**CHAPTER 1**

**Problem and its Background**

**Introduction**

Worldwide crime is the number one Police enemy. To win against crime the police and the community must joined hands. In our country, after taking office as president of the Philippines in June 2016, Rodrigo Duterte began a war on drugs as he had promised to do throughout the campaign. He touted his alleged successes in lowering drug usage and other crime in Davao City, Mindanao, where he was reared. He proudly asserted that he was responsible for hundreds of fatalities, yet he managed to avoid being charged. As the death toll from the nation's drug war began to soar, human rights organizations in the Philippines and abroad were shocked. Nearly 9,000 people have died as a result of the drug war by the end of 2016, the majority of them in the most underprivileged areas of metropolitan Manila (Human Rights Watch 2017). The Philippine government has denied involvement and claimed that their Tokhang campaign—as the name suggests—was a plan of drug user registration, outreach, and rehabilitation rather than an extrajudicial murders tactic. Both domestic and foreign critics of this assertion have been raised. The administration further made an effort to avoid accepting responsibility for the multiple deaths by making references to criminal factions and unsolved murders rather than police killings. However, there is mounting evidence that kill lists have replaced watch lists on the Tokhang (Human Rights Watch 2017). This has generated talks about the stunning comeback of authoritarian leadership and the establishment of a deadly type of sovereignty in academics and politics (Reyes, 2016).

The police and the general public should get along well. The police are expected to "protect and serve" the community, and in order for them to do so, they need the people's backing and cooperation. When there is good police-community relations, police are more aware of the public's worries, particularly those that are related to crime, and citizens are more likely to report crimes that happen to the police, provide tips/intelligence to law enforcement, voluntarily serve as witnesses, and are happy to participate. In jury proceedings. In turn, police become more pro-active, preventing crimes before they happen or lessening their effects as opposed to only responding to pleas for assistance. The potential that the public believes that police are only a means of gathering intelligence is avoided through good police-community interactions.

The ongoing and evolving interactions between the police and the communities they serve are referred to as "police community relations." This covers topics including distrust of the police, violence, and corruption. Police community relations seeks to provide a line of communication with the public.

Feelings of mistrust, rage, and terror can result from strained interactions between the police and the community. People may believe that the police have biased practices. Police may feel responsible for a variety of societal issues and believe they are not credited for their efforts. Programs that promote dialogue for change aid individuals in creating the kind of relationships that are essential for lasting transformation. People with various experiences and backgrounds collaborate on finding answers (Obmerga, 2014).

Police and community people questioned cited poor communication between the police and communities as the issue most frequently. Police cited "linguistic challenges," "connecting with the community," "lack of meaningful communication on both sides," and "lack of knowledge of police tactics" as impediments to improving relations when asked what the primary issues were. This list resembles the one offered by locals, who named "lack of connections," "linguistic hurdles," and "lack of communications" as obstacles to getting along with the police (Building Police Community Relations, 2010).

The researchers aims to measure the evaluation of Philippines National Police community relation program in Cabuyao and Calamba City Laguna .

**Background of the study**

Mostly Police is the face of peace and order in the world. As far as communities go, this one is a good location to live and is very typical. Average levels of education, average income, and average crime rates. But there is a serious issue in this neighborhood. Police officers and local residents don't get along at all. Police feel frightened by the populace because they don't believe that the public will treat them fairly and impartially. It's becoming tense now. Effective police-community relations, or the interaction between the police and the communities they serve, is one of the essential elements of successful law enforcement. Building trust between the police and the community is dependent on positive police-community interactions. Police work becomes far less successful without this trust. People could not feel protected even if police are successfully deterring crime because there is little confidence. Sometimes it's difficult for police to persuade communities to join forces with them in the fight against crime. Thus, assistance is required for this town to improve police-community relations. See what we can accomplish (C. Muscato, 2021).

Let's start by outlining a few tactics that can strengthen ties between the community and the police. Few factors, according to research, contribute to trust-building as much as transparency, visibility, and access to police business. Basically, attempts to make this information more available go a long way because the public needs to know what the police are up to. The police department's openness is improved through posting police reports and other public records on the agency website, having a noticeable physical presence, and hosting open-forum community debates. Building trust between these two groups is far simpler when people believe they are aware of what the police are doing.

Let's discuss a few strategies that help improve relations between the community and the police. According to studies, few things help foster trust as much as openness, visibility, and accessibility to police operations. Basically, it is important for the public to be aware of what the police are doing, hence efforts to make this information more accessible are worthwhile. Police reports and other public data are posted on the agency website, there is a conspicuous physical presence, and open-forum community discussions are held, all of which increase the police department's transparency. It is much easier to establish trust between these two groups when people feel informed about what the police are doing. The validity of the recent police use of force events and other problems have called into question. Many communities have questioned the cops. Large-scale protest marches and protests took place in several American cities in 2014 and 2015; in some cases, there were riots. Over perceptions of excessive force and police malfeasance. It is critical that police departments make strengthening links with their neighborhood communities a major focus (Walker etal., 2014).

