



## effect of police participation

BS Criminology (Laguna State Polytechnic University)



Republic of the Philippines  
Laguna State Polytechnic University  
Province of Laguna

**IMPACT OF POLICE COMMUNITY RELATION IN BARANGAY NANHAYA,  
VICTORIA LAGUNA**

A Research Paper

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By

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## Chapter 1

### THE PROBLEM AND IT'S BACKGROUND

#### Background of the Study

The Police Community Relation is a successful partnership of community volunteers, Police and government officials, working cooperatively to identify and deal with crime and quality of life within our neighborhood. We are the "eyes" and "ears" of the community responding to citizen's concerns relating to crime and public safety, implementing crime prevention initiatives, and maintaining the quality of life we expect in our community.

A synergetic partnership between the community and the Philippine National Police is essential if crime reduction and quality of life are to improve. Thus, both mutual and supportive relationships are vital in increasing the law enforcer's effectiveness in enforcing the law, reducing crime and maintaining peace. This partnerships can be further strengthened initiating programs to make the community feel safe with the police. When every citizen feels safe in the community, trust and confidence in the police is regained. Thus, it will be easier to solicit their support in all police programs to attain genuine peace and security. In so doing, the Philippine National Police shall be a more accessible and

indispensable partner of the community in more efficient and effective services.

According to RA 8551, *“The Philippine National Police shall be a community and service -oriented agency for the maintenance of peace and order and public safety. The PNP shall be so organized to ensure accountability and uprightness in police exercise of discretion as well as to achieve efficiency and effectiveness of its members and units in the performance of their functions”*.

The police are responsible for trying to make communities safe by working to prevent criminal acts and enforcing the law. They are accountable to the community and its assessment of police successes and failures in preventing, fighting, and solving crimes. The police must also be open and transparent when dealing with the community and describing crime-fighting efforts.

The relationship of the police to the community should be harmonious. The community relies upon the police department to “protect and serve” and the police, in return, rely upon community support and cooperation in order to be effective. When communication and trust deteriorate, tensions build between the community and police and undermine their shared goal of safer communities.

Transforming the Philippine National Police into a more capable, effective and credible Police force is one

of the major thrusts of the organization for the next several years. Police community relations effort will play a vital role in the transformation of the PNP into a credible institution.

On the other hand, community policing also are present in which comprises three primary elements, two of which are *problem-solving* to reduce crime and disorder by addressing their immediate underlying conditions, and implementing associated *organization changes* to help ensure that the community policing philosophy can be successfully implemented, sustained, and institutionalized. It is the third element, *partnerships* that perhaps best positions law enforcement to protect communities from the threat of terrorism. By engaging important and relevant stakeholders in the community who has tremendous knowledge, resources, and a capacity to collaborate on issues of shared concern, law enforcement can improve responses to problems, reduce citizen fear and concern, and increase the overall satisfaction with police services.

The Victoria Police Force, as local police authority is always guided by its mission to always ensure that the community is safe against the threat of lawless elements. Local police composed of its trained personnel is ready in all call of duties despite of the risky job as protector and enforcer of laws.

Community participation in the town of Victoria which many people are educated is truly remarkable. Encouraging them to coordinate in local police program for community safety is supported by the barangay officials as well the community concern. The problem faced by local police in crime prevention and traffic management maybe due to the increasing migrants in the locality.

The local police of Victoria, despite of lack of new technology like radios, patrol car and motors and other devices that can help the police operations, the police force is motivated to do other efforts and strategies to make the services more effective and efficient for the people in the community.

The Victoria, Laguna PNP's mission is to enforce the law, to prevent and control crimes, to maintain peace and order, and to ensure public safety and internal security with the active support of the community. While the vision is the men and women of the PNP is committed to a vision of a professional, dynamic and highly motivated Philippine National Police working in partnership with a responsive community towards the attainment of a safe place to live, work, invest and do business.

