Emilio Aguinaldo College

Patrol Capabilities and Police Visibility in the Selected Barangay of Las Piñas City

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ABSTRACT

This study assessed the relationship between patrol capabilities and police visibility in selected barangays of Las Piñas City, Philippines. A total of 300 respondents participated in the survey. The analysis examined three dimensions of patrol capability: respond to call for assistance, prevent crime and arrest, and establishing good rapport with the community. These were correlated with the components of police visibility under the Philippine National Police (PNP) quad concept of policing: operations, intelligence, investigation, and community relations. Findings revealed significant differences across demographic profiles. Age was found to be associated with perceptions of crime prevention and arrest performance, while gender was significantly related to perceptions of establishing rapport with the community. These results suggest that demographic factors influence how residents perceive patrol effectiveness and overall police visibility. The study underscores the need for age- and gender-sensitive approaches in patrol deployment, operational procedures, and community engagement to enhance the implementation of the PNP quad concept and strengthen public trust in law enforcement.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

> *Introductory Discussion*

The government is faced with various formidable social problems and concerns. One of these problems is criminality, which affects all parts of the country and every aspect of community life. Criminality is a global experience that involves all nations economically, socially, and politically. It is imperative to recognize criminality as a complex matter. Its causes are numerous, and its trends are difficult to ascertain. It proliferates with the acceleration of changes and development and is magnified when the negative impact of population growth, unemployment, and rapid urbanization accompanies this process. The problem of criminality is aggravated by the widespread perception that crime is a narrow sphere of behavior. In reality, no single formula or theory can explain the vast range of criminal behavior. A criminal could be a shoplifter stealing goods from the grocery store, a pleasant young man who suddenly and inexplicably murders his family or a gun-for-hire who brutally assassinates a government official. Internally generated conditions attendant to a developing nation with a diversified and expanding population have been cited as the primary contributors to crime trends.

The effectiveness of police patrols can be determined not just by compliance with guidelines specified in the manual but also by their positive impact on the community. PNP personnel must utilize this manual to perform their duties, as the vision is to become a highly capable, effective, and credible police service. The police officer is considered a problem solver and is often asked to be a social mediator between conflicting citizens or, in essence, the referee between good and evil. The police officer is expected to serve with a sense of justice, sowing equal dedication and respect to all community members.

The crime problem is further magnified by the negative impact of unemployment and related difficulties, the weakening of the traditional social control process, the constant change in moral standards, the alienation from family and social groups, and the rising affluence enjoyed by some sectors of society. Another contributory factor is the level of efficiency of the crime. Another factor that adversely affects the problem is the public perception of the prevention and control of crime itself. The general notion that controlling crime is solely the task of the police, the courts, and the correctional institutions needs to be revised. While it is true that the law enforcers' primary task is to prevent, suppress, and control crimes by all possible means, it must be emphasized that crime cannot be controlled without the genuine interest and participation of other agencies, the school, businesses, and social organizations, and the family.

Police operations cover the mission-critical aspect of the organization, policies, institutions, arrangement processes, and resources for the performance of the policeman's primary function. They encompass a wide range of activities, particularly patrol and visibility operations, law implementation, command and control, civil disturbance, disaster management, terrorism, troop deployment, internal security operations, and community-oriented policing, with due respect to human rights.

Police patrol has always been the backbone of protecting the public. As far back as society began to get organized into groups and communities, humanity has always had people to patrol, too, and then be able to respond. If you show a strong presence, be on the lookout for danger at all levels and be able to answer. If it wasn't for the police patrolling your neighborhood, your community, and the entire city, then the little world of defense, police patrol is the best way to defend us. High Police visibility discourages criminals. Typically, criminals think twice before executing their plans if there is a prominent presence of police officers. Thus. Patrol activity should be carried out to attract maximum attention to the police officer or police vehicles. The general goals of the police patrol and visibility are protecting life and property, preserving peace and order, preventing crime, suppressing criminal activities, apprehension of criminals, enforcing laws and ordinances, regulating criminal conduct, and performing necessary services and inspections.

With the publication and implementation of this PNP Police Operational Procedure, police visibility as a crime prevention strategy will be significantly improved: standard operation systems and procedures will be institutionalized, and control capabilities through modern systems resulting from the best practices acquired from implementing patrol operations and other related activities. The standardization of concepts and procedures in conducting patrol operations aligns with the transformation effort of the PNP as contained in the PNP PATROL PLAN 2030, providing direction and focus on the PNP's core functions, which are crime prevention, crime solution, and public safety. The PNP Police Operational Procedure intends to elicit a positive response from the public as the PNP works toward attaining a safer place to live, work, and do business. Revisiting the basics fosters closer ties between the PNP and the community and, in the process, gives rise to several models of excellence in police-community partnership at the grassroots levels.

Internally generated conditions attendant to the publication and implementation of the Police Operational Procedure Manual police visibility as a crime prevention strategy will be significantly improved; standard operational systems and procedures will be institutionalized; and the police organization can enhance the crime prevention and control capabilities through modern system resulting from best practices acquired from implementing patrol operations and other related activities. The standardization of concepts and procedures in conducting patrol operations aligns with the transformation efforts of the PNP as contained in PNP PATROL PLAN 2030, which provides direction and focus on the PNP's core functions, which are crime prevention, crime solution, and public safety. The procedure in PNP Police Operational Procedure intends to elicit a positive response from the public as the PNP works toward attaining a safer place to live, work, and do business. Revisiting the basics will foster closer ties between the PNP and the community and, in the process, give rise to several models of excellence in police-community partnership at the grassroots levels.

The effectiveness of police patrol can be determined by compliance with the guidelines specified in the manual and by its positive impact on the community. The PNP personnel must utilize this manual to aid them in performing their duties as PNP realize the vision to become a competent, effective, and credible police service. The police officer is looked to as a problem solver and is often asked to be a social mediator between conflicting citizens, in essence, the referee between good and evil. The police officer is expected to serve with a sense of justice, showing equal dedication and respect to all community members.

In the Philippines, kidnapping, robbery, theft, and insurgency in the countryside have remained the biggest threat to achieving the long-dreamt peace, particularly in the National Capital Region. The rising tide of criminality has disrupted the normal function of the government entities in the region. Law enforcement agencies have faced many challenges in the last few years, specifically as severe budget cuts have threatened their ability to provide proactive policing services to communities nationwide. In this economic climate, it has become unavoidably apparent to police executives that they must police with a focus on enhancing strategies and responses with limited resources.

➢ *Background of the Study*

Las Piñas, officially the City of Las Piñas (Filipino: Lungsod ng Las Piñas), is 1st a highly urbanized city of Metro Manila in the Philippines. Located on the north and northeast by the municipality of Parañaque; on the east and southeast of the town of Muntinlupa; on the south by the city of Imus, Cavite; on the northeast by the scenic Manila Bay, its total land area is 46.54 sq. kilometer, under one congressional district ('Las Piñas City" 2009).

Las Piñas City is politically subdivided into 20 barangays. Its barangay is divided into two districts for council representation purposes. These barangays are grouped into two legislative districts, each with its representative in the council. District 1 comprises the northwestern half of the city, while District 2 comprises the remaining half.

Table 1 Las Piñas City Population and Land Area

Barangay	District	Population	Land Area
Zapote	1st	20,851	0.5971 km² Area
Pulang Lupa Uno	1st	38,405	1.428 km² Area
Daniel Fajardo	1st	10,629	0.3204 km² Area
Ilaya	1st	7,103	0.1404 km² Area
Elias Aldana	1st	10,275	0.4077 km² Area
Manuyo Uno	1st	14,794	1.095 km² Area
Pamplona Uno	1st	19,085	0.8223 km² Area
Pamplona Dos	1st	9,141	1.127 km² Area
Pamplona Tres	1st	35,098	2.343 km² Area
CAA/BF International	1st	81,739	2.394 km² Area
Manuyo Dos	1st	44,351	1.691 km² Area
Pulang Lupa Dos	1st	32,485	1.989 km² Area
Talon Uno	2nd	42,505	1.197 km² Area
Talon Dos	2nd	43,978	4.100 km² Area

Talon Tres	2nd	32,963	1.493 km² Area
Talon Kuatro	2nd	20,763	0.7103 km² Area
Talon Singko	2nd	38,684	1.764 km² Area
Pilar	2nd	29,780	1.934 km² Area
Almanza Uno	2nd	36,232	2.341 km² Area
Almanza Dos	2nd	37,432	4.849 km² Area

The Southern Police District (SPD) is the Philippine National Police (PNP) agency responsible for law enforcement in Las Piñas, Muntinlupa, Parañaque, Taguig, Makati, Pasay, and Pateros. The SPD is under the National Capital Region Police Office (NCRPO), which handles the Southern, Northern, Manila, and Quezon City Police Districts. The Las Piñas City Police Station includes the following barangays that will be the origin of the respondents: Talon Uno, Talon Dos, Talon Kuatro, and Talon Singko.

Patrol capabilities and police visibility are primarily based on outcomes achieved and the satisfaction of service recipients rather than solely on internal metrics such as workload completion. Consequently, there is less emphasis on traditional productivity measures like clearance rates, arrest numbers, and response times and a greater focus on the quality and impact of outcomes. While thoroughness and quality remain key priorities, the emphasis is on "doing things right" and "doing the right things."

The department utilizes methods to gauge public satisfaction with services, and both individual officers and managers actively seek ways to enhance performance based on this feedback. Recognition is regularly bestowed upon officers for their initiative, innovation, and strategic planning, with particular acknowledgment given to problem-oriented policing initiatives that yield tangible results. Seasoned field officers are highly esteemed for their expertise and experience, and they experience minimal pressure to pursue supervisory roles for career advancement.

Acknowledgment and awards are conferred upon officers for outstanding performance across various aspects of police work, not solely focused on crime control. Respect and admiration within the department are equally attributed to qualities such as empathy, compassion, commitment to quality, and responsiveness, alongside proficiency in criminal investigation, interrogation, and law enforcement zeal.

Community policing is often misconstrued as lenient on crime, but empirical evidence suggests otherwise. On the contrary, it has significantly enhanced law enforcement's capacity to detect criminal activities, solve offenses, and make arrests. By fostering better communication with residents and gaining a deeper understanding of local geography and social dynamics, officers are better equipped to combat crime effectively. This study evaluates and monitors the patrol capabilities and visibility of the selected Barangay of Las Piñas City. Through quantitative analysis, we seek to assess the city's overall peace and order situation. Additionally, we aim to gauge the severity of challenges faced by patrol personnel at Las Piñas City.

In this city, despite various anti-criminality strategies that have been adopted and promoted; however, based on CIRAS (Crime Information Reporting and Analysis System) in 2023, the crime against property has been increasing from 75 in 2022 to 85 in 2023, and 69 crimes against the person committed 17 of this is murder, 7 homicides, 27 rape and 18 physical injuries which is alarming despite of strategies done made. Still, most of the strategies are unsustainable because they are a revision of concepts from other countries and are not suitable in the Philippines. The study focused on the patrol capabilities in terms of responding to calls for assistance, preventing crimes and arrests, and establishing a good rapport with the community and police visibility in terms of investigation, intelligence, operation, and community relations in the selected barangay of Las Piñas City as perceived by the respondents who experienced different crime incidents in all places where there is an opportunity to commit such crime.

➢ *Reviews of Literature and Studies*

This chapter reviews the materials related to the research work. The literature studies are presented on general and specific topics, considering the study's variables. A synthesis of these literature and studies is also provided at the end of this chapter.

• *Patrol Capabilities*

According to Samanta et al. (2021), police patrols play a crucial role in enhancing public trust in urban security and effectively preventing crime. However, there are several challenges related to the complex decision-making involved in jurisdiction planning, resource allocation, and route design. To address operational and resource limitations, many cities worldwide have adopted sophisticated and structured patrol strategies. From an operations research (OR) perspective, this paper provides a comprehensive analysis of modern police patrols, introducing a novel classification scheme based on problem type, objective, and modeling approach. This framework aims to make it easier to identify relevant contributions in the field. As governments focus more on

deliberate urban planning and security measures, OR is expected to play an increasingly significant role in this area, offering valuable insights for future research and highlighting real-world challenges in police patrolling.

Otherwise, Bondarenko et al. (2020) examined the unique responsibilities of patrol officers and emphasized the importance of physical fitness. They identified factors that may negatively affect officers' physical well-being and argued that current standards for assessing their preparedness overlook specific aspects of their jobs. The study proposes metrics and indicators for evaluating patrol officers' physical readiness, including overall fitness, core muscle endurance, and self-defense skills. Additionally, Prontenko et al. (2022) stress the importance of physical fitness standards for patrol officers by recommending new criteria that consider job-specific requirements, such as general fitness, muscle endurance, and self-defense proficiency. Physical readiness is crucial for patrol officers' ability to manage crime scenes and respond effectively to various situations. In the research of Dewinter et al., (2020) discussed in this review paper the complexity of police patrol, highlighting the necessity of effective methods to balance proactive crime prevention and reactive incident response. The dynamic vehicle routing problem (DVRP) literature is consulted to discuss solution approaches for the police patrol routing issue (PPRP). Thirty related papers were found using a keyword search; however, none of them expressly addressed the PPRP, suggesting a knowledge gap. Numerous methods of solving the problem are investigated, such as online stochastic combinatorial optimization, Markov decision processes, routing rules, genetic algorithms (GA), and linear programming. Based on these goals, features, benefits, and drawbacks, (hybrid) GA, routing policies, and local search techniques are thought to be the most promising for tackling the PPRP.

Meanwhile, Drenth and Steven (2020) empirically investigate the routine patrol activity of a predictive policing flex squad in Amsterdam, Netherlands, to unravel the mystery surrounding police discretion. They present a theoretical model of police craftsmanship, concentrating on interactions between patrol officers and civilians, based on our observations and the body of current literature. Five standard procedures are outlined in this model: locating pertinent hints, creating scenarios, projecting results, coordinating with civilians, and wrapping up problems. Through a deeper comprehension of these routines, patrol personnel will be better equipped to consider what constitutes "good policing" and to become more professional in the face of the intricacies of micro-grid crime prevention technologies.

However, Bondarenko et al. (2022) examined the evaluation of scientific sources and pinpointed the traits of developing professional competence in aspiring patrol officers. It also went over the particulars of patrol officers' duties. It offered a novel approach to helping current police officers develop their professional competence by giving them simulated situational assignments to practice improving their abilities. This methodology's effectiveness was verified and put to the test.

On the other hand, Toutouh et al., (2023) proposed two bi-objective formulations of integer linear programming for the police patrol routing problem. Unlike traditional routing problems, this one does not require serving every city node and does not have a fixed "depot." The second formulation is a relaxation that can be easily solved using standard integer linear programming solvers, while the first formulation is precise but computationally demanding. The experimental analysis shows that the entire Pareto front can be estimated given the relaxed formulation, providing vital information for solving the exact formulation in further studies. They specifically look at the quantity of patrols and the distance between them.