The Police Community relation is very vital to prevent crimes and stablish harmonious relationship to the community.

**Theoretical Framework**

**Action-based Theories of Perception**

Acquiring perceptual knowledge of the surroundings through action. For instance, turning around modifies your spatial relationships to nearby things and, as a result, which of their characteristics you can visually see. You can feel an object's form, warmth, and texture by gliding your palm over its surface. You can find the cause of an offensive odor by sniffing and moving about a room. Body motions, whether active or passive, can be beneficial sources of perceptual data.

The input-output picture is contested by the action-based theories of perception that are discussed in this section. They contend that activity can also influence perception in a non-instrumental or constitutive manner (or, more generally, on capacities for object-directed motor control). In the history of philosophy and psychology, this position has been expressed in a wide variety of ways. But throughout the last three centuries, most action-based theories of perception have looked to activity to explain how, in particular, vision obtains all or some of its spatial representational content. These are the hypotheses that we will concentrate on in this article as a result.

**Self-Efficacy Theory**

Self-efficacy, according to psychologist Albert Bandura, is the notion that an individual can exert control over their own functioning and over external events that have an impact on their life. A person's feeling of self-efficacy may serve as the basis for motivation, happiness, and personal success. Four primary factors, including I mastery experiences, (ii) vicarious experiences, (iii) social persuasion, and (iv) emotional states, shape people's perceptions of their own efficacy. High levels of self-efficacy have been associated with a variety of advantages in daily life, including resiliency to stress and adversity, healthy lifestyle choices, enhanced employment performance, and academic success.

A person's unique collection of beliefs known as self-efficacy influence how successfully they can carry out a plan of action in hypothetical scenarios (Bandura, 1977). Self-efficacy may be defined as a person's confidence in their capacity to achieve in a certain circumstance. Bandura popularized the concept, but psychologists have looked at self-efficacy from a variety of angles. As an illustration of an alternative viewpoint, educator and best-selling author Kathy Kolbe believes that confidence in one's own talents may be important in gauging cognitive power (2009).

**Theory of Police Visibility and Community Policing**

The public's opinion of law enforcement has been around for a while, and during that time, it has essentially stayed unchanged. Numerous novels, films, and television shows have given the public the notion that police officers are fearless crime fighters who don't care about their own safety as they engage in daily gun fights with drug traffickers, serial killers, and hit men for organized crime. Police officers are required to answer a lot of service calls each year. However, the number of calls that police officers get regarding the application of the law only accounts for a small percentage of their daily workload.

**CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK**

This study represents the conceptual framework of identifying and determining the efficacy of police and community’s’ perception in police community relation in Cabuyao City Laguna. It also aims to determine the significant relationship of the community perception and the efficacy of police in community relation.

**Figure 1**

Figure 1 is the research paradigm showing the relationship between the independent and dependent variable of the study.

**Hypothesis**

There is no significant relationship between the demographic profile of the respondents and the level of effectiveness of Police community relation program in Cabuyao City and Calamba City in terms of the afforcited variables

There is a significant relationship between the demographic profile of the respondents and the level of effectiveness of Police community relation program in Cabuyao City and Calamba City in terms of the afforcited variables

**Statement of the Problem**

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

1.1 Age;

1.2 Gender;

1.3 Socio-economic status; and

1.4 Educational background?

1. What is the evaluation rating of Police community relation program in Cabuyao City and Calamba City in terms of:

2.1 Community Involvement;

2.2 Communication with the community; and

2.3 Contact and Satisfaction?

1. Is there a significant relationship between the demographic profile of the respondents and the evaluation rating of Police community relation program in Cabuyao City and Calamba City in terms of the afforcited variables?
2. Based on the findings of the study, what Police community relationship program can be proposed?

**Significant of the study**

The researchers believe that the findings of the study will benefit community, the Philippine National Police and the future researchers.

**Community.** This will help the community to trust and have a harmonious relationship with the Philippine National Police with their programs in serving the nation.

**Philippines National Police.** This will help the Philippine National Police to gain more trust and respect from the community. With the help of community, the police job will become easier.

**Future researchers.** This will help the future researcher in their future endeavors in research. This can be their guide.

**Definition of terms**

**Community.** a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.

**Community Policing.** Encourages interactive partnerships between law enforcement agencies, their officers, and the people they serve.

**Crime**. An action or omission that constitutes an offense that may be prosecuted by the state and is punishable by law

**Evaluation.** The making of a judgment about the amount, number, or value of something; assessment.

**Police.** The civil force of a national or local government, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order.

**Policing.** The maintenance of law and order by a police force

**Program.** A set of related measures or activities with a particular long-term aim.

**Researcher.** A person who carries out academic or scientific research.

**Safety.** The condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury

**Security.** The state of being free from danger or threat.

**Trust.** Firm belief in the reliability, truth, ability, or strength of someone or something.

**CHAPTER 2**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter is about the review of related literature of Evaluation of Philippine National Police Community Relation Program in Cabuyao and Calamba City Laguna. This chapter is composed of; Foreign Literature, Local Literature, Foreign Studies, Local Studies at Synthesis.

