

# Level of Performance of Police Community Relation of TreceMartires City Component Police Station against Crime and Criminality

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**Abstract:** *Safe and peaceful community is everyone's concern; however, this concern is hindered by deviant behavior of the community, thus the police organization created a unit to lead in promoting community relations to strengthen the relationship of the police and the community. This study was conducted to identify the demographic profile of the participants; to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs implemented by the police community relations and to assess the extent of level of performance of the Police Community Relations in Trece Martires City Component Police Station in terms of the programs implemented and through community policing. Descriptive method was used because it involves the description, recording, analysis, and interpretation of gathered data and a self-made survey questionnaire was distributed to 150 of community and 15 police officers with a total of 165 participants. The result reveals the level of performance of the Police Community Relations as perceived by the police participants was highly effective and well-implemented to prevent crimes and criminality. As to community perception, the programs were just moderately effective to fight crimes and criminality. Therefore, it was resulted to significantly different on the perception of the community and police with regards to the level of performance of the Police Community Relations to fight crimes and criminality. The community suggested different programs for the improvement of Police Community Relations to maintain peace and order; and assure the locality against crimes and criminality.*

**Keywords:** criminality, community policing, relationship, community, police community relation

## 1. Introduction

Crime happens everywhere, it is one of the major problems aside from the poverty the government is facing. The increase of the crime rate in a country affects not just the peace and order in its community but also had a great impact to the country's economic status. A well planned and well organized crime prevention strategy will not just prevent crimes but also leads to promotion of community safety, and progress and development of the country. Prevention is the first imperative of justice (UN Document s/2006/616 par.4). Hence, there is a need to balance the approach between the relationship of crime prevention techniques and the criminal justice response to develop initiatives on crime prevention. (ECOSOC Res. 20)

There were several definition of Crime Prevention; it can be interpreted in several ways depending upon the type of criminal behavior to be presented. In some cases, it refers to the resolution of the social, psychological, and economic conditions that led to the desire to commit crime, in others; it is concern with the elimination of the opportunity for crime through the presence of police patrols, and hardening the site to foil commission of crime (Revised Police Ethics and Community Relations by Florendo 2008). Regardless of the

various definition on what crime prevention is and despite of the different strategy applied by the respective authorities in each and every locality in our country, if not in the whole world, still crime exist and there is no definite data on what are the effective strategies to effectively combat crime and prevent its existence.

There were different theories explaining the existence of crime, one of which was the Anomie Theory by Emile Durkheim who proposed the principle that crime is a normal thing in a community, that the idea of wrong is an important ingredient to establish and recognized the value and meaning of right and that crime assist the society for changes and development since it becomes flexible when it permits negative force to serve as basis for establishment of positive thing (Introduction to Criminology, p.28, Bajita, 2009) thus, this only precipitate that crime prevention strategies were not effective measures to reduce crimes. However Edwin Sutherland, American Sociologist withholds the positivist view but gives accent in using legal definition of criminality. He stated that those views furnish a dependable guide to determine what is and what is not deviant, that criminality is a minor activity that can be obviate by the crime prevention strategies or programs.

The researcher would like to know what were the strategies and or programs adopted by the Trece Martires City Police Community Relations to effectively combat and prevent crime from occurring its effectiveness and impact to the society and the city's preparedness for the future crime as the said place was in its utmost level of progressiveness due to the different business establishment and job opportunities in its locality. Crime prevention is not just a mere strategy but also a process, a process that requires a wide study, a specific step by step procedures to be followed upon, as what people say "Crime Prevention is everybody's concern, for crime prevention is better than crime solution". "Prevention is better than cure" is a very important axiom. It is a must to examine and identify the areas where there is a risk and difficulties in implementing crime prevention strategies.

This research will be beneficial to those individual especially to the citizen of Trece Martires who are interested to know and understand the specific programs and strategies implemented in the said city. Never to forget that this study will be of great help to the official of the said city for this research material can also serve as their basis for any modification in their strategies or programs to fight criminality. The researcher aim to provide accurate and reliable data for this piece of hard-work will be used as a reference to the future researcher's like Criminology Students as well to those who are conducting a study whose field is about Crime Prevention.

