

**LIVED EXPERIENCES OF POLICE OFFICERS DURING SERVICE
OF WARRANT: A PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY**

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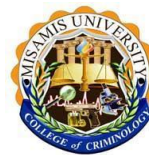
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Misamis University

Ozamiz City

COLLEGE OF CRIMINOLOGY



CERTIFICATE OF PANEL APPROVAL

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ABSTRACT

Exploring police officers' experiences during service of warrant reveals the challenges they faced in ensuring proper service of warrant and the well-being of the warrant server. This study explored the lived experiences of police officers during service of warrant in Ozamis City, Misamis Occidental, Philippines. Using a phenomenological research design, the study gained an in-depth understanding of the challenges and experiences faced by police officers in their operation in serving warrants. This study were participated by six police officers who are actively engaged in serving warrants. They were chosen through purposive sampling. The Moustakas' data analysis technique of transcendental phenomenology reduction was used to analyze the collected data. From the experiences and insights shared by the participants, five predominant themes emerged: emotional and psychological impact, operational and environmental challenges, use of personal coping mechanism, conflict between duty and personal life, respect for human rights versus law enforcement duties. The lived experiences of police officers during service of warrant emphasizes the multifaceted nature of their roles, giving emphasis on the importance of emotional support, pre-operational planning, specialized training for different kind of situations, and mitigating risk of police officers during service of warrant, exploring the different kinds of coping mechanisms deal with stressors. It may be recommended that police officers may focus on giving aid to the needs of police officers in the field of serving warrant as well as programs that would help police officers deal with stress in their duty.

Keywords: *operations, police officers, risk, service, warrant*

DEDICATION

This paper is dedicated to our fellow Students, and our mother and father,

Whose faith and support on us have never failed.

*Their encouragement and inspiring words
have been my strength and motivation to finish my work,
to rise after a fall and to move forward;
and also*

*To my groupmates, friends, and Instructors,
for always inspiring me in times I am down.*

They have been a great inspiration to me, throughout my life.

and

*To all the Law Enforcement officers who
are maintaining peace and order*

in the Philippines

justice is in your hands!

Serve with loyalty, Honor dignity, serve justice with integrity.

The Researchers

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The Researchers

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INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

A warrant is executed by law enforcement officers who must follow strict legal procedures to ensure justice and protect individual rights (Sam, 2025). First, police gather evidence and prepare a sworn statement or complaint that shows probable cause. They then submit this to the prosecutor or directly to the court for review. The judge carefully evaluates the evidence, and if probable cause is established, issues a warrant that specifies the person to be arrested or the place to be searched. Once the warrant is granted, the police are responsible for carrying out the operation lawfully (Kurniawatie, 2025). They must identify themselves, announce their purpose, and present the warrant whenever possible. During the arrest or search, officers are expected to respect legal boundaries and individual rights. They must also take a precise inventory of any items seized. After completing the operation, the officers document the results and return the warrant to the court (Aman & Bustomi, 2026). This process keeps the execution of a warrant transparent, accountable, and in line with the rule of law.

International studies consistently shows that serving warrants exposes police officers to significant emotional and psychological strain (Moretti et al., 2025). A meta-analysis of police populations across 15 countries (United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Finland, France, Italy, Australia, New Zealand, Spain, Belgium, and Denmark) found that approximately 7–19% of officers met the clinical criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), with higher rates among those involved in high-risk operations such as warrant service and forced entries. In Canada, a national survey of 5,813 public safety personnel revealed that 44.5% of police

officers experienced clinically significant anxiety symptoms and 36.7% reported depression, largely attributed to repeated exposure to dangerous and unpredictable confrontations during operations like serving warrants. Similarly, studies in the United Kingdom reported that more than 30% of officers involved in executing arrest and search warrants continued to experience long-term psychological effects, including sleep disturbances, hypervigilance, and emotional numbing, even five years after the incidents. In the United States, officers engaged in high-risk warrant executions were found to be three times more likely to experience severe stress reactions compared to those performing routine duties (National Police Foundation, 2020), while Australian research indicated that 28% of officers involved in tactical operations suffered moral injury, particularly when ethical dilemmas and use of force were involved. These international statistics underscore the enduring psychological impact of warrant service and reinforce the need for targeted mental health interventions for law enforcement officers (Rodriguez et al., 2024).

Officers' experiences in serving warrants were shaped by a host of factors that ranged from the danger inherent in the work to the ethical dilemmas that occurred during operations (Ahler, 2025). These encounters typically entailed danger in the form of confrontation with violent suspects, which subjected them to danger, vulnerability, anxiety, and fear (Ugwuoke et al., 2025). The emotional suffering from these experiences lasted long after the confrontation, taking a toll on their mental health for years. Personal narratives showed how officers dealt with such stressful situations and how they built resilience in the process. Understanding these emotional reactions assisted law enforcement agencies in developing specific interventions to promote officer well-being (Chew Moriarty, 2025).

Local studies in the Philippine context reveal that police officers' experiences during warrant service are deeply shaped by perceived danger, emotional strain, and moral challenges encountered in the field (Pastorfide, 2025). Research among Philippine National Police personnel indicates that officers frequently describe feelings of fear, heightened alertness, and emotional vulnerability when confronting potentially violent suspects, particularly during arrest and search warrant (Refugio, 2024). These experiences were often narrated as extending beyond the moment of confrontation, with officers recounting lingering effects such as disturbed sleep, emotional exhaustion, and persistent vigilance long after the operation had ended. Qualitative accounts further show that officers made sense of these stressful encounters by developing personal coping strategies and resilience, often drawing from peer support, discipline, and a strong sense of duty despite ethical dilemmas faced during enforcement activities. Understanding these lived emotional responses has helped local law enforcement institutions recognize the need for context-sensitive mental health interventions that acknowledge officers' subjective experiences and promote their overall well-being (Zorina, 2025).

Also, warrant service put officers into morally challenging situations that placed them under inner stress and conflict of morals. Officers encountered conflicting situations where they had to balance their enforcement obligation, community safety, and their own morals (Blevins, 2025). These internal conflicts led to guilt or helplessness, particularly when results were not as expected or conflicted with their values. An understanding of officers' individual experiences showed how they dealt with and coped with such moral conflicts (Lenart, 2025). Resolution of these problems through appropriate support

encouraged ethical decision-making and emotional strength in police forces (Yousaf et al., 2024).

The dominant police culture tended to value resiliency, hardness, and emotional repression, which kept officers from seeking support when they were psychologically upset (Janssens et al., 2021). Officers were socialized in many places to feel that demonstrating vulnerability was a sign of weakness and to underreport psychological concerns (Stapleton, 2025). This kind of cultural standard resisted attempts to address stress and trauma, and thus, stress and trauma were more likely to result in long-term psychological issues like depression and PTSD. Empathy with officers' lived experiences underscored the organizational culture shift needed to support openness and nurturing. Encouraging the healthy officer to speak about his emotional ordeal was essential to overall officer well-being (Bates, 2025).

Secondarily, this research sought to inform policy change and training programs specific to officers engaged in warrant service (Taniguchi et al., 2023). By documenting their life experiences, police departments were able to create specialized training on stress management, emotional resilience, and ethical decision-making (Dempsey et al., 2023). Equipping officers with proper skills and tools enhanced their potential to manage critical situations efficiently. Besides, recognizing their lived experiences contributed to a more humane and empathetic style in policing practices. This integrated approach served both officers and the communities in which they worked by fostering trust and respect (Wijaya et al., 2022).

The psychological cost of warrant service also had an effect on officers' interpersonal relationships with their departments and the larger community (Lum et al.,

2022). Officers' unresolved stress or trauma prevented them from being effective communicators and from responding positively to their communities. Poor mental health contributed to greater tension and less cooperative citizen relationships, which decreased community trust (Kyprianides & Bradford, 2025). Writing about their experiences highlighted the significance of incorporating mental health assistance into police work. Making police more supportive fostered improved community relations as well as overall public safety (Asquith et al., 2025).