**Foreign Literature:**

In the study of Bluemberg et’al. (2019), Law enforcement organizations must modify how officers are trained in order to handle the complexity of modern policing. A training program that only emphasizes the law or transient skills, such as weapons, defensive driving, arrest and control techniques, or defense tactics, is insufficient. In order for officers to be prepared to handle the demands of modern law enforcement, it is crucial that psychological skills are infused into academy training. The authors propose that the abilities—cognitive, emotional, social, and moral—discussed in this research may enhance officers' wellbeing and foster interactions between law enforcement and the general public. The training is delivered with specific ways to incorporate these abilities.

According to the study of H. McManus et’al. (2022), Academic and popular discourse have concentrated heavily on the prevalence of conflict between the police and the Black populace in the United States due to the complex historical and current relationship between law enforcement and African Americans. However, the current investigation aims to further understanding in this area by examining how much African Americans have positive, informal relationships with the police. This study investigates the degree of survey participants' associations with police officers as well as potential predictors of those ties based on a 2017 national poll of 1,000 African Americans. The association between the survey respondents' social ties, demographic details, and relationships with police officers is specifically examined using binary logistic regression. According to the analyses, most respondents had some kind of interaction with police, and almost one in four had a family member who was a police officer. Although knowing police officers is probably also explained by racial homophily, those with stakes in compliance were more likely to establish ties with cops. Importantly, this experiment highlights the nuanced nature of African Americans' interactions with the police and points to additional research directions that could be fruitfully pursued.

In the study of T. Cheng (2019), The Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services of the Department of Justice has contributed $14 billion to local police agencies' efforts to enhance community relations since its founding in 1993. However, in 2015, public trust in law enforcement fell to its lowest level since 1993. This article outlines one process by which, despite police investment, community relations might remain stagnant. It does this by drawing on seven years' worth of Chicago Police Board meeting transcripts. Police responded to 74 percent of concerns with utter silence, despite the fact that community gatherings where citizens address complaints are intended to increase citizen input. When the police spoke up, the citizens and the police both recited recognizable scripts, which are stylized narratives based on generalized information from commonplace events and reflect different conceptualizations of local problems. Police tactics like using silence and scripts are instances of "perfunctory policing," in which officers merely follow procedural guidelines but reject making significant changes to their performance, allowing locals to bear the costs of the police's passivity. Inadequate research into how initiatives are carried out can legitimize decision-making processes that reinforce the existing social order, making community interactions more procedurally symbolic than substantively productive as local jurisdictions invest more in bridging the gap between the government and the public.

According to the study of K. Edwards (2021), This study was done as police forces all around the world were embroiled in controversy and unrest. There was a lot of police-community tension, which may have contributed to officers' stress levels. It's critical to comprehend the phenomena of stress because it has an impact on officers' health and ability to do their jobs. The purpose of this study was to determine the stress levels, coping strategies, and viewpoints of officers about police-community relations, their perceived requirements for assistance with stress, and their perceptions of departmental support. Police officers from several Northeastern American jurisdictions (N = 128) participated in the study. Data were gathered using both quantitative and qualitative methods; analytical techniques included thematic thematic analysis and statistical correlations and regression. The findings showed that participants experienced stress in a variety of areas, and specific coping strategies as well as viewpoints on police-community interactions and years of experience in law enforcement were associated with higher displays of stress. Data-driven policy recommendations for both preventative and symptom reduction approaches benefited from participants' opinions on their needs and recommendations for action.

According to the study of J. Saunders & B. Kilmer (2019), In the United States, tensions between the police and the community are high, particularly along racial lines. This study compares how the community views crime and the police before and after a targeted deterrent strategy and police-community partnerships that prioritize racial harmony were employed to eradicate overt drug markets. Every home within a two-mile radius of the block group where the intervention took place received a mail survey, and we estimated differences-in-differences OLS models to determine if the intervention altered people's perceptions of crime and police legitimacy and trust. Black respondents felt less racial profiling and less non-violent crime and disorder following the intervention compared to non-black respondents; these results hold up to a number of robustness checks. Regarding opinions of the effectiveness, fairness, or other indicators of police legitimacy, we did not notice a change.

According to the study of W. Pelfrey Jr. & S. Keener (2018), Police body-worn cameras (BWCs) will probably always be used. The relationship between the police and the community, improved trust and transparency, and complaint investigation are all significantly impacted by this technology. Officer or supervisor attitudes about BWCs are poorly understood. These factors are crucial because officer commitment and agency policy affect how effectively and how often BWC is used. This study used a mixed-methods approach, combining patrol officer focus groups and supervisor focus groups with officer surveys. With almost full participation, university police officers took part in the census-style survey. To address changes in attitudes toward BWCs, pre- and post-implementation quantitative and qualitative data were gathered. Results show that BWCs have the backing of officers and supervisors. Many of the worries that the officers expressed during the pretest, such as the worry of unfavorable assessments, internal inquiries, and technological problems, were unfounded. Agencies considering adopting and/or implementing BWCs might get advice from the views of officers and supervisors by connecting them.

