

# The Philippine National Police Crime Prevention Efforts, Collaboration, And Perceived Community Security and Safety

Kenette Bien P. Alvarez<sup>1</sup>, Rolando F. Moya<sup>2</sup>, Mark John Carrillo<sup>3</sup>, John Cedrick DG. Ofracio<sup>4</sup>, Marvin Gamboa<sup>5</sup>, Cedric R. Calumpong<sup>6</sup>

San Sebastian College-Recoletos de Cavite, Philippines

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47772/IJRISS.2026.100700258>

Received: 12 July 2026; Accepted: 17 July 2026; Published: 29 July 2026

## ABSTRACT

The Philippine National Police (PNP) crime prevention efforts, collaboration, and the perceived community safety and security in a selected Cavite City barangay were the focus of this study. It looked at the degree of PNP involvement in crime prevention initiatives, collaboration, and perceived community safety and security, as well as the notable variations across barangays. The survey included 376 participants from the ten barangay that were chosen, and it used a quantitative descriptive comparative methodology. The results showed that the PNP's crime prevention efforts such as police presence and visibility, crime prevention programs, and information sharing, were highly effective. This suggests that the PNP's prevention strategies are correctly implemented and help to lower the number of crime incidents. Similarly, the PNP's level of collaboration, which includes community engagement and partnership, as well as its partnership with civil society organizations and other stakeholders, was high, indicating that police-community collaboration is carried out well. Residents appear to feel comfortable and have a favorable opinion of police services, as evidenced by the high level of perceived community security and safety as well as trust and confidence in the PNP. Philippine National Police initiatives are consistently effective in all study areas, as seen by the results, which also showed no significant differences in the degree of crime prevention efforts, teamwork, and perceived community security and safety when grouped according to barangay. A sustainable community-based action plan was suggested in light of the findings in order to improve the execution and efficacy of PNP crime prevention and cooperation initiatives in Cavite City.

**Keyword:** Philippine National Police (PNP), Crime Prevention Effort, Community safety and Security, Collaboration, Partnership. Cavite City, Police Visibility, Community Engagement

## INTRODUCTION

### Background of the Study

Crime prevention and public safety are essential to the progress and stability of any society (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2021). Social stability depends on security and safety since they include both the physical protection of citizens and the establishment of an atmosphere in which people feel safe going about their everyday lives (Frontiers in Sociology, 2025). The term crime prevention refers to proactive measures used by the Philippines National Police (PNP) to lower crime, such as community-based initiatives, crime hot spot interventions, and public awareness campaigns meant to discourage criminal activity and advanced public safety (Philippine News Agency, 2023). In the Philippines, the Philippine National Police (PNP) plays a central role in maintaining peace and order by implementing various crime prevention initiatives. In order to increase public safety, prevent crime, and solve social concerns through coordinated efforts, the Philippine national police (PNP) collaborate with a number of government departments, local government entities, and non-governmental groups. (Cruz, 2019; PNP, 2021). Furthermore, Police officers presence and visibility, especially in high crime areas, dramatically lowers the chance of criminal conduct by making offenders feels more likely to be apprehended (Ariel et al., 2020). These initiatives are not limited to traditional law enforcement methods but increasingly involve collaboration with communities to ensure a safer and more secure environment (Sabijon et al., 2020). Effective policing depends on public trust and confidence in the PNP since studies indicate that favorable public

perceptions increase collaboration in crime prevention and raises law enforcement's overall effectiveness according to Basco-Galangco & Chinayo (2022). Understanding that crime prevention is a shared responsibility, the PNP has developed strategies that include community dialogues, group problem-solving, and collaborative programs. These approaches directly influence the public's perception of safety and their trust in the police (Sabijon et al., 2020). Public perception referred to as the "community feeling" of safety is a crucial indicator of the effectiveness of crime prevention measures, as it reflects both actual reductions in crime and the psychological well-being of residents.

Research from around the world shows how important community-based policing is for preventing crime. According to the United Nations Office of Drugs Crime (2021), successful crime prevention requires a comprehensive strategy that includes social service, education, urban development, and community participation, as well as enforcement. Proactive, community-centered police models have replaced traditional, reactive ones several countries. Sánchez & Castro Toledo noted in a comparative study conducted in six European cities in 2025 that when law enforcement is seen as trustworthy and focused on the community, public collaboration increases. Similarly, community policing projects in the United States improved public trust and reduced crime through cooperative efforts (Council on Criminal Justice, 2021). Putnam's (2000) Social Capital Theory, which highlights the role that strong social networks and mutual trust within communities play in reducing crime and promoting collective safety, is supported by these global discoveries. Furthermore, competent guardians like police presence and community watch group are helpful in discouraging criminal activity. All these foreign studies support the universal applicability of police community collaborations and provide insightful viewpoints for evaluating comparable initiatives in the Philippines.

Aligned with the PNP's Peace and Order Agenda for Transformation and Upholding of the Rule-of-Law (P. A. T. R. O. L.) Plan 2030, these community-oriented policing strategies are designed to institutionalize strategic reforms and promote transparent, accountable, and community-responsive policing (Philippine National Police, 2030). Technological advancements such as crime mapping, CCTV systems, and mobile applications have further strengthened the PNP's capacity for rapid response and data-driven decision-making (Department of the Interior and Local Government, 2021).

The collaboration between the PNP and various sectors including civil society, religious institution, non-government organizations (NGOs), local government units (LGUs), and other law enforcement agencies has proven crucial in addressing complex security issues. These multi-sectoral efforts encourage shared responsibility through resource sharing, intelligence coordination, and community-driven crime prevention programs (Hecita, 2021). The PNP initiatives to combat drug related crime and advanced community welfare are strengthened via partnership with civil society organization and other stakeholders, including the Philippines drug enforcement agency (PDEA) and local NGOs. (Department of the Interior and Local Government, 2020). Programs like KASIMBAYANAN (Kapulisan, Simbahan at Pamayanan), Barangay crime watch groups, and other community-based policing efforts illustrate how civic and religious leaders are engaged in peace building and crime prevention (Philippine National Police, 2024).

When effectively implemented, these community collaborations enhance situational awareness and promote a sense of shared accountability for maintaining peace and order (Aguilar et al., 2024). This also strengthens the trust between citizens and law enforcement. Statistical data from the Cavite Provincial Police Office (PPO) further supports the positive outcomes of such initiatives. Focus crimes in the region dropped by 12.14% from April to June 2023, and from January to February 2025, crimes declined by 26.76% compared to the same period in 2024 (Bauto D., 2023). Cavite City's crime solution efficiency and clearance efficiency in 2020 were notably high at 94.04% and 99.84%, respectively (Cavite Ecological Profile, 2020).

Despite these gains, a continued effort is needed to evaluate whether such trends are sustained at the city and barangay levels. More recent and localized data are essential to assess the long-term impact of these crime prevention strategies on public safety and perception. Barreda (2023), emphasized that crime prevention initiatives involving active community participation are generally more effective than reactive policing. Crime reduction initiatives under crime prevention program and information dissemination have been demonstrated to be more effective when communities' area actively engaged through public awareness campaign that teach residents about safety practices and criminal activities (Mcguire et al., 2021). The partnership between law

enforcement and the community helps address root causes of crime, fosters trust and encourages shared responsibility. Through open communication, mutual assistance, and shared duties, the police and local communities work together to combat crime, improve public safety, and foster trust. This is known as community engagement and collaboration. (Police Practice and Research, 2023). As such, understanding the impact of these cooperative efforts is crucial.