The research inferred a knowledge gap concerning police officers' psychosocial and emotional experiences during the service of warrants. In particular, there was limited in-depth, phenomenological knowledge about how officers individually experienced and managed the high-stress, morally taxing situations involved in warrant service. Although existing research covered police stress and trauma broadly, it frequently did not include rich, qualitative descriptions of the lived experiences of officers in those particular operational situations.

The study aimed to add to the meager body of information regarding police stress and trauma specifically related to warrant service. Rich, qualitative data collected from officers' personal narratives informed us about how they coped with the emotional demands of their work. These insights helped create evidence-based policies and mental health interventions based on their unique needs. An acknowledgment and examination of officers' experiences highlighted the significance of mental health in policing. This strategy promoted a shift towards more supportive methods that improved police officers' well-being and job performance (Kaur, 2025).

This study was conducted to further understand the lived experiences of police officers during service of warrants, a crucial yet stressful process in law enforcement (Arthur, 2024). Warrant service was comprised of unpredictable, high-risk encounters that could have had a direct effect on an officer's emotional and psychological health (Clifton Mills, 2025). In view of the significance of service of warrants in achieving law and order, not much research had investigated the individual views of officers deployed for such operations. Understanding their lived experiences helped recognize the affective challenges and stressors faced by them on a day-to-day basis (Manoni-Millar et al., 2025). Such insight was critical to frame effective support structures for the mental well-being of officers as well as operational preparedness (McDonald, 2025).

Finally, the justification for this research accentuated knowledge of police officers' emotional, ethical, and psychological lives in the process of warrant service. It attempted to learn about the threats they encountered and the coping skills they acquired in dangerous environments. The results were critical in shaping policies, training, and support structures to ensure that officers' mental well-being was prioritized. Overall, the research worked towards fostering a healthier, supportive police culture. Recognizing and addressing officers' lived experiences helped foster more effective, humane, and community-oriented policing practices.

Theoretical Framework

This study was anchored on Social Identity Theory by Henry Tajfel and John Turner (1970) and Stress and Coping Theory by Richard Lazarus and Susan Folkman (1984).

Social Identity Theory by Henry Tajfel and John Turner (1970) played an important

role in explaining the police officers' experiences of warrant service, as it explained how group membership affected their perceptions, attitudes, and behavior (Saikia, 2023). A robust police identity had the potential to provide solidarity and mutual support between officers, contributing to stress management and resilience (Brunetto et al., 2023). It also had the potential to result in biases or difficulties with being neutral and respecting human rights standards. The theory highlighted that organizational culture and common values deeply influenced officers' ethical behavior and decision-making in emergency situations (Wallin, 2025). Generally, an understanding of the effect of social identity was used to create strategies that encouraged ethical behavior, cooperation, and good public relations within policing (Chan et al., 2023).

Social Identity Theory also played a vital role in understanding the experiences of police officers during warrant service, as it highlighted how their group membership influenced their perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors. A strong sense of police identity fostered cohesion and moral support among officers, aiding in stress management and resilience. However, it also led to biases or challenges in maintaining impartiality and upholding human rights standards. The theory underscored that organizational culture and shared values significantly shaped officers' ethical decision-making and actions in high-stress situations. Overall, recognizing the impact of social identity informed strategies that promoted ethical conduct, teamwork, and positive public interactions within law enforcement.

According to Social Identity Theory, police officers have a strong feeling of belonging to their respective groups. This boosts teamwork, trust, and solidarity among police officers, particularly during operations that demand risk-taking, for example, raids

and service of warrants. Studies by Filstad (2022) and Paoline et al. (2023) have demonstrated the influence of police culture on police officers' perception of danger and risk, stress, and decision-making. However, according to Mitchell (2025), police officers' strong sense of belonging to their respective groups may lead to an "us and them" syndrome, which may influence their neutrality and respect for human rights. The theory emphasizes social categorization and comparison, which influence self-esteem through membership in groups. However, this may influence police officers' bias and discrimination. Strong police identity boosts police officers' resilience and cohesion.

The Stress and Coping Theory was introduced by Richard Lazarus and Susan Folkman in 1984. This seminal model centered on how people evaluated and handled stressors in their world. It highlighted that stress did not exist merely based on external events but also in how individuals perceived and interpreted those events. Appraisals, in this theory, referred to the process of determining if a situation was threatening, challenging, or harmless, which consequently affected the coping response. The theory made a distinction between two categories of coping: problem-focused coping, which sought to solve the cause of stress, and emotion-focused coping, which sought to regulate emotional responses.

The Stress and Coping Theory by Richard Lazarus and Susan Folkman was important to this study as it explained how police officers perceived and responded to the intense stressors encountered during warrant service. This theoretical framework emphasized the role of cognitive appraisal in determining whether a situation was viewed as a threat or a challenge, which in turn influenced the coping mechanisms employed by officers. Understanding these processes was crucial because adaptive coping strategies

mitigated negative mental health outcomes such as PTSD or depression, while nonadaptive responses exacerbated psychological distress. Applying this theory enabled the study to identify effective coping strategies and informed targeted interventions, ultimately aiming to enhance resilience, promote emotional well-being, and improve performance among law enforcement personnel facing high-pressure operational contexts.

Research indicates that law enforcement officers are exposed to critical situations such as arrests and raids, and their perception of the situation determines how they cope. Gibson and Watkins Jr. conducted research that indicated law enforcement officers use problem-focused coping when serving warrants. However, some law enforcement officers use emotion-based coping, such as spirituality, humor, and social support, as suggested by Chiu. Richard Lazarus and Susan Folkman, in 1984, suggested that the process of coping with situations entails assessing threats and determining the best response, which impacts resilience, burnout, and decision-making.

In law enforcement, and specifically when engaging in high-stress activities such as warrant service, the Stress and Coping Theory explained how officers made sense of and dealt with threats and emotional strain. Adaptive coping protected against negative mental health impacts and enhanced resilience, while nonadaptive coping, like avoidance or denial, led to vulnerability to disorders related to stress, such as PTSD or depression. Knowledge of these processes enabled organizations to create intervention efforts that built problem-solving abilities and emotional control. Ultimately, this theory highlighted the importance of perception, coping, and resources in maintaining mental health under conditions of occupational stressors.

Conceptual Framework

This part of the study presented the concepts derived from the results of the research. These concepts were discussed in detail in this section.

Emotional and Psychological Impacts of Service of Warrants imposed significant emotional and psychological strains on police officers, mostly marked by increased stress, anxiety, and alertness (Ramos et al., 2025). These mental health demands came from the ambiguity and possible risks involved in warrant operations, including physical confrontations with hostile or recalcitrant subjects and unfamiliar terrain (Parson et al., 2024). The constant requirement of vigilance and mental readiness precipitated cumulative psychological stress, exhaustion, and emotional depletion, which impaired judgment and decision-making during and following operations (Kosarko, 2024).

This continuous mental and emotional strain required the acquisition of healthy coping strategies, such as stress management skills, emotional control, and resilience (Bondarchuk et al., 2024). Support systems, including counseling, peer support networks, and debriefing, were essential building blocks that assisted officers in coping with traumatic events, minimizing burnout, and sustaining their mental well-being (Fallon et al., 2023). Through the creation of a context that recognized these emotional challenges, law enforcement agencies ensured well-being and prepared their officers to be mentally capable of carrying out future operations and maintaining a high rate of performance.

In the course of serving warrant, emotional impact refers to the immediate and short-term feelings officers experience during and right after the operation, such as fear, anxiety, anger, shock, or sadness, especially when faced with resistance, violence, or moral dilemmas. These emotions are often intense but situational, arising from direct exposure to

danger and uncertainty in the moment. In contrast, the psychological impact involves the deeper, long-term effects that may develop over time as a result of repeated or traumatic warrant-serving experiences, including chronic stress, burnout, sleep disturbances, hypervigilance, depression, or post-traumatic stress symptoms. While emotional impact reflects how officers feel in the moment, psychological impact shapes how those experiences are processed, remembered, and integrated into their overall mental health and behavior long after the warrant has been served.