According to the study of S. Skaggs & L Graybeal (2017), Evidence is still required to show how service-learning and experiential learning affect the sustainable development of communities and their infrastructure, despite growing evidence that these tactics are beneficial for student access and success. This case study looks at a university course on Police and Society that collaborates with four police agencies to provide students with both service-learning and experiential learning opportunities through ride-alongs, simulation training, written and physical exams, and by hosting a police-community relations event. Students and officers participating in focus groups shed light on how service-learning and experiential learning enhance police-community interactions skills. While police-community relations events humanize officers and increase public understanding and trust, introducing children to officer procedures, regulations, and culture gives a learning opportunity for departments as well as students.

According to J. Carr & S. Maxwell (2017), Organizational justice views among employees have a big impact on their attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors, organizational psychology research has consistently shown. These impacts, particularly the connection between views of justice and police attitudes toward the public, have also been identified in similar research applying the organizational justice paradigm in policing. According to recent theoretical advancements in policing, organizational and supervisory procedures that "trickle down" to the police-community connection may be the cause of the correlation between internal conceptions of justice and exterior attitudes. This study examines the relationship between officer perceptions of organizational justice and public faith in officers. Measures from the organizational justice literature and Mayer, Davis, and Schoorman's concept of organizational trust were used to survey a sample of patrol division police officers. Even after controlling for other significant factors, the findings reveal a significant correlation between opinions of organizational fairness and public trust.

**Local Literature:**

According to the study of M. Marcaida (2021), This article focuses on the Ronda ng Kababaihan, a group of women who volunteered to patrol their neighborhood at night after seeing drug-related homicides in Pateros. This study, which is informed by the political motherhood framework, contends that the participants use their traditional mothering roles to justify their presence in the streets and public sphere and engage in mothering to uphold positive relationships with the neighborhood, police, and local authorities. Data are gathered through in-depth mother interviews and participant observation of the organization's nightly patrols. In understanding motherhood in political terms, either as an emotionally driven and apolitical extension of the domestic duties or as a means of reconstructing gendered roles and collective identities, this study problematizes the debate between the essentialist and constructivist views on motherhood.

According to the study of S. Jensen & K. Hapal (2018), This essay examines the connection between monetary gain and violence in the drug war in the Philippines. We argue that although the drug war has elevated state killings to a new low, the Philippine state had a long history of killing its own people prior to the start of the war on drugs. Our argument is based on extensive ethnographic and political interaction with a poor urban neighborhood in Manila. Furthermore, we contend that the deaths and the widespread corruption in the Philippine police cannot be separated. The paper demonstrates that both corruption and death come into certain understandings of state-citizen relationships by using the concept of violent exchange. People in metropolitan Manila are urgently trying to figure out how to interact with the police under these changing circumstances because the war has altered how death and corruption operate.

According to J. Leyaley (2021), The Philippine National Police is a constituent of the neighborhood it protects. In addition to serving as a source of support and complaints for the police, the community serves as the ultimate arbiter of the caliber of police work and the efficiency of the police force. Community interactions are more complicated than just having a conversation and reaching consensus on certain subjects. Instead, it comprises of a carefully planned program with involvement from the criminal justice and community sectors. Good community connections are necessary, but they cannot be the primary duty of the police or any other single criminal justice system institution. The aims of this study are as follows: a. To assess the degree to which Police Community Relation Programs are being implemented in Barangay Agbannawag and Bulo of Tabuk City; and b. to evaluate the Police Community Relation Program's level of efficiency in Tabuk City's Barangay Agbannawag and Bulo. The community development and aid program is widely implemented. This suggests that the PNP-PCR staff members are accessible to the general public in order to provide assistance and ensure public awareness. The PNP-PCR may continue to publicize their initiative for further barangay improvement. Programs for preventing crime and disseminating information are widely used. This suggests that the PNP-PCR team is quite successful in implementing their police community programs. In order for everyone to be aware of the aforementioned Police Community Relation Programs, there may be an equitable distribution on the execution of PCR programs in each Barangay within the City. The PNP-PCR may continue to publicize their initiative for further barangay improvement.

According to R. Arcala (2017), The interaction between town/village leaders and local army units in numerous communist frontline areas in Southern Iloilo is examined in this essay in light of changes in the national government's policy reaction after 1986. Asymmetrical civil-military involvement on the front lines is predicated on divergent perceptions of the nature and gravity of the communist threat. The communists are well-established in the neighborhood and provide a significant threat to the soldiers. Local leaders downplay the threat posed by the rebels and see the communists as outsiders, but they also present a nuanced perspective on the various roles that locals play in the communist cause and the factional allegiance of rebels in their region. All counterinsurgency plans, with the exception of paramilitary organization, are developed by the military, with civilian officials and the police only responsible for implementation. The Municipal Peace and Order Councils are more places for local commands to get logistical support than they are a formal institution for local civilian officials to oversee military activities. The civil-military interface on issues relating to human rights has grown less combative and focused on soldiers carrying weapons in public, abusing local hospitality, notably in terms of housing and food, and complaints procedures for minor transgressions.