## 2. Review of Related Literature

### 2.1. Theoretical Framework

The researcher utilized the Deterrence Theory where in this theory argues that the criminal acts are inhibited or deterred because of the punishment that can be associated with crime (Andanaes, 1974, Zimring and Hawkins, 1973). Proponents of Deterrence Theory believe that people choose to obey or violate the law after calculating the gains and consequences of their actions. Police Community Relations focus is to prevent crime through community policing or building relationships with community. There are seminars conducted by the community wherein they discuss to the community the different kinds of crime prevention programs and also explain to them what would be the punishment once a person got engaged in criminal activities. Through this the would-be criminal's decision will be influenced. Achieving such decisive influence requires altering or reinforcing decision makers perceptions of key factors they must weigh in deciding whether to act counter to (our interest) or to exercise restraint (Gen. Kevin Chilton, 2009)

### 2.2. Literature Review

#### Foreign Literature

Crime causes economic, health, well-being, psychological effects and society at large. Crime is a serious social problem that directly reduces the quality of the life of individuals and the community. However, the police are the most visible institution devoted in fighting crime twenty four hour a day and seven days a week. In support of this idea

Morgan states that the primary function of police is concerned with preventing crime and catching criminals (Morgan, 2008). However, the police without the lively involvement of the community face difficulty in tackling crime (Palmiotto, 2007). The community relation is the total effort of the criminal justice system to become an accepted part of the community. This idea is strengthen by saying that "Police cannot succeed in solving or preventing crime without the assistance of the community". Thus to prevent crime successfully there must be a community partnership and involvement. This fact indicates the need of the involvement of the community, the local government and the police to work together to tackle crime. Therefore community policing has become a major issue for many countries in the world. Community Policing is the best way of policing currently; working together with the community on the basis of partnership should be the primary concern of the police, thus understanding the dynamics of human relations, agents of criminal justice system is a must to be able to utilize and implement the various techniques designed to reach the community (Denny F. Pace Community Relations Concepts fourth edition)

According to Community Policing to Reduce and Prevent Violence against Women community policing is an organization- wide philosophy and management approach that promotes partnerships, proactive problem solving, and community engagement to address the causes of crime, the fear of crime and other community issues' (Police Executive Research Forum 2008). Similarly, Jenny Coquilhat defined community policing as 'A philosophy of policing that promotes community-based problem solving strategies to address the underlying causes of crime and disorder and fear and provides reassurance. It is a process by which crime control is shared, or co-produced with the public, and a means of developing the communication with the public thus enhancing the quality of life of local communities and building police legitimacy (Coquilhat, 2008).

Community service refers to the activities whereby police engage in pro-social activities to enhance the well-being of the community beyond law enforcement and order maintenance. Police are obliged to provide a policing service which has to be efficient and effective often referred as service orientation. It is described in the works of Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (2006). There must be equity in service delivery'. This means a principle in the delivery of police service recognizes that all citizens will have to receive effective police service, regardless of race, gender, ethnicity, religious beliefs, income, sexual preferences, and other differences. Service orientation further explained by St. Petersburg police department (2011), as to be 'service-oriented' is to be 'other oriented' not in the sense of sacrificing your needs for someone else, but rather in consideration of needs that are inclusive of both yours and others. It is a win-win proposition. To 'serve' is to 'seek' to 'include rather than to 'exclude. It is the awareness of and respect for diversity, individual differences, and basic human rights. The community policing characterized by community partnership, which means adopting a policing perspective that exceeds the standard law enforcement (Skogan, 2008). Community Policing encourages the police and other agencies to develop partnership with the community for

constructive information sharing, and effective policing activity (Radalet, 2007). Crime develops out a neighborhood disorder and decay. As law abiding residents see the conditions around them deteriorating, they feel a lack of control in the environment. Disorder and decay empower criminal, who then seize control and a spiraling of crime rate begins.