Moreover, despite its broad acceptability, random police patrol is broadly acknowledged to be unsuccessful in preventing crime. Studies show that patrol officers could use their unallocated time better by working in hot locations. Given the substantial quantity of unallocated patrol time that police officers possess, this underutilized resource has great potential to prevent crime (Wooditch, 2023).

Furthermore, Wang et al., (2021) discussed the real-world difficulties associated with city-scale patrolling (CSP), in which law enforcement officers are assigned to monitor city areas in order to improve public safety and provide rapid incident response. The efficacy and scalability of our method are demonstrated by experimental results on the real Foshan city dataset, which surpasses benchmarks when managing large-scale city instances with several regions, police officers, and fine-grained periods.

The study analyzes the benefits of patrol cars and drones. Wook Kwang & Hyun-Jong Son (2023) represent police crime prevention patrol focusing on the patrol. It was determined that one drone is equivalent to 5 patrol cars covering the area, reducing fuel costs by 29 %. However, it was limited to 2d area coverage intended for missing persons rather than dedicated to patrol drones. Despite this, the study provides valuable insight into the cost benefits of incorporating drones into crime prevention strategies.

In addition, Tondo et al. (2020) evaluated community-oriented policing's deployment and efficacy in Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur, from 2014 to 2018. The findings showed that while locals assessed few lapses in community-oriented policing, PNP and barangay officials saw it implemented with little to no flaws. Moreover, there was a discernible decline in crime rates during the five-year implementation period. The three respondent groups' perceptions of the extent of implementation varied significantly from one another.

Nevertheless, Hawthorne (2021), in his article "First Unit Responder: A Guide to Physical Evidence Collection for Patrol Officers," is a comprehensive training manual and reference for patrol officers and criminal investigators engaged in preliminary crime scene investigations. Authored by a seasoned law enforcement veteran with 24 years of experience, the book emphasizes recognizing and preserving physical evidence as crucial elements in criminal cases. It is an invaluable resource for police academies training recruits, seasoned patrol officers, and students studying criminal justice seeking guidance on proper techniques for collecting and managing physical evidence.

Mark & Sarcena (2021) assessed the relationship between crime rates and police operational actions in Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur, Philippines. The results show that traffic management was less noticeable than patrolling and investigative efforts, which were both very noticeable. The report recommends more stringent enforcement of traffic regulations, improved traffic management techniques, traffic light procurement, signage, and increased patrolling in high-crime areas.

The cornerstone of law enforcement, police patrol, is essential to handling calls, providing services, and averting crimes. However, because of scarce resources and varying service requirements, patrol unit distribution must be done as efficiently as possible. This study addresses the patrol police location-allocation problem in Cagayan de Oro City by introducing the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) and goal programming technique. The findings indicate that, in comparison to the existing allocation procedures, our approach maximizes protection and improves police visibility (Vallar & Namoco, 2019).

- *Respond to Call for Assistance*

How well cops handle calls for help is a significant component of their patrol skills. In this regard, hot spot policing has shown to have considerable promise. Nevertheless, as Ariel (2023) points out, factors including officer motivation, organizational resistance, and technical difficulties often cause delays in its execution. The effectiveness of addressing these problems through non-police organizations or specialized hot spot policing units might be raised.

Meanwhile, an efficient response depends on the patrol officer's planned deployment. Namoco et al. (2022) utilized the analytical hierarchy (AHP) to identify the optimal patrol regions based on a range of characteristics, suggesting that planned deployment can increase visibility and reduce crime. A further study emphasizing the significance of increasing visible presence in crucial regions supports this strategic allocation.

Likewise, optimizing patrol routes holds essential implications. According to Dewinter et al. (2020), systems that combine hybrid generic algorithms with local search techniques enhance police visibility and response times, thereby increasing the effectiveness of patrols. In the study of Ahmadian et al. (2022), due to the harsh climate and the length of national borders, manned systems for monitoring every location are unsafe, expensive, and impractical. Smart border patrol employing small drones may enable patrol officers to reach inaccessible areas, reduce reaction time, and enhance agent safety in high-risk locations. However, battery limitations limit the flight duration of small drones, which can hinder the seamless operation of surveillance systems. A drone-based continuous surveillance system for border patrol with a dynamic wireless battery charging system built onto an electrification line is proposed in this study. Based on criticality, each border location has a revisiting gap to limit the time between two consecutive flights. A multi-objective mixed-integer non-linear programming (MINLP) model minimizes the E-line system length of the wireless charging system, and the number of drones required to meet the revisiting gap limitation for a safe border patrol. A solution algorithm for the Pareto-optimal set is proposed. This strategy provides the decision-maker with candidate solutions based on priorities and budget. We use a case study of a section of the US-Mexico border to show how our method works.

Moreover, Michael R. Smith et al., (2023) examine the impact of a hot spots policing strategy in Dallas, Texas, aimed at reducing violent crime as part of a broader city plan. By analyzing data with difference-in-differences techniques, the study found that violent crime dropped by 11% in targeted hot spots during the first year, with no evidence of crime moving to nearby areas. The strategy included high visibility and offender-focused treatments; both were effective, with the offender-focused approach showing slightly better results. The study also noted that the targeted hot spots' contribution to overall city crime decreased over the year, suggesting the strategy might have positively impacted city-wide violent crime. The study discusses its implications for policy, practice, and future research.

However, the perception of police in Japan is different. Police settle conflicts, conduct specialized patrols in specific locations, and are very responsive. Together with police personnel, residents volunteer to patrol communities. Japanese police officers are a strong example of community policing since they are well-integrated into their local communities and use police stations as a platform. Despite carrying firearms, Japanese police personnel do not instill terror. Guns are never pointed at civilians unless they engage in highly aggressive behavior (Yuji, 2019).

- *Prevent Crimes and Arrests*

Patrol capabilities are prioritized in targeted police strategies to reduce crime and apprehend offenders. Hot spot policing is highly advantageous; as Braga et al., (2019) explain, concentrating on analyzing the effects of focusing on high-activity places, or "hot spots," shows that focused police attention effectively reduces crime without forcing inhabitants to relocate, frequently benefiting neighboring towns. The study emphasizes that targeting crime hotspots with patrol activities can significantly lower crime rates in those areas and the surrounding communities.

For instance, community policing strategies are essential to preventing crime. To increase public trust and the relationship between the police and the community, Oosthuizen (2021) examines the history of community policing and suggests that it be widely implemented by emphasizing subjective feelings of safety above objective crime statistics. Effective community policing strategies that foster positive relationships with the public and raise police visibility can significantly reduce crime. On the other hand, the study (Aydinan, 2021) emphasizes the relevance of transparent policing techniques in maintaining public trust and improving the efficacy of crime prevention strategies. Furthermore, the goal of the patrolling plan is to empower all parties involved in sharing responsibility for peacekeeping and order maintenance towards self-policing and improving police services to the community.

In the same way, Borovec et al., (2019) cast doubt on the conventional method of increasing police visibility, contending that although foot patrols and face-to-face interactions with civilians enhance safety perception, police car patrols may have the reverse effect. Walking patrols and community involvement should be given top priority in effective visibility measures. According to the study, visible police presence through foot patrols can significantly raise public confidence in safety and lower crime-related anxiety, which helps to prevent crimes overall.

On the other hand, an integer programming (AHP-IP) model based on the Analytic Hierarchy Process was developed in the Philippines to prioritize the deployment of patrol police in urban areas. This model considers the number of establishments, traffic flow, population density, crime rate, and lighting to optimize resource allocation for optimum visibility and criminal deterrence. The findings indicate that this strategy worked better than the allocation methods now in use, suggesting that placing patrol personnel more strategically could enhance the quality of police services (Namoco et al., 2023).

However, there are different kinds of Thai police. The most common kind is the Community Police, a general term for the uniformed police that visitors encounter in Thailand's streets and public areas. These are regular police officers whose duties include responding to frequent crimes and upholding order, not detectives entrusted with conducting in-depth investigations (O'Connell, 2021).

Furthermore, the local economy and the well-being of citizens are adversely affected by urban crime and chaos. Public safety depends on police patrolling, but current tactics ignore urban structure and officer coordination, which results in inefficiencies and uneven workloads. This study aims to create sophisticated patrol tactics that leverage the street network configuration to enhance the coverage of high-crime areas and their environs. Current approaches frequently ignore how accessible streets are and do not deal with the particular routing issues that arise when patrolling. These tactics' superiority over existing methods is demonstrated by validation using real-world scenarios, including those in London, underscoring their potential to improve police operations in the future (Chen, 2019).

Similarly, Cho (2020) assessed policing techniques and area characteristics. This study explores the influences on police performance, including violent crime, fear of crime, and satisfaction with law enforcement. The findings reveal an inverse relationship between arrest rates and violent crime rates, as well as a negative correlation between patrol levels and fear of crime and a positive correlation between disorder in public areas and crime rates. Furthermore, the existence of entertainment places, ethnic variety, and the provision of public assistance to inhabitants are all characteristics that negatively impact citizens' satisfaction with the police. In contrast, patrolling and disorder management are positively correlated. Although the study demonstrates the distinct influences on different facets of police performance, more research in non-urban locations is necessary to ensure wider validity. This research highlights the necessity for police management to customize their policing tactics.

On the other hand, Alao & Bañoc (2021) evaluated the Double Barrel Plan (DBP), a drug war strategy, to see its effect on crime rates. Using pre- and post-test comparisons and time series analysis, the study found that while the DBP significantly reduced index and non-index crimes in some areas, the broader time series analysis did not show a consistent effect. Overall, the DBP was successful in lowering crime rates in specific locations.

Although, for the past forty years, criminology has mostly ignored research on regular police patrol. There seems to be general agreement that it is unsuccessful in preventing and deterring crime despite its relative obscurity. By conducting a thorough literature assessment of the body of research on routine police patrol, this study draws attention to its deficiency. This study finds no concrete evidence to support the widely held opinion in criminological studies that routine police patrols are ineffectual. Even if a large portion of the studied literature is outdated, the results show contradictions. They cannot conclusively determine whether there are quantitatively beneficial or detrimental deterrent effects on crime (Dau et al., 2020).

- *Establishing Good Rapport with the Community*

Good relationships between the police and the community are essential for adequate patrol capacity. Peyton et al. (2019) demonstrated that interactions with police that do not include enforcement can increase public confidence for up to 21 days. This study emphasizes fostering constructive police-community relations to enhance crime prevention initiatives.

Meanwhile, Koper et al., (2023) aimed to increase knowledge on how hot spot policing (HSP) strategies affect community experiences, attitudes, and perceptions. The findings showed little impact on community experiences and opinions, yet in one city, there were signs of better views on police legitimacy and misconduct. While indicating that HSP tactics might not negatively impact community perceptions and might even improve certain aspects of police-community relations, difficulties with program implementation and survey administration, as well as the events of COVID-19 and the George Floyd incident occurring at the same time, make it difficult to interpret the findings.

On the other hand, (Lanfear et al., 2020) research has shown that residents of underprivileged communities tend to be less cohesive and reluctant to confront disruptive behaviors and social norm violations, which are frequently connected to higher levels of disorder and crime. The question of whether police can increase collective efficacy has recently come up for study, particularly in places with significant crime problems. Although there have been conflicting results thus far, the collaboration hypothesis contends that citizens are more inclined to impose informal social control when they view the police as a trustworthy resource. Although hot spot policing has been a popular strategy for reducing crime, not much research has been done on how beneficial it is when used in groups. Likewise, to address this, (Rinehart et al., 2019) conducted experiments using 71 crime-hot locations, comparing regular policing procedures, directed patrol (increased police presence), and cooperative problem-solving techniques. The collaboration hypothesis was supported over time by modest gains in collective efficacy associated with greater police presence. However, Adams (2019) investigates the viewpoint of police officers in small rural agencies, uncovering issues such as racial division and the importance of solid leadership. This study emphasizes the necessity of honest and equitable policies for increasing community trust in policing and the subtle impact of demographics on the percentage of patrol skills.

However, even though crime rates have been dropping over time, enduring hostilities between the public and police prevent the development of cooperative partnerships, which are essential for efficient policing and the provision of public safety. As a result, to increase public confidence and police legitimacy, governments support community-oriented policing (COP), which places an emphasis on constructive, non-enforcement contacts with the public. Nevertheless, previous studies have not used randomized designs to evaluate the causal influence of these contacts on people's attitudes regarding the police. Positive, non-enforcement contact with uniformed police officers significantly enhances public perceptions of the police, including their legitimacy and willingness to cooperate, according to the report of a randomized field experiment conducted in New Haven, Connecticut. These effects are not exclusive to people who are inclined to trust and assist the police; they might persist for up to 21 days. The results highlight the value of encouraging pleasant encounters between the public and police and call on police departments to place more emphasis on these kinds of initiatives (Peyton, 2019).

Moreover, Lovina (2021) evaluated the effectiveness of the Philippine National Police's (PNP) community relations program and its role in maintaining peace in Dipolog City, Zamboanga del Norte. Findings show that while the PNP successfully upheld peace procedures, barangay authorities effectively implemented the community relations program. However, the study found a notably weak association between maintaining the peace process and implementing the community relations program.

- *Police Visibility*

Weisburd (2021) uses a unique dataset to evaluate the influence of police presence on crime, discovering that reduced police presence considerably increases crime rates, emphasizing the need for routine patrols in crime prevention. Furthermore, Parcon (2022) evaluated how the police presence in Barangay Mankilam, Tagum City, contributes to crime prevention. Using a correlational approach, a random sample of 198 residents was used in quantitative non-experimental research. The neighborhood has a high degree of police presence and crime prevention, according to the results. There is a clear correlation between police presence and reduced crime, with some police presence areas having a significant influence on reduced crime in Barangay Mankilam, Tagum City. Furthermore, a p-value below the predefined significance level demonstrates that the results strongly influence crime prevention by promoting engagement and intervention within police presence.

In the study (Newell, 2019), he analyzes how police officers interpret bystander video's impact on their work. The study used qualitative data from two Pacific Northwest police departments to show how officers' concerns about objectivity, documentation, and transparency are part of a broader politics of information in policing that new media platforms and cheaper surveillance-enabling technologies have amplified. Officers' main concerns are the inability to control what is recorded, edited, and disseminated to broad audiences online through popular platforms like YouTube.com and the unwanted visibility (and accountability) it creates. Understanding the impact of new media on policing is crucial for organizing, understanding, and controlling the police. Likewise, (Newell, 2021), Police Visibility is a collection of empirically-based research papers that look at how police officers deal with the information politics of surveillance and visibility that come up when body cameras become part of their daily lives and civilian bystanders record them. Newell explains how these activities affect privacy, free speech, and access to information laws. He also makes the case that body-worn cameras are not freeing ways for police to keep an eye on things; instead, they improve how police work with images and the growth of state monitoring. In the book, he lists all the ways that surveillance produces information and how controlling that information can lead to power and even state dominance. He says that the solution is strong information law and policy that gives people direct control over monitoring and controlling the cops.

- *Operation*

Police visibility depends on open and responsible procedures. Bloch-Wehba (2020) emphasizes the difficulties with openness in law enforcement, stating that advanced monitoring and prediction technology frequently lack control and accountability. This lack of transparency lawsuits exposes opaque procedures and increases accountability. This lack of transparency may erode public trust, which is critical for effective crime prevention.