The study will be conducted in the Municipality of Victoria, Laguna in Barangay Nanhaya. Victoria which composed of 43,408 population as of 2020 census. It has

an area of 22.84 square kilometers. It is also a fourth class municipality lies in south west of the Laguna de bay.

### **Theoretical Framework**

The following theories that are stated below are used as a guide of the researchers in conducting the study to validate and make sure the result of the problem.

#### **Barnard Acceptance Theory or Zone Indifference Theory**

The study is anchored on the Barnard Acceptance Theory or Zone Indifference Theory as mentioned in the book of Manwong and San Diego (2010) viewed that the organization as "cooperative system" of individuals embodying three essential elements: 1.) Establishing and maintaining a system of communication, 2.) Securing essential services from other members and 3.) Formulating organizational purposes and objectives.

The distribution of authority is an important process within the organization. However, the source of the authority did not reside in the person who gave the orders, rather, authority resided in the subordinates who could choose to either accept or reject directives from superiors.

This theory is used in this study since it looked into the effectiveness of an organization. Police is an organization composed of trained men in uniform to

protect and serve the community against lawless elements and this theory manifest that as an organization it should be cooperative in establishing and maintaining good communication for its effectiveness.

### **Community Policing Theory**

Community policing was a theory that argued for something like the systematic use of interaction and problem-solving approaches to manage immediate conditions that contribute to public safety issues like violence, social disorder, and fear of violence. In relation to the current study, police-community relations were a part of community policing, which empowers policemen to proactively address urgent situations, i.e., they prevent crime before it occurs through community coordination.

### **Legal Basis**

This study was anchored with the Police-Community Relation Manual 2012 of the Philippine National Police.

Under the Second Chapter of the PCR Manual which is the PCRism is a philosophy of community policing. Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies, which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques, to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime. Community policing is comprised of three key components which are community

partnership, organizational transformation and problem solving

Also Police-Community Relation Manual 2012 of the Philippine National Police it consists the PCR team or the PCR function which define some activities that the member of PCR team may do to enhance the PCR.

In chapter five of the said manual discusses the different way and programs on spreading the information to the public; and chapter eight where they define different programs about the gender and development implemented in the PCR. Good police-community relations, or the relationship between the police and the communities they serve, is one of the most important aspects of successful law enforcement. In order to make an impact between police and citizens, good police-community relations are essential.

### **Conceptual Framework**

The study is guided by a conceptual model utilizing the Coomb's Systems' Approach involving three frames, the input-process and output. The first frame which refers to the input consists of the Barangay Officials and Local Police as respondents of the study described in terms of age, sex, educational attainment and occupation. This also includes effectiveness of police community relation on community safety, police community services, community participation and

The second frame refers to the process include the steps in the conduct of the study while the third frame shows the output consists of the level of perception of the respondents on effectiveness of police community relation

The line from the output leading back to process and input is called the Feedback which means that there is a continuing process and when there are errors committed along the line, the researcher may go back either to the process or output.