The role of the community police officer is to empower law abiding citizens to take back the control to their environment. Community policing is a commitment to provide a policing decentralized and personalized police service to neighborhoods. As indicated in the Community Policing Consortium (Police Integrity 2005). Trust between the police and the community is the cornerstone of the effective community policing. The incidence of corruption and abuse of power can harm the image of the police in their community. Community policing gives a name and a face to the police so that the residents will feel that the police are people they can trust and work with. Trust reduces mutual suspicions of police and residents and it provides foundation that allows the police and the community to collaborate (Trojanowicz, 2007). Community policing sees the community as the source of information. It must be utilized because without the information from the community the work of the police is doomed to failure. Community policing creates a daily contact with the community to realize that the police officers is a friend and in return, enabling the police to get to know his community. In this way police ensures that the members of the community, voluntarily provide valuable crime related information. Communication must be timely, comprehensive and direct (BJA& Oliver, 2010). Community crime prevention often involves the active participation of local residents and organizations in those communities and neighborhoods. They may be involved in identifying local priorities as well as implementing responses. (UN Office on Drugs and Crime Vienna). One of the most common assumptions on crime prevention is that it can be clearly separated from the other areas of activity, and that it is restricted to academia, or solely to the province of the police and justice system. Community policing has distinctive characteristics. Kelling and Moore (2010)

### Local Literature

The Doctrine of Reciprocal Responsibility required that the police and the community must be working together to attain the healthy and peaceful environment. Through community policing, the organizational strategies to address the causes of crimes, to reduce the fear of crime and problem solving tactics and community- police involvement. (Florendo 2008, Revised Police Ethics and Community Relations)

Police Community Affairs are activities outside law enforcement but which necessitates PNP support and or participation. This results a contribution for a better appreciation and enhance support to the police organization in a whole. They also quoted the democratic concept of policing wherein the police are the people, and the people are the police, this means that every police officer is required to protect lives and property, preserve peace and order and prevent crimes and other civil disturbances (Manwong and Delizo 2005, Law Enforcement Administration)

According to Varona (2009) community relationship between police and the community is a good way to improve the programs of the police organization that needs cooperation both of the community and police; however policemen nowadays are having hard times in gaining the trust and good relationship with the community. Thus this only means that there might be a problem and difficulties in the Implementation of the programs of Police Organization especially when it is related and needs the assistance of the community. This only means that the police cannot function properly and effectively without the full cooperation and assistance of the community they serve.

### Research Questions:

Research Question 1: What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of the following:

- Sex
- Age
- Civil Status
- Educational Attainment
- Occupation
- Length of Service

Research Question 2: What are the practices of Police Community Relation in relation to crime and criminalities?

Research Question 3: What is the extent of the effectiveness of the performance of the Trece Martires City Component Police in line with the implementation of the community relations program for crime prevention as to:

- i. Community Policing
- ii. Programs Implemented

Research Question 4: Is there a significant difference between the perceptions of the participants on the extent of implementation of community relation programs for crime prevention?

Research Question 5: What are the recommendations or other actions to be taken by the Trece Martires City Police in order to develop and improve the crime prevention programs of the Police Community Relation?

$H_1 =$  There is no significant difference on the effectiveness of the performance of the police community relations of Trece Martires City Component Police Station against Crime and Criminality as perceived by the participants

### 2.3. Research Simulacrum

The paradigm illustrates the flow of crime prevention program implemented by the police organization. Crime prevention was divided into community policing and program implemented by police community relation unit such as PNP image, lessen crime and criminality and to have safe community. In this aspect, community gives sympathy to three (3) factors to have an effective performance of the PCR in crime prevention. The flow starts from the **POLICE IMAGE**; this flow shows the impact of the image of the

police to the community either good or bad. A good police image can lead to the positive response and cooperation of the community towards to effective implementation of the programs against crime and criminality, a good police image and effective implementation of the programs against crime and criminality will lead to the second flow which is the **LESSEN CRIME AND CRIMINALITY**, through the effective implementation of the programs against crime and criminality and together with the positive cooperation of the community this flow will be achieved because it is said that without the full cooperation of the community to help the police in order to fight crimes and criminalities whatever programs that the police will implement will be invaluable and will not be useful without the help of the community. The third and last flow is the **SAFE COMMUNITY**; the third flow is the result of the first and second flow and will be the way to determine the effectiveness of the performance of the PCR.