According to D. Sabijon et’al (2017), The most important advancement in police organization is police community relations, which adds problem-solving and preventive oriented techniques to traditional crime fighting and emphasizes the importance of working together as a community to fight crime and deter prospective criminal activity. In the mountain communities of Cebu City, this study sought to assess the efficiency of police-community relations. It also included information about the respondents' age, gender, civil status, greatest level of education, occupation, place of residence, and length of stay. The respondents' perceptions on the effectiveness of the civic engagement, public relations, public information, and mass communication programs in relation to the police and the community. The review's findings served as the foundation for organizing the proposed activity. We used an adapted survey as an information-gathering tool and an expressive relationship configuration as our research technique. 150 residents of Lahug, Busay, and Talamban participated in the survey. According to the review's findings, the majority of respondents were males between the ages of 21 and 25, married, and had been residents of the area for at least 20 years. The effectiveness of the police group connection programs showed that the initiatives they implement are effective in forming relationships with the residents. It is alleged that the examination advised assigning a cop a pivotal role.

According to K. Agojo (2021), Some leaders saw opportunities to take advantage of the epidemic and further solidify their hold on power as the world was in deep turmoil. Determining how, when, and why the state's coercive apparatus has been utilized by its leader during a crisis is the goal of this essay. It will also detail how the state's sense of invincibility and the social structure within the polity have been formed by such mmachinery. It will be analyzed and discussed how President Rodrigo Duterte used the Philippine National Police. The article's major contention is that while the police have been given broad powers to strengthen the state's authority and aid in managing a society in crisis, they have also been used as a prop for an authoritarian administration. In particular, the police were given leadership roles within the state's pandemic response system, given more room to use force thanks to a disputed anti-terrorism statute, and mobilized to arbitrarily enforce regulations. As a result, human liberties were violated, cultures of violence and impunity deteriorated, and the executive powers were strengthened in Duterte's Philippines during the COVID-19 pandemic.

According to the study of C. Cudis (2022), The Revitalized Pulis sa Barangay (RPSB) Program of the Police Regional Office in the Davao Region (PRO-11) aims to increase community engagement beyond their duty to uphold security and safety. Through the RPSB program, police have gained the respect and confidence of the local populace, particularly the indigenous people (IP) communities, according to Major Rowena Jacosalem, PRO-11 chief for regional community affairs.“The program, which is still in effect under our new director Police Brigadier General Benjamin Silo Jr., is our contribution to ending the local insurgency problem. This is a non-combatant dimension, we are offering service-oriented activities”, Jacosalem stated in a Friday interview. RPSB, a project of previous PRO-11 director Brig. Gen. Filmore Escobal, according to Jacosalem, aims to assist in addressing the long-term requirements of the people, such as access to potable water, roads, and other crucial community infrastructure. Even birth registration is handled by RPSB in remote locations, and police officers are occasionally called to check up on abandoned local government initiatives.

**Foreign Studies:**

In the study of M. Hatfield (2021), Law enforcement organizations must establish effective connections and relationships with the communities they serve in order to prevent and control crime using the community-oriented policing paradigm. The creation and preservation of police-community partnerships are unfortunately hampered by a number of issues, including the use of excessive force and other forms of misbehavior as well as unfavorable media coverage of law enforcement. Agencies must implement competency-based assessments and interviews during the hiring process, create a plan to draw in more diverse candidates, train all officers regularly in crisis intervention, de-escalation, and implicit bias, evaluate their use of force and disciplinary procedures, and make any necessary adjustments. All of these actions are necessary to rebuild public confidence in the police. Future studies should continue to assess the effects of neighborhood policing on crime rates, the effects of body-worn cameras on misbehavior, and the relationship between misconduct and higher education.

According to the study of S. Barnes (2018), There is an urgent need to comprehend the potential drawbacks of proactive policing as law enforcement leaders across the United States look for solutions to the problem of improved police-community relations. One of the most traditional and successful proactive enforcement techniques is hot areas policing. The impact of this leadership-driven strategy on racial profiling, however, has not been the subject of much research. Additionally, there are few studies that use non-at-fault drivers in auto accidents as the acceptable baseline for identifying the presence of racial discrepancies in traffic stop data. The impact that hot spots, a strategy driven by police leadership, play in generating racial disparities in traffic stop data is examined in this quantitative study. The results of this study showed that there were racial discrepancies between traffic stops that happened in hot spots and those that didn't, compared to non-hot spot regions. Gender, searches, finding contraband, and police assignment were additional factors that were impacted by hot spot policing. This study has broad theoretical and practical ramifications, including the development of early warning systems, cost-benefit analyses of police tactics, and the formulation of police leadership philosophies that aim to align police actions with public perceptions of justice.