(Hutt, 2020) examines data quality while analyzing micro-level hot spot patrol techniques, emphasizing the need for reliable data in measuring the efficacy of policing strategies. Reliable data is critical for developing efficient patrol routes and strategies that improve police visibility and crime prevention.

In New Delhi, India, police officers patrol the streets on bicycles as part of a campaign to boost police presence and combat crime. This method focuses on high-traffic areas and those prone to street crime. Police officers from all eight police stations in the outer-north region will patrol their beats, including hotspots, by bicycle. A Delhi police vehicle will accompany each patrolling team to catch habitual offenders who break the law. The strategy also includes public outreach and discussion with citizens and market welfare organizations to acquire local intelligence and input on the law-and-order situation (PTI, 2020). This strategy tries to increase police visibility and community engagement, both of which are critical to effective crime prevention.

- *Intelligence*

Police awareness and intelligence depend heavily on technology. (Brayne & Christin, 2021) investigated the impact of predictive technology in the US criminal justice system using ethnographic fieldwork in a major urban police department and a midsize criminal court. The findings revealed that, while the predictive algorithms are viewed as impartial and efficient, there is professional opposition due to concerns about deskilling and increasing administrative monitoring. The opposition might take the form of strategies such as data obfuscation and foot-dragging. Although predictive technologies do not completely replace human discretion, they relocate them to less visible areas, which may exacerbate inequality and accountability.

The research of (Samanta et al., 2022) presents a thorough assessment of cutting-edge police patrol strategies, emphasizing the importance of operations research in addressing practical issues in urban security and resource allocation. Effectively applying operations research can improve patrol techniques, increase police visibility, and prevent crime.

- *Investigation*

Police visibility and crime deterrence depend on good investigation techniques. "First Unit Responder: A Guide to Physical Evidence Collection for Patrol Officers" provides a complete training manual and reference for patrol officers and criminal investigators conducting preliminary crime scene investigations. The book, written by a seasoned law enforcement veteran, emphasizes the significance of identifying and preserving physical evidence in criminal cases. It is a helpful tool for recruits to the police academy, seasoned patrol officers, and criminal justice students. Effective police require proper evidence gathering and administration, which improves patrol officer's abilities to discourage and solve crimes (Hawthorne, 2021).

A countrywide survey of US law enforcement organizations looked at the efficiency of police organizational policies in criminal investigations, focusing on crime clearance methods and rules. The study discovered that organizational characteristics connected with "crime control" initiatives, such as the perceived relevance of clearance rates, the presence of cold case units, and specific case screening processes, were beneficial in reducing crime. In contrast, features with a stronger "due process" orientation hampered case clearance, indicating that an emphasis on proactive crime control methods can improve patrol efficacy and visibility (Lee, 2020).

- *Community Relation*

Police visibility depends first on positive community relations. (Yesberg et al., 2023) explore the influence of police visibility on collective efficacy, discovering that visible police presence increases trust in police, which promotes community cooperation and resilience. These findings support policies that increase police visibility to promote community crime prevention efforts. Likewise, the study of police administration by Cordner (2023) takes a multifaceted approach, focusing on organizational learning, diversity, and evidence-based policing. The book offers cops useful advice while highlighting the value of contemporary management techniques and community involvement. More patrol capability and visibility can be achieved with prompt and adequate response, which will improve the outcomes of crime prevention. However, (Drenth & Van Steden 2020) present a theoretical model of police handicraft to improve our knowledge of patrol officer-civilian interactions in predictive policing. This concept aims to enhance the professionalism and effectiveness of patrol officers, both of which are essential in crime prevention. Furthermore, in (Han & Oh, 2022), home visiting programs have to be implemented for families with a history of abuse to avert its recurrence and cultivate a safe home environment for children. Given the rising incidence of child maltreatment in Korea, additional studies are essential to formulate and execute home visiting programs wherein nurses are pivotal in preventing the recurrence of such abuse.

- *Synthesis*

The literature and studies enlightened the researchers about the scope and importance of the present study. The researcher's insight was constructive and valuable for the present study. All reviews of related literature and studies dealt with patrol capabilities and police visibility as the main variables of the study. These two key topics discussed the similarities and differences of subtopics, including responding to calls for assistance, preventing crimes and arrests, and establishing a good rapport with the community: operation, intelligence, investigation, and community relations.

- *Theoretical Framework*

The study will use the general deterrence theory and the broken windows theory. Cesare Bacarria and Jeremy Betham explain the crime and the method for reducing it. To deter means to discourage, under the theory that the public will avoid committing a crime out of fear of strict consequences. Furthermore, general deterrence is intended to make the public think twice about breaking the law (Johnson, 2019).

General deterrence aims to influence the broader population rather than just individual offenders. The concept is that punishing specific individuals serves as an example to potential offenders, discouraging them from committing crimes by showcasing the negative consequences of such behavior. Researchers have noted that this theory highlights the significant impact legal sanctions can have on individuals. While legal sanctions are not intended to drive offenders to extreme actions, they illustrate the potential deterrent effects of facing punishment from the legal system, even if the offense would only result in a fine. Programs involving patrol and visibility are some of the longest-running implementations of deterrence theory. The Philippine National Police conveys a message to the community, instilling fear of the consequences of committing a crime and making people less likely to engage in criminal activities. Therefore, this research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of deterrence theory by assessing patrol capabilities and police visibility in the city of Las Piñas.

Another related concept is the Broken Windows Theory, which posits that visible signs of disorder and neglect in a community can lead to increased crime and social decay (McKee, 2024). Las Piñas City police personnel's patrol capabilities and police visibility involve addressing minor infractions and quality-of-life issues, thereby preventing the escalation of crime and fostering a sense of order and safety in the community. Effective patrol strategies based on this theory focus on proactive enforcement of low-level offenses to maintain social control and prevent the deterioration of neighborhoods. Researchers can gain deeper insights into the underlying mechanisms and dynamics shaping police-community relations by applying these theories to study the patrol capabilities and police visibility, as well as their impact on the community in Las Piñas City.

Integrating the General Deterrence Theory and Broken Windows Theory provides a robust theoretical framework for understanding the impact of patrol capabilities and police visibility on crime prevention and community safety in Las Piñas City. General Deterrence highlights the role of fear and punishment in preventing crime. At the same time, the Broken Windows Theory emphasizes the importance of maintaining public order and addressing minor offenses to prevent more serious crime.

- *Conceptual Framework*

Figure 1 presents the conceptual framework of the study, with demographic profile of the respondents as the independent variables and patrol capabilities and police visibility as the dependent variables.
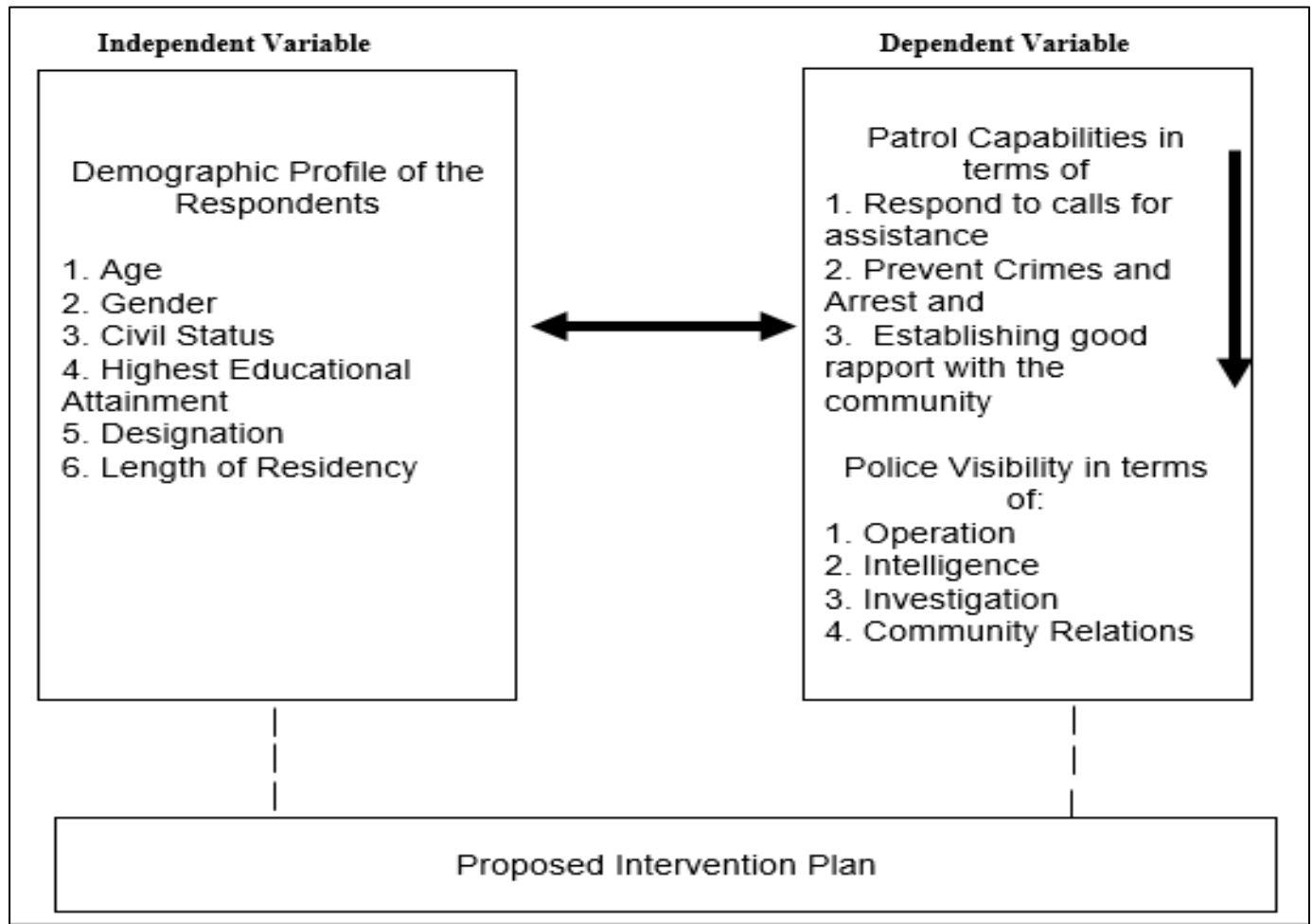
Fig 1 Conceptual Framework of the Study

The study will use the IV–DV conceptual framework. The first box contains the independent variables, including the demographic profile of the respondents, such as age, gender, civil status, highest educational attainment, designation, and length of residency. The second box contains the dependent variable, which includes patrol capabilities and police visibility.

The double-headed arrow between the two boxes indicates a significant difference between patrol capabilities and police visibility according to demographic profile variables. The single-headed arrow inside the second box indicates a significant relationship between patrol capabilities and police visibility.

The broken arrow pointing to the box represents the study's output, which is a proposed intervention plan.

➢ *Statement of The Problem*
This study will assess the patrol capabilities and police visibility in the selected barangay in Las Piñas City, which will serve as a basis for a proposed intervention plan.

• What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of :

✓ Age;
✓ Gender;
✓ Civil Status;
✓ Highest Educational Attainment
✓ Designation; And
✓ A. Length of Residency

- What is the assessment of the respondents on the patrol capabilities in the selected Barangay of Las Piñas City in terms of:

✓ Respond to calls for assistance;
✓ Prevent crimes and arrest; and
✓ Establish a good rapport with the community?

- What is the assessment of the respondents on the police visibility in the selected Barangay of Las Piñas City in terms of:

✓ Operation;
✓ Intelligence;
✓ Investigation; And
✓ Community Relation?

- Is there a significant difference between the assessment of the respondents on the patrol capabilities when grouped according to their demographic profile in the selected Barangay of Las Piñas City?
- Is there a significant difference between the assessment of the respondents on police visibility when grouped according to their demographic profile in the selected Barangay of Las Piñas City?
- Is there any significant relationship between patrol capabilities and police visibility in the assessment of the respondents in the selected Barangay of Las Piñas City?
- Based on the results of the study, what intervention may be proposed to improve patrol capabilities and police visibility in the selected Barangay of Las Piñas City?

➢ *Hypothesis*

- There is no significant difference in the respondents' assessments of the patrol capabilities when grouped according to their demographic profile in the selected barangay of Las Piñas City.
- There is no significant difference between the respondents' assessment of patrol capabilities and police visibility in the selected Barangay of Las Piñas City.
- There is no significant relationship between patrol capabilities and police visibility in the assessment of the respondents in the selected Barangay of Las Piñas City.

➢ *Significance of The Study*
To a large extent, this study benefited the following entities:

- *Barangay*
The results of the study will help the barangay to identify the problems that significantly affect the harmonious relationship and partnership of the police and the community in eradicating and minimizing criminality within their area. This will also encourage them to address the problems to the higher officials of the PNP and local government officials.

- *Las Piñas City*
Throughout this study, it will strengthen the campaign of Las Piñas City against crime. Improving patrol capabilities and visibility programs around the clock will significantly enhance crime prevention in the city. If the police personnel identify a problem, immediate action will be taken to correct and resolve it, which affects the performance of police personnel.

- *LaPiñas City Government Officials.*
This study will provide Las Piñas City Government Officials with information regarding the seriousness of the problems encountered by police patrol personnel, which directly affect their performance and indirectly contribute to the high crime incidents. The study's results will help them identify the assistance they need to provide to police personnel, further improving their daily operations and preventing any possible crimes.

- *Police Patrol Personnel*
. The outcome of this study will help police patrol personnel identify the problems they encounter that significantly affect their actual operations and job performance in patrolling activities, such as responding to crime incidents and achieving their goal of strengthening their campaign to prevent crime incidents, even if they cannot eradicate them. They can address their problems with their officials and local government officials. Additionally, they will be able to inform the public about the common issues that affect the performance of police patrol personnel in carrying out their tasks.

- *Community.*

This study will serve as an eye-opener to the community about the reasons why the delivery of services by police personnel in preventing and responding to crime incidents is efficient, despite some problems they encounter, and how this directly impacts their performance in monitoring peace and order situations.

- *Future Researcher.*

This will provide the researcher with in-depth knowledge of the problems encountered by police patrol personnel in their daily operations, such as patrolling activities, police visibility, checkpoints, and other related activities. Thus, this will realize the purpose of the researcher to bring out to the community the role of mobile patrol personnel in preventing crime and their effort in assisting the residents, helping the victim of crime, arrest the offenders, and be always available to respond in any untoward incidents that may arise, and be visible to the community and help solve the problem that may affect their performance. The result of this study will provide data as a reference for similar studies in other cities in the future.

➢ *Scope and Delimitation of the Study*

The scope of the study is to assess the patrol capabilities and police visibility in the selected barangay of Las Piñas City, which will serve as a basis for a proposed intervention plan. The patrol capabilities involve assessing responses to calls for assistance, preventing crimes and making arrests, and establishing a good rapport with the community. Meanwhile, police visibility encompasses operations, intelligence, investigation, and community relations.