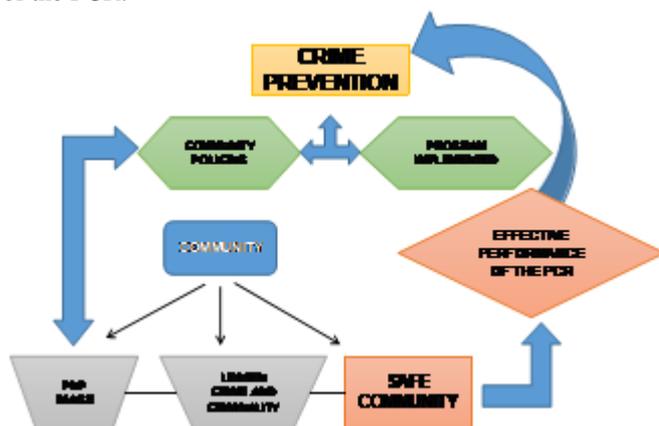


Figure 1: Paradigm of Performance of Police Community Relation against Crime and Criminality

### 3. Research Method

#### 3.1. Research Design

The researcher used the descriptive method that describes systematically, factually, accurately and objectively a situation or problem. Descriptive Method was usually the best method for gathering information about the present existing condition. The descriptive method is fact-finding, with adequate interpretation, it explains and describes something more than just data gathering because it describes the current condition of the situation that exists.

#### 3.2. Research Locale

The study was located only within the premises of Trece Martires City in the province of Cavite.

#### 3.3. Population and Sampling

This research was composed of 165 respondents. 150 of the respondents are private individuals in the community from different barangay's of Trece Martires City who willingly answered the survey questionnaire base on their observation on the implementation of the programs of the Police Community Relations Unit of Trece Martires City Component Police Station against crime and criminality. The other 15 participants of the study are Police Officers of the

Police Community Relations Unit of Trece Martires City component Police Station.

#### 3.4. Research Instruments

The researcher gathered data for the study through interview and self – made survey questionnaires as an instrumentation used in the research study.

##### Primary Instruments

For the primary instrumentation of gathering data's and information related to the study the researcher conducted interview, and collected data from the participants' perception through the use of survey questionnaire. The interview was conducted to the police officers of the Police Community Relations Unit of the Trece Martires City Component Police Station to determine the programs against crime and criminality they were implementing in the said locality.

##### Survey Questionnaire

The self – made survey questionnaire was formulated by information and data gathered from the police officers, of police community relations. The survey questionnaire was composed of three parts. Part I, the effectiveness of the programs of crime prevention being implemented by the officers of police community relations in Trece Martires City Component Police Station. Part II, the community's perception on the effectiveness of the actions of the Police Community Relations Unit in reaching out the community in order to prevent crimes and criminality. Part III, the possible recommendations of the community in order to enhance and improve the programs being enacted and implemented by the Police Community Relations to effectively prevent crimes and criminality in the said city.

#### 3.5. Data Collection

The data was gathered from the community and police officers. The researcher asked permission from the participants if they were willing to answer and give their perceptions regarding their observation on the implementation of the program of Trece Martires City Component Police Station. Then it was forwarded to statistician to interpret and analyze the data. The self – made survey questionnaire was examined and reviewed by the research adviser, and PC/INSP Fermil V. Dela Cruz, Deputy Chief of Police Dasmaringas City Police Station.

#### 3.6. Data Analysis

In the analyses of the data collected, the researchers used the frequency distribution for tables, charts, figures, graphs, and percentage in assessing and to identify the level of performance of the programs implemented by the Police Community Relations in Unit of Trece Martires City Component Police Station.

Percentage formula:  $\% = \frac{f}{N} \times 100$

Wherein:

%= percentage

f= frequency

n= number of participants

Mean formula:  $\bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i x_i}{n}$

Wherein:

f= frequency or observation

x= weight

n= total observation

$\bar{x}$  = mean

The community was expecting and relying on the capabilities of the police to keep them safe and secure in their places all the time, however despite of this fact, still they see some situation in the community that needs attention and assistance from the police officers. It means the community was not fully aware of the programs of the police organization where the Police Community Relations Unit implemented to promote the campaign against crime and criminality. In this view, the community still believes on trust the police organization despite of the negative feedback of some members of the community.