Operational and Environmental Challenges in conducting warrant operations included operating in unpredictable and possibly dangerous environments with little advance situational awareness (Norlander, 2023). Risks came from hostile or insurgent persons, unfamiliarity with the terrain, and hidden dangers in search areas, all of which made planning, risk assessment, and execution more difficult (Yates & Hughes, 2022). These aspects required extensive adaptability, tactical comprehension, and comprehensive pre-operational intelligence gathering to minimize risks and enhance probabilities of success.

These hazards shaped the strategic approach and resource deployment of warrant operations. Proper training in tactical competence, such as reconnaissance, surveillance, and situational evaluation, was vital to counter environmental threats (Hydenko, 2023). Furthermore, enhanced communication and coordination among team members, along with technological aids such as surveillance equipment, offered essential help in tackling uncertainties (Chandra & Vipin, 2024). Identification and treatment of these operational risks were important for officer safety, operational success, and public confidence (Renner et al., 2025).

Environmental and organizational challenges in serving warrants refer to the external conditions and institutional factors that influence how warrant operations are planned and carried out, often affecting officers' safety, performance, and well-being. Environmental challenges include unpredictable physical settings such as poorly lit areas, congested neighborhoods, unfamiliar terrain, weather conditions, and the presence of armed or hostile individuals, all of which increase risk and tension during operations. Organizational challenges, on the other hand, involve internal issues within law enforcement agencies, such as limited manpower, inadequate equipment, insufficient training, time pressure, unclear protocols, poor coordination among units, and lack of administrative or psychological support. Together, these challenges shape officers' lived experiences by intensifying operational stress, complicating decision-making, and increasing the likelihood of errors or adverse outcomes during the service of warrants.

Use of Personal Coping Mechanisms as a result of the immense physiological and emotional stress involved with warrant service, officers developed various personal strategies to maintain their mental well-being (Elliott, 2024). Methods such as the intake of stimulants in the form of coffee, forming emotional unions with friends and family, and employing relaxation mechanisms helped reduce stress and promote emotional stability (Raza & Moradikor). These strategies allowed officers to stay awake, emotionally stable, and resilient in the face of high-pressure and stressful conditions, thereby retaining operational effectiveness (McDonald, 2025).

Ongoing Utilization of Personal Coping Skills assisted officers in dealing with short-term stress responses and also played a role in long-term psychological resilience (Schwartz et al., 2023). Organizations saw that backing these mechanisms with resources

and healthy stress management techniques was critical . Empowering officers to perform positive coping activities not only enhanced individual mental health but also strengthened their capacity to fulfill their role effectively in difficult and emotionally charged situations.

Conflict Between Duty and Personal Life police officers were often at an ethical juncture where they were required to harmonize compliance with laws and the enforcement of human rights protection and respect. Constitutional rights entailed respecting all individuals with dignity and equity, irrespective of the severity of the offense or the charges made against them (Anuharshitha, 2025). This delicate balancing act demanded proportional restraint, strict observance of due process, and avoidance of excessive force or improper treatment, which were fundamental to preserving ethical integrity and public confidence (Feldberg et al., 2021).

Police officers frequently experience a clash between their work and private life because of the challenging, volatile, and stressful nature of their job. Their focus on protecting and serving the public often extends beyond shift work and results in missing family gatherings and suffering from emotional burnout. Exposure to risk, violence, and ethical conflicts like enforcing laws that go against individual values or arresting someone who is a friend or acquaintance can further stress their relationships and mental health. This constant conflict between duty as a professional and personal satisfaction often results in stress, guilt, and burnout. To tackle this, officers require high emotional resilience, and law enforcement agencies need to offer mental health care, equitable scheduling, and well-being programs to ensure a healthy equilibrium between professional and personal life.

Disregard of human rights in the course of carrying out warrant operations could lead to litigation, eroded community legitimacy, and loss of public trust in law enforcement

institutions (Mukhsinin, 2023). Sustaining this ethical standard required rigorous training in human rights principles, ethical decision-making, and procedural justice (Jedlickova, 2024). Empowering officers with knowledge and instilling these principles encouraged a policing culture anchored on dignity, fairness, and respect, which were critical in eliciting cooperation from communities and maintaining law enforcement legitimacy (Tiffee, 2023).

Respect for Human Rights vs. Law Enforcement Duties. The exigent character of warrant service tended to create tensions among officers between their professional responsibilities and personal lives, which produced emotional anguish, guilt, and burnout. Putting duty over important personal milestones or family obligations affected mental well-being and general job satisfaction (Irfan et al., 2023). Organizational support through policies like flexible scheduling, family help programs, and mental health care counteracted these tensions and fostered emotional resilience (Cox et al., 2022).

By having officers supported in managing stress levels that came with balancing personal and professional responsibilities, their mental well-being and longevity in service were increased (Burlakova et al., 2023). This balance minimized burnout, enhanced job performance, and promoted positive relationships both on the force and in the community (Palma, 2021). Developing an organizational culture committed to personal well-being ultimately led to a more successful, happier, and resilient law enforcement force (Hesketh & Cooper, 2023).