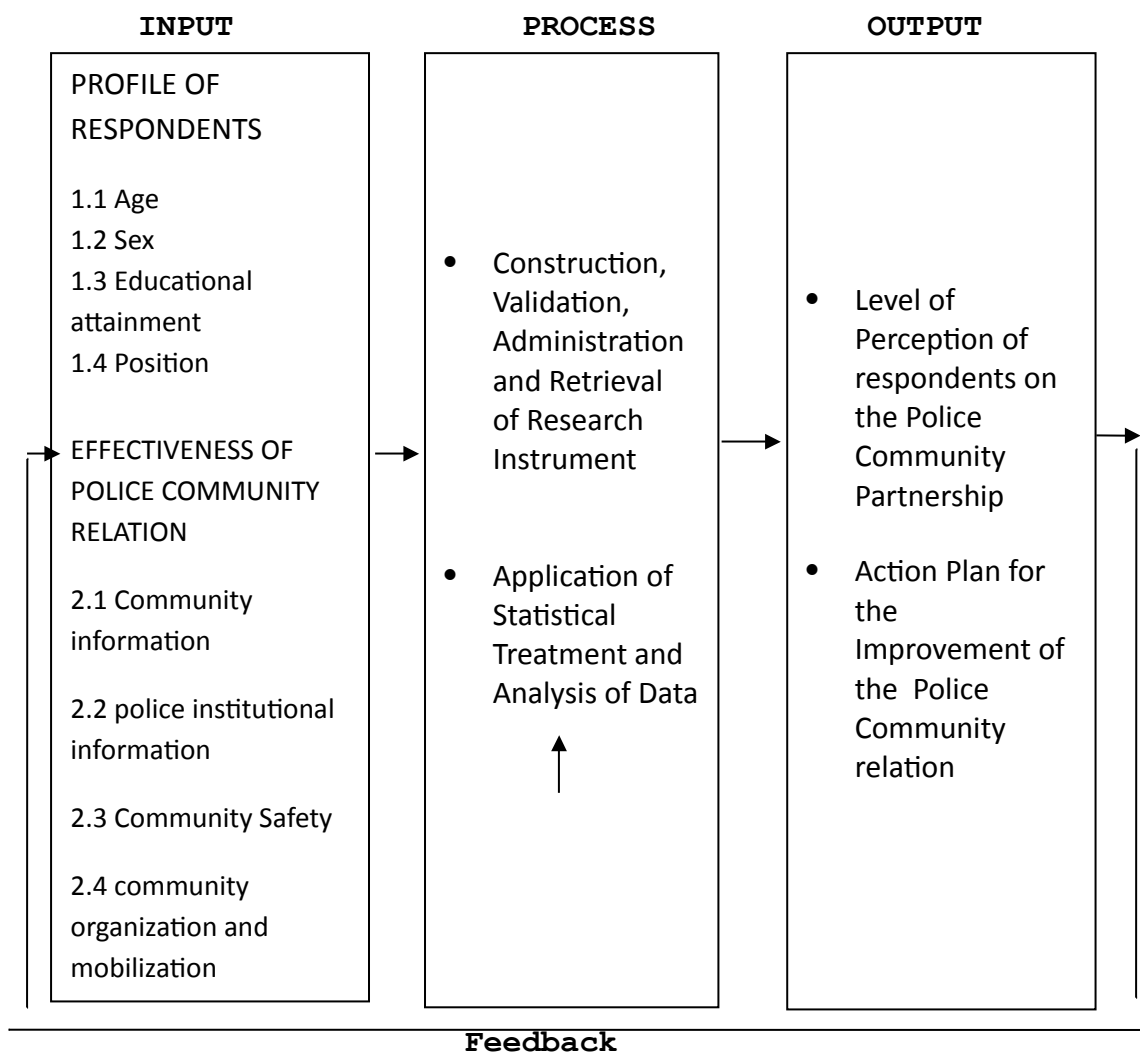


Figure 2

Conceptual Model showing the Impact of police community  
relation in Barangay Nanhaya, Victoria, Laguna

### **Statement of the Problem**

This study will focused on measuring the extent of  
Relation between the Victoria, Laguna Police Force and  
the Community of Barangay Nanhaya

Specifically, this study intends to answer the  
following questions:

1. What is the profile of the respondents with regards  
to:

1.1 age;

1.2 sex;

1.3. Educational attainment; and

1.4. Occupation?

2. What is the perception of the respondents of Barangay  
Nanhaya in Police Community Relation?

2.1 community information

2.2 police institutional information

2.3 community safety; and

2.4 community organization and mobilization

3. Is there a significant difference on the perception of  
the respondents on the impact of Victoria Laguna Police  
community relation when grouped according to their  
profile?

4. What plan of action maybe proposed to improve the Effectiveness of Victoria, Laguna Police community relation in Brgy. Nanhaya, Victoria, Laguna?

### **Hypothesis**

There is no significant difference on the impact of community perceived by the groups of respondents in the above-mentioned variable.