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Profile of the Respondents

**Table 1:** Frequency and Percentage of the Respondent According to Age

| Age          | Police    |            | Community  |            |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
|              | F         | %          | F          | (%)        |
| 15-20        | 4         | 27         | 36         | 24         |
| <b>21-25</b> | <b>7</b>  | <b>46</b>  | <b>40</b>  | <b>26</b>  |
| 26-35        | 4         | 27         | 37         | 25         |
| 36 & above   | 0         | 0.         | 37         | 25.        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>150</b> | <b>100</b> |

**Age.** Table 1 shows the frequency and percentage of the participants by age. The total numbers of the participants were 165 in this study. The age brackets of police officers were 15- 20years old has a frequency of 7 or 46% years old with a frequency of 4 or 27%. As to community, the age brackets were 21- 25 years old has a frequency of 40 or 26%; 26- 35 years old has a frequency of 37 or 25%; 36 & above years old has a frequency of 37 or 25%; and 15- 20 years old has a frequency of 36 or 24%.This implies that most of the police officers were young and new to the service, while the community on the other hand indicates that the community respondents are matured individual and credible enough to be on their observation. Young male choose to become a police or render service for the government not just because they are want to have an authority among people, but to encourage to serve the community in fighting crimes and criminality (Clarkson, 2009).

**Table 2:** Frequency and Percentage of the Respondent According to Sex

| Sex           | Police    |             | Community  |             |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|               | F         | %           | F          | (%)         |
| Male          | 10        | 67          | 74         | 49          |
| Female        | 5         | 33          | 76         | 51          |
| <b>Total:</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>150</b> | <b>100%</b> |

**Sex.** Table 2 shows the frequency and the percentage of the participants by sex. As to police officers, male a frequency of 10 or 67%; and female has a frequency of 5 or 33%. As to Community, the male participant has a frequency of 76 or 51%; and a female participant has a frequency of 74 or 49%.This implies that most of the participants were male. It indicates that police officers are dominated by men because of the nature of their work; however, as mandated by the organization, female police officers were needed to assist a sensitive situation particular to women and children cases (Stewart 2009 )

**Table 3:** Frequency and Percentage of the Respondent According to Civil Status

| Civil Status  | Police    |             | Community  |             |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|               | F         | %           | F          | (%)         |
| Married       | 10        | 67          | 69         | 46          |
| Single        | 5         | 33          | 81         | 54          |
| <b>Total:</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>150</b> | <b>100%</b> |

**Civil Status,** Table 3 shows the frequency and percentage of the participants by civil status. As to police officers, married has a frequency of 10 or 67%; and single has a frequency of 5 or 33%. As to community, married has a frequency of 81 or 54%; and single has a frequency of 69 or 46%.It reveals that majority of the participants were married and focus to promote peace and order to protect the family. Police officers were inspired to implement and promote the programs to fight against crime and criminality but also to provide their family a safety and peaceful community (Zimringet, al 2007).

**Table 4:** Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Respondents according to Educational Qualification

| Educational Attainment | Police    |             | Community  |             |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|
|                        | F         | %           | F          | (%)         |
| Elementary Graduate    | 0         | 0           | 20         | 13          |
| Secondary ( Graduate)  | 0         | 0           | 61         | 41          |
| Vocational/TESDA       | 0         | 0           | 29         | 19          |
| Bachelor ( Graduate)   | 12        | 80          | 40         | 27          |
| Masteral Degree        | 3         | 20          | 0          | 0           |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>15</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>150</b> | <b>100%</b> |

**Educational Attainment.** Table 4 shows the frequency and percentage of the participants by Educational Attainment. As to Police Officer, college graduate has a frequency of 12 or 80%; master’s degree has a frequency of 3 or 20%. As to community, elementary graduate has a frequency of 20 or 13%; high school graduate has a frequency of 61 or 41%; college graduate has a frequency of 40 or 27% and the college undergraduate has a frequency of 29 or 19%.It explains that most of the Police Officers were college graduate, and the communities were high school graduate. According to Jones (2006), police officers were educated enough to enforce the law and knowledgeable to implement programs to the community. In community perspective, lack of educational knowledge was not a primary requirement to observe and judge the effectiveness of the implementation of the programs against crime and criminality being implemented by the police officers in their community.