The study will be limited to the residents, community, and youth leaders of selected barangays in Las Piñas City, including barangay personnel such as Barangay Kagawad, Barangay Tanod, and Barangay Chairman. The top four selected barangays, such as Barangay Talon Uno, Talon Dos, Talon Kuwatro, and Talon Singko, are those with the highest number of problems encountered in similar situations during the daily operations of patrol personnel. These problems significantly impact on their job performance in patrolling and monitoring the community's peace and order situation, preventing crimes, and responding promptly to reported crime incidents in the barangays. Additionally, this study will be conducted from September 2024 to November 2024 to evaluate further the effects of carefully monitored and increased crime reporting in the city.

The study will be limited to barangays in Las Piñas City, where police visibility was frequently seen and where there have been zero or low recorded crimes.

➢ *Definition of Terms*

To provide a typical frame of reference for a better understanding of the study, the following terms were defined hereunder in the context of the study.

- *Call for Assistance.*

This refers to the immediate assistance provided by patrol personnel in situations where there is danger or a crime.

- *Community Relations.*

The term refers to the various strategies companies employ to establish and maintain a mutually beneficial relationship with the communities in which they operate.

- *Crime and Arrest.*

This refers to the activity of patrol personnel in placing a person in custody due to committing or attempting to commit a crime.

- *Crime Prevention.*

This referred to the goal of police personnel and government officials in maintaining peace and order in situations and preventing all possible disruptions to the economic and socio-political activities of localities. Police visibility through patrolling operations helps reduce the likelihood of potential crimes. The decrease in crime incidents is a good indication of the high level of crime prevention and the effectiveness of mobile patrol personnel in their patrolling performance.

- *Good Rapport.*

This refers to establishing a good relationship between the patrol personnel and the residents of a particular barangay.

- *Intelligence.*

This refers to the outcome derived from gathering, assessing, analyzing, integrating, and interpreting all available information about the actions of criminals and other lawbreakers, to influence outcomes.

- *Intervention Plan.*
  This refers to the immediate alternative solution to the current problems encountered by patrol personnel.

- *Investigation.*
  Refers to the collection of facts to accomplish three aims: to identify the guilty party, to locate the guilty party, and to provide evidence for his guilt.

- *Operation.*
  This encompasses a wide range of activities, particularly patrol and traffic operations, implementation of special laws, command and control, civil disturbance, disaster management, terrorism, deployment of troops, internal security operations, and community-oriented policing, with due regard for human rights.

- *Patrol Capabilities.*
  This refers to the abilities of patrol officers/personnel who direct traffic, gather information, investigate incidents, respond to calls for assistance, and participate in community events to foster good relations between the police and the community.

- *Patrolling.*
  This term refers to the police's visibility in the area to warn potential criminals of the consequences of committing crimes and to prevent any plans that could harm society in general.

- *Police Community Partnership.*
  Refer to the police interaction with the community to gain access to important information that can lead to the prevention of crime, increase support for crime control measures, and foster a better relationship with the community.

- *Police Patrol.*
  Referred to as the backbone of protecting the public, and as far back as society had begun to get organized into groups and communities, mankind has always had people to patrol, to show a strong presence, as well as be on the look-out for danger at all levels, and then be able to respond.

- *Police Visibility.*
  This refers to the degree to which patrol personnel and their activities are seen and noticed by the public.

CHAPTER TWO
METHODOLOGY

➢ *Research Design*

The present study employed a quantitative research design, aiming to investigate how many people think, act, or feel in a specific way. Quantitative methods emphasize objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by manipulating pre-existing statistical data using computational techniques (Darrin, 2023).

Regarding its types, the researcher employed descriptive–correlational methods to examine the relationship between variables without manipulating them. For descriptive and correlational research, data is typically gathered using surveys or observational methods to answer the question, "How are things related?" (Akinlua, 2019)

Concerning the present study, the researcher found a significant relationship between patrol capabilities and police visibility, the dependent variables, and the demographic profile, which served as the independent variable.

Additionally, the study employed a descriptive–comparative research design to describe the differences between groups within a population, without manipulating the independent variable. The researcher personally handed the questionnaire to the respondents (Siedlecki, 2020).

Relevant to this study, the researcher determined the significant difference between the assessment of the respondents on patrol capabilities when grouped according to their demographic profile and on the other hand, the assessment of the respondents on police visibility when grouped according to their demographic profile.

➢ *Research Locale*

The study was conducted in Las Piñas City, a first-class, highly urbanized city in the National Capital Region of the Philippines. According to the 2020 census, it has a population of 606,293 people and twenty barangays. The researcher selected four (4) of the twenty barangays with the highest reported crimes: Barangays Talon Uno, Talon Dos, Talon Kuatro, and Talon Singko.

➢ *Sample and Sampling Technique*

A proportionate stratified random sampling technique was employed to select the respondents for the study. It involved taking random samples from stratified groups, in proportion to the population. Out of 145, 930 populations in four barangays, three hundred (300) respondents participated in the study. Below was the allocation of the respondents per barangay using proportionate stratified random sampling.

Table 2 Distribution of The Respondents

Name of Barangay	Population	Sample
1. Barangay A	42, 505	87
2. Barangay B	43, 978	90
3. Barangay C	20, 763	43
4. Barangay D	38, 684	80
Total	**145, 930**	**300**

➢ *Research Instrument*

The survey questionnaire served as the main instrument in gathering the data. The research instrument is comprised of three parts. The first part of the questionnaire consisted of the respondents' demographic profile, including their age, gender, civil status, highest educational attainment, designation, and length of residency. Meanwhile, the second part of the questionnaire focused on patrol capabilities, which were subdivided into three variables: responding to calls for assistance, preventing crimes and arrests, and establishing good rapport with the community. Each variable has ten (10) questions. Likewise, the third part was police visibility, which was also subdivided into four variables: operation, intelligence, investigation, and community relations. Each variable has ten (10) item.

The instrument underwent content validation by three research experts. All comments, suggestions, and recommendations from the validation panels were incorporated to improve the survey questionnaire further.

On the other hand, the reliability of the test was conducted using Cronbach's alpha. By comparing the shared variance, or covariance, between the items that make up an instrument and the total variance, Cronbach's alpha was used to evaluate the reliability of a test. The theory states that if the instrument is reliable, there should be a significant amount of covariance between the items, reflecting the variance. A certification from a statistician was provided.

➢ *Data Gathering Procedure*

- The researcher gathered data through different activities and methods as stated below:

✓ First, a letter of permission was secured from the office of the Dean of Graduate Studies and the office of the Chief of Police of the Las Piñas City Police Station.
✓ Second, a brief orientation was conducted among the chosen respondents in the four participating barangays to highlight the study's significance, goals, and objectives.
✓ Third, a questionnaire was distributed, and the primary method used was the survey method.
✓ Fourth, while the survey is ongoing, it has been appropriately documented and recorded.
✓ Lastly, after administering and retrieving the completed questionnaires, the gathered data were collected, tallied, and tabulated for statistical treatment.

➢ *Data Analysis*

- This Study Employed Descriptive and Inferential Statistics.

✓ *Frequency and Percentage.*
This was used to describe the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, civil status, educational attainment, and designation.

✓ *Mean.*
This was used to determine the assessment of the respondents on patrol capabilities and police visibility.

✓ *One-way ANOVA.*
This was used to determine the significant relationship between the assessment of the respondents on patrol capabilities and police visibility when grouped according to demographic profile.

✓ *Pearson's r.*
This was used to determine the significant relationship between patrol capabilities and police visibility.

➢ *Ethical Considerations*
Understanding ethical standards is essential for safeguarding the well-being, rights, and dignity of study respondents. To properly conduct the study, the following ethics will be considered:

First, the researcher ensured the voluntary participation of the participants. To protect the participants involved in the research process and prevent their exploitation. Second, a consent letter was secured to ensure that the school and the community allowed the researcher to conduct the study. Third, all data gathered was kept confidential. Lastly, the results of the study were disseminated accurately among the participants as well as in the concerned institutions. Thus, it promotes the aims of research, such as the pursuit of knowledge and truth, and helps to build public support for research.

CHAPTER THREE
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section presents and analyzes data regarding patrol capabilities and police visibility in the selected barangay of Las Piñas City. It also includes determining if there are significant differences in patrol capabilities and police visibility when grouped according to profile variables. It also tests their relationship. All raw data were statistically analyzed using tools such as frequency count, ranking, weighted mean, and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), as well as Pearson's correlation, with the assistance of a statistician to transform them into official data.

➢ *Distribution of Respondents According to Profile*

Table 3 Distribution of Respondents According to Age N = 300

Age Bracket	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
21 – 30 years old	135	45.0	1
31 – 40 years old	51	17.0	4
41 – 50 years old	60	20.0	2
51 years and above	54	18.0	3
Total	**300**	**100**	

Table 3 reports the age groups to which the 300 study participants belong, providing insight into the generations examined.

The data reports that the young adult age group is very large. The 21–30 years old group, in particular, stands out as the largest segment, comprising 135 individuals, which is 45% of the total. This means that almost half of what was found is based on information obtained from people who are at the start of their careers or becoming independent, which may, in turn, cause those individuals to interact with police services in particular ways related to their stage in life.

A different picture emerges when looking at the older age groups. The 41–50 age group, which comprises 60 out of the 300 participants (20%), is a significant segment. This group, primarily composed of individuals in their professional lives and family-oriented households, may raise concerns related to policing that younger adults might not, potentially due to their shorter time in the community or different priorities regarding safety and public order.

Third place is the 51-and-above age group, which accounts for 54 respondents (18%). This segment likely has different past experiences with police presence and performance, which may lead them to value police visibility and capabilities differently than younger groups.

In fact, the 31–40-year-old group is the smallest, with 51 respondents or 17% in this case. This relative lack of representation of respondents in what is a middle-aged range may affect how the results are interpreted. They may, in large part, be dominated by other age groups' perspectives, which in turn may not present a full picture of the issues related to younger and older adults.

It is evident that the study's age range is primarily made up of young adults, with a smaller but still noteworthy proportion of older individuals. This demographic composition is significant since people's perceptions of police patrol capabilities and visibility are influenced by their age. This could lead to the development of more efficient law enforcement tactics, which would benefit our many community groups.

Table 4 Distribution of Respondents According to Gender N = 300

Gender	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Male	165	55.0	1
Female	126	42.0	2
Prefer not to say	6	2.0	3
Others	3	1.0	4
Total	**300**	**100**	

Table 4 reports which genders are represented among the 300 study participants. This demographic info is key to note which perspectives are brought to the issues of patrol capabilities and police visibility.

The study shows a large gender imbalance in the respondent pool, which is dominated by male participants. Out of 300 total participants, 165, or 55%, reported themselves as male. This large male presence means that the study's results will very much reflect male perspectives and experiences with respect to law enforcement in the selected barangays.

Instead, female respondents make up a large, although slightly smaller, group, which includes 126 individuals, or 42%. Although this is still a large group, they are less represented than males, which in turn may cause their points of view to be somewhat diluted in the total results.

A few respondents reported that they were outside of what is considered the typical binary options. Six people (2%) chose "Prefer not to say," and three (1%) went with "Others." Although these may be small numbers, they do present a wider range of gender identities that were not seen before, and though maybe not large enough to change the overall picture, they do add to the variety of the report.

The issue of large male preponderance in the sample is a key point of discussion. This may indicate that the study reports in terms of patrol capabilities and police visibility are mostly from a male standpoint. It is put forth that men and women may, in fact, have different experiences with law enforcement, which play out in terms of diverse perceptions of safety or what they think of police presence and services. Issues of personal safety, certain types of crime, or participation in community policing programs may play out differently by gender. Thus, the study's results play into community feeling, or the doings of the police should be taken with this gender breakdown in mind. Also, future research may profit from putting in place measures to achieve a better gender mix, which will bring out a greater range of community points of view.

Table 5 Distribution of Respondents According to Civil Status N = 300

Civil Status	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Married	138	46.0	2
Single	147	49.0	1
Annulled/Divorce	0	0.0	4
Widow/widower	15	5.0	3
Total	300	100	

Table 5 reports the civil status of the 300 study participants, which provides context for their perceptions of patrol capabilities and police visibility.

The report shows that there is a large base of single and married individuals who are very close in numbers. Single people make up the largest group, 147 out of 300 total, which is 49% of the total. This also means that almost half of what was found out is from the lives of single people as opposed to married people, which may also include different daily routines, social networks, and community participation.

The married respondents, who make up 46% of the total with 138 responses, are not far behind. The high percentage of married individuals suggests that family-oriented concerns, such as those pertaining to children and home safety, will significantly influence the study's findings. Additionally, the proportion of married and single people is nearly equal, providing a fair view of these two major relationship types.

Other civil statuses are underrepresented in certain situations. 15 out of 300 respondents, or 5% of the total, were widowed or widowers. This is a small but significant population that might have distinct experiences with policing and community safety. Notably, individuals classified as divorced or annulled gave zero percent of the responses. This complete omission is problematic since it means that the study does not take into account the viewpoints of those in these highly specialized civil statuses, which is a drawback if their interactions with law enforcement differ significantly.

The distribution of civil status is a key demographic issue that in turn affects how individuals think of crime, their feeling of security, and their interaction with law enforcement. For instance, a married person with a family may put forth different values in what they expect from the police force (i.e., school zone safety, neighborhood patrols) than a single person. Thus, this breakdown is very much an element that must be considered for a complete analysis of the study's report on patrol performance and police visibility in the community.

Table 6 Distribution of Respondents According to Highest Educational Attainment N = 300

Highest Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Elementary	4	1.3	5
High School	141	47.0	1
Senior High	12	4.0	4
Vocational	35	11.7	3
College	105	35.0	2
Post Graduate	3	1.0	6
Total	300	100	

Table 6 details the educational background of the 300 study participants, which in turn provides the basis for interpreting their views on patrol capabilities and police visibility.

The data reports that the most common education levels are high school and college. High school graduates comprise the largest group, at 141, which is 47% of the total. This large proportion indicates that most value is obtained from people with a basic level of education, which in turn contributes to their civic engagement and discussion of community issues.

In a close second, college graduates make up the largest group, at 105 respondents, which is 35%. Also, the significant presence of college-educated people presents a range of perspectives from very analytical individuals and what may be described as a broad base of social structure and governance. It consequently influences how they view law enforcement.

Other segments of the educational scale are underrepresented. Vocational graduates, 35 out of the lot (11.7%), bring a practical and skill-based point of view. Senior High graduates, a recent addition to the Philippine education system, are 12 out of the lot (4%). Though not large in number, these groups do bring diversity to the range of the study's participants.

At each extreme of the educational scale, very little representation is seen. Out of 4 that reported, only 1.3% had finished elementary school. Also, only 3, which is 1% of the total, reported to have achieved a postgraduate degree. Also, it is seen that groups are underrepresented, which in turn may mean that very basic perspectives from those with low levels of education or the very in-depth points of view from the very educated are not heard.