### **Significance of the Study**

The police community relation in the Barangay Nanhaya, Victoria, Laguna must be evaluated in order to find out which program would most appropriately responds to the needs of the community.

The findings of this study will benefit the following:

**Police Community Relation.** They will know what programs and seminars they conducted to improve relation in the community

**LGU Officials.** They will be aware of what is the level of perception on police community relation in the locality.

**Victoria Police Force.** They will be aware of what is the level of perception of the residents of Victoria, Laguna on police community Relationship and effectiveness of Victoria Police Force. They would conceive other ways to improve it and make it more strong, effective and efficient in community safety, community information,

police institutional information and community organization and mobilization

**Community.** They will have the opportunity to participate in this police community relation through this study, their level of perception, feedback, opinions, suggestions and comments will be great help to improve it.

**Future Researchers.** This would be a great help to future researchers for it will serve as reference in taking the same concept of study.

#### **Scope and Limitation**

This study endeavor to know the perception of the respondents Barangay Officials and Local Police on the impact of Victoria Laguna Police Community Relation in Brgy Nanhaya, Victoria, Laguna

The research will determine the level of perception of the respondent on the impact of Victoria Police Force on community safety, community information, police institutional information and community organization and mobilization

The Barangay Officials of Nanhaya, Victoria, Laguna and the Local Police Force were considered as respondents of the study, a total of 40 respondents. They were described in terms of age, sex, educational attainment and occupation.

#### **Definition of Terms**

For the purpose of understanding some terminologies used in the study were defined conceptually and or operationally.

**Community mobilization.** Community mobilization is a process through which action is stimulated by a community itself, or by others, that is planned, carried out, and evaluated by a community's individuals, groups, and organizations on a participatory and sustained basis to improve the health, hygiene and education levels so as to enhance the overall standard of living in the community.

**Community-oriented policing.** A cooperative effort between police and the communities they serve where both works together to solve crime and crime related problems. Also, a series of strategies that bring the police closer to the community to reduce and solve crime and crime-related problems. It is often defined by the programs it subsumes, including bike patrol, kobans, storefront policing, and problem-oriented policing.

**Community participation.** When members of the community participate/ help police in achieving their mission. Typically, this goes beyond simply reporting crimes and serving as witnesses to crimes.

**Community Safety** this involves the safety of the society as a whole which the local police are responsible in the maintenance of the peace and order for the people.

**Police Community Relation** is the development and retention of attitudes and behavior on the part of the police that create a mutually supportive relationship between their agency and the community.

**Victoria Police Force** is the authority in the locality responsible to prevent and control crimes, to maintain peace and order, and to ensure public safety and internal security.

## CHAPTER 2

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES

This chapter deals with the review of related literature and studies. It includes researches and investigations conducted that bear resemblance, relation and relevance to different aspects of the current study.

#### **Foreign Literature**

Kappeler and Gaines (2012) introduces the Ten Principles of Community Policing. Community policing is a philosophy and organizational strategy that expands the traditional police mandate of fighting crime to include forming partnerships with citizenry and endorsing mutual

support and participation. It also introduces to this progressive approach, and include the most current developments in the field such as how the current climate of suspicion associated with terrorism threats affects the trust so necessary for community policing, and how the newest technologies can be harnessed to facilitate police interactions with citizens. Additionally, it explores the fragmentation of authority and emphasizes the importance of partnerships among the numerous law enforcement agencies, government agencies, and private social service agencies.

The book of Hunter and Barker (2010) emphasized the role citizen participation and emphasizes why it is critical to the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. It focuses on the importance of and strategies for positive police-community interactions and addresses the internal and external communities the police serve. It also discusses the interdisciplinary approach draws data and discussions from a wide range of disciplines and gives well-rounded perspective to a better understanding and practice of positive police-community relations.