**Table 5:** Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Police according to Length of Service

| Length of Service | F         | %           |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1-5 yrs           | 12        | 80          |
| 6-10 yrs          | 3         | 20          |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>15</b> | <b>100%</b> |

**Length of Service.** Table 5 shows the distribution of the police according to length of service. The length of service of 1 – 5 years has a frequency of 12 or 80%; and 6 – 10 years has a frequency of 3 or 20%. This indicates that police

officers were new in the service. This explains police officers were newly downloaded to Police Community Relations Unit. However, despite of this fact, they are knowledgeable and experienced enough to enforce the programs (Clark et, al 2012).

**4.2. Level of Police Performance of Police Community Relation against Crime and Criminality as perceived by the Participants**

**Table 6:** Level of Police Performance of Police Community Relation in Trece Martires City Component Police Station on Program Implementation in the Community

| Indicator   | Police      |           | Community   |           |
|---|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
|   | WM          | VI        | WM          | VI        |
| <b>A. Programs Implemented</b>  |             |           |             |           |
| <b>1. House to house visitation in the barangay to check who have not yet renewed or registered their firearms.</b>                             | <b>4.00</b> | <b>E</b>  | <b>2.35</b> | <b>LE</b> |
| 2. Distributes flyers and other sources of crime prevention tips to maintain awareness in the community.  | 4.40        | HE        | 2.63        | ME        |
| <b>3. Conducts free seminars, orientations and lectures in schools barangays and other offices</b>  | <b>4.00</b> | <b>E</b>  | <b>3.05</b> | <b>ME</b> |
| 4. Patrols the street around the city by maintaining peace and order in terms of patrol cars, motorcycles, street cameras, beat patrol and etc. | 4.47        | HE        | 3.31        | ME        |
| 5. Conduct training to barangay Peace Keeping Action Team to maintain the peace and order in the area.  | 4.07        | HE        | 3.19        | ME        |
| 6. Uses of social media or webpage to disseminate information about crime prevention.   | 4.27        | HE        | 2.87        | ME        |
| <b>7. Encourage the community to surrender and support the battle against drugs.</b>  | <b>5.00</b> | <b>HE</b> | <b>3.54</b> | <b>E</b>  |
| <b>General Weighted mean</b>  | <b>4.35</b> | <b>HE</b> | <b>2.99</b> | <b>ME</b> |

Legend: 5.00 – 4.20 – Highly Effective (HE) 2.59 – 1.80 – Less effective  
 4.19 – 3.40 – Effective (E) 1.79 – 1.00 – Not Effective  
 3.39 – 2.60 – Moderately Effective (ME)

**Program Implemented.** Table6 shows the programs implemented by the Police Community Relation as perceived by the participants. The total numbers of the participants were 165 in this study. The program implemented by police community relation has a general weighted mean score of 4.35 with a verbal interpretation of “Highly Effective” as to police officers. The community has a general weighted mean of 2.99 with a verbal interpretation of “Moderately Effective”.The data explains that the police organization encourages the community to surrender and

support the battle against drugs. However, the community notices that house to house visitation in the barangay was less observed to check the firearms if it is registered or renewed by the owners, this happen because nowadays the government is more active in the implementation of program of anti- illegal drug campaign in the said locality as it is the primary concern of the current administration. (Charles 2008).