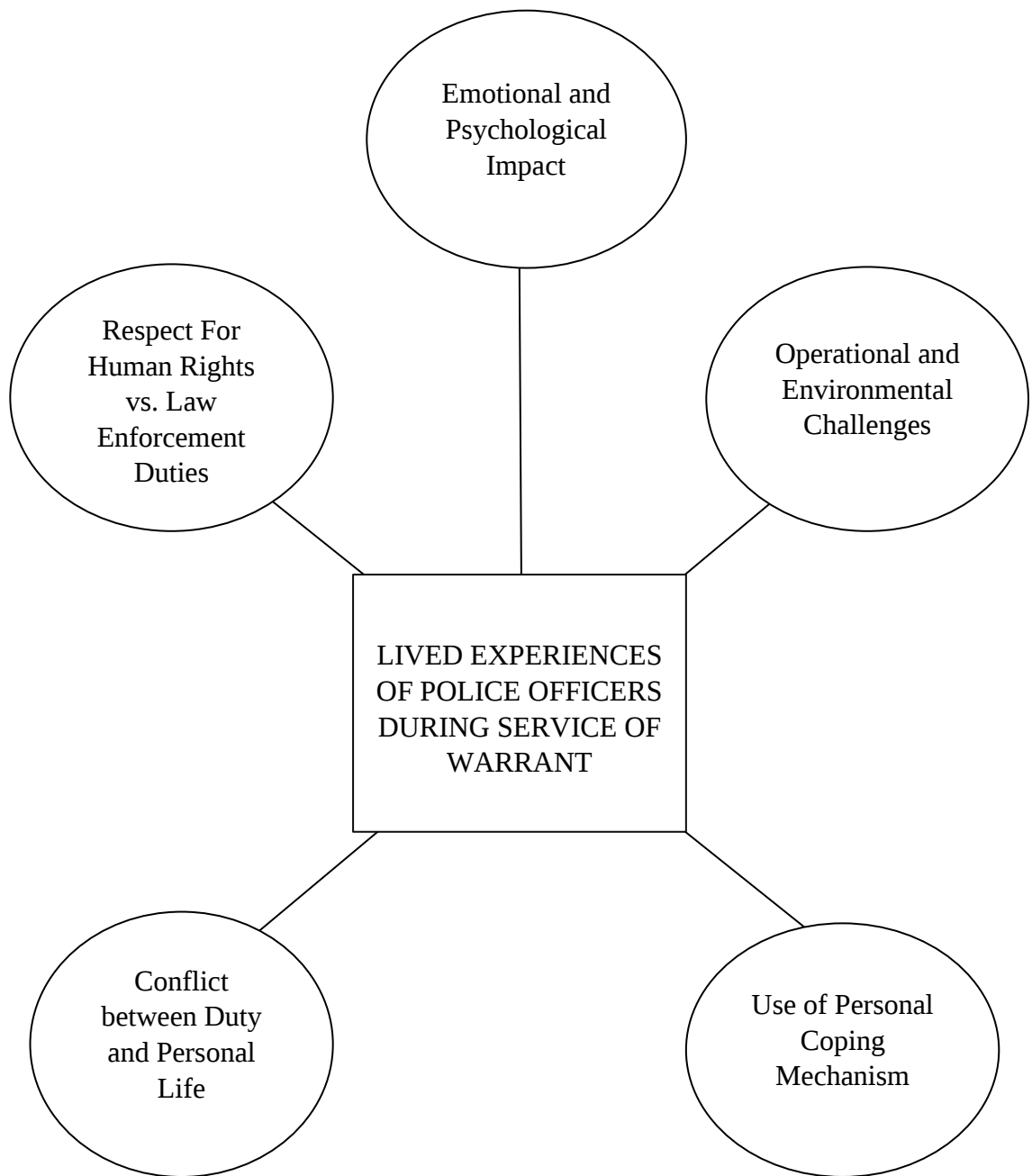


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of the Study

Objectives of the Study

This study explored the lived experiences of police officers during the service of warrants, understanding the emotional, psychological, and ethical challenges they encountered in these high-risk operations.

1. What are the lived experiences of police officers during the service of a warrant?
2. What are the challenges officers encounter during the service of a warrant?
3. How do police officers cope with the physiological and emotional effects when they are serving a warrant?
4. What ethical and moral dilemmas do police officers face in the course of serving a warrant?

Significance of the Study

This study was conducted to understand the different types of experiences of those police officers in serving warrants, as well as their different types of challenges they encountered in serving warrants. This study analyzed and understood their experiences and will provide solutions in dealing with those challenges or experiences. This study will benefit all the police officers as well as those aspiring police officers that are struggling in their duties and responsibilities of their respective fields and most importantly, the story behind all those actions that they are taking while serving warrants.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Design

The study utilized a phenomenological research design, which examined the lived experiences of police officers during the service of a warrant, particularly focusing on job stress and its mental consequences. Based on the work of Moustakas (1994), this study employed transcendent phenomenology to explore the essence of these officers' experiences through in-depth reflection and analysis of their personal narratives.

This method was well-suited to illuminate the underlying meanings of their challenges, such as the emotional struggles related to high-pressure and dangerous situations, the social stigma associated with their roles, and the identity challenges faced within the law enforcement context. Furthermore, the study investigated the coping mechanisms and resilience strategies utilized by officers in managing work-related stress. By studying these shared experiences, the research provided comprehensive insights into how police officers engaged during the service of a warrant, navigating their unique responses and emotional complexities tied to their responsibilities.

Settings

This study was conducted in the City of Misamis Occidental, Specifically the 2nd PMFC and the MOCPO in Northern Mindanao where different crime cases were rampant and where convictions of the said crimes were common due to their corresponding penalties. Misamis Occidental was considered a suitable place for this study because punishable crimes were common events in this area the researchers decided to conduct the study in this specific area because of the growing crime rates that is currently happening in

this specific area and to address the different types of challenges that a police officer in this area is facing.

Participants

The study was participated by 6 police officers who had been directly involved in serving warrants. These included officers from various ranks such from patrol officers to any officers who had experience serving a warrant. The participants were chosen through purposive sampling based on the following criteria: (1) Police officers who had experienced serving a warrant of arrest; (2) A minimum of 2 years in the field of law enforcement was considered ideal to ensure that the participants had significant experiences to share; (3) Willingness to participate in the study.

Instruments

The study employed a combination of qualitative data collection tools to gather comprehensive insights from police officers. In-depth, semi-structured interviews served as the primary instrument, allowing participants to articulate their lived experiences, emotional responses, and coping mechanisms during warrant service. To ensure accurate and detailed data capture, responses were audio-recorded and supplemented with video recordings where applicable. Additionally, the researcher took detailed notes during interviews to document non-verbal cues and contextual details, further enriching the data. These instruments facilitated a nuanced understanding of the officers' perspectives while maintaining ethical standards of confidentiality and informed consent.

Data Gathering Procedure

Prior to the conduct of data gathering, the researcher approached the concerned authorities, including the Misamis Occidental City Police Department, for ethical clearance and permission. A formal letter request was presented to secure approval for the conduct of interviews with police officers engaged in the service of warrants. The potential participants were purposively sampled by meeting certain criteria, such as experience and willingness to participate. The researcher thereafter provided elaborate details regarding the aim of the study, and participants were informed of the confidentiality and voluntary aspects of their participation before the researcher obtained their informed consent. During interviews, the researcher used semi-structured interview guides, documenting responses by audio recording and taking additional notes to ensure accuracy in the data. All gathered information was treated according to ethical standards and data protection legislation, with provisions to safeguard participants' identities and confidential information during the research process.

Ethical Consideration

In carrying out this qualitative phenomenological study, the researcher strictly followed the ethical procedures set by the university and applicable ethical standards. Participation in the research was voluntary, and the researcher ensured that the interview did not take place without the clear consent of every participant. Participation was solicited through informed consent forms completed by the researcher, which detailed the aim of the study, rights, and liberty to withdraw from participation at any time without penalty or forfeiture of benefits.

Refusal to participate did not result in any disadvantage or penalty, and signing the consent form did not relinquish any legal rights or claims. To preserve the privacy of the participants and ensure confidentiality, their identities were anonymized through nondisclosure of their true names while interviewing them and presenting findings. Participants were referred to using courteous titles like "Sir" or "Ma'am," and no identifying information was included in the research report or manuscript.

The researcher strictly maintained the confidentiality of all data gathered. Any sensitive or personal information unnecessary for the research was protected and anonymized when processing data. Data were stored safely and could only be accessed by the researcher. The research adhered to the guidelines under Republic Act No. 10173, also referred to as the "Data Privacy Act of 2012," to protect participants' information in terms of privacy and confidentiality.

In addition, the form for informed consent was made to be transparent, clear, and free from deceptively worded conditions so that participants were provided with a full understanding of their role and the extent of their contribution. The researcher respected each participant's welfare and ensured that all ethical standards were adhered to while conducting the research.

Data analysis

The data analysis in this study employed Moustakas' (1994) phenomenological reduction technique, which consisted of six systematic steps: (1) Bracketing, (2) Horizontalization, (3) Clustering into Themes, (4) Textural Description, (5) Structural Description, and (6) Textural-Structural Synthesis.

Bracketing. Prior to analyzing the data, The Researchers engaged in a process of bracketing to set aside any preconceived notions or personal biases regarding police warrant service. With guidance from my adviser, The Researchers aimed to approach the participants' narratives with an open mind, ensuring that my interpretations were grounded solely in their lived experiences. This step involved awareness and reflection to prevent assumptions from influencing the analysis, allowing the genuine perspectives of the police officers to emerge unobstructed.

Horizontalization. Next, The Researchers examined all verbatim statements from the interviews, treating each expression with equal value. The Researchers reviewed the transcripts meticulously, highlighted significant statements that shed light on their experiences, emotions, challenges, and coping mechanisms during warrant service, and eliminated statements that were repetitive, irrelevant, outside the scope, or overlapping. Through this process, The Researchers identified the "horizons" the meaningful components relevant to understanding the phenomenon acknowledging Moustakas' assertion that "horizons are unlimited" and that horizontalization is an ongoing, iterative process. The remaining statements formed the foundational data for further analysis.

Clustering into Themes. From the horizons that remained, The Researchers grouped similar meanings into coherent themes, which represented core aspects of the officers' experiences. The Researchers reduced these invariant horizons into meaning units, ensuring that each theme conveyed a distinct and comprehensive aspect of the phenomenon. This thematic clustering served to distill the complex narratives into essential elements, facilitating a clearer understanding of common lived experiences across

participants. To enhance validity, The Researchers compared these themes with existing literature and related data sources such as field notes and observations.