In book of Herbert (2006) he discusses that politicians, citizens, and police agencies have long embraced community policing, hoping to reduce crime and disorder by strengthening the ties between urban residents and the officers entrusted with their

protection. That strategy seems to make sense. He reveals the reasons why it rarely, if ever, works. Drawing on data he collected in diverse Seattle neighborhood from interviews with residents, observation of police officers, and attendance at community-police meetings. He also identifies the many obstacles that make effective collaboration between city dwellers and the police so unlikely to succeed. At the same time, he shows that residents' pragmatic ideas about the role of community differ dramatically from those held by social theorists.

Ellison (2010) stresses the importance of community consent for policing in liberal democracies before sketching the nature of police community relations in Northern Ireland during the decades of political conflict. He then considers whether the situation has changed in the aftermath of the Independent Commission on Policing for Northern Ireland (ICP) reforms, by examining recent survey data from the Northern Ireland Policing Board and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. Moreover, he suggests that while official surveys are useful in highlighting trends in police-community relations over time, a more refined conceptual framework is required in order to take stock of such relationships in marginalized and alienated communities. Drawing upon the ecological model of police-community relations proposed by scholars such as Sung and Weitzer, Ellison

argues that any analysis needs to dig deeper and consider residential fragmentation, the spatial distribution of power, specific modalities of police-community relations across and between neighborhoods and problematic assumptions about the nature of „community“ itself

(Fazzini, 2003).The primary argument is that by providing a more participatory management style in which leadership is essential, officers feel more involved in the mission and goals of the department. As a result, morale increases and is reflected within the community and the ability to develop effective police community relations

### **Local Literature**

According to the Police Community Relations Manual (2012), it emphasize that partnership with the community will be a central focus. Police managers will recognize the interconnectedness between their activities and those of other public services, such as housing, welfare and employment agencies. The police of the future will view themselves as one part of community-wide effort to not only deal with crime but to improve community life in general.

Peckley and Eduardo (2010) discussed and emphasized that police department s serve a critical and primary role in providing immediate intervention and assistance to victims of crime. Unlike most social services

agencies, police departments are typically open every day of the year, 24-hours a day.

Manwong and Foronda (2009) in their book emphasize the relationship of the police and the community established and maintained through police community cooperation. The police enlist the support of the community to prevent the commission of crime, to eradicate drugs, and to arrest suspects and criminals.

The prompt solution of crime and the immediate arrest of criminals are achieved through strong and healthy police - community partnership. The establishment of community based anti-crime groups in the locality through police community partnership helps enhanced and sustained public safety undertakings.

Radalet and Carter as cited in the article "Poor Community Relations" (2010) said that poor communication between the police and communities served as the problem most frequently, in a variety of ways, by police and community members surveyed. When asked what the main problems are, when it comes to police community relations, police listed "language barriers", "connecting with the community" and "lack of meaningful communication on both sides" and "lack of understanding of police practices" as obstacles to better relations. This list is similar to the one provided by community members, who listed "lack of communications, "language barriers" and

"lack of relationships" as barriers to getting along with the police. These findings supported the result of the study conducted by Holgado in 2009 who found that the residents of Lucena City did not encounter problems in the implementation of the PCR programs of the Lucena City Police.

### **Foreign Studies**

Larson et. al (2008) in their study they found out that law enforcement agencies are entrusted with the protection and safety of society. They are often faced with tasks that are tedious and time consuming. In our changing society, the police are expected to be involved in both the apprehension of criminals and in the reduction of crime through a relationship with the society they serve. The better the relationship with the community, the more successful the police are in apprehending criminals and reducing crime. The better the relationship with the community, the more trust the community has in their police

Hinds and Fleming (2006) in their study emphasizes the importance of cooperative and supportive relationships between police and the communities they serve. Yet, community policing is characterized by conflict/s around a range of issues, including goals, priorities and resources. A key factor that mitigates the impact of such conflicts on public satisfaction with

police is the extent to which people view police as legitimate.