**Table 7:** Level of Police Performance of Police Community Relation in Trece Martires City Component Police Station on Program Implementation and Community Policing

| Indicator   | Police      |           | Community   |           |
|---|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
|   | WM          | VI        | WM          | VI        |
| <b>B. Community Policing</b>  |             |           |             |           |
| 1. They distributes flyers that explains the modus operandi of criminals and other information for crime prevention program | 4.33        | HE        | 2.93        | ME        |
| 2. Conducts seminars, orientation and lectures in different barangay, schools, and offices.                                 | 4.60        | HE        | 2.88        | ME        |
| 3. They maintain the harmonious relationship between community and police personnel   | 4.87        | HE        | 2.97        | ME        |
| 4. They maintained the positive images of the police organization   | 4.93        | HE        | 2.57        | ME        |
| 5. They participates in any activities like tree planting, bloodletting, feeding and other related activities in the city   | 4.67        | HE        | 2.93        | ME        |
| 6. They promote the vision and mission of the police organization aligned in PATROL 2030.                                   | 4.53        | HE        | 3.02        | ME        |
| 7. They promote the campaign of the police organization in social media.  | 4.53        | HE        | 3.03        | ME        |
| <b>General Weighted mean</b>  | <b>4.64</b> | <b>HE</b> | <b>2.90</b> | <b>ME</b> |

Legend: 5.00 – 4.20 – Highly Effective (HE) 2.59 – 1.80 – Less effective

4.19 – 3.40 – Effective (E) 1.79 – 1.00 – Not Effective

3.39 – 2.60 – Moderately Effective (ME)

**Community Policing.** Table 7 shows the community policing programs implemented by the police community relation unit as perceived by the participants. The total numbers of participants were 165 in this study. The community policing programs implemented by the police community relations has a general weighted mean score of 4.64 with a verbal interpretation of “highly effective” as to the police officers. While the community has a general weighted mean score of 2.90 with a verbal interpretation of “moderately effective”. The data shows that the police organization maintains the positive image of the

organization in combating crime through campaigning in social media. Despite of the campaign by the police organization to have a positive image, the community still frightened to communicate and cooperate with the police in regards of combating crimes and criminality. According to Moore (2008), building good relationship between police and community will require a long term process. Trust must achieve before police can assess the needs of the community and construct the close ties that will engender community support.

### 4.3. Comparative Analysis on the Level of Police Performance of Police Community Relation in Trece Martires City Component Police Station

**Table 8:** T – Test Result of Comparative Analysis on the Level of Police Performance of Police Community Relation in Trece Martires City Component Police Station on Program Implementation and Community Policing

| Indicator               | Police |    | Community |    | t-computed | t-value (5%) | D         | V I      |
|-------------------------|--------|----|-----------|----|------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
|                         | WM     | D  | WM        | D  |            |              |           |          |
| A. Programs Implemented | 4.35   | HE | 2.99      | ME | 2.75       | 1.895        | Reject Ho | Accepted |
| B. Community Policing   | 4.64   | HE | 2.90      | ME | 2.87       | 1.895        | Reject Ho | Accepted |

Legend: If t – value is less than 0.05, rejected H<sub>0</sub>

If t – value is greater than 0.05, accepted H<sub>0</sub>

**Comparative Analysis on Program Implementation and Community Policing.** Table 8 shows T – Test result of Comparative Analysis on the Level of Police Performance of Police Community Relation in the Trece Martires City Component Police Station on Program Implementation and Community Policing. The total numbers of participants were 150 in this study. As to programs implemented, the t - value was 1.895 with a verbal interpretation of “there is a significant difference”. As to community policing, the t – value was 1.895 with a verbal interpretation of “there is a significant difference”. The data reveals, if the t – value was greater than 0.05 or 0.01 level the hypothesis was “rejected” because there was “significant difference”. Meanwhile, if the t – value was lower than 0.05 or 0.01 level the

hypothesis was “accepted” because there was a “no significant difference”. The results shows, there were “significant difference” on the performance of police community relation on the implementation of programs and community policing in Trece Martires City because it was greater than t – value of 0.05 or 0.01 level of hypothesis was “rejected”. The data explains the programs implemented and community policing was a factors that measures the effectiveness of the performance of police community relation in Trece Martires City Component Police Station. According to Kelling (2003), building directly on community-oriented ideas about crime and crime control, shows how police practices based primarily on reactive law enforcement has been misguided. Community policing

places the responsibility for order maintenance on police-citizen partnerships in communities and fore building informal social controls to counteract community disorganization. From this perspective, police agencies must help community residents who value order and a crime free environment to reverse the spiral of disorder and decay in order to re-establish order and control. Community-oriented

and problem-oriented policing and police-citizen co-production of crime prevention and community order are seen as solutions for a crime-ridden community. This only means that the programs implemented by the police are factors to measure the effectiveness of the police in the community.