Textural Description. In the subsequent step, The Researchers developed a detailed textual description of the phenomenon by narrating the participants' experiences in their own words, supported by verbatim excerpts from the interviews. This narration captured the "what" of their experiences, detailing their perceptions, emotions, and reactions during warrant service. Employing imaginative variation, The Researchers detached mentally from natural biases to probe deeper into the meaning of these experiences, aiming to depict the essence of their lived realities.

Structural Description. Building upon the textural accounts, I formulated the structural description, which elucidated "how" these experiences occurred. This involved analyzing the interactions, environmental factors, and situational contexts that shaped the officers' experiences. I integrated insights gained through imaginative variation to explore the underlying dynamics and processes that led to the documented experiences, thereby understanding the phenomenon's structure.

Textural-Structural Synthesis. Finally, The Researchers synthesized the textural and structural descriptions to produce an integrated essence of the phenomenon. This synthesis involved combining the "what" and "how" to generate a comprehensive portrayal of the police officers' lived experiences during warrant service. The narrative was constructed from a third-person perspective, capturing the commonalities across participants while respecting individual nuances. The primary aim of this step was to articulate the core meaning the essence of their lived experiences providing a holistic understanding of the phenomenon.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study is participated by five police officers, the following are their profiles; Participant 1 is 29 years of age and holds a position of Pmsg. and served in the PNP for 5 years and has experienced in the field of serving warrants for 2 years. Participant 2 is 36 years old and served as intel. officer for 15 months. Participant 3 is 29 years old and is and intel. Officer for 5 years. Participant 4 is 36 years old and holds a position of Ssg. with 10 years of experience in the field of law enforcement. Participant 5 is 35 years of age and holds a position of Pmsg. and served for 9 years in the field of law enforcement. Participant 6 is 43 years of age and holds a position of Pmsg. and has served in the PNP for 12 years and has experience in the field of serving warrants for 4 years.

This study explored the lived experiences of police officers during service of warrant in Ozamis City, Misamis Occidental, Philippines. Using a phenomenological research design, the study gained an in-depth understanding of the challenges and experiences faced by police officers during service of warrant. This study was participated by six (6) police officers who are actively engaged in service of warrant and other related operations who were chosen through purposive sampling. The Moustakas' data analysis technique of phenomenological reduction was used to analyze the collected data. From the insights and experiences shared by the participants, five (5) predominant themes emerged: (1) Emotional and Psychological Impact; (2) Operational and Environmental Challenges; (3) Use of Personal Coping Mechanism; (4) Conflict between Duty and Personal Life; (5) Respect for Human Rights Vs. Law Enforcement Duties

Emotional and Psychological Impact

These experiences have often lasted beyond the actual encounter itself as officers reported long after the incident of disturbed sleep and other adverse experiences (Arthur, 2024). It has also been shown within qualitative studies among police personnel that officers have made sense of stressful experiences during enforcement activities by creating their own coping strategies. This has enabled local law enforcement agencies and institutions to recognize and realize the need for mental health strategies and programs during enforcement activities despite moral and emotional challenges within law enforcement. Local studies in the Philippine setting shows that police officers' experiences during warrant service have been highly influenced by perceptions of danger and risk, as well as moral and emotional challenges (Carpio, 2025). A qualitative study done among personnel of the Philippine National Police showed that police officers often described their experiences of fear and heightened alertness during their encounters with violent suspects, particularly during arrest and during search warrant service.

Service of warrants imposes high emotional and psychological demands on police officers with intense stress, anxiety, and alertness prior to and during operations (Varker et al., 2023). Anticipatory anxiety and acute stress are induced by the uncertainty of the outcome of the operation and possible hazards, including confrontation with hostile subjects or new environments. All this requires officers to be on constant alert and in a state of mental readiness, which can create prolonged psychological pressure. Following effective operations, there is usually a relief experienced, although the entire process will be a causative agent of cumulative stress and fatigue (Maslach & Leiter, 2022). Such emotional changes underscore the stressful nature of warrant service, a profession that

demands robust coping skills to be able to deal with the constant mental and emotional pressure that comes with law enforcement responsibilities (Gonzalez, 2024).

According to participant 2 and 3 during their first time in serving warrant they feel extreme excitement and they also feel stress and a little bit anxious of what is going to be the outcome of their operation according to them, these usually happens before the operation began. During the operation, they feel stress and anxious and according to participant 6 he felt relieved that the operation they conducted turned out to be a successful operation.

“In my first time serving warrants, I feel extreme excitement, stress, and a little bit anxious specifically before the operation began...” (P2)

“At the beginning of my intelligence work, I experienced a mix of excitement, tension, and uncertainty, especially before operations, as the unpredictability of warrant service required constant vigilance and mental preparedness.” (P3)

“While during the operation I feel anxious and stress...” (P2)

“During the operation, I experience heightened anxiety and stress due to the unpredictability of the situation, the possibility of resistance, and the need to remain constantly alert and cautious.” (P3)

“after the operation I feel relieved because it turned out to be a successful operation.”(P6)

Many studies validate the emotional and psychological effect felt by police officers in serving warrants (Pearl, 2023). Studies repeatedly confirm that police officers experience high levels of stress and anxiety stemming from the uncontrollable and unsafe environment of their work, especially with high-risk operations like serving warrants. Research has established that pre-operational anticipation stress, together with acute pressures experienced through execution, all play a part in heightened levels of psychological distress and burnout for officers (Austin, 2021). In addition, having to be always on the lookout and make quick decisions in a threat situation adds to cognitive load,

with resulting mental exhaustion (Shaik & Indupalli, 2025). Post-operative relief is the usual emotional reaction; yet, repeated exposure to such intense high-stress environments without support leads to long-term mental pathology, such as PTSD and anxiety disorders (Pelz, 2025). Such findings serve to highlight the paramount need to attend to the emotional welfare of officers exposed to warrant service and other high-risk law enforcement practices responsibilities (McClinton, 2025). Such prioritizing, as important as it is for public safety, can lead to emotional pressure and burnout. Research also indicates that the stress of being "always on call" and the emotional demands of police work further complicate the challenge of sustaining healthy personal relationships, possibly spilling over into higher rates of divorce and mental health issues.

The Stress and Coping Theory by Richard Lazarus and Susan Folkman (1984) serves as a highly relevant framework for emotional and psychological impact, as it explains how they perceive and respond to intense occupational stressors (Neo & Overman, 2025). This theory emphasizes that when faced with a high-stress event, such as a warrant operation, officers engage in a process of cognitive appraisal to determine if the situation is threatening or challenging, which, in turn, dictates their coping response (Estrada, 2020). Officers then employ two main types of coping strategies: problem-focused coping (e.g., adherence to guidelines and training) to address the cause of the stress, or emotion-focused coping (e.g., social support, spirituality, or drinking coffee) to regulate their emotional reactions. Understanding this dynamic is crucial because adaptive coping protects officers against negative outcomes like PTSD and depression, enhancing resilience, while nonadaptive responses exacerbate psychological distress (Modula et al., 2024). Ultimately, this framework provides critical insight into the relationship between the perceived threats

of warrant service and the mechanisms officers utilize to maintain their mental well-being and operational effectiveness (Lavis, 2025).

Ultimately, the effect of work-life imbalance on officers' mental health and general well-being has been widely researched (Rohwer et al., 2022). Discovered that chronic work-family conflict has been linked to increased stress, anxiety, and depressive symptoms among law enforcement officers (Bower, 2024). Ongoing tension between professional and family obligations can reduce job satisfaction and enhance burnout risks (Tran, 2023). These results emphasize the need for organizational support, including flexible work schedules and mental health services, to assist officers in navigating the competing demands of their job and personal lives, ultimately fostering resilience and job retention.