This study on PNP crime prevention, collaboration and perceived community of security and safety is important because it addresses key concerns in policing and public trust in the Philippines, especially at the local and barangay levels. While existing programs have shown positive outcomes, there is a gap in evaluating their long term and localized effectiveness, particularly from the perspective of community perception and collaborative impact. This is valuable because perceived safety often not align with actual data basis. Effective crime prevention techniques, active community involvement, and a visible police presence all have a significant impact on the community positives perceptions of security and safety by fostering trust and lowering crime fear. (Ibanez, et. al., 2023). A drop-in crime statistic may not translate into improved trust or reduced fear unless the community feels genuinely involved and secure. (Innovation for Poverty, 2021)

## Objective

Generally, this study determined the extent of Philippine National Police crime prevention efforts, collaboration, and the perceived level of community security and safety in selected Barangays in Cavite City. It also determined the significant difference in the crime prevention efforts, collaboration, and perceived community security and safety of the respondents in Cavite City when grouped according to Barangay.

## FRAMEWORK

This study is anchored on different theories, concept and study conducted. The Philippine National Police (PNP) participates in a number of crime prevention initiatives in the country, including multi-sectoral programs, barangay partnership, and community policing. It is hypothesized that these programs will affect the sense of security and safety in the neighborhood. This theoretical framework explains the connection between public perceptions of safety and police collaboration by integrating the theories of activity, social capital, and community policing.

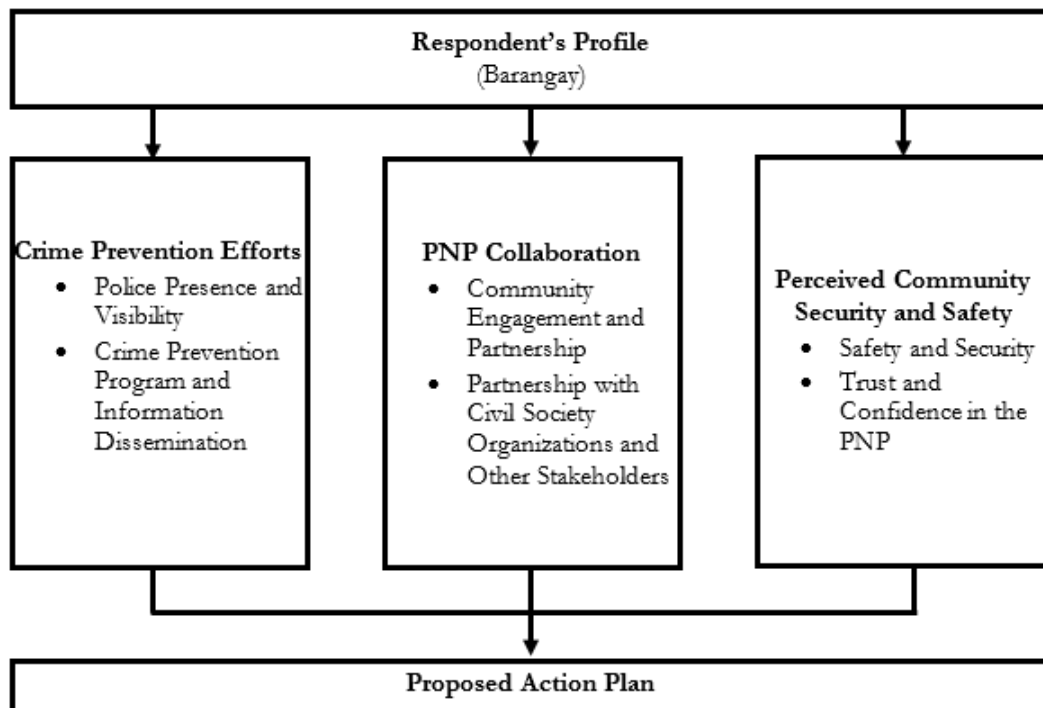
Community Policing Theory (Trojanowicz, & Bucqueroux, 1990) places a strong emphasis on community and police collaboration, decentralization, and problem solving. Increased trust and a decreased fear of crime are the result of police visibility, involvement in local affairs, and response to community concerns. It explains how social cohesiveness and group involvement improve the efficacy of crime prevention initiatives, which is why it aligned with our research. In addition to being a policing tactic, the Philippines National Police's (PNP) partnership with the community fosters social ties, increases trust, and gives individuals the ability to participate in their own safety.

Social Capital Theory Putnam (2000) maintain that social well-being is influenced by networks of relationship, trust, and reciprocity standards. Building trust through cooperation between the PNP and citizens, civic organization, and barangay leaders promotes social cohesiveness and community guardianship. The study of the Philippine National Police (PNP) collaboration in crime prevention and its effects on the sense of safety and security in the community is very pertinent to the Social Capital Theory. To achieve collective goals, including public safety, the theory highlights the importance of social networks, trust, and cooperation and shared standards.

Routine Activity Theory, According to Cohen, & Felson, (1979). States that suitable target, a motivated perpetrator, and the lack of skilled guardian come together, crime is likely to happen. By acting as capable guardian, police presence and cooperative neighborhood watch program lower the likelihood of criminal activity. Using the Routine Activity Theory as a guide, this study shows how police-community cooperation improves capable guardianship, reduces criminal opportunities and makes citizens feel safer and more secure in their daily lives.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Figure 4 Research Paradigm



This research focused on Philippine National Police Crime Prevention Effort, Collaboration, and Perceived Community Security and Safety. The diagram showed that the primary step in conducting the research is identifying the respondents and the variables needed. Then, the extent of the Philippine National Police crime prevention efforts, collaboration, and the perceived level of perceived community of security and safety. Lastly, the proposed sustainable development program which may be used for the development and improvement of the implementation of the program.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Although the present study demonstrated methodological rigor through the use of a validated research instrument, an adequate sample size, and appropriate statistical analyses, several limitations should be acknowledged.

First, the findings were based exclusively on the self-reported perceptions of residents regarding the Philippine National Police (PNP) crime prevention efforts, collaboration, and community safety. Consequently, the responses may have been influenced by social desirability bias, recall bias, and individual subjective experiences, which may not fully reflect the actual crime situation within the selected barangays.

Second, the study was conducted only in ten selected barangays in Cavite City. While these barangays were purposively selected because of their crime incidence, the geographical scope of the study limits the generalizability of the findings to other municipalities, cities, or provinces in the Philippines that may differ in terms of socioeconomic conditions, population density, policing practices, governance structures, and community characteristics.

Lastly, although statistically significant differences were observed among barangays in terms of crime prevention efforts, collaboration, and perceived community security and safety, the present study was not designed to examine the contextual factors that may explain these variations. Differences in local governance capacity, demographic composition, socioeconomic status, resource allocation, police manpower, organizational

leadership, and levels of community participation may have contributed to these observed differences. These variables were beyond the scope of the present investigation and therefore warrant further empirical examination.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Research Design

The researcher applied the quantitative descriptive method of research particularly descriptive comparative. The research design was used to determine the significant difference on the crime prevention efforts, collaboration, and community security and safety in selected Barangays in Cavite City when grouped according to Barangay. This design intends to describe how the variables differ to each other (Mukherjee & Singha, 2019). A survey questionnaire has been distributed to gather the data needed in the study.