The issue of educational achievement is a key demographic that must be examined as it contributes to how respondents interpret survey questions, in their analysis of police performance, and their participation in community safety programs. In a population that is mostly of high school and college-going age, this also appears to be a product of what is present in the community's thought and information environment. Also note how these educational bases may have formed the base, shaping the opinions and experiences related to patrol performance and police presence.

Table 7 Distribution of Respondents According to Designation N = 300

Designation	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Barangay Tanod	24	8.0	2
Barangay Kagawad	12	4.0	4
Barangay Chairman	2	.7	5.5
Community leader	14	4.7	3
Youth leader	2	.7	5.5
Resident	246	82.0	1
Total	**300**	**100**	

Table 7 The report outlines how the 300 study respondents are distributed across various community roles and designations. This provides an understanding of which groups' perspectives are most prominent in the research on patrol capabilities and police visibility.

The data shows that a significant majority of participants, 246 individuals (82% of the total), are residents. This large proportion suggests that the study accurately reflects public opinions on law enforcement issues in their barangays, which is a key strength. It captures a broad range of perspectives, not just those of officials or leaders.

In contrast, those holding leadership and official roles in the barangay constitute a smaller but significant group. Among the designated roles, Barangay Tanods (local auxiliary police/peacekeeping force) represent the second-largest group, with 24 responses, or 8% of the total. Given their responsibility for Barangay security, their input is highly valuable.

Community leaders contributed 14 responses (4.7%), representing individuals who typically advocate for specific community issues or groups. Additionally, 12 responses (4%) came from Barangay Kagawads, who are locally elected officials involved in day-to-day policymaking.

In the smallest groups, the Barangay Chairman and Youth Leader are each represented by only two (2) respondents (0.7%). Although they do not report in large numbers, their positions provide very important and unique perspectives on community issues and police interaction. Also, because of their low representation in the data, there is little detail regarding high-level admin or youth-specific issues.

The issue of designation distribution is a key element in interpreting the study's results. Great value is placed on residents' input, which causes the focus to be on the everyday impact of patrol and police visibility. At the same time, although public feeling is well documented, there is not enough representation of barangay officials and community leaders. This may mean that

administrative, strategic, or youth-related issues related to police are not included in the discussion and may require more attention. This report notes which groups' voices are the dominant ones in the report's assessment of how the police do their job.

Table 8 Distribution of Respondents According to Length of Residency N = 300

Length of Residency	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1 month – 1 year	22	7.3	2
1-2 years	4	1.3	4.5
3-4 years	7	2.3	3
4-5 years	4	1.3	4.5
5 years and above	263	87.7	1
Total	**300**	**100**	

Table 8 The report provides information on how long the 300 study participants have lived in the area, which is the basis for analyzing their views on patrol and police presence.

Most participants are long-term residents, with 263 individuals (87.7% of the total) having lived in the area for 5 years or more. This large group suggests that the study's findings reflect the views of individuals with extensive community experience. These long-term residents most likely have significant knowledge of local issues, past interactions with law enforcement, and a well-formed perspective on how patrol presence and effectiveness have evolved. Their input is valuable for understanding long-term trends and gaining in-depth insights into police services.

In contrast, the group with the shortest length of time in the community is relatively small. It comprises 22 individuals (7.3% of the total) who have lived in the area for 1 to 12 months. While this group is smaller, it offers the perspective of new community members, potentially providing different standards for evaluating local police performance.

In the case of the categories which include "3-4 years" (7 respondents, 2.3%), "1-2 years" (4 respondents, 1.3%), and "4-5 years" (4 respondents, 1.3%), very low numbers are seen. This low representation in what may be termed mid to short-term residency means the study does not present an in-depth analysis of those who are in the process of adaptation to community life or in the formative stage of what they think of local services.

The participants' residency length plays a significant role in interpreting the results. Focusing on long-term residents means the research primarily reflects the current and past state of the community, providing a solid historical context. However, this approach may overlook newer residents' evolving issues or perspectives. While the data gathered from long-term residents is in-depth and valuable, particularly for understanding the history of community-police interactions, it may not capture the changing dynamics present in more recent groups.

➤ *Patrol Capabilities of Selected Barangay in Las Piñas*

Table 9 Patrol Capabilities in terms of Responding to Calls for Assistance

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. The patrol officer provides rapid responses to emergency calls through the sector concentration of the barangay.	3.03	Effective	1
2. The patrol officer quickly responds to people in need of assistance or dangerous situations in the barangay.	3.01	Effective	2
3. The patrol officer provides first aid for the injured and takes safeguards to prevent further incidents.	2.84	Effective	9
4. The patrol officer responds to a critical incident in the barangay.	2.95	Effective	5
5. The patrol officer conducts monitoring in the barangay.	2.92	Effective	6
6. The patrol officer's activities include regular patrols and law enforcement duties within the barangay.	2.90	Effective	7.5
7. The patrol officer provides their best in providing security and protection.	2.98	Effective	3
8. The patrol officer uses radio communication, GPS tracking, and a drone to respond quickly to the area of concern.	2.83	Effective	10
9. The patrol officer provides help during disaster incidents in the barangay.	2.90	Effective	7.5
10. The patrol officer provides emergency response on time at the barangay.	2.96	Effective	4
Composite Mean	**2.93**	**Effective**	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 – Highly Effective (HE); – 2.50 – 3.49 - Effective (E); 1.50 – 2.49 – Moderately Effective (ME); 1.00 – 1.49 – Needs Technical Assistance (NTA)

Table 9 discloses the findings of the respondent's assessment on patrol capabilities in the selected barangays of Las Piñas City, in terms of responding to calls for police assistance. An average mean of 2.93 indicates that patrol units generally perform effectively. It is put forth that from the community's point of view, patrol officers in these barangays do very well with what they do. Also, the top-rated factors put out the communities' main issues with the patrol units, which stand out are the speed at which the patrol force responds in a crisis. "The patrol officer provides quick response to emergency calls through sectoral focus in the barangay" had the highest mean of 3.03, a mark of the community's appreciation of fast response. Also very high are "The patrol officer quickly responds to people in need of help or in dangerous situations in the barangay" (mean of 3.01) and "The patrol officer puts in their best to secure and protect" (mean of 2.98), which also put up the image of a very responsive and dedicated force that the public puts a great deal of trust in to handle immediate public safety issues. Also, "The patrol officer gives timely emergency response in the barangay" (mean of 2.96) supports the fact that prompt and reliable police action in a crisis is present.

While all measures were "effective," some performed better than others, putting areas for improvement within that effective range. "The patrol officer gives first aid to the injured and puts in place measures to prevent more incidents" (mean of 2.84) did relatively worse, which, while the officers do respond, indicates that improvement may be seen in the area of providing prompt medical care and implementing safety measures. Also, "The patrol officer uses radio, GPS and a drone to get to the scene fast" (mean of 2.83) did the worst of all, which tells that there may be issues with the integration and public perception of very advanced communication and tracking tech for quick response, which in turn may not be as present to the public as other elements of patrol. This also contributes to external research, which reports that high-tech systems greatly improve patrol performance and response, which means there is room for technological growth.

What is seen is that the police do very well in terms of reaction, which is a key element of patrol skills. It is also seen that the local police force does very well in what it does, which is to respond. Hot spot policing was proposed as a solution, but it failed to deliver the expected results due to challenges such as a lack of officer buy-in, difficulties with organizational change, and technological issues, all of which hindered its implementation. However, ways were looked at to get over these issues, which may include using specialized units or better collaboration with non-police agencies, which in turn may improve response. Also, local patrols do very well in terms of dispute resolution, and the community contributes to the patrol, which is a sign of community input. What was found is that effective response is related to where the police put their patrols, which is seen in studies that say if the best areas for patrol are identified, the police presence can be increased and reduce crime.

The Japanese police model is also drawn on, which is seen as a success story of police that are very much a part of their community and use the station as a base for community policing, thereby resulting in a very present but not threatening police presence. This also applies to tech integration; although it is still in its early stages, the local police force does very much in terms of community-oriented policing, which is largely about rapport and security. In the end, what is present is a very responsive police force that does great in quick and dedicated responses, and that has room for growth via tech and more community input.

Table 10 Patrol Capabilities in terms of Preventing Crimes and Arrest

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. The patrol officer prevents and controls crime in the barangay	2.93	Effective	1
2. The patrol officer combats criminal activities with violent aspects in the barangay.	2.84	Effective	6
3. The patrol officer conducts crime prevention training for the Barangay personnel and residents.	2.81	Effective	9
4. The patrol officer employs crime reduction tactics that focus on enforcing and preventing criminal activities by offenders in the barangay.	2.90	Effective	2.5
5. The patrol creates a sense of security in the barangay.	2.85	Effective	5
6. The patrol identifies and solves barangay problems.	2.80	Effective	10
7. The patrol maintains barangay safety.	2.89	Effective	4
8. The patrol officer conducts regular patrolling, especially in crime-prone areas.	2.83	Effective	7.5
9. The patrol thoroughly enforces against anti-social behavior, such as drinking in public, curfew for minor, jaywalking, etc.	2.83	Effective	7.5
10. The patrol strategy is preventing crime from increasing and maintaining a safe environment in the barangay.	2.90	Effective	2.5
Composite Mean	**2.86**	**Effective**	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 – Highly Effective (HE); – 2.50 – 3.49 - Effective (E); 1.50 – 2.49 – Moderately Effective (ME); 1.00 – 1.49 – Needs Technical Assistance (NTA)

Table 10 discloses the findings of the respondents' assessment on patrol capabilities in the selected barangays of Las Piñas City, in terms of preventing crimes and arrest. Overall, a mean score of 2.86 indicates that the patrols are effective. This indicates that the public believes the local patrol teams are effectively carrying out their stated mission of deterring crime and apprehending offenders.

The top-ranked indicators report that the public sees the patrol officers' strong points in crime prevention. In the barangay, "The patrol officer prevents and controls crime in the barangay" had a weighted mean of 2.93, and also demonstrates what the community values in terms of the basic police role in crime. Also in second place are "The patrol officer employs crime reduction tactics that focus on enforcing and preventing criminal activities by offenders in the barangay" and "The patrol strategy is preventing crime from increasing and maintaining a safe environment in the barangay," which tied at a weighted mean of 2.90. Also very high are the results which put forth that the police are very much engaged in strategic crime prevention and in maintaining overall safety. "The patrol maintains barangay safety" (mean of 2.89) also did very well, thus presenting a picture of a very active and present police force.

While all were found to be "effective," some had relatively lower weighted means which put them forward for improvement. "The patrol officer does crime prevention training for the Barangay personnel and residents" (mean of 2.81) placed 9th, which is to say that although the police do well in direct prevention, their role in community-based crime prevention training is less so or not as developed. "The patrol identifies and solves barangay problems" (mean of 2.80), which received the lowest weighted mean, puts forth that great stock is placed in problem-solving and proactive issue identification, which may need more attention. This also contribute into the larger talk that great value is placed in patrol, which is key for deterring crime and catching criminals.

Support is found in the idea of "hot spot policing," which is put forth as a very effective strategy whereby police focus in on certain areas, which in turn brings down crime rates without at the same time causing crime to shift to the outlying areas. Also, it is seen that putting in place very targeted patrols in high crime areas does in fact result in large-scale local and also neighboring community crime rate drops. Also brought up is the issue of very wide-scale use of community policing in the chosen barangays to build up public trust and better police-community relationships, which is put forward as more a matter of feeling safe than of the numbers of crimes reported. Foot patrol activity is also seen to greatly increase public trust and in turn deter crime-related worry, thus in that way also contributes in total crime reduction. Urban crime is seen to have large-scale economic and well-being impacts, and very smart patrol strategies are needed which take into account the urban structure and also better police coordination to best cover high crime areas. Real-world examples from cities like London (Chen, 2019) are presented. Research by Cho (2020) reports an inverse relationship between arrest rates and violent crime rates, a negative correlation between patrol levels and fear of crime, and a positive association between disorder management and public satisfaction with the police. While in the past criminology has not paid much attention to this issue, the ongoing back and forth in the academic community is brought up as to the patrol's role in crime deterrence—there are mixed results in the research, with some saying it is very beneficial and some that it is not. In the end, what is seen is that patrol does in total do a good job in prevention and in the catching of crime, but there is room for growth in community training and in the direct problem-solving aspect, which if improved would greatly add to the police's preventive role in the community.

Table 11 Patrol Capabilities in terms of Establishing Good Rapport with the Community

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. The patrol officer fosters a positive relationship with the community to reduce crime rates.	3.06	Effective	2.5
2. The patrol officer manifests effective services for a safer community.	3.09	Effective	1
3. The patrol officer shows clear and transparent communication in the community.	3.06	Effective	2.5
4. The patrol officer shows an empathetic approach to the community.	3.03	Effective	6
5. The patrol officer ensures the community feels heard, valued, and actively engaged in the collaborative process.	3.00	Effective	9.5
6. The patrol officer communicates professionally with the community members.	3.00	Effective	9.5
7. The patrol officer uses a good example and speaks to the community.	3.01	Effective	7.5
8. The patrol officer affirms and encourages community peace.	3.05	Effective	4
9. The patrol officer and the community establish the foundation of trust with each other.	3.04	Effective	5
10. The patrol officer establishes two-way communication with the community.	3.01	Effective	7.5
Composite Mean	**3.04**	**Effective**	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 – Highly Effective (HE); – 2.50 – 3.49 - Effective (E); 1.50 – 2.49 – Moderately Effective (ME); 1.00 – 1.49 – Needs Technical Assistance (NTA)

Table 11 disclose the findings of the respondents on patrol capabilities in the selected barangays of Las Piñas City in terms of establishing good rapport with the community. A composite mean score of 3.04 tells that as a whole the performance in this area is what may be termed as definite "Effective." What this means is that the public did in fact report that the patrol forces do a good job at getting out into the community and having that engagement, which is a very important element of successful police work.

The top-ranking indicators present what are seen as the great strengths in terms of rapport building. "The patrol officer puts forward excellent service for a safer community" achieved the highest mean of 3.09, which is proof of the community's recognition that the police do in fact deliver real results, which in turn foster safety. Also very high are "The patrol officer does what it takes to foster a positive relationship with the community to reduce crime rates" and "The patrol officer does an excellent job at open and transparent communication in the community," which tied at a weighted mean of 3.06. These are taken to be very strong public

recognition of the police's proactive relationship-building and open communication. Also doing very well are "The patrol officer brings peace to the community" (mean of 3.05) and "The patrol officer and the community build the base of trust between them" (mean of 3.04), which in turn also supports the image of a very present and trusted police force that is out there promoting peace.

While all were seen as effective, some received that rating of effective but also put forth the fact that there is room for improvement in some areas. "The patrol officer makes sure the community feels heard, valued, and that they are part of the process" and "The patrol officer does a great job of professional communication with community members" were at the bottom with a score of 3.00. Although still within the effective range for both, these results point out that better outcomes may be seen in really getting the community involved and in professional communication with them, which in turn will improve community-police relations.