The findings of this research underscore the imperative for law enforcement agencies to place priority emphasis on the psychological welfare of officers deployed for warrant service operations. Such incessant exposure to high-stress and emotionally charged environments can result in burnout, anxiety, and even long-term mental illness if not managed appropriately. Hence, organizations need to institute formal mental health assistance programs, stress management training, and post-operation debriefing exercises to enable the effective coping of officers. Further, encouraging work-life balance using flexible work schedules and counseling interventions can minimize emotional pressure and enhance the overall satisfaction of workers. In the long run, addressing these implications not only protects officers' mental wellbeing but also maximizes organizational efficiency and public safety.

Operational and Environmental Challenges

The Operational and Environmental Challenges encountered by the police officers in the course of warrant service are operationally defined as the risks associated with unpredictable and potentially aggressive subjects, which adds to the risks of resistance and flight (Renner et al., 2025). These also include the dynamics of the unknown territories and terrains of the locations, which makes the entire task of execution complicated due to the lack of knowledge regarding escape routes, risks, and possibly the layout of buildings (Ye et al., 2025). Furthermore, the unknown risks and possibilities of the properties and premises the police plan to visit and search for evidence also add to the ever-essential vigilance and flexibility. The underlying factor for such risks and operational complexities is the lack of proper surveillance and intelligence prior to entering an object or place (Wu et al., 2025).

Operational and environmental hazards in the execution of warrants involve encountering uncertain and possibly hostile subjects, raising the risk of resistance or flight throughout the operation (Ahler, 2025). Officers are sometimes at risk of difficulty in navigating unfamiliar places and terrain, which complicates planning and execution by reducing familiarity with escape routes, dangers, or building configurations (Armstrong, 2025). The ambiguity of what one might find within search locations, whether latent danger or unfamiliar property conditions, calls for ongoing vigilance and flexibility. In addition, poor surveillance or intelligence before entering poses can further inhibit the safety and efficacy of warrant service. These considerations in concert generate a complicated and dangerous context that necessitates careful planning, situational awareness, and flexibility on the part of law enforcement officers (De Cet et al., 2025).

According to participant 5 in his years in field of serving warrants, the difficulties that he encountered are those persons that are hostile and uncooperative or those persons who already fled from his current location because he already know that there will be a warrant that will be issued to him that's why all the police officers should be alert at all times. According to participant 1 in the search type of warrant, the police officer should always be alert because they don't know what is inside of the infrastructure to be search it is a big hindrance in their operation of serving warrants. According to participant 2 and 3 they mentioned that some of the hindrance in their operation are the location on where the operation will be conducted and resistance of the subject in the conduct of warrant.

"The difficulties that I encounter in serving warrant specifically in warrant of arrest is the person itself because we don't know if the person already fled from his location or we don't know if the person is hostile and not willing to cooperate in the operation process that's why we need to be alert always and be careful in every operations." (P5)

"In the search warrant is the types of establishment to be search because we don't know what is inside that establishment that is why it is very difficult for me." (P1)
"Just like I said earlier the factors like location or the terrain, the resistance of the subject is what makes the warrant operation difficult because of the resistant or hostile subject it becomes more challenging for us to apprehend that individual, and in the location it is hard because we are not familiar with the location so you must be alert at all times." (P2)

"As I mentioned earlier, factors such as unfamiliar locations or terrain and the resistance of the subject make warrant operations more difficult, as hostile or uncooperative individuals increase the risk and require us to be more alert and cautious at all times." (P3)

Operational and environmental difficulties are thoroughly recorded in law enforcement scholarship, especially with regard to warrant service. Research shows that uncertainty of suspects like their likelihood of flight or hostility poses serious threats during operations (Page, 2023). Work explains the manner in which encounters involving obstreperous or hostile individuals raise the stakes for violent confrontations and

necessitate high levels of awareness and tactical preparedness by officers (Pearson, 2022). This unpredictability not only raises stress but also makes planning difficult, as officers have to prepare for all possible scenarios in order to guarantee officer and public safety (Renner et al., 2025).

Being unfamiliar with geographical locations and compound terrains is another critical aspect influencing warrant service (Murphy, 2024). A study conducted revealed that police officers usually do not have detailed familiarity with the physical surroundings before they carry out warrants, which causes navigation, positioning, and rapid response problems. Poor reconnaissance or surveillance also enhances these problems, lessening operational effectiveness. Additionally, concealed site configurations and unseen dangers inside targeted facilities under search warrants heighten the uncertainty of the operation, necessitating officers to be responsive and cautious during the process (Fan, 2023).

The TPB-the Theory of Planned Behavior-is especially adapted and modified to become risk-oriented and tactical decision-oriented. Although typically applied to volitional behavior, it allows an analytical approach, based on the TPB framework (attitudes toward the behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control), to the operational context's shaping of an officer's actions (Carroll, 2025). Of particular relevance is the Perceived Behavioral Control; the operational and environmental challenges in a given event, such as hostile subjects, unfamiliar terrain, and inadequate intelligence, directly limit an officer's perceived ability to successfully and safely execute the warrant (Okafor & Ezeonuegbu, 2024). Accordingly, officers with a high sense of control, based on substantial pre-operational planning, tactical training, and organizational resources, are much better positioned to assume the uncertainties and risks emanating from challenging

environments and will be highly influential in their operational decisions and adherence to safety regulations.

Lastly, the synergy of environmental uncertainty and operational danger can have dire consequences on law enforcement outcomes (Akano et al., 2024). Research has indicated that inadequate intelligence and preparation accompany elevated levels of operational failure and officer injury (Beckley et al., 2025). Warrant service needs to be effective, which requires extensive pre-operation planning, such as strong surveillance and situational analysis, to counter environmental and situational obstacles (Long, 2023). These results highlight the importance of consistent training and organizational support to enable officers to successfully maneuver the complicated realities of warrant execution (Ticas, 2023).

Implications of the study underscore the need for law enforcement agencies to enhance operational planning and risk management practices while performing warrant service. The presence of uncertain and hostile subjects and uncharted surroundings underscores the imperative of increased intelligence gathering, surveillance, and situational analysis before operation. Regular tactical and environmental training needs to be conducted to enable officers to quickly respond to shifting conditions and reduce risks. In addition, support from the organization in offering new technology tools, including mapping and real-time communication equipment, can significantly enhance the safety and efficiency of operations. Finally, resolution of these environmental and operational issues provides enhanced safety for both the officers and the public as well as enhances the overall success rate of warrant execution.

Use of Personal Coping Mechanisms

The Use of Personal Coping Mechanisms, within the context of police officers executing warrants, are the particular and individualized methods used by police officers that help them counter the extreme physical and mental stresses experienced in high-stress operations. Personal Coping Methods are used for the purpose of maintaining sound mental and emotional health (Bondarchuk et al., 2024). On a scientific basis, these methods would comprise the usage of stimulants, such as coffee, during stressful operations for the purpose of increasing alertness and stimulation, as well as the practice of emotional union for the receiving of emotional support, comfort, and a feeling of normal life following stressful events, with friends and relatives.

Police officers are commonly subjected to high levels of physiological and emotional stress when serving warrants, necessitating successful personal coping mechanisms to alleviate these stresses (Leman, 2021). Personal coping strategies assist officers in retaining concentration, minimizing anxiety, and regaining emotional balance after stressful events (Steingraber et al., 2022). Stimulant use is a common technique by which stimulants such as coffee are utilized to remain alert and energized throughout demanding operations (Pollack, 2021). In addition, bonding with loved ones and relatives is an essential emotional release, bringing comfort, reassurance, and a sense of normalcy to the tension of police work. These individual coping mechanisms allow officers to manage their stress reactions, stay mentally resilient, and retain their ability to function in stressful situations (Civilotti et al., 2021). Establishing and drawing upon these coping strategies are important for officers to deal with the collective emotional impact of their work as well as ensure long-term psychological health.