### Respondents

This study was conducted in Selected Cavite City barangays. Part of the First Congressional District, Cavite City is a heavily populated coastal area in the province of Cavite. With 84 barangays, the city boasts a varied residential and commercial landscape. Cavite City had a range of criminal incidents in recent years According to Cavite City Police Station (2025). Making it an appropriate place to study police crime prevention tactics and community security.

The respondents of the study were the resident of the top ten (10) selected barangay in Cavite City with the greatest number of crimes recorded from the past year with at least 1 year of residency and of legal age. This study will utilize a stratified random sampling with the use of Raosoft Online Calculator. Proportionate allocation was applied to have the same sampling rate to all strata.

| Barangay      | Number of Respondents |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| Barangay 8    | 113                   |
| Barangay 48-A | 71                    |
| Barangay 56   | 36                    |
| Barangay 28   | 34                    |
| Barangay 48-M | 30                    |
| Barangay 57   | 23                    |
| Barangay 58-A | 22                    |
| Barangay 29-A | 22                    |
| Barangay 2    | 17                    |
| Barangay 41   | 8                     |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>376</b>            |

### Research Instrument

The first part of the instrument was composed of the demographic profile of the respondents. The second part of the instrument were the questions pertaining to the crime prevention efforts. This includes two (2) dimensions namely: Police Presence and Visibility, and the Crime Prevention and Information Dissemination based on PNP Patrol Plan and Operational Procedures, and PNP Community Affairs and Development Manual. This was composed of 8-item questionnaires to be rated using a 4-point scale. The third part was the questionnaire for the



collaboration based on the NAPOLCOM MC 2015-342 CSOP System, PNP Memorandum Circular on Community Engagement, and DILG MC 2022-005 on CSO Engagement with a dimension namely: Community Engagement and Partnership, and Partnership with Civil Society Organizations and other Stakeholders. This includes 8-item questionnaires that was obtained using a 4-point scale. Lastly, 9-item questionnaires were rated using a 4-point Likert scale for the perceived security and safety based on international best practices in measuring fear of crime and PNP Ethical Doctrine and NAPOLCOM MC on Police Discipline with a dimension namely: Perceived Safety and Security, and Trust and Confidence in the PNP.

### Validity and Reliability

The adapted-modified questionnaires that were used in this study undergone content validity ratio by Lawshe. It involved five (5) validators who rated the items as either essential or not essential. All items had a content validity ratio that is higher than the critical value of 0.600. The computed validity index for the questionnaires is 0.904.

The validated survey questionnaire was pilot tested to determine the internal consistency of the instrument using Cronbach's Alpha, with 30 respondents who were not included in the actual respondents. The pilot testing yielded an alpha coefficient 0.93.

### Statistical Treatment

Data were analyzed using the mean, standard deviation, analysis of variance and Kruskal Wallis.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The findings regarding the extent of the Philippine National Police's (PNP) efforts to prevent crime, teamwork, and the perceived degree of community safety and security in a few Cavite City barangays are presented in this chapter. This chapter presents and analyzes study data on the efficacy of public safety measures in selected Cavite City barangays. The data focuses on three critical areas the documented extent and of the Philippine National Police's (PNP) proactive efforts to prevent crime, the visible level of teamwork and collaboration between the PNP, barangay officials, and the community, and the resulting perceived level of safety and security experienced by local residents. The chapter attempts to give a complete, data - driven evaluation of the peace and order situation in the study region by covering both the operational inputs (PNP operations and inter- agency collaboration) and the subjective output (community perception of security). Barangay 58A consistently placed first in practically every factor across all three tables, indicating that the PNP division has done an outstanding job of executing crime prevention activities while also creating strong public trust and safety views. Barangay 48M and Barangay 41 were the weakest performers (lowest means), suggesting locations that needed the most attention in terms of raising police presence, improving crime prevention program transfer, and promoting community safety and confidence.

Table 1 The Extent of the Philippine National Police Crime Prevention Efforts in Selected Barangays in Cavite City in Terms of Police Presence and Visibility, and Crime Prevention Program and Information Dissemination

| Aspects                                                | Mean  | Std. Deviation | Interpretation  |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| Police Presence and Visibility                         | 3.474 | 0.524          | Very High Level |
| Crime Prevention Program and Information Dissemination | 3.540 | 0.518          | Very High Level |
| Crime Prevention Efforts                               | 3.507 | 0.478          | Very High Level |

Table 1 presented the extent of the Philippine National Police Crime Prevention Program as implemented in the barangay. As demonstrated, PP & V (Police Presence and Visibility) and CPP & ID (Community Policing Program and Information Dissemination) both received a mean of 3.474 (SD = 0.524) and 3.540 (SD = 0.518), respectively, and were both considered to be very high level. The overall mean of 3.507 (SD = 0.478) indicates

that respondents viewed the PNP's barangay- level crime prevention initiatives as generally being very successful.

The active visibility of police officers, community involvement program, and targeted local crime prevention efforts may all be responsible for this favorable result. Piza, Caplan, & Kennedy (2020) assert that problem-oriented policing and a visible police presence greatly lower crime fear and boost public confidence in law enforcement. Likewise, Gonzales (2021) discovered that barangay-based patrol and visibility initiatives promote community safety by enhancing police-citizen coordination. Additionally, it was acknowledged that community policing strategies and information-dissemination initiatives improved public engagement and awareness. However, Bucat (2022) noted that informed communities are more likely to report suspicious activity, which helps determine crime. Skogan (2019) stressed that community involvement in crime prevention promotes shared responsibility and more cooperation.

The high overall mean also implies that the PNP's crime prevention initiatives are successfully implemented at the local level and in line with operational requirements. These positive results might have been influenced by the officer's attentiveness, flexibility in responding to local issues, and clarity of procedures. The ongoing enhancement of PNP policies and training initiatives guarantees accountability and encourages the defense of people's rights, in line with the Senate of the Philippines (2023) findings. As a result, the PNPPE's barangay-level implementation can be seen as extremely successful, demonstrating a close partnership between the community and the police.

**Table 2** The Extent of the Philippine National Police Collaboration in Selected Barangays in Cavite City in Terms of Community Engagement and Partnership, and Partnership with Civil Society Organizations and Other Stakeholders.

| Aspects                                                             | Mean  | Std. Deviation | Interpretation  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| Community Engagement and Partnership                                | 3.434 | 0.551          | Very High Level |
| Partnership with Civil Society Organizations and Other Stakeholders | 3.463 | 3.463          | Very High Level |
| Collaboration                                                       | 3.448 | 0.525          | Very High Level |

Table 2 presented the extent of the collaboration efforts of the Philippine National Police (PNPC) when taken collectively in terms of community Engagement and Partnership (CE & P) and Community Policing Program and Information Dissemination (CPP & ID). Based on the results, CPP & ID had a mean of ( $M = 3.463$ ,  $SD = 0.636$ ), which was interpreted as very high level. CE & P came in second with a mean of  $3.434$  ( $SD = 0.551$ ), which was also considered as very high level. The overall mean of  $3.448$  ( $SD = 0.525$ ) shows that respondents typically rate the PNP's community-based collaborations as very high level.