The research reports that positive police-community relationships are of great importance for effective patrol work and crime prevention. Through strong partnerships, crime is reduced. The study also shows that when the community has trust in and works with the police—by reporting crimes, serving as witnesses, and watching out for each other—police work runs smoother, which in turn results in safe communities, reduced crime rates, and better investigations. A report by Peyton et al. (2019) shows that non-enforcement interactions with police may see public confidence go up for as long as 21 days, which in large part proves the great value of these positive interactions in the development of goodwill and improved police legitimacy and cooperation.

Conversely, what is put forth is that in disadvantaged communities, less cohesiveness among residents and a tendency to not address disruptive actions is seen, which in turn may increase disorder and crime. In such settings, the "collaborative hypothesis" (Rinehart, Kochel, Weisburd, 2019) reports that citizens tend to apply informal social control when they see the police as a reliable and supportive resource. While research on this issue is still in its early stages, greater police presence in these areas reports mixed results but does report some growth in collective efficacy over time. There is also a trend of declining crime rates, but at the same time a persistent public-police hostility, which in turn contributes in the breakdown of the very partnerships that are key to effective policing and public safety. Governments push for Community Oriented Policing (COP), which puts forward positive, non-enforcement interactions as a way to grow public trust in the police and at the same time increase police legitimacy. A randomized field study in New Haven, Connecticut shows that such positive interactions do in fact greatly improve public perception of the police in terms of legitimacy and also the will to work with them, which in fact lasts up to 21 days and also does not mainly benefit the already trustful. In effect, while patrol officers are very good at building that initial rapport, what is also key is that there be a continuous focus on active engagement, open communication, and non-enforcement contact, which in the end will foster a more secure and cooperative community setting.

➢ *Police Visibility in Selected Barangay in Las Piñas*

Table 12 Police Visibility in Terms of Operations

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. The police conduct public safety drills and operations, including fire and earthquake drills.	3.27	Effective	1
2. The police conduct checkpoints in the hot spot area where crime occurs.	3.25	Effective	2
3. The police conduct seminars and law enforcement operations aimed at combating illegal activities.	3.22	Effective	5
4. The police conduct operations against loose firearms.	3.19	Effective	6.5
5. The police always conduct law enforcement operations in your area.	3.24	Effective	3.5
6. The police operation focuses on responding to crime.	3.24	Effective	3.5
7. The Police operation focuses on crime prevention.	3.18	Effective	8
8. The police operations, Oplan Galugad and Oplan Bakal, aim to reduce crime incidents in your area.	3.12	Effective	10
9. The police observe precautionary measures and personal safety during the operation.	3.14	Effective	9
10. The police are equipped with the latest technology and resources during the operation.	3.19	Effective	6.5
Composite Mean	**3.20**	**Effective**	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 – Highly Effective (HE); – 2.50 – 3.49 - Effective (E); 1.50 – 2.49 – Moderately Effective (ME); 1.00 – 1.49 – Needs Technical Assistance (NTA)

Table 12 discloses the findings of the respondents on police visibility in the selected Barangays of Las Piñas City, in terms of operation. A composite mean of 3.20 is reported, which as a whole report that police visibility in operations is at an "Effective" level as reported by the respondents. This means that the community reports the police to be very much present and involved in operational actions which they do for peace and order.

The top-rated indicators present what the public perceives as police strengths. "The police conduct public safety drills and which include fire and earthquake drills" had the highest mean of 3.27 which is seen as proof that the community recognizes police role in greater safety preparation. "The police do check points in the high crime areas which are seen as a very effective targeted intervention" ranked second with a mean of 3.25 which is a clear sign of the community's recognition. Also third which tie with a

mean of 3.24 are "The police are always out doing patrol in your area" and "police action is put at the crime hot spots" which contribute to the issue of consistent police presence and that of responsive crime management. Also doing well at 3.22 is "The police conduct talks and law enforcement activities that aim at reducing illegal activities" which also did very well and is a sign of what the public values in that regard.

While all indicators were reported as effective, which did not mean to say that each had equal success. "The police observe precautionary measures and personal safety during the -- which was a mean of 3.14 had the police's rank at number nine out which it can be seen that although they are carrying out their operations, maybe the issue of officer safety isn't as much of a focus as it should be. Also the bottom scoring indicator was "The police operations, Oplan Galugad and Oplan Bakal which are put in place to reduce crime in your area" (mean of 3.12) which put forward that although these very named operations may have been put in place, they are not as effective in reducing crime as other more general policing strategies. This may be a result of public awareness issues, how well the plans are executed, or what the residents actually see as the results.

The present study reports that police visibility is a key element of community crime prevention. At the same time it addresses what is also reality—that which operates within the structure of the police force which at times is against the effort, like budget issues that in turn affect how police are placed where they are most needed. Also reported is external research which supports the use of AHP as a tool to determine best use of patrol resources and in that way improve how police are put to work. It goes beyond the simple fact of visibility—there is also the issue of upholding the law, protecting the public, to prevent, to identify and to investigate illegal doings as well as perform in a regulatory and licensing capacity. Also the health and preparedness of the police force must be looked at, which some studies say may be under measured at present (Bondarenko et al., 2020). Some research turns common thought on its head which says that more police presence in certain forms—like the car patrol—may not always translate to better safety for citizens. While foot patrol and police interaction during disturbances do in fact improve the citizen's feeling of safety and lower their fear of crime, in the grand scheme of things police visibility may not have the great an impact on that which is felt as a whole (Borovec et al., 2019). This is a complex picture which says it is not just about being seen, but also how the police are present and what they do while present that really does the work in terms of public security. Thus while police do a good job in the area of visibility, there is room for very specific strategic improvement in certain initiatives and a greater study into how different types of police presence play out.

Table 13 Police Visibility in Terms of Intelligence

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. The police gather information to solve and prevent crime.	3.33	Effective	1
2. The police create a safe atmosphere when collecting information concerning peace and order.	3.31	Effective	2.5
3. The community feels comfortable sharing information with law enforcement.	3.27	Effective	5.5
4. The police gather information focused on community-level crime.	3.22	Effective	10
5. The police analyze and validate the information given.	3.29	Effective	4
6. The police improve the relationship with the community by utilizing intelligence gathering.	3.25	Effective	8
7. The patrol officer gathers information from barangay residents to prevent and solve crimes.	3.31	Effective	2.5
8. The police develop and analyze information, maintaining the confidentiality of the informant.	3.25	Effective	8
9. The police interview with a person to address complaints and inquiries, ensuring a proper disposition.	3.25	Effective	8
10. The police effectively use intelligence to improve local safety.	3.27	Effective	5.5
Composite Mean	3.28	Effective	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 – Highly Effective (HE); 2.50 – 3.49 - Effective (E); 1.50 – 2.49 – Moderately Effective (ME); 1.00 – 1.49 – Needs Technical Assistance (NTA)

Table 13 discloses the findings of the respondents on police visibility in the selected Barangays of Las Piñas City, in terms of intelligence. A composite mean of 3.28 is seen which as a whole means that the police are doing a good job. This is to say that the community reports the police do a fine job of collecting, analyzing, and putting to use info which in turn helps to maintain peace and order.

The top ranking indicators present what the public perceives as the police's strengths in intelligence. "The police put together info to solve and prevent crime" which received the highest mean of 3.33 is an indication of the community's strong belief in the police's basic role in doing proactive and reactive intelligence gathering. Also tied for second place with a mean of 3.31 are "The police create a safe setting when it comes to peace and order issue" and "The patrol officer goes to the barangay residents to prevent and solve crimes" which also tie for second place. This high rating means the community feels secure during intelligence collection

and that officers are effective in getting info directly from residents which in turn indicates a degree of trust and cooperation. Also included are "The police do a good job of analyzing and validating the info they get" which had a mean of 3.29 and "The community is at ease in sharing info with law enforcement" which had a mean of 3.27, which together with the others strengthen the image of the police as very much into competent info processing and also in fostering a very open environment for public input.

While all indicators came out as effective, those which had lower weighted means identified areas for improvement. "The police improve the community's trust by way of intelligence gathering," "The police develop and analyze info and at the same time keep the informer's identity confidential," and "The police interview members of the public regarding complaints and inquiries and see that they are properly taken care of" all tied for 8th place at a mean of 3.25. The lowest placed indicator was "The police collect info on community level crime" (mean of 3.22). While intelligence gathering is a success in general, this also brings to light a relatively weak spot in terms of crime issues within individual communities which in turn indicates a need for more detailed, local intelligence work.

The issue at hand is that technology contributes in increasing police awareness and intelligence. Research by Brayne and Christin (2021) into the role of predictive technology in the US criminal justice system reports that although it is a common perception that these algorithms are objective and efficient, what is seen is in fact professional push back which is a result of issues like deskilling and increased admin monitoring. This push back may present itself in the form of data misreporting or delay, and also despite not completely doing away with human input, these tech tools may change the where and how of that input which in turn may contribute increasing inequality and accountability issues. Also to that, the work done by Drenth and Van Steden (2020) puts forth a model of what is termed "police handicraft" which is put forward to look at the interaction between patrol officers and civilians in the predictive policing setting with the goal of improving the professional performance of the officers in crime prevention. In the main, the police do well in the intel gathering department but the issue still remains of how to best integrate tech, what to do about the issues raised by its use regarding human input and accountability, and also the issue of focused intelligence collection on specific community level crime issues which is put forth as a way to improve local safety.

Table 14 Police Visibility in Terms of Investigations

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. The police combat crime through effective investigation.	3.30	Effective	4
2. The police approach a situation logically when solving a problem or incident.	3.27	Effective	6.5
3. The police conduct accident investigations and provide first aid for the injured.	3.21	Effective	10
4. The police investigate crimes by preserving evidence and interviewing suspects and witnesses.	3.27	Effective	6.5
5. The police effectively communicate with witnesses and criminals to provide accurate statements.	3.31	Effective	3
6. The police can handle the situation firmly and respectfully.	3.33	Effective	1.5
7. The police have the most up-to-date and comprehensive equipment for responding to and solving crime incidents.	3.33	Effective	1.5
8. The police investigate the barangay, upholding human rights.	3.26	Effective	8
9. The police demonstrate courage in investigating incidents or crimes within barangays.	3.25	Effective	9
10. The police have research skills in investigating and handling evidence.	3.29	Effective	5
Composite Mean	**3.28**	**Effective**	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 – Highly Effective (HE); – 2.50 – 3.49 - Effective (E); 1.50 – 2.49 – Moderately Effective (ME); 1.00 – 1.49 – Needs Technical Assistance (NTA)

Table 14 discloses the findings of the respondents on police visibility in the selected Barangays of Las Piñas City, in terms of investigation. A composite mean of 3.28 is seen which as a whole says that the police investigations are ranked "Effective" by the respondents. This means the community reports the police force to be competent and proficient in the performance of investigative activities which they carry out to handle and resolve incidents.

At the top of the list great police investigation skills are seen. "The police do the job well and respect the rights of all" and "The police have the best up to date and comprehensive equipment for crime response and resolution" which both had a mean of 3.33 did very well. This shows that the public perceives great professional performance from the officers and also that they have the best tools which is what for going about investigations is wanted. Also doing very well is "The police do an excellent job in getting accurate info from witnesses and criminals" (mean of 3.31) which places third, also the police do well in the area of communication which is key in getting that info. Also in the top group "The police are effective in their crime fight through investigation" (mean of 3.30) and "The police do research and handle evidence very well" (mean of 3.29) which also did very well thus the community's trust in the police investigation and research abilities are very high.

While all indicators were reported to be "effective" what was found is that those which had lower weighted means pointed to areas which require improvement. "The police investigate the barangay, upholding human rights" (mean of 3.26) placed eighth which means that while investigations do take place there is perception that the police may put less of a focus on human rights than they should. "The police demonstrate courage in investigating incidents or crimes within barangays" (mean of 3.25) came in at ninth which tells that though officers are for the most part doing well in this area, they may not be as public about it as would be liked. Also at the bottom was "The police conduct accident investigations and provide first aid for the injured" (mean of 3.21) which reports that while these investigations do take place the police could do a better job of also providing immediate care to the injured.

A Guide to Physical Evidence Collection for Patrol Officers (Hawthorne, 2021) reports on the issue of what is at stake in the identification and preservation of physical evidence in criminal cases which it puts forth as a key element for successful policing and crime solving. Also in this space, police administration as looked at by Cordner (2023) which includes study of evidence-based policing, diversity, and organizational learning reports out that what is put forward is the role of the community in that which may be seen and also in that which may be put in practice modern management principles. These are very much so elements which go into the make-up of better patrol performance and presence which in contributes in what may be termed as preventive measures. In the case of the police in Las Piñas City while it is noted that they do very well in terms of their investigative work which includes professional conduct, use of equipment, and communication, there is also a need to do more in terms of human rights issues, in terms of public display of integrity, and in the prompt delivery of first aid at accident sites. Also, at the same time it is in these areas that best practices in evidence collection and administration must be seen as integral.

Table 15 Police Visibility in Terms of Community Relations

Indicators	WM	VI	Rank
1. The police conduct house visits and coordinate with the barangay to check the peace and order situation.	3.14	Effective	10
2. The police distribute flyers and other resources to promote crime prevention awareness in the community.	3.15	Effective	9
3. The police conduct free seminars, orientations, and lectures in school barangays and other offices.	3.20	Effective	3
4. The police patrol the streets around the city to maintain peace and order.	3.19	Effective	4.5
5. The police conduct training for the Barangay Tanod in maintaining peace and order in the area.	3.22	Effective	2
6. The police use Facebook to disseminate information about crime prevention.	3.17	Effective	6
7. The police maintain a harmonious relationship with the barangays through the use of appropriate speech and language.	3.19	Effective	4.5
8. The police maintain a positive image of the police organization.	3.16	Effective	7.5
9. The police promote establishing good relationships with the community.	3.23	Effective	1
10. The police present transparent communication with the barangays.	3.16	Effective	7.5
Composite Mean	**3.18**	**Effective**	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 – Highly Effective (HE); 2.50 – 3.49 - Effective (E); 1.50 – 2.49 – Moderately Effective (ME); 1.00 – 1.49 – Needs Technical Assistance (NTA)

Table 15 discloses the findings of the respondents on police visibility in the selected Barangays of Las Piñas City, in terms of community relations. A composite mean of 3.18 is seen which as a whole report that police visibility in terms of community relations is at an "Effective" level as reported by the respondents. This means the community reports the police do a good job in their interaction with residents and in building positive relationships which is a base element of what makes local policing effective.

The top-ranking indicators present what the public perceives as police strengths in terms of community relations. "The police report that they have established good relations with the community" had the highest mean of 3.23 which is an indication of how much this is a valued and performed element of their role. Also at the head of the list was the item stating that the police run training programs for the Barangay Tanod in terms of keeping the area peaceful and ordered, which scored a mean of 3.22 and reports the community's great appreciation of what is seen as effective police action in empowering local security forces. A very high rating was also given to the police for the free seminars, briefings, and health talks presented in school barrios and other government buildings, which received a mean score of 3.20. Other highly rated areas include the police's practice of patrolling the city streets for peace and order and the maintenance of a good barrio-level relationship characterized by proper language and speech, both of which scored 3.19 and point to a role that is not only present and active but also respectful.