Personal coping strategies are a key asset in the management of the physiological and affective stress incurred in high-stress law enforcement operations like the service of warrants. Consumption of stimulants such as coffee is an example of a popular coping tactic to increase alertness and fight off fatigue. Maintaining relationships with family and loved ones also serves as emotional support that lowers stress, tension, and loneliness. These coping techniques enable emotional control and foster resilience, allowing officers to stay focused and effective when working. In research, it has been found that these individual strategies are essential in maintaining mental well-being as well as preventing the negative impacts of occupational stress in policing.

According to participant 2 and 3 when they feel stressed they will just drink coffee every single time while according to participant 4 he said that connecting with loved ones can also help in dealing with stress.

“That’s a funny question because I usually do to manage stress is drinking coffee every single time” (P2)

“That’s actually a funny question, because one of the ways I usually cope with stress is by drinking coffee, especially before or after demanding operations.” (P3)

“connecting with my loved ones as well can help me relieve my stress in the field of law enforcement.” (P4)

Law enforcement stress management studies underscore the significance of personal coping skills in assisting officers to manage the extreme pressures of their work (Rodriguez et al., 2024). Research has illustrated that individual coping methods such as the use of caffeine or other stimulants enable officers to remain vigilant and physically resilient during extended or high-stress operations (Roma et al., 2024). Additionally, the application of personal routines or habits to regulate immediate stress reactions has been

associated with enhanced cognitive performance and decision-making during pressure, which are vital to officer safety and operational effectiveness (Voigt & Frenkel, 2023).

Apart from physical coping strategies, emotional support through social relationships plays an integral part reducing stress and enhancing psychological health among police officers (Craddock et al., 2022). Investigations have shown that close relationships with family and friends offer emotional support and protection from the adverse effects of occupational stress (Deegan & Dunne, 2022). Social support is related to reduced anxiety, depression, and burnout, demonstrating the significance of social support in law enforcement coping mechanisms (Nero et al., 2022). These personal and social coping strategies combined help drive resilience, allowing officers to maintain their mental health despite stressful and unpredictable working conditions.

The Stress and Coping Theory by Richard Lazarus and Susan Folkman is the most relevant theoretical framework for understanding the use of personal coping mechanisms by police officers during warrant service, as it specifically examines how individuals evaluate and handle stressors in their environment. This theory highlights that an officer's response to the intense physiological and emotional strain of warrant service is determined by cognitive appraisal—the process of judging a situation as threatening or challenging (Rabbing et al., 2022). The personal coping mechanisms employed by officers, such as consuming stimulants like coffee to maintain alertness or connecting with loved ones for emotional support, fall under the theory's two main categories: problem-focused coping (addressing the stressor) and emotion-focused coping (regulating emotional responses). Understanding these processes is crucial because adaptive coping strategies, such as those

used by the officers, are essential for mitigating negative mental health outcomes and enhancing resilience in high-pressure operational contexts (Nadeem et al., 2025).

The findings of this research underscore the significance of encouraging and fostering effective individual coping strategies among police officers for protecting their mental and emotional health (Meek, 2024). Police agencies should value individual and social coping strategies, for example, caffeine consumption to stay alert and quality family relationships, as vital resource tools for occupational stress management (Abbo, 2024). Incorporating stress management and resilience development courses into police training can assist officers to better manage high-stress situations (Moreno et al., 2024). In addition, institutions must adopt an organizational culture that stimulates open conversation around mental health and offers access to counseling and peer support interventions. Stronger officers' coping abilities not only enhance psychological resilience but also lead to better job performance as well as career sustainability in the long term.

Conflict Between Duty and Personal Life

Conflict between duty and personal life, as seen in the results and discussion, operationally defines the moral and ethical conflict seen in police officers, whereby the needs of their duty as police officers come above their fundamental family/personal needs. Conflict between duty and personal life is defined by the fact that police officers are forced to "take duty first," hence foregoing important personal events, such as attending the birth of their children, hence experiencing extreme emotional distress, feelings of guilt, and undergoing the psychological burden. The conflict between duty and personal life is among the main causes of stress experienced by police officers (Granholt et al., 2023).

Police officers will sometimes face deep moral and ethical conflicts when their jobs interfere with family and personal duties (Bowman et al., 2021). The work of law enforcement requires unrelenting dedication at times, with officers having to put duty ahead of essential family events, including childbirth or medical emergencies (Gonzalez, 2024). This tension can result in severe emotional distress, guilt, and sacrifice of personal life, as officers have to walk a tightrope of the challenging balance between public service and execution of their duties in their private lives. This choice to set duty over personal life is an example of the strongly rooted ethos of "duty first," but it also confronts officers with continuous psychological burdens and tension. This tension underlines the intricate dynamic between professional commitment and personal well-being, with a need for organizational facilitation and coping techniques to assist officers in dealing with these moral dilemmas (Fisher, 2023).

The struggle between personal life and professional obligation is a major moral and ethical challenge for law enforcement officers (Karimullah, 2024). The intensity of police work usually sets the official duties higher than significant family milestones and individual commitments, resulting in emotional stress and sacrifice (Xu et al., 2024). Officers can feel guilty and stressed when they cannot show up at crucial moments in their personal lives because of their work (Granholt et al., 2023). This conflict is an indication of the dilemma between serving the public's safety and keeping family relationships healthy, which can affect the general wellbeing and job satisfaction (Adamopoulos et al., 2022). These conflicts reinforce the need for sustaining supportive policies and coping strategies to assist officers in balancing the conflicted demands of both their working and personal lives.

According to participant 2 and 3, they said that there seems to be a moral quandary they are in, where their sense of their "duty" as a police officer required them to leave for work instead of being present for important (and once-in-a-lifetime) moments with their family--including the birth of their child; they're portraying all that as something they "had to" make; viewing duty as an obligation that must come ahead, while also recognizing the cost and emotional sacrifice on his/her part of turning away from one's family in these most personal and meaningful moments.

"Yes there was a situation where I have to choose between my duty or my family, just like what I've said my time for my family is only limited because of my duties and responsibilities as a law enforcement officer." (P2)

"Yes, there were times when I had to choose between my duty and my family, as my responsibilities as a law enforcement officer often limit the time I can spend with them." (P3)

"There was a situation where I have to choose between two things, my duty or my wife giving birth, I have to do my duty because I promised that I will prioritize my duty before anything else my wife gave birth of our son without me and that's the hardest decision I've ever made." (P2)

"There was a time when I had to choose between my duty and my wife giving birth, and I chose to fulfill my responsibility as a police officer, honoring my oath of service even though it meant not being there when my son was born, which was one of the hardest decisions I have ever made." (P3)

Studies of law enforcement professionals always identify the conflict between duty and family life as one of the main sources of stress and ethical conflict (Rojero, 2022). Research indicates that police officers often struggle to balance the demands of work with family needs, often leading to the forfeiture of family events and strained interpersonal relationships (Gonzalez, 2024). The policing culture, in its emphasis on "duty first," can make guilt and emotional conflict more likely when officers are forced to balance work responsibilities against significant personal events, like the arrival of a new baby or family crises.

This ongoing conflict not only negatively impacts officers' emotional health but has implications for job satisfaction and mental health beyond emotional well-being (Lambert et al., 2021). A study identified that unresolved work-life conflict leads to higher burnout, depression, and anxiety among law enforcement officers (Pradhan, 2021). The emotional impact of such moral dilemmas can affect the performance and decision-making abilities of officers, highlighting the need to tackle work-life balance problems in police organizations (Papagayo, 2024). Support networks and interventions to alleviate this tension have proven to enhance overall resilience and minimize psychological distress.

In addition, organizational policies that support and acknowledge the private lives of officers are capable of mitigating these ethical dilemmas (Loncar et al., 2025). Research supports flexible work schedules, family assistance programs, and mental health services to aid officers in balancing the conflicting demands of their professional and personal responsibilities (Noble, 2025). By creating a positive work environment, police forces can enable officers to maintain their commitment to ethics both towards their work and their families, resulting in improved mental health results and increased job performance.