This implies that the police have continuously been effective in their attempts to promote cooperation, communicate, and form alliances with the community. According to the findings, the PNP has continued to be actively involved through patrol coordination, barangay discussions and participatory police programs that let locals participate in peacekeeping missions. High levels of police-community cooperation promote accountability and public trust, which increases citizen involvement in upholding law and order, claims Anderson (2020). Similarly, Domingo & Lopez (2021) emphasized that regular community involvement strengthens the bond between citizens and law enforcement, increasing their ability to respond to local security threats.

The outcome also shows that a major factor in the high overall mean is the Community Policing Program and Information Dissemination component. This implies that increased community awareness and collaboration have resulted from police transparency, information accessibility and frequent public updates. According to Ramirez (2022), community participation and information exchange in police initiatives aid in bridging the divide between the public and law enforcement, guaranteeing that safety issues are handled cooperatively.

Additionally, Villanueva (2023) highlighted that partnership-based police create safer and more resilient communities by promoting social cohesiveness, mutual respect, and citizen reporting of crimes and suspicious activity.

The presence of interagency links, the clarity of coordination procedures, and the dedication of local stakeholders and the police to uphold order may all be credited with this level of performance. A key component of efficient police is community collaboration, which requires cooperation with local leaders, organizations, and civic groups to maintain public safety, in accordance with the PNP Operational Procedures Manual (2021) and DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2024-003. Furthermore, community-oriented policing initiatives are essential for boosting confidence and guaranteeing accountability in law enforcement operations, according to the Philippines Senate (2024). According to Gibson and Cruz (2025), police cooperation through cooperative patrols and interactive discussions strengthens local crime deterrent and dispute resolution. This is in line with the country's goal of encouraging shared responsibility and inclusive security governance.

Table 3 The Perceived Level of Perceived Community of Security and Safety in Selected Barangays in Cavite City when Taken Collectively in Terms Safety and Security, and Trust and Confidence in the Philippine National Police

| Aspects                         | Mean  | Std. Deviation | Interpretation  |
|---------------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| Perceived Safety and Security   | 3.721 | 0.963          | Very High Level |
| Trust and Confidence in the PNP | 3.296 | 0.891          | Very High Level |
| Community Security and Safety   | 3.284 | 0.851          | Very High Level |

Table 3 presented the extent of the Community of Security and Safety in terms of Public Safety Services (PSS), Training and Competence (T&C), and the Philippine National Police Community (PNPC). Based on the results, the CFSS-PSS had the highest mean (3.721; SD = 0.963), which is considered to be highly successful. It was followed by the CFSS-T&C (3.296; SD = 0.891) and the PNPC- Overall (3.284; SD = 0.851). In addition to the findings, most respondents thought that police collaboration programs and community safety efforts were implemented effectively and efficiently.

Effective safety programs, which improve public trust and security outcomes, mostly depend on the integration of community feedback and law enforcement responsiveness, according to Delos Reyes (2021). Similarly, Garcia and Mendoza (2022) discovered that safety initiatives based on participatory policing strengthen bonds between offices and the public, which in turn boosts trust in public safety services. Furthermore, Bautista et al. (2023) emphasized that structured training programs accountability system improve the quality of service delivery by ensuring that employees follow the ethical and professional standards additionally (Santos & Villanueva, 2024) noted that update safety equipment and routine evaluation significantly increase operational efficacy.

Overall, this indicate that the community of security and safety's integrated approach which combines knowledgeable officers, engaged communities, and adaptable policies demonstrates a high degree of efficacy. This is in line with earlier research that confirms that institutional support, public involvement, and continuous security staff capacity building must cooperate to ensure sustainable community safety.

Table 4 Significant Difference on the Crime Prevention Efforts in selected Barangays in Cavite City when grouped according to Barangay

| Dimension                      | Group   | Mean  | sd    | p-value | Significance at 0.05 | Status of Hypothesis |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Police Presence and Visibility | Brgy58A | 3.966 | 0.117 | <.001   | Significant          | Rejected             |
|                                | Brgy57  | 3.435 | 0.428 |         |                      |                      |



|                                                        |         |       |       |       |             |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
|                                                        | Brgy2   | 3.368 | 0.332 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy8   | 3.410 | 0.570 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy48M | 3.267 | 0.568 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy28  | 3.432 | 0.623 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy29A | 3.273 | 0.277 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy48A | 3.599 | 0.504 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy56  | 3.563 | 0.487 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy41  | 3.375 | 0.378 |       |             |          |
| Crime Prevention Program and Information Dissemination | Brgy58A | 3.830 | 0.223 | <.001 | Significant | Rejected |
|                                                        | Brgy57  | 3.457 | 0.431 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy2   | 3.426 | 0.316 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy8   | 3.603 | 0.577 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy48M | 3.250 | 0.487 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy28  | 3.409 | 0.649 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy29A | 3.420 | 0.282 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy48A | 3.676 | 0.488 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy56  | 3.500 | 0.482 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy41  | 3.250 | 0.443 |       |             |          |
| Crime Prevention Efforts - Overall                     | Brgy58A | 3.898 | 0.126 | <.001 | Significant | Rejected |
|                                                        | Brgy57  | 3.446 | 0.382 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy2   | 3.397 | 0.287 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy8   | 3.507 | 0.529 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy48M | 3.258 | 0.469 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy28  | 3.420 | 0.614 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy29A | 3.347 | 0.218 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy48A | 3.637 | 0.455 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy56  | 3.531 | 0.440 |       |             |          |
|                                                        | Brgy41  | 3.313 | 0.347 |       |             |          |

Table 4 presents the significant difference in the crime prevention efforts among selected barangays in Cavite City when grouped according to barangay. The finding indicates that the aspects of police visibility and presence, as well as the transmission of information in the crime prevention program, both had p-value less than  $<0.001$ , which below the significance level of 0.05. This suggests that there are notable variations in the barangays approaches to preventing crime.

The results indicate that different barangays have different levels of efforts when it comes to executing crime prevention initiatives and keeping police visible. Compared to other barangays, some showed more presence and more aggressive diffusion initiatives. This discrepancy could be explained by variations in leadership priorities, available resources, and community involvement in regional crime reduction programs. Overall, the findings suggest that although all barangays seek to maintain safety and order, there are significant differences in their methods and efficacy when it comes to carrying out crime prevention initiatives.

The variations in the level of Philippine National Police (PNP) crime prevention activities across the chosen barangay in Cavite City, specifically with regard to police visibility and presence, crime prevention initiatives and information sharing can be explained to differences in leadership, community involvement and resources. Since visibility serves as a deterrent to criminal behavior, the PNP places a greater emphasis on personnel deployment in barangays designated as “crime-prone areas” (Calinawan, 2023) According to Escriba et al. (2024), local support networks and participation levels have a significant impact on the frequency and success of community-based activities. Furthermore, Viernes (2025) pointed out that the inter-agency cooperation and barangay leadership initiatives frequently correspond with success of the police outreach programs. The effectiveness of information transmission in crime prevention programs is also impacted by differences in communication capacity, including access to technology and coordination procedures, according to studies, (Rodriguez & Patel, 2024) Additionally, Johnson et al. (2023) highlighted how variations in socioeconomic status, population density and community trust levels might influence how visible and responsive police services are regarded. Other research, however, has produced conflicting findings, indicating that when police operations are standardized, there are no appreciable difference in the efforts made to prevent crime in different local communities. According to Santos and Villanueva (2022), when the PNP uses consistent operational rules and community policing standards, there are less differences in program implementation and visibility, which results in results that are similar across barangays. According to Lim and Ortega (2021), police precincts can reduce performance and public service delivery disparities by using shared accountability frameworks, centralized command oversight, and uniform training programs. These results suggest that the degree of police visibility and community involvement tends to even out among jurisdictions when institutional frameworks and policy enforcement are robust and consistently applied.