While all indicators were reported as "effective," those with the lower weighted means point to areas requiring improvement. "The police use Facebook to disseminate info on crime prevention" (mean of 3.17) placed sixth, indicating that while social media is used as a tool, it may not be as heavily utilized as direct community outreach. Tied for seventh place at a mean of 3.16 were "The police maintain a positive image of the police force" and "The police present transparent communication with the barangays," suggesting that while consistent, these areas may benefit from further enhancement. At the bottom was "The police do home visits

and report back to the barangay on peace and order," which had a mean of 3.14. This indicates that either the frequency of these visits is low, the impact is perceived as limited, or the direct personal approach may require improvement.

The issue at hand is the importance of strong police-community relationships for any law enforcement agency. A community that is at ease, trusts, and cooperates with law enforcement tends to report higher satisfaction and perception of police performance. This discussion references the work of Han and Oh (2022), which examined home visit programs for child abuse and draws a parallel with proactive community input. Also highlighted are modern initiatives like New Delhi's bicycle patrols (The Times of India, 2020), which place police in high-traffic and crime areas while engaging the public in gathering information. This multifaceted approach serves as evidence that open lines of communication and community collaboration are essential in maintaining peace and order. Research by Yesberg et al. (2021) shows that police presence fosters trust in the community, which in turn promotes cooperation and resilience, thereby enhancing crime prevention. In conclusion, while police visibility in the community is generally very effective, particularly in promoting good relationships and training local security forces, there is still room to improve more direct and consistent engagement through home visits and greater use of social media to solidify positive police-community relationships and maximize their impact on crime prevention.

Table 16 Significant Difference in the Responses on the Patrol Capabilities in Selected Barangay in Las Piñas City when Profile Variables Intervene α = 0.05

Profile Variables	F	p-value	Decision	Interpretation
Age and …				
Respond to Calls for Assistance	1.140	.333	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Prevent Crimes and Arrest	3.410	.018	Rejected	Significant
Establishing Good Rapport with the Community	.306	.821	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Gender and …				
Respond to Calls for Assistance	1.626	.183	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Prevent Crimes and Arrest	1.183	.317	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Establishing Good Rapport with the Community	6.150	.000	Rejected	Significant
Civil Status and				
Respond to Calls for Assistance	2.302	.102	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Prevent Crimes and Arrest	1.185	.307	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Establishing Good Rapport with the Community	1.544	.215	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Highest Educ'l Attainment and				
Respond to Calls for Assistance	.615	.689	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Prevent Crimes and Arrest	1.452	.206	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Establishing Good Rapport with the Community	.536	.749	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Designation and				
Respond to Calls for Assistance	2.922	.014	Rejected	Significant
Prevent Crimes and Arrest	2.720	.020	Rejected	Significant
Establishing Good Rapport with the Community	1.098	.362	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Length of Service and …				
Respond to Calls for Assistance	1.381	.241	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Prevent Crimes and Arrest	2.375	.052	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Establishing Good Rapport with the Community	2.370	.053	Failed to Reject	Not Significant

Legend: Significant at p-value < 0.05; HS – Highly Significant; S – Significant; NS – Not Significant

Table 16 reports an in depth look at which demographic profile variables put to the test in terms of how they contribute into the assessment of patrol performance in chosen barangays of Las Piñas City out in which it was looked at what may be large scale differences in perception. The bar for what is to be considered significant was set at a p value of less than .05. What was found is that the null hypothesis which put forth that there is no difference in assessment when by profile variables is rejected in many key cases. Which in turn means that what respondents report regarding patrol performance does in fact differ by certain demographic factors.

In particular, the analysis showed that there are large differences of which the following are:

For Age, a large difference was seen in the report of "Prevent Crimes and Arrest" (p-value at .018). This means that different age groups have different views on what the police do and do not do well in terms of crime prevention and arrest. Age did not contribute in how the police do with regard to responding to emergency calls or in building community relationships.

In terms of Gender, a large significant difference was noted in the issue of "Establishing Good Rapport with the Community" (p-value .000). This means that what patrol officers do in terms of that issue is viewed very differently by male and female respondents' reports. Gender did not contribute a significant role in how responses to calls for service were perceived or in what patrol officers did to prevent crimes and secure arrests.

In that which reports a p-value of .014 for Response to Calls for Help and a p-value of .020 for Prevention of Crimes and Arrests, it is seen that the role the individual contributes in the barangay be it a resident, a member of the barangay watch group (barangay tanod), or a community leader greatly forms what they report on the police's response and performance in crime prevention and in which crimes result in arrests.

Conversely, the study reports that no significant differences were found for Civil Status, Highest Educational Attainment, or Length of Service in their assessment of patrol performance across the 3 dimensions examined (response to calls, prevention of crime and arrest, and building good community relations). This means that issues like marital status, education, or length of time in the community do not contribute a large role in how the public perceives police performance in these areas. In total, the findings show that respondents had very different takes on the issue of patrol performance which cut across lines of age, gender, and also the community elements represented including barangay residents, community and youth leaders, and also the police force itself which tells that the public's assessment of the police is very much a variable thing.

The findings report that police patrols are a crucial component that builds public trust in urban security and also fosters effective crime prevention. In terms of issues in jurisdiction planning, resource allocation, and route design, many issues are seen. To that end, many cities all over the world have reported having put in place what may be described as in-depth and structured patrol models. From an operations research point of view, a very in-depth analysis of present police patrol issues is what is required. By tax which problem type, goal, and modeling approach, relevant solutions are better put together. As governments push for more intentional urban planning and security measures, the role of OR in this domain is to grow. This research also puts forth information that gives valuable insight for future research and also brings to the fore real-world issues present in police patrolling. Also, it is seen that there are large-scale differences across age, gender, and designation, which in turn put forward the case for tailored police strategies that take into account the diverse community perspectives as what is required.

➤ *Significant Difference in the Responses to the Police Visibility in Selected Barangays in Las Piñas City.*

Table 17 Significant Difference in the Responses on the Police Visibility in Selected Barangays in Las Piñas City when Profile Variables Intervene α = 0.05

Profile Variables	F	p-value	Decision	Interpretation
Age and …				
Operations	1.328	.265	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Intelligence	3.316	.020	Rejected	Significant
Investigations	2.346	.073	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Community Relations	.941	.421	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Gender and …				
Operations	3.942	.009	Rejected	Significant
Intelligence	4.984	.002	Rejected	Significant
Investigations	3.296	.021	Rejected	Significant
Community Relations	3.029	.030	Rejected	Significant
Civil Status and …				
Operations	.360	.698	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Intelligence	1.453	.235	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Investigations	.737	.480	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Community Relations	.434	.649	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Highest Educational Attainment and …				
Operations	2.243	.050	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Intelligence	1.118	.351	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Investigations	1.240	.290	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Community Relations	.669	.648	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Designation and..				
Operations	.786	.561	Failed to Reject	Not Significant

Intelligence	.683	.637	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Investigations	.461	.805	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Community Relations	.714	.613	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Length of Residency…				
Operations	.971	.421	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Intelligence	1.804	.128	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Investigations	2.002	.094	Failed to Reject	Not Significant
Community Relations	1.334	.257	Failed to Reject	Not Significant

Legend: Significant at p-value < 0.05; HS – Highly Significant; S – Significant; NS – Not Significant

Table 17 reports a study which looks at how different demographic profile variables contributes in the issue of police visibility in selected barangays of Las Piñas City with significance determined at an alpha level of 0.05. Found that the null hypothesis which said there was no significant difference in response based on profile variables was rejected in many cases which means that what is seen is that respondents' which group which they fall into does in fact contribute their opinion of police visibility.

Operations (p-value .009), Intelligence (p-value .002), Investigations (p-value .021), Community Relations (p-value .030). This large set of results which report that male and female respondents present different pictures of police visibility which range from what the force does operationally to how they engage with the community.

In contrast the study reports that did not see large differences in the assessment of police visibility which looked at in terms of Civil Status, Highest Educational Attainment, Designation, or Length of Residency. That is to say that out of these demographic issues which looked at did not in fact contribute a large role in how people's reports of police visibility varied. In that which is to say while issues of civil status, education, designation and length of residency did not greatly contribute in what people reported for police visibility which did play a role was age in terms of perception of police intelligence and gender which had a large-scale influence across all aspects of police visibility. Also see that "There is sufficient data to put forth the that the issue of police visibility in selected areas of Las Piñas City was a very multi aspect issue for the respondents" which in turn puts into play the many ways in which the community reports on and thinks of police presence and performance.

The present report brings out the issue of police visibility which is a variable that must take into account different demographics. Also see from the work of Namoco et al. (2022) that which which police administrators' preferences as well as elements such as crime rate, distance to stations, traffic flow, and population density contribute in the choice of patrol areas which in turn requires that put in place very specific tactics to improve police presence in different areas. Also note the importance of police visibility in terms of public trust. Yesberg et al. (2019) report a positive association between the amount of visible police presence and the public's trust in the police which in turn contribute in what is known as collective efficacy the community's ability to achieve common goals and maintain social order. That said this relationship is put forth through a base of the police's impartiality which means that not only is police presence important but also the way in which officers go about their work also contribute in the health of communities.

Also brought up is the issue of what organizations do which in terms of what they put in place in regards to crime which is seen in the contrast between crime control and due process features during the investigation of criminal cases and how these in turn play out in police performance (Lee, 2020). Also, at the heart of the issue of police visibility is the element of accountability and transparency. Bloch-Wehba (2020) reports that although tech-based monitoring and predictive tools may be of benefit they also present a challenge in terms of transparency and accountability, a which if not handled properly can lead to public mistrust in the police and in turn to less effective crime prevention. Also, must put forward that public trust is a key element of good policing so in order to preserve it must have open and transparent police practices. In total see that the many ways in which people see police visibility in terms of age and gender issues that must deal with this in a very tailored and adaptive way in police strategies also must focus on the issue of targeted engagement and transparency in operations in order to build and maintain community trust.

> *Significant Relationship Between the Patrol Capabilities and Police Visibility in Selected Barangays in Las Piñas City*

Table 18 Significant Relationship Between the Patrol Capabilities and Police Visibility in Selected Barangays in Las Piñas City
α = 0.05

Variables	r	p-value	Interpretation
Respond to Calls and Assistance and …			
Operations	.541	.000	Significant
Intelligence	.554	.000	Significant
Investigations	.617	.000	Significant
Community Relations	.642	.000	Significant
Prevent Crimes and Arrest and …			
Operations	.547	.000	Significant
Intelligence	.507	.000	Significant
Investigations	.542	.000	Significant
Community Relations	.586	.000	Significant
Establishing Good Rapport with the Community and …			
Operations	.761	.000	Significant
Intelligence	.768	.000	Significant
Investigations	.781	.000	Significant
Community Relations	.763	.000	Significant

Legend: Significant at p-value < 0.05; S – Significant; NS – Not Significant

Table 18 reports on the results of a Pearson's correlation analysis done to look at the linear relationship between patrol capabilities and police visibility in selected barangays of Las Piñas City. Alpha was set at 0.05 for this, and the results, which are very conclusive, report a positive correlation between the variables across all that were looked at. The correlation coefficients (r) ranged from .507 to .781, with all p-values at .000, which is below the .05 level of significance. This very strong statistical evidence causes rejection of the null hypothesis, which in turn proves that there is a large and consistent positive relationship.

This large degree of positive association shows that as police visibility—which includes their operations, intelligence, investigations, and community relations' activities—increases, so too does the public perception of what is being put out by the police as it relates to response to calls, prevention of crime, making of arrests, and also in the building of good community relationships. In short, the study reports what the community feels: that police presence is at the base of a safe environment and that it contributes to how police performance on the main issues at hand is assessed.

The results of the study are supported by external research which reports on the value of positive police-community relationships for better police performance. Yesberg et al. (2021) report that a large police presence brings out greater community support and resilience, which in turn supports policies aimed at increasing police visibility to improve crime prevention. Also noted is the issue of what works in practice; Lovina (2021) looked at the results of the Philippine National Police's (PNP) community relations program, which was implemented to great success in terms of peacekeeping. Barangay authorities did what they were supposed to do, but the results showed a small-scale link between the peace process's success and the PNP program's implementation, indicating a gap between what is planned and what plays out in the field.

Also shown is a great degree of association between patrol resources and police visibility, which in contributes in how communities react to policing and in crime prevention. In 2023, Koper et al. looked at the results of hot spot policing which, although did not report much change in terms of crime victimization or general community feel, did see large improvements in what the public thinks of the police. Though the study had issues with how it was carried out and was also affected by events like the George Floyd incident and the COVID-19 pandemic, the results do show that when done well, hot spot policing does in fact change public opinion of law enforcement, which in the long term also improves crime prevention and police presence. Also noted is a very consistent and positive relationship reported in this study, which highlights the very important role of visible police in the improvement of patrol capabilities. This also presents the case for a total police strategy which includes not only present police in the community, but also the use of intelligence, investigation, and community relations as essential elements which together build trust and address community safety issues.

> *Proposed Intervention Plan to Improve the Patrol Capabilities and Police Visibility in the Selected Barangay of Las Piñas City*
>
> Proposed Intervention Plan to Improve the Patrol Capabilities and Police Visibility in the Selected Barangay of Las Piñas City.

Table 19 Patrol Capabilities in terms of:

1. Respond to call for Police Assistance Strategies/Activities	
1. **Modernizing Law Enforcement** (Adopt and integrate digital systems)	a. **Objective:** • Improve transparency, operational efficiency, and evidence-based policing. • Enhance law enforcement effectiveness, efficiency, and safety. b. **Person Involved**: • Beat patrollers c. **Time Frame** • 1–2 years for initial rollout; continuous upgrades d. **Expected Outcome** • It will enhance operational efficiency of law enforcement officers. It can access real-time information, which improves decision-making and response times to emergencies or incidents.
Logistics and Mobility Enhancement Upgrade patrol vehicles, communication systems, and specialized equipment (drones, CCTVs, forensic kits)	a. **Objective:** • Improve response time, visibility and effectiveness. b. **Person Involved**: • Beat patrollers c. **Time Frame** • 2–3 years, phased by regional need and crime volume. d. **Expected Outcome** • Faster response times , and better preparedness for disasters
2. Preventing Crime and Arrest	
1. **Training and Development** (Training Modules on Community Engagement and Problem-Solving)	a. **Objective:** • To build patrol officers' capacity to address local issues through structured problem-solving approaches, ensuring they can identify and resolve problems effectively. b. **Person Involved**: • Police Training Institute, Police Community Relations. c. **Time Frame** • 2-3 Months for training programs and workshop. d. **Expected Outcome** • The beat patroller or first responder can preserve life and prevent further injury.
2. **Lecture on Crime prevention**	a. **Objective:** • Enhance the knowledge and strategies to reduce criminal activity. b. **Person Involved**: • Barangay officials and Tanod. c. **Time Frame** • 3-6 Months for training programs and workshop. d. **Expected Outcome** • Create a safer and more secure environment and reduce the risk of crime and violence.
3. Establishing Good Rapport	
1. **Institutionalize Barangay Base Peace Keeping**	**a. Objective:** • To build patrol officers' capacity to address local issues through structured problem-solving approaches, ensuring they can identify and resolve problems effectively. • **Person Involved**: Police Training Institute, Police Community Relation. • **Time Frame** 6 Months; National expansion for 2 years • **Expected Outcome** Establish a regular, informal channel of communication where citizens can express concerns, report crimes, and suggest safety improvements.
Digitalize feedback and crime reporting platforms	**a. Objective:** • Build trust and promote shared responsibility for public safety • Support Early Detection and resolution. b. **Person Involved**: Barangay officials and Tanod. c. **Time Frame** 3-6 Months for training programs and workshops. d. **Expected Outcome** Create a safer and more secure environment and reduce the risk of crime and violence.