This paper explores police legitimacy among people who have been a victim of crime. Findings show that victims of crime had lower levels of satisfaction with police performance and police-community relations generally, but these views did not translate into negative judgements of police legitimacy. The paper suggests that the findings have significant implications for police practice specifically and contribute to existing theory on victimization and attitudes towards police legitimacy. It is suggested that if police are to retain their legitimacy overtime more effort may need to be expended in building on existing levels of satisfaction. Such an objective would require a more proactive approach to working with victims of crime. In order for this to be a realistic policy option, changes to police practice, key performance indicators and measurement generally would need to be considered.

Docobo (2005), in his study that crime is a major problem in many cities, citizens' fear of crime often exceeds the actual risk of being victimized. In evaluating research conducted by Wesley Skogan in accounting for levels of fear in communities, Moore and Trojanowicz found that fear could be addressed by strategies other than those that directly reduce criminal

victimization. Moore and Trojanowicz posited that fear might be reduced by using the communications within social networks to provide accurate information about the risk of victimization and advice about constructive responses to the risk of crime. In 1982, the National Institute of Justice awarded the Police Foundation a grant to conduct a study of strategies to reduce citizen fear of crime. This study provided empirical data on the effectiveness of community policing strategies in reducing fear among citizens. In the experiment, the Newark, New Jersey and Houston, Texas police department used locally developed strategies that stressed the exchange of quality information between police and citizens fostered a sense that police officers were available to citizens and concerned about neighborhood problems. The experiment results indicated that police-citizen interaction was an effective strategy. When police officers regularly listened to citizens and acted on their advice, citizens became less fearful of crime and their satisfaction with police services increased. In sum, the research showed that if police officers work harder at talking and listening to citizens, they can reduce fear of victimization and, in some cases, reduce crime itself.

In this study Erasmus (1991) the police, However, for a number of reasons this does not appear to have

happened to the extent one might have expected (Rauch 1991; Marias 1991). The explanation is to be found in the nature of police accountability, continued political polarization (in which the police have been one of the more controversial issues), and the nature of the police force itself. Also important is the way in which the police organization and members see police-community relations, particularly at local level.

Rosebaum(1990) in this study asserts that community policing and problem-oriented policing represents a philosophy of policing more than a specific set of programs and activities. The central elements of this philosophy includes a broader definition of what constitutes legitimate police work, interactions between the police and the citizenry, greater attention to proactive problem solving and crime prevention strategies, and efforts to restructure police bureaucracies to provide more decentralized planning and service delivery. At the core of this entire orientation is the recognition that "co-production" (i.e joint efforts to produce public safety) is the most sensible approach to combat crime and Fear of crime given the nature of the problem. The promise of community policing lies in its capacity to address a wide range of social and physical problems that contribute to neighborhood crime and fear of crime.

## **Local Studies**

Jacob (2011) in his study, the Philippine National Police is continuing attempts to improve delivery of basic police services through a more effective crime prevention program anchored upon police community relationships, thus, will more likely to reveal how responsive the two-way communication between the police and the community could be firmly established with the end on view of attaining better peace and order situation in communities. Several programs had been implemented by the Philippine National Police wherein the enhancement of police community partnership is the one major concern emphasized to bring closer to the community and the creation of Community-Oriented Policing System.

According to Joaquin (2005) in her study on police community relations and effectiveness of PNP in the Province of Ilocos Norte, the police force effectiveness depends in the training and technology available in the organization. It is important to boost the morale of the police authority by giving them much consideration and equal treatment on privileges and opportunities.

While on police -community relations, the chief of police and the members of the local police force must establish a strong partnership to encourage the community participation to make that policing system more efficient and effective.

Tuando (2003) made a study on the effectiveness of the police- community partnership and the crime incidence in the province of Siquijor. The law enforcement and police administration role was given a big emphasis to establish participation from the community in all of the programs of local police authorities. The community coordination is important to gain partnership and make the crime incidence lesser and easy to resolve.

The study is conducted by hodalgo (2008) found out that residents of lucena city did not encounter problems in the implementation of the PCR Programs in lucena city police . it was supported by the data obtained on the extent of implementation of PCR Programs where it was assessed as implementation and the police officers of lucena city PNP did their job well in the community that they are serving

## CHAPTER 3

### RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents method and statistical technique used by the researcher in conducting research in order to complete this thesis. It describes in details of the research design, population and locale of the study, data gathering tools, data gathering procedures and treatment of the data.