Table 5 Significant Difference on the Collaboration in selected Barangays in Cavite City when grouped according to Barangay

| Dimension                                                                                                      | Group   | Mean  | sd    | p-value | Significance at 0.05 | Status of Hypothesis |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Community engagement and partnership, and partnership with civil society organizations and other stakeholders. | Brgy58A | 3.945 | 0.177 | $<.001$ | Significant          | Rejected             |
|                                                                                                                | Brgy57  | 3.478 | 0.385 |         |                      |                      |
|                                                                                                                | Brgy2   | 3.365 | 0.276 |         |                      |                      |
|                                                                                                                | Brgy8   | 3.468 | 0.541 |         |                      |                      |
|                                                                                                                | Brgy48M | 3.267 | 0.609 |         |                      |                      |
|                                                                                                                | Brgy28  | 3.479 | 0.642 |         |                      |                      |
|                                                                                                                | Brgy29A | 3.418 | 0.326 |         |                      |                      |

|                                                                     |         |       |       |       |             |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
|                                                                     | Brgy48A | 3.234 | 0.650 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy56  | 3.522 | 0.497 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy41  | 3.400 | 0.370 |       |             |          |
| Partnership with civil society organizations and other stakeholders | Brgy58A | 3.939 | 0.167 | <.001 | Significant | Rejected |
|                                                                     | Brgy57  | 3.420 | 0.463 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy2   | 3.353 | 0.322 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy8   | 3.576 | 0.587 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy48M | 3.300 | 0.702 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy28  | 3.404 | 0.706 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy29A | 3.273 | 0.351 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy48A | 3.347 | 0.840 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy56  | 3.441 | 0.114 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy41  | 3.449 | 0.374 |       |             |          |
| Collaboration - Overall                                             | Brgy58A | 3.359 | 0.249 | <.001 | Significant | Rejected |
|                                                                     | Brgy57  | 3.522 | 0.446 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy2   | 3.283 | 0.622 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy8   | 3.441 | 0.642 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy48M | 3.345 | 0.254 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy28  | 3.291 | 0.676 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy29A | 3.493 | 0.495 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy48A | 3.346 | 0.425 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy56  | 3.441 | 0.114 |       |             |          |
|                                                                     | Brgy41  | 3.449 | 0.374 |       |             |          |

Table 5 shows the significant difference in the level of the Philippine National Police (PNP) crime prevention efforts in selected barangay in terms of community engagement and partnership, and partnership with civil society organizations and other stakeholders. The null hypothesis has been rejected since the p-value of <.001 is less than 0.05. This suggests that there are differences in the degree of stakeholder collaboration and community participation between barangays. While barangays with poorer coordination and restricted engagement have lower levels of implementation, those with better partnerships and active public involvement typically have more visible and successful crime prevention initiatives

The significant difference in the level of the Philippines National Police (PNP) collaboration among selected barangays in Cavite City, particularly in terms of community engagement and partnership, and partnership with

civil society organizations and other stakeholders, may be attributed to the varying levels of community participation, local leadership, and inter-agency collaboration. Barangay with regular engagement in community safety programs and good resident-police collaborations typically have more visible and successful crime prevention initiatives (Tiongson, 2023). Similarly, regions with thriving corporate institutions and civil society organizations frequently see increased levels of coordination, resource sharing, and involvement, which strengthens support for PNP programs (Barreda, 2023). Additionally, barangays that implement community-based police programs with greater openness, public confidence, and leadership commitment show better results in cooperation and collaboration (Amar & Nabe, 2024; Taganas & Gupit, 2025). Together, these variances account for the notable disparity in the degree to which crime prevention initiatives are implemented in different barangays. However, the uniformity of PNP policies and the nationwide execution of community-oriented police program that adhere to consistent protocols throughout areas may be responsible for the lack of a significant difference in some settings (Pola et al., 2025).

Table 6 Significant Difference on the Perceived Community Security and Safety in selected Barangays in Cavite City when grouped according to Barangay

| Dimension                       | Group   | Mean  | sd    | p-value | Significance at 0.05 | Status of Hypothesis |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Perceived Safety and Security   | Brgy58A | 3.955 | 0.106 | <.001   | Significant          | Rejected             |
|                                 | Brgy57  | 3.461 | 0.333 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy2   | 3.482 | 0.256 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy8   | 3.175 | 0.992 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy48M | 3.353 | 0.508 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy28  | 3.503 | 0.639 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy29A | 3.382 | 0.332 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy48A | 3.820 | 1.541 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy56  | 3.511 | 0.533 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy41  | 3.125 | 0.501 |         |                      |                      |
| Trust and Confidence in the PNP | Brgy58A | 3.943 | 0.107 | <.001   | Significant          | Rejected             |
|                                 | Brgy57  | 3.598 | 0.375 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy2   | 3.412 | 0.292 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy8   | 3.228 | 1.044 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy48M | 3.333 | 0.562 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy28  | 3.523 | 0.746 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy29A | 3.318 | 0.301 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy48A | 3.845 | 1.168 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy56  | 3.500 | 0.641 |         |                      |                      |
|                                 | Brgy41  | 3.313 | 0.458 |         |                      |                      |

|                                         |         |       |       |       |             |          |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----------|
| Community Security and Safety - Overall | Brgy58A | 3.949 | 0.315 | <.001 | Significant | Rejected |
|                                         | Brgy57  | 3.529 | 0.232 |       |             |          |
|                                         | Brgy2   | 3.447 | 0.976 |       |             |          |
|                                         | Brgy8   | 3.202 | 0.528 |       |             |          |
|                                         | Brgy48M | 3.343 | 0.670 |       |             |          |
|                                         | Brgy28  | 3.513 | 0.262 |       |             |          |
|                                         | Brgy29A | 3.350 | 1.163 |       |             |          |
|                                         | Brgy48A | 3.832 | 0.555 |       |             |          |
|                                         | Brgy56  | 3.506 | 0.423 |       |             |          |
|                                         | Brgy41  | 3.219 | 0.315 |       |             |          |

Table 6 shows the significant difference on the perceived community security and safety in selected barangay in Cavite City when grouped according to barangay in terms of safety and security of the police and trust and confidence in the PNP. The null hypothesis is rejected since the p-value is less than the significance of level of 0.05 (<.001). This suggests that the public trust in the police and the methods used by barangays to conduct safety measures vary. While other barangays might have less participation and less police interaction, others show greater cooperation and a noticeable police presence. Overall, the findings imply that community involvement, coordination, and local leadership all affect how much safety effort and trust there is in the PNP.