Table 20 Police Visibility in terms of:

1. Operation Strategies/Activities	
Grounded, Unscripted and Targeted based patrol	a. **Objective:** • Maximize patrol officer instuition and area familiarity • Identify and disrupt criminal patterns early. • Foster deeper community ties and fill the intelligence gap. b. **Person Involved**: • Foot and mobile patroller c. **Time Frame** • 6 Months; National expansion for 2 years d. **Expected Outcome** • Criminals less likely predict patrol routine Resident will feel more protected and willing to report suspicious activity.
2. Intelligence	
. **Establish Barangay Base Intelligence** (Organize and train Barangay Intelligence BPAT Members and local stake holder). 2.	**a. Objective:** • Strengthen intelligence gathering capacity and mobilizing trusted community members. • Enhance coordination between the police and local stakeholders. **b. Person Involved**: • Intelligence Section, and Police Community Relation Section. **c. Time Frame** • 3-6 Months per Barangay **d. Expected Outcome** • Create safer and more secure environment and reduce the risk of crime and violence. e. Improved relationship and trust between community and police.
2. **Deploy Crime Situation Monitoring Tools** (Use community crime mapping boards, suggestion boxes, and digital feedback tools).	**a. Objective:** • Strengthen intelligence gathering capacity and mobilizing trusted community members. • Enhance coordination between the police and local stakeholders. **b. Person Involved**: • Sub-Stations and Police Community Relation Section. **c. Time Frame** • Pilots in urban barangays within 3 months. **d. Expected Outcome** • Increased flow of grassroots intelligence. • Enhanced accuracy of crime mapping and forecasting. • Faster and more focused law enforcement response. Strengthened legitimacy of local police presence.
3. Investigation	
1. **Establish training program for investigator and patroller**	**a. Objective:** • To ensure investigators have a strong foundation in the technical, legal, and practical aspects of criminal investigations. **b. Person Involved**: • Police Training Institute, and investigation section **c. Time Frame** • 6 months, followed by refresher courses every year. **d. Expected Outcome** Well-trained investigators capable of handling complex cases, preserving evidence, and ensuring successful prosecutions.
First Aid and Emergency Medical Response Training for Police Personnel (Basic First Aid & CPR Training and Trauma Response Training)	**a. Objective:** • To ensure police officers are capable of providing immediate, life-saving first aid to victims of accidents, crimes, and other emergencies. • Enable patrollers to provide immediate effective assistance to injured individual. **b. Person Involved**: • Police Medical and Health Services, Training Institute, and training and development division. c. **Time Frame** • 3-6 Months for training programs and workshop. c. **Expected Outcome** Police officers can provide immediate, life-saving assistance in emergency situations.

4. Community Relation	
1. **Conduct routine community sensing and dialogue** (ugnayan, and visitation)	**a. Objective:** • Enhance community engagement in expressing concern, report crimes and suggest safety improvement. • Build trust and transparency • Strengthen partnership for collective security **b. Person Involved**: • Police Community Relation, Operation Section, and Sub-station **d. Time Frame** • 6 Months; National expansion for 2 years **d. Expected Outcome** • Stronger community and police relationship. • Earlier identification and resolution of emerging crime trend. • Increase crime reporting. Improve police response strategies.

CHAPTER FOUR
SUMMARY OF RESULTS

➢ *Based On the Interpretation and Analysis of Data, These Are the Summary of Results:*

- Distribution of Respondents according to Profile

✓ In terms of age, 21 – 30 years old ranked first with a frequency of 135 and a percentage of 45%, followed by 41 – 50 years old with a frequency of 60 and a percentage of 20%, third is the 51 years and above with a frequency of 54 and a percentage of 18% while 31–40 ranked last with a frequency of 51 and a percentage of 17%.

✓ In terms of gender, male ranked first with a frequency of 165 and a percentage of 55%, followed by female with a frequency of 126 and a percentage of 42%, third is prefer not to say with a frequency of 6 with a percentage of 2% while others ranked last with a frequency of 3 and a percentage of 1%.

✓ In terms of civil status, single ranked first with a frequency of 147 and a percentage of 49%, followed by married with a frequency of 138 and a percentage of 46% third is the widow/widower with 15 frequency and a percentage of 5% and last is the annulled with zero (0) frequency.

✓ In terms of educational attainment, high school graduates ranked first with a frequency of 141 and a percentage of 47%, second is college with a frequency of 105 and have a percentage of 35%, third is the vocational with the frequency of 35 and have a percentage of 11.7%, fourth is the senior high with a frequency of 12 and have a percentage of 4%, fifth is elementary with the frequency of 4 and have a percentage of 3%, last is the post graduate with the frequency of 3 and have a percentage of 1.3%.

✓ In terms of designation, residents ranked first with a frequency of 246 and a percentage of 82%, followed by barangay tanod with a frequency of 24 and have a percentage of 8%, third is the community leader with the frequency of 14 and have a percentage of 4.7%, fourth is the barangay kagawad with a frequency of 12 and have a percentage of 4%, both chairman and youth leader rank fifth with both frequency of 2 and have a percentage of 0.7%.

✓ in terms of length of residency, five years and above ranked first with a frequency of 263 and a percentage of 87.7%, followed by one month – 1 year with a frequency of 22 and have a percentage of 7.3%, third is three – four years with the frequency of 7 and have a percentage of 2.3%, both one to two years and four to five years rank 4.5 with both frequency of 4 and have a percentage of 1.3%.

➢ *Patrol Capabilities of Selected Barangays in Las Piñas*

- In terms of responding to calls for assistance, it has a composite mean of 2.93, indicating an overall interpretation of effective.
- In terms of preventing crimes and arrests, it has a composite mean of 2.86, indicating an overall interpretation of effective.
- In terms of establishing a good rapport with the community, it has a composite mean of 3.04, indicating an overall interpretation of effective.

➢ *Police Visibility in Selected Barangay in Las Piñas*

- In terms of operation, it has a composite mean of 3.20, indicating an overall interpretation of effective.
- In terms of intelligence, it has a composite mean of 3.28, indicating an overall interpretation of effective.
- In terms of investigation, it has a composite mean of 3.28, indicating an overall interpretation of effective.
- In terms of community relations, it has a composite mean of 3.18, indicating an overall interpretation of effective.

➢ *Significant Difference in the Responses to Patrol Capabilities in Selected Barangays in Las Piñas City*
The findings indicate that the null hypothesis, which proposed no difference in assessment based on profile variables, is rejected in several significant instances. The findings indicate that respondents' reports on patrol performance vary based on specific demographic factors.

➢ *Significant Difference in the Responses to the Police Visibility in Selected Barangays in Las Piñas City*
It was discovered that the null hypothesis, which claimed that responses were not significantly different based on profile characteristics, was frequently rejected. This indicates that respondents' perceptions of police visibility are influenced by the group they belong to.

➢ *Significant Relationship Between the Patrol Capabilities and Police Visibility in Selected Barangays in Las Piñas City*
Results showed a positive correlation between the variables across all that were looked at. The correlation coefficients (r) ranged from .507 to .781 with all p-values at .000, which is below the .05 level of significance. This very strong statistical evidence causes rejection of the null hypothesis, which in turn proves that there is a large and consistent positive relationship.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions were drawn: The study shows that improving patrol capabilities and increasing police presence are still essential for promoting community trust, crime prevention, and public safety. An efficient patrol approach greatly increases the reach and responsiveness of law enforcement. It is based on proactive deployment, sufficient resources, and real-time intelligence. The public is reassured of a constant security presence and criminal conduct is deterred by high police exposure, both in person and virtually. Therefore, intentional community engagement must coexist with ongoing investments in patrol logistics, manpower development, and technology support. Through these initiatives, police presence is translated into protection and visibility into alertness, ensuring that police visibility is felt as well as seen. The PNP's purpose to serve and protect with integrity and effectiveness is based on improving these competencies, which goes beyond simple operations. Based on these findings, it is recommended that an intervention plan be developed to enhance patrol capabilities, improve crime prevention efforts, and strengthen police visibility in all operational areas.

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Appendix A
Survey Questionnaire

Part 1. Profile of the Respondents

Directions: Check the space provided that best suits your information.

1. Name: _____(optional)
2. Age:

    ___21-30 years old
    ___31-40 years old
    ___41-50 years old
    ___51 years and above

3. Gender

    ___ Male   ____ Female   ___Prefer not to say
    ___ Others: _____

4. Civil Status:

    ___Married   ___Single   ___Annulled/Divorced   ___Widow/Widower

5. Highest Educational Attainment:

    ___ Elementary
    ___ High School
    ___ Senior High
    ___ Vocational
    ___ College
    ___ Post Graduate

6. Designation

    ____ Barangay Tanod
    ____ Barangay Kagawad
    ____ Barangay Chairman
    ____ Community Leader
    ____ Youth Leader
    ____ Resident

7. Length of residency

    ___1 month to 1-year ____ 1-2 years ___3-4 years
    ____4-5 years ____5 years and above

Part 2. Survey Questionnaire on Patrol Capabilities in Selected Barangays in Las Pinas City

Directions: Put a check in the box that best describes your answer. Use the scaling below:

4 – Strongly agree
3 – Agree
2 – Disagree
1 – Strongly

A. Respond to Call for Assistance	4	3	2	1
1. The patrol officer provides rapid responses to emergency calls through the sector concentration of the barangay.				
2. The patrol officer quickly responds to people in need of assistance or dangerous situations in the barangay.				
3. The patrol officer provides first aid for the injured and takes safeguards to prevent further incidents.				
4. The patrol officer responds to a critical incident in the barangay.				
5. The patrol officer conducts monitoring in the barangay.				
6. The patrol officer's activities include regular patrols and law enforcement duties within the barangay.				
7. The patrol officer provides their best in providing security and protection.				
8. The patrol officer uses radio communication, GPS tracking, and a drone to respond quickly to the area of concern.				
9. The patrol officer provides help during disaster incidents in the barangay.				
10. The patrol officer provides emergency response on time at the barangay.				
B. Prevents Crime and Arrest	4	3	2	1
1. The patrol officer prevents and controls crime in the barangay				
2. The patrol officer combats criminal activities with violent aspects in the barangay.				
3. The patrol officer conducts crime prevention training for the Barangay personnel and residents.				
4. The patrol officer employs crime reduction tactics that focus on enforcing and preventing criminal activities by offenders in the barangay.				
5. The patrol creates a sense of security in the barangay.				
6. The patrol identifies and solves barangay problems.				
7. The patrol maintains barangay safety.				
8. The patrol officer conducts regular patrolling, especially in crime-prone areas.				
9. The patrol thoroughly enforces against anti-social behavior, such as drinking in public, curfew for minor, jaywalking, etc.				
10. The patrol strategy is preventing crime from increasing and maintaining a safe environment in the barangay.				
C. Establishing Good Rapport with the Community	4	3	2	1
1. The patrol officer fosters a positive relationship with the community to reduce crime rates.				
2. The patrol officer manifests effective services for a safer community.				
3. The patrol officer shows clear and transparent communication with the community.				
4. The patrol officer shows an empathetic approach to the community.				
5. The patrol officer ensures the community feels heard, valued, and actively engaged in the collaborative process.				
6. The patrol officer communicates professionally with the community members.				
7. The patrol officer uses a good example and speaks to the community.				
8. The patrol officer affirms and encourages community peace.				
9. The patrol officer and the community establish the foundation of trust with each other.				
10. The patrol officer establishes two-way communication with the community.				

Part 3. Survey Questionnaire on Police Visibility in Selected Barangays in Las Pinas City

Directions: Put a check in the box that best describes your answer. Use the scaling below:

4 – Strongly agree
3 – Agree
2 – Disagree
1 – Strongly Disagree

A. Operations	4	3	2	1
1. The police conduct public safety drills and operations, including fire and earthquake drills.				
2. The police conduct checkpoints in the hot spot area where crime occurs.				
3. The police conduct seminars and law enforcement operations aimed at combating illegal activities.				
4. The police conduct operations against loose firearms.				
5. The police always conduct law enforcement operations in your area.				
6. The police operation focuses on responding to crime.				
7. The Police operation focuses on crime prevention.				
8. The police operations, Oplan Galugad and Oplan Bakal, aim to reduce crime incidents in your area.				
9. The police observe precautionary measures and personal safety during the operation.				
10. The police are equipped with the latest technology and resources during the operation.				
B. Intelligence	4	3	2	1
1. The police gather information to solve and prevent crime.				
2. The police create a safe atmosphere when collecting information concerning peace and order.				
3. The community feels comfortable sharing information with law enforcement.				
4. The police gather information focused on community-level crime				
5. The police analyze and validate the information given.				
6. The police improve the relationship with the community by utilizing intelligence gathering.				
7. The patrol officer gathers information from barangay residents to prevent and solve crimes.				
8. The police develop and analyze information, maintaining the confidentiality of the informant.				
9. The police interview with a person to address complaints and inquiries, ensuring a proper disposition.				
10. The police effectively use intelligence to improve local safety.				
C. Investigation	4	3	2	1
1. The police combat crime through effective investigation.				
2. The police approach a situation logically when solving a problem or incident.				
3. The police conduct accident investigations and provide first aid for the injured.				
4. The police investigate crimes by preserving evidence and interviewing suspects and witnesses.				
5. The police effectively communicate with witnesses and criminals to provide accurate statements.				
6. The police can handle the situation firmly and respectfully.				
7. The police have the most up-to-date and comprehensive equipment for responding to and solving crime incidents.				
8. The police investigate the barangay, upholding human rights.				
9. The police demonstrate courage in investigating incidents or crimes within barangays.				
10. The police have research skills in investigating and handling evidence.				
D. Community Relations	4	3	2	1
1. The police conduct house visits and coordinate with the barangay to check the peace and order situation.				
2. The police distribute flyers and other resources to promote crime prevention awareness in the community.				
3. The police conduct free seminars, orientations, and lectures in school barangays and other offices.				
4. The police patrol the streets around the city to maintain peace and order.				
5. The police conduct training for the Barangay Tanod in maintaining peace and order in the area.				
6. The police use Facebook to disseminate information about crime prevention.				
7. The police maintain a harmonious relationship with the barangays through the use of appropriate speech and language.				
8. The police maintain a positive image of the police organization.				
9. The police promote establishing good relationships with the community.				
10. The police present transparent communication with the barangays.				