#### **Research Design**

The descriptive method of research will be applied in this study; this approach seeks to answer the following questionnaire based on actual facts about actual situation. The effort to discover circumstances in a set of examples selected for this study is a significant differentiating factor.

According to Foronda (2012), the primary goal of using the descriptive method is to describe the nature of the situation as it exists at the time of the study and to find out the cause of specific events. Descriptive research is defined as data gathering for the purpose of evaluating hypotheses or responding relating to the current state of the study's subject

#### **Respondents of the Study**

The respondents of the study are the members of the local police force, Barangay officials and residents of Victoria, Laguna. They will be chosen randomly as the

subject of the study for they are aware of the police-community relations.

A stratified sampling will be applied in Barangay Nanhaya, Victoria, Laguna

The population of the study will composed of twenty (20) Barangay Personnel's and twenty (20) Community Residents of Barangay Nanhaya, Victoria Laguna who were purposively selected as a sample.

### **Research Instrument**

The researcher will use a questionnaire. It will compose of a list of questions to be answered by the selected residents of the locality designed to get the facts needed for the study.

The questionnaire that will be used for the study is focus on seeking the assessment of the members of local police force and selected barangay officials and residents on police community partnership that will provide facts for the problem given in the study.

The respondents will be ask to indicate their evaluation in police community relation with respect to community information, police institutional information community safety; and community organization and mobilization. The respondents will be asked to rate each question using a five point scale as follows:

5 - Very Satisfied

- 4 - Satisfied
- 3 - Moderately Satisfied
- 2 - Less Satisfied
- 1 - Unsatisfied

**Validity of the Instrument.**

The content of the questionnaire-checklist will be done through the help of the experts, panel members, thesis adviser, and dean, concerned authorities in the locality and other persons in the field of public and police administration.

Any revision in the final copy of the questionnaire will be based on the comments, suggestions and recommendations. The instrument will be pretested to local police force and selected barangay officials.

**Data-gathering Procedures**

For the problems of this study to be assessed, data will be gathered by distributing the validated questionnaire-checklist to the groups of identified respondents.

Answers from the retrieved questionnaire-checklists will be tallied, collated, tabulated, analyzed, and interpreted accordingly to address the specific problems of the study.

Results of the findings, analysis and interpretation of this study will be presented in chapter 4 of this study.

### **Treatment of Data**

The 5-point Likert Scale (de Vaus and Guba, 2015) will be used to aid in the evaluation and interpretation of the data obtained:

- 5 - Very Satisfied
- 4 - Satisfied
- 3 - Moderately Satisfied
- 2 - Less Satisfied
- 1 - Unsatisfied

The data obtained will be treated with the use of Percentage, Mean, Standard Deviation and the T-test to determine the impact of police community relation as to community information; police mobilization; community safety; and community organization and mobilization.

### **Frequency and Percentage**

The population and percentage of responders were described using frequency and percentage. The frequency and percentage formula as indicated below (Garcia, 2015):

### **Formula for Frequency and Percentage**

nula:

$$\% = \frac{f}{N} \times 100$$

Wher

Wherein:

% = Percentage

**f** = Frequency

**N** = Number of Respondents

### 1. Mean

The Impact of Police Community Relation in Barangay Nanhaya, Victoria Laguna as to the respondents was determined using the mean. The following is the mean formula (Garcia, 2015):

#### Formula for Mean

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$

Wherein:

$\bar{X}$  = Sometimes called the X-bar) symbol for mean

$\sum$  = (Greek letter Sigma) symbol for summation

**X** = Score

**n** = Number of scores

### 2. Standard Deviation

Standard Deviation was used to measure the level of the performances in the test. The formula for standard deviation is (Garcia, 2015):

#### Formula for Standard Deviation:

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2}{N}}$$

Wherein:

**S/SD** = Standard Deviation

$\Sigma$  = (Greek letter Sigma) symbol for summation

**N** = Total number of respondents

$\bar{X}$  (sometimes called the X-bar) symbol for mean

### 3. t-test:

T-test was used to compare the mean of the two (2) groups of respondents to the specified theoretical mean.