The higher levels of perceived safety and greater public trust in law enforcement are typically seen in barangay with regular police presence, active patrol operations, and close coordination with local leaders (Tiongson, 2023). On the other hand, communities with fewer police officers or sporadic patrol coverage frequently have lower levels of trust and safety perceptions. Alejo-Abitago (2024) asserts that the execution of crime preventions initiatives must be transparent, responsive, and equitable on order to maintain the public trust in the police. Additionally, the PNP's Annual Accomplishment Report (2024) emphasizes how variations in inter-agency cooperation and logistical assistance affect how well safety measures works in different barangays. Public trust is also reinforced and community security is ensured by the existence of strong police-community relationships and local participation systems (Amar & Nabe, 2024) Nonetheless, uneven communication or unfavorable prior encounter with law enforcement may erode trust in certain barangays, contributing to differing degrees of public confidence (Pola et al., 2025). Thus, the notable disparity indicates that local leadership, visibility and active community involvement all of which differ among barangays are critical to the success of PNP crime prevention initiative. According to recent studies, the uniform execution of PNP programs across the country may not have a substantial impact on the degree of public trust and police safety in different barangays. Lastly, Mendoza and Lim (2024) and The Impact of Community Policing on Attitudes on Public Safety in the Philippines (2021), communities' perceptions of safety and trust are comparatively comparable as a result of centralized policies, consistent processes and uniform training

## CONCLUSIONS

Given the aforementioned findings, the following conclusions are hereby drawn:

First, the Philippine National Police's efforts to reduce crime in 10 barangays are at a very high level when compared to police presence and visibility, crime prevention efforts, and information's dissemination. Second, the PNP's cooperation is also at a very high level, as evidenced by its partnerships and community engagement as well as its cooperation with civil society organizations and other stakeholders. Third, there is also a very high level of perceived community security and safety, which encompasses citizen's faith in the PNP as well as their sense of safety. Based on the extremely high ratings across all measured dimensions, the findings show that the



Philippine National Police (PNP) in the ten targeted barangays has implemented a highly effective and integrated approach to public safety, resulting in a strong sense of community security.

This accomplishment cannot be credited only to an increase in patrol vehicles or people rather, the very high level of police presence visibility, crime prevention, and comprehensive information distribution appears to be immediately translating into an increased sense of security among citizens. Furthermore, evidence of significant cooperation and engagement with civil society and local stakeholders' points to a successful policy of shared responsibility for peace and order, which considerably strengthens the PNP's credibility and operational reach.

Additionally, the high degree of citizen trust in the PNP and their corresponding very high sense of personal safety and community security is a powerful synthesis of the data, indicating that the force's community oriented policing model is both fully operational and delivering noticeable, positive outcomes on the ground.

Moreover, to maintain the high level of crime prevention efforts of the Philippine National Police in Cavite City, especially with regard to police visibility and presence, crime prevention programs, and information sharing, it is vital to develop a sustainable development program which may include community engagement, partnership, and connections with civil society organizations and other stakeholders.

Lastly, future researchers are encouraged to expand the geographical coverage by including additional municipalities, cities, and provinces across different regions of the Philippines. A broader sampling frame would improve the external validity of the findings and provide a more comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of crime prevention initiatives under varying local contexts. A mixed-methods research design may be adopted by integrating qualitative approaches such as focus group discussions, key informant interviews, or case studies involving police officers, barangay officials, community leaders, and other stakeholders. Qualitative evidence would provide deeper insights into the organizational, social, and contextual factors underlying the quantitative findings and explain why significant differences exist among barangays. Incorporating objective crime indicators, including official crime statistics, crime clearance rates, response times, and crime mapping data, together with residents' perceptions of safety. Comparing subjective perceptions with actual crime trends would provide a more comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of crime prevention programs and determine whether perceived community safety corresponds with documented crime conditions. Investigating additional explanatory variables that may influence crime prevention outcomes, such as socioeconomic status, educational attainment, employment conditions, population density, police visibility, resource allocation, organizational capacity, community participation, and local governance effectiveness. Understanding the influence of these contextual variables would contribute to a more nuanced explanation of variations in crime prevention performance across barangays.

## REFERENCES

1. Abraham, J., & Partners. (2021). Impact of community policing on attitudes and public safety: Evidence from the Philippines. J-PAL/Poverty Action Lab. <http://www.povertyactionlab.org/evaluation/impact-community-policing-citizens-response-covid-19>
2. Agatep, M., Benis, J., Corre, V., Guadalupe, F., Soliveres, N., & Mosqueda, R. D. (2019). Community participation in crime prevention in Barangay 178 Camarin, Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore–Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 1(1), 1–15. <https://ojs.aaresearchindex.com/index.php/aasgbcjpmra/article/view/1504>
3. Aguilar, J. A., Jr., Manal, A. M., Rojo, D. M. F., & Gono, E. R., Jr. (2024). Transparency, accountability, and trust toward the police as perceived by residents of selected barangays in Davao City, Philippines. *European Journal of Political Science Studies*. <https://oapub.org/soc/index.php/EJPSS/article/view/1788>
4. Alejo-Abitog, J. (2024). Police public trust model. *European Journal of Social Sciences Studies*, 9(2), 44–58. <https://oapub.org/soc/index.php/EJSSS/article/download/1882/2453>
5. Amar, J., & Nabe, A. (2024). The mediating role of perception of police in community engagement. *Journal of Social Research and Public Safety*, 15(2), 55–67. <https://ejournals.ph/article.php?id=27953>
6. Anderson, L. (2020). Strengthening police–community collaboration: Building trust for sustainable safety. *International Journal of Policing and Society*, 32(2), 114–128.