According to the study of A. Headley (2018), The issues involving police and communities of color have received a great deal of new attention. Reforming police agencies, an organizational-level option, has been the most consistently recommended cure. Only a small amount of progress has been made in empirical study, nevertheless, in figuring out the organizational correlates of police-community relations. This study examined the effects of organizational and management traits in police departments on relationships between the police and the community. Three things constitute the main contributions of this study to the literature. First, a comprehensive national dataset of local police departments was assembled in order to create a composite indicator of police-community interactions. This multifaceted indicator includes citizen complaints, police use of force, assaults on police, and police-involved fatalities of civilians. Second, using data from more than 250 police departments, ordinary least squares regression analyses were used to estimate the impact that specific organizational characteristics—community-oriented policing, passive representation, professionalism, and control mechanisms—have on police-community relations. The results showed that only a small number of extremely specific organizational and administrative traits of police departments had an impact on police-community interactions. Particularly, it was discovered that police forces with structured community ties, devoted beat patrol personnel, and minority representation used less force overall. Lower levels of public complaints were found in police departments with more officers devoted to community problem-solving activities; departments with more organized structures had higher levels of citizen complaints. A thorough case study was done in Hartford, Connecticut, to better understand the causative mechanisms underlying organizational characteristics and police-community relations. 88 interviews with police officers, government representatives, and community leaders, 67.7 hours of participant observation, and a review of secondary sources were all included in the case study. The significance of police departments developing soft skills, making investments in human resources, and being purposeful in their community engagement was highlighted by a thematic content analysis of the data. Police departments can specifically affect police-community relations through having an impact on the quantity and caliber of services provided as well as/or officer attitudes and behavior. In its whole, this research advances our understanding of organizational behavior, public management, and policing studies and has implications for both theory and practice.

In the study of D. Taylor (2018), During the 1960s civil upheaval, Black people and police personnel clashed (Kerner Commission, 1968). The Kerner Commission looked at racial relations and suggested additional Black police officers be hired to patrol Black neighborhoods. New calls for police reform have been made in response to recent shooting deaths of Black men who were unarmed, mostly by White policemen (Scholsser, Cha-Jua, Valgoi & Neville, 2015). This quantitative secondary analysis study compares local police departments from three states (N=184) using data from the 2013 LEMAS survey to determine whether departments with a Black chief and/or a higher percentage of Black officers participated in community-oriented policing activities more than those led by Whites. According to the study's hypothesis, local police agencies with a high percentage of Black officers and chiefs will report increased participation in community-focused policing activities. Descriptive information, together with the findings of Pearson's correlation, ANOVA, and multiple regression analysis, suggest that recruiting more Black cops and selecting Blacks as police chiefs may have some advantages. In this study, the number of reported COP actions was positively impacted by the chief's race, though not significantly. A substantial positive correlation was found between reports of increased rates of COP activity and the number of Black officers present.

The goal of this qualitative phenomenology research project was to ascertain whether police officers believed they had less justification for using force and were less likely to do so as a result of the so-called Ferguson Effect in the media and among the general public. The findings of this study will offer crucial insight when taking into account issues with hiring and staffing, the enforcement of local, state, and federal laws, and the management of public relations difficulties experienced by police organizations. Within the conceptual context of Tyler's (1990) work on police legitimacy, the research issue was looked at. 14 participants were interviewed using semi-structured interviews. These 14 individuals were sworn members of a town's primary municipal police force in western Texas. These individuals were chosen at random from the police department's Patrol Division, Community Response Division, and K-9 Unit divisions. For this research study, participants needed to have at least one year of street experience. Through the data analysis, twelve essences of police experiences were found, which suggest that: (a) feelings of legitimacy are dependent on a number of factors; (b) soft skills displayed by police officers help build and preserve legitimacy; (c) each officer determines when they need to use force in their own way; (d) survival mindset influences use of force decision-making; and (e) there are various beliefs about the existence of a Ferguson Effect.; (f) officers do not mind citizen journalists as long as they respect officer work space. Officers acknowledge the need to forge positive relationships with citizens, but feel that worries about officer safety impede this process. Officers also acknowledge that sources of police stress are varied and affect each person differently. Finally, officers acknowledge that media reports damage their perceptions of their legitimacy. For both theory and practice, the study's conclusions have significant ramifications. This study contributes to the existing literature by presenting an in-depth description of police officer experiences regarding police legitimacy, use of force, and the Ferguson Effect. These findings can be used to inform police-citizen relationship development, expand soft skills training for building legitimacy, extend use of force training, identify strategies for media management, and update recruiting and hiring strategies currently used by law enforcement organizations.

According to J. Schultz (2019), This text explores several case studies and articles about the media's illustration of law enforcement and its impact on the public service obligations of the personnel. A new generation of civil rights activists was inspired by recent news articles about the excessive use of force by police around the nation. These activists were exposed to more sophisticated news sources. The portrayal of police enforcement in national media was excessively aggressive. The only definition of a "police officer" for people who engage with law enforcement infrequently or not at all is based on the picture that is conveyed. In conjunction with the history of civil rights in the US, society has advanced, worried and skeptical of the police. Police agencies have launched a variety of training and policy reform programs in recent years in an effort to strengthen their ties to their communities, yet the stigma endures. When working with residents in dangerous situations, law enforcement may find it challenging if the citizens don't trust them.