**Table 9:** Programs to be implemented by Police Community Relations Unit of TreceMartires City Component Police Station as Suggested by the Participants

| Programs   | Transcribed   |
|--|---|
| 1. Spiritual Activities  | “The true problem of in our society: People lack of relationship to God.<br>1. Implement Bible Study between policemen and barangays, houses;<br>2. Encourage people in reading bible every day;<br>3. Police officers to conduct roving in every barangays to determine and see what was truly happening in the community. |
| 2. Cigarettes and Liquor Ban                                   | Too much drinking of liquor could be one of the reason criminality happens in the community especially to those juvenile who does not know how to be responsible enough in drinking alcohol.  |
| 3. Tree Planting and General Cleaning with the Police Officers | This program suggested will be of great help to help both the community and police in strengthening their relationship.   |
| 4. Curfew Hours  | Many minors nowadays are having are committing an offense and that happens not just in daytime but most probably during night time. Therefore the Curfew hours should really implement to lessen the juvenile delinquent.   |
| 5. Additional Police Outpost                                   | There should be additional police outpost it is better to have an outpost in every barangay or subdivision so that when the police are needed they can rescue immediately.  |
| 6. Leadership Training   | It is good to have leadership training for the young people in the community to equip them for future.  |

## 5. Conclusion

Base on the results and information that are gathered from the research the following conclusions are drawn:

1. As a result, the police officers effectively implemented the drug campaign in Trece Martires City. The strategies being implemented by the Police had a good and positive outcome as it is the one of the main and primary concern of the current administration. However, the result also shows that the community were not that satisfied on the programs being implemented still it shows that the Philippine National Police did not neglected their duties and responsibilities in maintaining the peace and order in the said locality.
2. The study shows that the extent of the implementation of the officers of Police Community Relations in implementing the programs against crime and criminality as perceived by the police participants were different from the observation of the community. As it is shown on the data gathered the promotion of the mission and vision of PATROL 2030 was the program that is effectively implemented on the city. On the other hand, other programs of Police Organization were implemented but not regularly observed by the community.
3. As a result from the data gathered the researcher identified that despite of the implementation of the programs of Police Community Relations to fight the criminality still crime exist and the implementation on the programs is not enough to eradicate the criminality because the data shows that some of the programs are not effectively implemented or even if it is implemented according to the police officers, the community observes that they did not notice or observe the mere implementation programs. This shows that the police are implementing the programs against

crime and criminality, still crimes exist and there is no assurance that those programs are effective enough to totally prevent the crime to occur.

## 6. Recommendation

The following are the recommendations that are being suggested by the participants.

1. The community suggests formulating programs that will strengthen the relationship of the community and the police. Community based seminars and activities such as tree planting, leadership training, self – defense will help to maintain the harmonious relationship and gain trust from the community to maintain positive image of the organization.
2. As to Police Community Relation Unit, continue to implement the programs to disseminate information to the community on the modus operandi and other outreach programs for the youths and bystanders.
3. Conduct Needs Assessment on the programs implemented against crimes and criminality; and evaluation to identify the needs for improvement on maintaining peace and order in the locality.
4. Adopt the Police Community Relations Program of the Valenzuela City Police Station. There were best practices of the programs implemented that will enhance the police visibility, gain trust and confidence from the community and develops the positive image of the organization.
5. For future researchers, this study pertaining to programs implemented by Police Community Relation Unit needs an improvement regarding the implementation of the programs about the Anti- Illegal Drug Campaign. Despite of this, there were failures- and deficiencies in the program that might be used by unlawful person to commit crime.

The community suggested, the best practice to lessen or eradicate drugs was the cooperation of community particular to BPAT members to sustain the campaign.

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