7. Ayre, C., & Scally, A. J. (2014). Critical values for Lawshe's content validity ratio: Revisiting the original methods of calculation. *Measurement and Evaluation in Counseling and Development*, 47(1), 79–86. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0748175613513808>
8. Barreda, A. B. (2023). The role of civil society in crime prevention in developing countries. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/274043979\\_Community\\_Crime\\_Prevention](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/274043979_Community_Crime_Prevention)
9. Basco-Galangco, R. B., & Chinayco, D. L. (2022). The state of police legitimacy through public trust and satisfaction in police performance. *American Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Innovation*. <https://www.e-palli.org/index.php/ajmri/article/view/872>
10. Bautista, L. M., Cruzado, J. P., & Mendoza, R. A. (2024). Strengthening community linkages and NGO participation in local crime prevention initiatives. *Philippine Journal of Criminology and Public Safety*, 12(2), 44–57.
11. Bautista, M. (2021). The effectiveness of crime prevention programs through public awareness. *Philippine Journal of Criminology and Justice Studies*, 8(1), 33–47.
12. Bautista, R., Dizon, P., & Lopez, J. (2023). Structured training programs and accountability systems in local policing. *Journal of Police Education and Reform*, 9(2), 78–94.
13. Bonita, H., Daleon, A., & J. C. (n.d.). The police community relations: An arm of the Philippine National Police in the maintenance of peace and order in different barangays in the city proper of Lucena. Manuel S. Enverga University Foundation. <https://mseuf.edu.ph/research/read/484>
14. Braga, A., et al. (2023). A systematic review and meta-analysis of the relationship between policing and collective efficacy. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11292-023-09580-y>
15. Braga, A. A., Schnell, C., & Welsh, B. C. (2024). Disorder policing to reduce crime: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis. *Criminology & Public Policy*. <http://crimejusticelab.org/publication/disorder-policing-to-reduce-crime-an-updated-systematic-review-and-meta-analysis/>
16. Bucay, J. (2023). Community-based policing and local crime reduction strategies in the Philippines. *Philippine Journal of Criminology and Public Safety*, 15(2), 45–59.
17. Cimene, F. T. A., Santander, M. E. D., Telen, M. A. E., & Onyot, L. S. (2022). A 2022 community engagement satisfaction survey on safety and security, respect, and trust in the Philippine National Police Region X. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Publications*, 5(4), 128–135. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/364224656\\_A\\_2022\\_Communitiy\\_Engagement\\_Satisfaction\\_Survey\\_on\\_Safety\\_and\\_Security\\_Respect\\_and\\_trust\\_in\\_the\\_Philippine\\_National\\_Police\\_Region\\_X](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/364224656_A_2022_Communitiy_Engagement_Satisfaction_Survey_on_Safety_and_Security_Respect_and_trust_in_the_Philippine_National_Police_Region_X)
18. Cohen, L. E., & Felson, M. (1979). Social change and crime rate trends: A routine activity approach. *American Sociological Review*, 44(4), 588–608.
19. Council on Criminal Justice. (2021). Effectiveness of police training: Assessing the evidence. Foleon. <https://counciloncj.foleon.com/policing/assessing-the-evidence/iv-effectiveness-of-police-training>
20. Cruz, J. P., & Morales, D. (2023). Community-based initiatives and their influence on crime prevention in urban barangays. *Asian Journal of Criminology and Social Order*, 15(3), 211–227.
21. Cruz, M., & Mateo, R. (2021). Barangay-level engagement in police crime prevention programs. *Journal of Peace and Order Studies*, 7(1), 33–48.
22. Dela Cruz, L., & Santos, R. (2022). Implementation challenges of barangay-based crime prevention programs in the Philippines. *Journal of Community Safety and Development*, 12(2), 89–103.
23. Dela Cruz, M. A., & Ramos, J. B. (2023). Community partnership and citizen participation in local peace and order programs. *Journal of Philippine Public Administration*, 67(1), 88–104. <https://ejournals.ph/article.php?id=27953>
24. Delos Reyes, K. (2021). Integrating community participation in security and safety initiatives. *Philippine Journal of Peace and Security*, 5(1), 54–70.
25. Department of the Interior and Local Government. (2020). DILG gives special awards to 600 outstanding LGUs and CSOs for anti-illegal drug initiatives. <https://dilg.gov.ph/news/DILG-gives-special-awards-to-600-outstanding-LGUs-CSOs-for-their-anti-illegal-drug-initiatives/NC-2020-1422>
26. Department of the Interior and Local Government. (2021). DILG, PNP bolster digital tools to fight crime. <https://www.dilg.gov.ph>
27. Department of the Interior and Local Government. (2022). Memorandum Circular No. 2022-005: Guidelines on engagement with civil society organizations (CSOs).

28. Domingo, K., & Lopez, R. (2021). Community partnership and crime reduction in local barangays. *Philippine Journal of Criminology and Justice Studies*, 8(1), 56–72.
29. E-Palli Publishers. (2025, April 25). Citizens' satisfaction, fear of crime, and trust in the police by community residents. <https://journals.e-palli.com/home/index.php/jir/article/download/4358/2261/29778>
30. Franco, L. B. (2025). People's empowerment against crime through education: A framework for an enhanced crime prevention program. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science*, 9(4), 55–69. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/391186015\\_Peoples\\_Empowerment\\_Against\\_Crime\\_through\\_Education\\_A\\_Framework\\_for\\_an\\_Enhanced\\_Crime\\_Prevention\\_Program](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/391186015_Peoples_Empowerment_Against_Crime_through_Education_A_Framework_for_an_Enhanced_Crime_Prevention_Program)
31. Garcia, P., & Mendoza, H. (2022). Participatory policing and its influence on community safety outcomes. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 14(2), 65–82.
32. Gibson, R., & Cruz, M. (2025). Participatory policing and its impact on local peacebuilding efforts. *Global Journal of Community Safety*, 9(1), 45–60.
33. Gonzales, F. T., & Tiu, E. M. (2022). Multi-sectoral collaboration and trust-building in community policing: Evidence from local government partnerships. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Policing Studies*, 10(3), 120–134. <https://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JLS/article/download/2905/2554/5344>
34. Haim, D., Nanes, M., & Ravanilla, N. (2021, February 24). The impact of community policing on attitudes and public safety in the Philippines. *Innovation for Poverty Action*. <https://poverty-action.org/study/impact-community-policing-attitudes-and-public-safety-philippines>
35. Hecita, I. R. (2021). Understanding inter-local government collaboration in the Philippines: The case of the Alyansa ng mga Baybaying Bayan ng Bulacan at Pampanga (ABB-BP) (Master's thesis, De La Salle University). Animo Repository. <https://animorepository.dlsu.edu.ph>
36. Ibañez, J. L., Morales, K. D., Yaun, Y. J., & Gono, E. R., Jr. (2023). Citizen satisfaction, fear of crime, and trust in the police among community residents. *Journal of Innovative Research*. <https://journals.epalli.com/home/index.php/jir/article/view/4358>
37. Johnson, K. L., Patel, A., & Lee, R. (2023). Standardizing inter-agency cooperation for improved community safety outcomes. *International Review of Law and Social Policy*, 9(4), 55–66. <https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation?paperid=144736>
38. Koper, C. S., Lum, C., & Telep, C. W. (2022). Hot spots and micro-place policing: Evidence summary. Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy. <https://cebcp.org/evidence-based-policing/the-matrix/micro-placed-koper-et-al-201/>
39. Labata, E. E. (2024). Police public image through the lens of community stakeholders. *International Journal of Law and Politics Studies*, 6(5), 130–142. <https://doi.org/10.32996/ijlips.2024.6.5.5>
40. Lim, R. D., & Ortega, P. J. (2020). Centralized policing strategies and operational consistency in community engagement programs. *Journal of Contemporary Criminology*, 15, 97–112.
41. Lopez, M. C., & Dela Cruz, R. P. (2023). Uniform policing strategies and public perception: An assessment of community satisfaction across barangays. *Philippine Journal of Public Safety Studies*, 5(2), 45–58.
42. McGuire, J., Evans, E., & Kane, E. (2021). What works in public awareness campaigns? In *Evidence-based policing and community crime prevention* (pp. 417–433). Springer. [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-76363-3\\_11](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-76363-3_11)
43. Mendoza, R., & Lim, J. (2024). Trust in legal institutions: An examination of the Philippines. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 19(1), 45–62. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11417-024-09441-1>
44. Mukherjee, M. S., & Singha, S. S. (2019). Relationship between workplace spirituality and job satisfaction. *International Journal of Economic Research*, 16(2).
45. National Police Commission. (2015). Memorandum Circular No. 2015-342: Community and service-oriented policing (CSOP) system.
46. National Policing Institute. (2023). The need for relationship-based policing. <https://www.policinginstitute.org/onpolicing/the-need-for-relationship-based-policing>
47. Patalinghug, M. E., Sacrena, J. D. G., Bustamante, R. S., Melecio, K. G., Mangubat, J. M., & Patalinghug, H. F. (2023). Correlates of crime prevention and perception of safety using the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior (KAB) model. *Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 31(2), 521–534. <http://www.pertanika.upm.edu.my/pjssh/browse/regular-issue?article=JSSH-8433-202>