**Local Studies:**

According to the study of J. Bulandos (2019), Despite certain legal and policy changes, crime remained a significant issue

order. The persistent crime issues in the nation have been linked by police to a number of social and cultural reasons. Researchers were instructed to compile a study on how crimes were committed and what circumstances led many persons to commit crimes or to commission of crimes in this situation. The study's style is descriptive. Data were gathered via survey questionnaires and unstructured interviews. Frequency count, percentages, and other metrics for the data handling and analysis. The weighted mean was used. According to the study's findings, poverty is the primary factor influencing the commission of crimes, which were based on information acquired from both Cabanatuan City people and police personnel.

According to B. Obmerga (2017), The police constantly carry out their duties, which include preventing and controlling crimes, preserving order and maintaining public safety and internal security with the community's active participation. The overall goal of the study is to evaluate how well the Police Community Relations Program has been implemented in Sampaloc, Quezon, Philippines. The study used a descriptive form of research methodology. The implementation of the PCR program was evaluated as Fully Implemented by the Philippine National Police force in Sampaloc, Quezon, according to the results. PNP members in Sampaloc, Quezon, believed that the following factors contributed to the difficulties in implementing the Police Community Relations Program: policemen enjoy abusing their authority excessively, police are obtrusive and conceited in their relationships with the public, police secretly enjoy harassing criminals, the public cannot be expected to cooperate with the police, and ties between political entities and the police are seen by the public as tainted. On the other side, locals thought that the issue was the police's failure to comprehend the demands and interests of the public is the implementation.

According to P. Sombrio (2017), Everyone wants to live in a community that is safe and tranquil, but this desire is hampered by the community's aberrant behavior. As a result, the police organization established a unit to lead in fostering community relations to develop the relationship of the community and police. This study was carried out to determine the participant's demographics, assess the police community relations department's performance in Trece Martires City Component Police Station in terms of the programs they implemented and through community policing, and assess the efficacy of the programs they developed. The descriptive technique was chosen because it requires a self-reflective process of describing, collecting, analyzing, and interpreting the data that has been obtained. With 165 participants, a made survey questionnaire was given to 150 members of the community and 15 police officers. The outcome shows that, in the eyes of the participating police officers, the Police Community Relations program was very successful in preventing crimes and criminal activity. In terms of how the community perceived them, the programs' effectiveness in preventing crimes and criminality was only moderate. Therefore, it was resulted to significantly different on the perception of the community and police with regards to the level of performance of the Police Community Relations to fight crimes and criminality. The community suggested different programs for the improvement of Police Community Relations to maintain peace and order; and assure the locality against crimes and criminality.

According to the study of P. Kreuzer (2019), This article offers a thorough review of Philippine police use of lethal force under the pre-Duterte and Duterte administrations. In order to analyze the severity of the use of fatal force during "armed confrontations," its relationship to the threat contexts in which the police operate, and the lethality of such violence, the study first produces a set of indicators. It then establishes the historical and contemporary trends of police use of lethal force based on a self-developed dataset for the pre-Duterte decade and the ABS-CBN dataset on police killings under the Duterte administration. The study demonstrates that the inter-provincial spatial and temporal variation in police use of lethal force has been very high throughout the past ten years as well as under Duterte. Only a minor part of the explanation for this difference is variations in the danger environment. The divergent responses of sub-national units to the Duterte campaign resemble those of the prior decade's police use of lethal force, indicating a substantial path dependence. Despite drastically different amounts of lethal violence, both periods' lethality levels were excellent. Without a doubt, the Philippine police had a history of using lethal force before Duterte gave them free reign.

**Synthesis**

As far as communities go, this one is a good location to live and is very typical. Average levels of education, average income, and average crime rates. But there is a serious issue in this neighborhood. Police officers and local residents don't get along at all. Police feel frightened by the populace because they don't believe that the public will treat them fairly and impartially. It's becoming tense now. Effective police-community relations, or the interaction between the police and the communities they serve, is one of the fundamental elements of successful law enforcement. Building trust between the police and the community is dependent on positive police-community relations. Police work becomes far less successful without this trust. People could not feel protected even if police are successfully deterring crime because there is little confidence. Sometimes it's difficult for police to persuade communities to join forces with them in the fight against crime. Thus, assistance is required for this town to improve police-community relations. See what we can accomplish.

**CHAPTER 3**

**Research Methodology**

In this Chapter, shows the research design, the respondents of the study, the sampling technique, the instrument being use, the research procedure and the statistical tools that being use in this study.

**Research design**

Descriptive-correlational research design will be use in this study. Descriptive research is research designed to provide a snapshot of the current state of affairs. Correlational research is research designed to discover relationships among variables and to allow the prediction of future events from present knowledge (A. Yazon, 2019).