The formula for standard deviation is (Garcia, 2015):

**Formula for t-test:**

$$t = \frac{(X_1 - X_2)}{\sqrt{\frac{(S_1)^2}{n_1} + \frac{(S_2)^2}{n_2}}}$$

Wherein:

**X1** = Mean of sample 1

**X2** = Mean of sample 2

**n1** = Number of subjects in sample 1

**n2** = Number of subjects in sample 2

**(s1)2** = Variance of sample 1

**(s2)2** = Variance of sample 2

Decision Rule

To determine if there is a significant difference, the following scales was used:

0.050-below                      SIGNIFICANT

0.051-above                      NOT SIGNIFICANT

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**Questionnaire on impact of police community relation in Barangay Nanhaya, Victoria, Laguna**

Name

(Optional): \_\_\_\_\_

**I. Profile of Respondents**

Direction: Please put a check on the space before the item that best describe yourself.

**A. Age Range**

\_\_\_\_\_ below 30 years old

\_\_\_\_\_ 30-39 years old

\_\_\_\_\_ 40-49 years old

\_\_\_\_\_ 50-59 years old

\_\_\_\_\_ above 60 years old

**B. Sex**

\_\_\_\_\_ Male

\_\_\_\_\_ Female

**C. Highest Educational Attainment**

\_\_\_\_\_ Elementary

\_\_\_\_\_ Secondary

\_\_\_\_\_ Vocational

\_\_\_\_\_ Bachelor Degree

\_\_\_\_\_ with MA units

\_\_\_\_\_ Masteral Degree

\_\_\_\_\_ w/Doctorate units

\_\_\_\_\_ Doctorate Degree

**D. Occupation**

\_\_\_\_\_ Barangay Official

\_\_\_\_\_ Local Police

\_\_\_\_\_ Others

**Part II. The Extent of Police Community Relation in Barangay Nanhaya, Victoria, Laguna**

Directions: Following are statement to measure the Impact in community relation in the municipality of Victoria, Laguna. The respondents is hereby requested to put a check mark in the given space which corresponds to your level of satisfaction following the given scale:

Scale	Verbal Interpretation
5	Very Satisfied
4	Satisfied

3	Moderately Satisfied
2	Less Satisfied
1	Unsatisfied

1. <b>Community information</b>	5 Very Satisfied	4 Satisfied	3 Moderately Satisfied	2 Less Satisfied	1 Unsatisfied
1. Community awareness 1.1 Dialogue and Pulong-pulong 1.2 Awareness Lecture					
2. conducting seminar in Brgy San Guillermo about crime prevention					
3 Distribution of Flyers Crime Prevention Tips (What you should know about Drugs) /Brgy. visitation					
4. Data/Intelligence Gathering					
II. <b>Police institutional information</b>	5 Very Satisfied	4 Satisfied	3 Moderately Satisfied	2 Less Satisfied	1 Unsatisfied
1. Distribution of Flyers Crime Prevention Tips (Murder) / Brgy. Visitation					
2. Conduct Crime Prevention/Public Safety Tips in Brgy Sang Guillermo					
3. Attaching Isumbong Mo Sa Pulis Sticker					
4. School visitation to conduct seminar					
III. <b>Community Safety</b>	5 Very Satisfied	4 Satisfied	3 Moderately Satisfied	2 Less Satisfied	1 Unsatisfied
1. Ensure the establishment of a community clinic with willing and cooperative hospital staff (doctors, nurses and dentists, etc).					
2. Mobilize a group of people to conduct round the clock patrol at night.					
3. Establish security and emergency outpost/desk wherein residents could easily ask					