48. Philippine National Police. (n.d.). PNP Ethical Doctrine.
49. Philippine National Police. (n.d.). PNP Operational Procedures Manual.
50. Philippine National Police. (2023). Peace and Order Agenda for Transformation and Upholding of the Rule-of-Law (P.A.T.R.O.L.) Plan 2030. <https://www.scribd.com/document/849296177/5-Pnp-Patrol-Plan-2030-1>
51. Philippine National Police. (2024). Annual Accomplishment Report 2024. <https://pnp.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/AAR-PNP-2024-NEW-FINAL.pdf>
52. Philippine National Police. (2025). PNP records 26.76% decrease in focus crimes (4,817 cases) from January 1 to February 14, 2024 [Press release]. Philippine News Agency. <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1244419>
53. Philippine News Agency. (2023, May 1). PNP to beef up police presence in crime-prone barangays. <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1200499>
54. Piza, E., & Caplan, J. (2020). Problem-oriented policing and community safety: Evaluating local crime prevention initiatives. *International Journal of Police Science*, 28(3), 201–219.
55. Pola, M. L., Francisco, J. L., & Reyes, D. T. (2025). Threshold of community policing in the Philippines: A public safety and security study. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 13(3), 49–63. <https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation?paperid=144736>
56. Provincial Government of Cavite. (2020). Cavite Ecological Profile 2020. <https://cavite.gov.ph/home/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/cep2020/CEP2020\CHAPTER03F\PUBLICORDERANDSAFETY.PDF>
57. Putnam, R. D. (2000). Bowling alone: The collapse and revival of American community. Simon & Schuster.
58. Ramirez, E. (2022). Transparency and citizen participation in local policing initiatives. *Asian Journal of Public Order*, 10(4), 203–219.
59. Sabijon, D. F., Etcuban, J. O., Nillama, V. R. A., Festejo, E. R., Luage, C., & Salazar, E. A. (2020). Effectiveness of police community relations in Cebu City's mountain villages. *Philippine E-Journals*. <https://ejournals.ph/article.php?id=13805>
60. Sánchez, A. N., & Castro Toledo, F. J. (2025). Exploring social acceptability in urban crime prevention: Perspectives from six EU cities. *CrimRxiv*. <https://doi.org/10.21428/cb6ab371.26a9935e>
61. Santos, A., & Villanueva, S. (2024). Modernizing safety tools and improving operational effectiveness in community policing. *Journal of Governance and Development Studies*, 11(3), 122–139.
62. Santos, H. V., & Villanueva, C. F. (2021). Challenges in coordinating local crime prevention efforts: The role of barangay leadership and governance. *Philippine Journal of Governance and Security*, 8(2), 30–46.
63. Sernicula, X. A., & Calva, J. C. (2024). Police professional competence on citizens' trust: A human rights-based policing program in Southern Philippines. <https://doi.org/10.37500/IJESSR.2024.7404>
64. Senate of the Philippines. (2024a). Committee report on community policing and police–citizen relations in the Philippines. Senate Press Office.
65. Senate of the Philippines. (2024b). Committee report on police modernization and accountability in local crime prevention. Senate Press Office.
66. Skogan, W. (2022). Community participation and its impact on policing effectiveness. *Journal of Crime and Justice*, 45(4), 512–526.
67. Taboada, G. D. (2018). PNP community relations engagement programs in selected cities of NCR: Towards an enhanced peace and order. *Ascendens Asia Singapore Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 2(1). [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/392234706\\\_PNP\\\_community\\\_relations\\\_engagement\\\_programs\\\_in\\\_selected\\\_cities\\\_programs\\\_in\\\_selected\\\_cities\\\_of\\\_NCR\\\_Towards\\\_an\\\_Enhanced\\\_Peace\\\_and\\\_Order](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/392234706\_PNP\_community\_relations\_engagement\_programs\_in\_selected\_cities\_programs\_in\_selected\_cities\_of\_NCR\_Towards\_an\_Enhanced\_Peace\_and\_Order)
68. Taganas, M. J. F., & Gupit, E. F. E. (2025). Lived experiences of collaborative synergy in community policing: A phenomenological study of BPAT and police partnership. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science*, 9(13), 235–245. <https://doi.org/10.47772/IJRISS.2025.913COM0021>
69. Tindoy, M. C. G., & Magbojos, R. R. (2025). Community perception on Philippine National Police sub-culture and performance as mediated by police work ethics. *International Research Journal of Economics and Management Studies*, 4(2), 157–169. <https://irjems.org/Volume-4-Issue-2/IRJEMS-V4I2P117.pdf>



70. Tiongson, P. L. (2023). The influence of community relations and performance on police trust. *Journal of Legal Studies*, 7(4), 112–126. <https://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JLS/article/view/2905>
71. Trojanowicz, R., & Bucqueroux, B. (1992). The basics of community policing. *Footprints: The Community Policing Newsletter*, 4(2). <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/141984NCJRS.pdf>
72. Turno, C. S., Bildo, J. M., Lahiban, J. J. P., Perino, L. I., & Romero, P. R. T. (2023). Performance of Barangay Police Security Officers: Developing interventions. *Proceedings of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Graduate Conference*, 3(1), 601–608. <https://prosiding.umy.ac.id/grace/index.php/pgrace/article/view/622>
73. Uy, J. (2024). Citizens' trust in police enforcement in Calbayog City, Philippines. *Environment and Social Psychology*, 9(12). [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/388219625\\\_Citizens'\\\_trust\\\_in\\\_police\\\_enforcement\\\_in\\\_Calbayog\\\_City\\\_Philippines](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/388219625\_Citizens'\_trust\_in\_police\_enforcement\_in\_Calbayog\_City\_Philippines)
74. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2021). *World Drug Report 2021*. <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/wdr2021.html>
75. Vicente, J. B., Ammiyao, G. D., Arud, P. M. T., Asianben, C. P., Balunos, N. R., Bangsara, U. D., Cacap, A. B., Devera, J. A., Delaaustria, E. J. P., Doguiis, C. M., Fianitog, J. J., Jagmis, M. D., Lagan, W. C., Jr., Leocadio, M. V., Liwayan, F. K., Mallari, V. Y., Nayosan, V. P., Pagulayan, M. L. M., Refuerzo, R. G., & Rufino, C. D. (2020). Community crime prevention: The case of a barangay in the northern Philippines. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Science*, 9(6), 98–126. <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ijarmss&volume=9&issue=6&article=003>
76. Viernes, M. P. (2025). Effectiveness of police visibility strategies as crime prevention initiatives against criminality in the Municipality of San Manuel, Isabela. *International Journal of Research in Engineering, Science and Management*, 8(2). <https://journal.ijresm.com/index.php/ijresm/article/view/3209>
77. Villanueva, S. (2023). Collaborative policing and grassroots engagement: A pathway to safer communities. *Journal of Peace and Security Studies*, 6(2), 87–102.
78. Villarin, C. (2024). Evaluating community empowerment in barangay safety programs. *Journal of Governance and Development Studies*, 11(2), 144–159.
79. Wang, J., & Li, X. (2024). Community social capital, police performance, and trust in the police: Choices on policing styles in China. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/police/paae051>
80. Yesberg, J., Brunton-Smith, I., & Bradford, B. (2023). Police visibility, trust in police fairness, and collective efficacy: A multilevel structural equation model. *European Journal of Criminology*, 20(2), 712–737. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14773708211055552>
81. Zenodo. (n.d.). Public safety implementation and residents' satisfaction as predictors of community peace and order in Tacurong City. Zenodo.