In this study, there is a need to determine the evaluation rating of Philippine National Police Community relation program of Cabuyao City and Calamba City and to determine the significant relationship with the demographic profile of the respondents.

**Respondents of the study**

The respondents of this research will be the people of the community of Cabuyao City and Calamba City.

**Sampling Technique**

Snowball sampling or chain-referral sampling is defined as a non-probability sampling technique in which the samples have traits that are rare to find. This is a sampling technique, in which existing subjects provide referrals to recruit samples required for a research study. For example, if you are studying the level of customer satisfaction among the members of an elite country club, you will find it extremely difficult to collect primary data sources unless a member of the club agrees to have a direct conversation with you and provides the contact details of the other members of the club.

This sampling method involves a primary data source nominating other potential data sources that will be able to participate in the research studies. Snowball sampling method is purely based on referrals and that is how a researcher is able to generate a sample. Therefore this method is also called the chain-referral sampling method.

Snowball sampling is a popular business study method. The snowball sampling method is extensively used where a population is unknown and rare and it is tough to choose subjects to assemble them as samples for research (Tamban etal, 2019). This sampling technique can go on and on, just like a snowball increasing in size (in this case the sample size) till the time a researcher has enough data to analyze, to draw conclusive results that can help an organization make informed decisions.

**Research Instrument**

A questionnaire is a research instrument that consists of a set of questions or other types of prompts that aims to collect information from a respondent. A research questionnaire is typically a mix of close-ended questions and open-ended questions (A.Yazon, 2019).

In this study the researchers will use self-made survey questionnaire. After making the research questionnaire, the researchers will validate the questionnaire to five professional validators. This test will measure the Evaluation of Philippines National Police Community Relation Program in Cabuyao and Calamba City Laguna.

**Research Procedure**

Upon the approval of the validators. The researchers will secure a letter to conduct pilot test of the instrument, after the result the researchers will conduct reliability test using chron bach alpha. After securing the reliability test, the researchers will send letter to the school officials, community officials and police officials, after securing the letter the researcher will proceed to data gathering.

**Statistical Treatment**

**To answer problem number 1**, percentage/frequency count will be used to determine the demographic profile of the respondents

% =

where % = Percent

f = Frequency

N = Number of cases

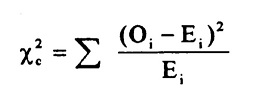
**To answer problem number 2**, mean will be used to determine perceptions of the respondents.

Mean =

where Σ= the summation  
 w = the weight

x = the value

**To answer problem number 3**, chi-square will be used to determine significant relationship between the respondents’ perception and their demographic profile.



The subscript “c” is the degrees of freedom. “O” is your observed value and E is your expected value. It’s very rare that you’ll want to actually use this formula to find a critical chi-square value by hand. The summation symbol means that you’ll have to perform a calculation for every single data item in your data set

Research Instrument:

Part I.

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

AGE:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

GENDER: Monthly Income: Educational background

\_\_\_Male \_\_\_Php 10,000 below \_\_\_Elementary Graduate

\_\_\_Female \_\_\_Php 10,001- 20,000 \_\_\_High School Graduate

\_\_\_Php 20,001- 30,000 \_\_\_Vocational (TESDA)

\_\_\_ Php 30,001- 40,000 \_\_\_College Graduate

\_\_\_ Php 40,001- and above \_\_\_Master’s/Doctors Degree

Part II. The evaluation rating of Police community relation program in Cabuyao City and Calamba City.

Directions: Answer honestly, put check on space provided in each statement.

4- ALWAYS 3- SOMETIMES 2-SELDOM 1- NEVER

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **COMMUNITY INVOLEMENT** | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1. The PNP develops relationship with the community member. (e.g. residents, organization and groups) |  |  |  |  |
| 2. The PNP regularly communicate with the community members. (e.g. public meeting, calls and websites) |  |  |  |  |
| 3. The PNP make easy for the community members to provide input such as open tips, comments and suggestions |  |  |  |  |
| 4. The PNP are open to work together with the community members to solve local problems. |  |  |  |  |
| 5. The PNP are very active in community outreach program. (e.g. tree planting, free haircut, seminars and etc.) |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **COMMUNICATION WITH THE COMMUNITY** | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1. The PNP officers treats people fairly |  |  |  |  |
| 2. The PNP officers shows concern to the community members |  |  |  |  |
| 3. The PNP officers are very respectful |  |  |  |  |
| 4. The PNP officers are very responsive to the concern of the community |  |  |  |  |
| 5. The Community trust and respect the police |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **CONTACT AND SATISFACTION** | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1. The PNP effectively and proactively joins the police community relation program |  |  |  |  |
| 2. The PNP effectively addressing the community problem |  |  |  |  |
| 3. The PNP effectively and proactively response in any community problems |  |  |  |  |
| 4. The PNP are always visible in the community |  |  |  |  |
| 5. The PNP are effectively do their duties and responsibilities in the community. |  |  |  |  |