/Statement	Code
8. <i>Strategies or measures taken by the police officers to address the challenges encountered in implementing the criminality program</i>	<i>Menervin</i>	<i>Through our performance governance system (patrol plan 2030)</i>	<i>Guidance of Law</i>
	<i>Verlee</i>	<i>Doing it on standard operating procedure.</i>	
	<i>Lester</i>	<i>Ang strategy na kalimitan na aming ginagawa is nag paplano talaga kami ng maayos ng sa gayon ay hindi gaanong kalaki ang problema na aming kakaharapin kung sakali man na ang aming project is di masyadong masunod.</i>	<i>Strategic Approach</i>
	<i>Connie</i>	<i>Strategies and measures is same nadin sya nga mga interventions na ginagawa namin, meron kaming mga nakasulat sa board yan ang lahat ng mga strategies and programs namin dito katulad nyan “Oplan kadena” kasi meron tayong motor incidents, carnapping incidents yung mga marunong mag baklas</i>	<i>Safety Measure</i>

		<p><i>ng wire tas ma istart nila so advice namin sakanila kung wala ka namang parking ikadena mo yung gulong ng motor mo.</i></p>	
	<i>Billy</i>	<p><i>Ang strategy dapat ng isang police officer para pag may na encounter ka ng iba't ibang krimen or kriminal dapat jan kalma kalang, dika pwedeng pasigaw sigaw. Halimbawa may nag aaway na dalawang panig, eh parehas lasing hindi mo pwedeng pilitin yung gusto mo sa kanila kasi nga lasing yung mga yun eh kumbaga unconscious sila. Kaya kailangan laging kalma ang mga pulis pag sa mga ganito.</i></p>	<i>Strategic Plan</i>
	<i>Kenneth</i>	<p><i>Siguro pahinga ang pinaka the best tsaka yung manning ng PNP personnel, kasi ang pulis kasi ay tao lang din naman kami e, syempre kahit san namang organization ka pag hindi mo naalagaan sarili mo at dika nakapag pahinga ng ayos hindi ka makakapag trabaho ng ayos.</i></p>	<i>Organization, Manning and Teaming of Personnel</i>

	<i>Jayzel</i>	<i>Mayroon kaming silip bodega kung saan yung mga bodega ay sinisilip natin yan at meron din kaming mga gasoline visitations. Sobrang daming intervention na aming ginagawa para lang mapalapit kami sa community and at the same time gumaan din yung trabaho namin.</i>	<i>Community Visitations</i>
	<i>Edwin</i>	<i>Syempre hindi mo naman agad agad mapapasunod yung ibang tao, may lalabag at lalabag padin talaga jan kahit na alam nilang bawal ito, kaya kami ay gumagawa ng iba't ibang oplan para mabawasan ang mga pasaway.</i>	<i>Strategic Approach</i>
	<i>Jaydeesou</i>	<i>Ang strategies na ginagawa namin e nag coconduct kami ng checkpoint pati nag papatrol kami sa ibat ibang barangay para mapigilan namin na mag karoon ng krimen dito sa Silang.</i>	
	<i>Justine</i>	<i>By the all programs we conduct tulad ng mga checkpoint, OPLAN KATOK</i>	

V. Discussion

The PNP is a law enforcement agency that prevents and controls crimes and maintains peace and order, and they have to use an Anti-Criminality plan to prevent crimes.

The Covid-19 pandemic impacted crime and illicit economies such as organized crime, terrorism, street crime, cybercrime, illegal markets and smuggling, human and wildlife trafficking, slavery, robberies, estafa, and burglaries. Pandemics can reduce some organized crime activities, create new opportunities in other areas, and create long-term changes in the "organized crime economy." The report states that some criminal organizations may take advantage of the situation by expanding their activities, "criminal groups may emerge as national suppliers and" partners "in maintaining order. "

During COVID-19 lockdowns, peer dynamics have been altered due to the stay-at-home placement and distance rules. We argue that these confusions about established social patterns drive the reduction of pandemic crime. The lack of access to a group of peers eliminates the situation of many criminal acts (Osgood et al., 1996). Increasing after-school crime is usually the time and situation in which many misdemeanors occur.

PNP Silang, Cavite Officers had a hard time implementing the Anti-Criminality Program during the year 2019-2021 concerning the hindrances brought by the pandemic.

The hypothesis shows no significant difference between Index and Non-Index Crime. The challenges encountered by the PNP Officials in Silang Cavite to lessen the Crime Rate near Silang.

The PNP Silang, Cavite Officials determined the root cause of the Challenges in Implementing the Anti-Criminality Program. The support from the institution has been successfully participated by the LGU and NGOs within Silang and its nearby areas.

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OLIVAREZ COLLEGE TAGAYTAY



Emilio Aguinaldo Highway, Brgy. San Jose, Tagaytay City

(046) 860-2301

(+63) 921 535 7977

OC Tagaytay Official

www.olivarezcollegetagaytay.edu.ph