Work-Family Conflict Theory (WFC). This theory argues that there is an incompatibility between the work and family roles as personal duties in both work and family domains cannot be fulfilled simultaneously (Fatima & Khan, 2025). The “duty first” culture and stressful and unpredictable environment of warrant service as a police officer enhance this work-family conflict as their work duties often must be attended to instantly and take precedence over personal events like family functions or emergency situations. The resultant emotional problems of distress, guilt, and burnout among police officers due

to work obligations being given preference over important personal events will be covered under this theory (Degerstedt et al., 2025).

The findings of this research highlight the imperative necessity for law enforcement agencies to deal with the ongoing struggle between professional obligation and private life for police officers (DePete, 2025). Repeated exposure to moral and emotional conflicts—e.g., deciding on duty versus family commitments—has the potential to create chronic psychological distress, guilt, and burnout (Bernuzzi et al., 2022). Thus, police agencies need to adopt family-friendly and flexible work strategies that enable officers to balance work and personal responsibilities without undermining either (Sandhya & Annamalai, 2025). Offering counseling, peer support initiatives, and stress management programs can also enable officers to deal with emotional stress and maintain their well-being (Otto & Gatens, 2022). By all accounts, acknowledging and promoting officers' private lives encourages healthier workplaces, improves job satisfaction, and encourages effective and ethical policing.

Respect for Human Rights vs. Law Enforcement Duties

Respect for Human Rights vs. Law Enforcement Duties describes an abnormally serious ethical dilemma where the police are forced to balance effective law enforcement policies, such as serving warrants, with the need to treat all individuals in a manner that upholds their dignity, respect, and humanity, therefore not violating their constitutional and human rights. This balance requires the application of proportionate restraint, strict adherence to due process, and avoidance of excessive force or improper treatment, regardless of the severity of the offense committed (Jefferis, 2025). Success in this operational balance is important to uphold integrity, justice, avoid legal implications, and

ultimately rebuild confidence and legitimacy in law enforcement institutions (Modise, 2023).

Police officers are confronted with the serious ethical dilemma of striking a balance between enforcing the law and treating people with respect and safeguarding their human rights (Ikeke, 2023). The enforcement of constitutional rights is central to upholding justice and legitimacy in policing, and this involves treating all people with dignity and even-handedness, irrespective of the offense for which they are alleged to have committed (Koopmans, 2024). This ethical duty calls upon officers to be restrained, professional, and respectful in the performance of warrant service operations, so that measures taken are not against fundamental human rights or legal protection (Musikhwal, 2025). The balancing act between successfully performing law enforcement functions and protecting human rights calls for wise judgment and compliance with the law and ethical standards to avoid abusing power and eroding public confidence (Kanwel et al., 2024). Neglect of these values can lead to legal repercussions, loss of public confidence, and damage to individuals, making respect for human rights an essential part of responsible policing.

Respecting human rights in the exercise of law enforcement duties is a basic ethical requirement for protecting constitutional and individual rights during police operations (Panova et al., 2022). Officers must uphold these rights regardless of the gravity or nature of the accused crime, preserving the dignity and safety of all persons involved (Upadhyay, 2023). This is a balance of exercising proportionate restraint, adherence to due process, and refraining from excessive force or illegal treatment. Compliance with human rights standards not only forestalls abuses of authority but also enhances public confidence and legitimacy in law enforcement agencies (Bello, 2025). Compliance with legal standards for

all actions is essential to advancing justice and protecting the rights of suspects and the public.

According to participant 1, we need to uphold the rights of every person as well as their constitutional rights. According to participant 2 and 3, no matter what crime the person committed you must still respect and take care of them. According to participant 6, you must have to respect their right as a human.

“You need to uphold the rights of every person as well as their constitutional rights.” (P1)

“You have to respect them and take care of them no matter what crime they committed.” (P2)

“Regardless of the crime they committed, we are still expected to treat them with respect and ensure their safety while upholding the law.” (P3)

“Because you must respect human rights.” (P6)

The need to uphold human rights among law enforcement personnel has been pronouncedly highlighted in the literature on policing (Ningsih et al., 2025). Evidence highlights that officers have to strike a balance between effective policing and upholding constitutional safeguards and human dignity (Max, 2024). Findings indicate that observing rights during operations, such as warrant service, is crucial for ensuring police activities remain legitimate and gaining public trust (Etienne & McAdams, 2021). When officers maintain legal and ethical codes, it decreases the rates of misconduct and encourages justice system fairness.

In addition, ethical dilemmas that officers contend with in safeguarding human rights usually include how to use force and ensure procedural justice (Abbasov, 2024). Following research, the legitimacy of the police is directly related to feelings of fairness and respectfulness in the way they interact with the public, including being respectful to

suspects no matter the crime (Saarikkomäki et al., 2021). The delicate balance between enforcing the law and protecting human rights is essential, as breaches can have undesirable effects such as civil actions, public retribution, and low morale among police officers.

Finally, organizational culture and training contribute substantially to the extent to which officers uphold human rights in the line of duty (Martin, 2022). Studies point out that police forces that emphasize education in human rights and ethical training experience increased adherence to rights-based policing (Golo, 2023). A focus on accountability, openness, and respect for constitutional rights assists officers in the coordination of warrant service with fewer ethical challenges. In general, the implementation of human rights principles in policing helps both officers and community trust (Sernicula et al., 2024).

Procedural Justice Theory. This theory suggests that the public view about the fairness and visibility of police processes, including respect and dignity in relating with them, neutrality of decision-making, and perceived trust of the authorities themselves, would have a very strong bearing on the willingness of the people to cooperate with the police and their belief in the legitimacy thereof. It is for this reason that officers, upon continued respect for human rights and constitutional safeguards in operations that are particularly stressful, such as warrant service, are consistently applying the principles of procedural justice (Gopaul, 2022). Such compliance is imperative because, as the text indicates, "observing rights ensures police activities remain legitimate, and builds public trust-the first step to solving the ethical challenge of balancing operational efficiency and humane treatment (Mukherjee & Mathew,2024).

The findings of this research underscore the critical significance of incorporating human rights values into every aspect of law enforcement activities, especially at the point of warrant execution (Novakovic, 2025). Ensuring that officers maintain constitutional and human rights not only avoids misconduct and abuse of power but also enhances public faith and institutional legitimacy (Worluh & Okoye, 2024). Law enforcement institutions thus need to invest in ongoing human rights education, ethical decision-making skills, and accountability measures to uphold respect and impartiality in policing styles (Dempsey et al., 2023). The fostering of a culture of professionalism and restraint at the organizational level can assist officers in meeting their responsibilities with compassion and respect for humanity. To be sure, compliance with human rights norms enhances the moral integrity, credibility, and effectiveness of law enforcement agencies (Musikhwal, 2025).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

From the study findings, it was found out that serving warrants presents serious ethical, emotional, and psychological demands on law enforcement officers. The challenges that the police officers encountered in serving warrant such as emotional and psychological stress, operational and environmental challenges, conflict between duty and personal life are some of the problems that are usually the cause of their stress. To balance the needs of effective police work while upholding human rights and personal well-being calls for extensive organizational support, adequate training, and the application of coping skills. The emotional burden that comes with high-stress incidents further emphasizes the need to develop a working environment conducive to mental health consciousness and resilience, ultimately translating into more ethical, effective, and reliable policing.

In line with the above, there is a need to establish overall support systems for police officers who undertake warrant services to counteract the psychological and emotional impact they suffer. Regular mental health checkups, counseling services, and resilience training programs should be the priority of organizations to empower officers with effective coping strategies. In addition, by providing a supportive workplace where officers feel comfortable discussing stress and mental health, stigma can be minimized and early intervention improved, ultimately leading to better officers' health and operational performance. In addition, law enforcement authorities must make an investment in pre-operation planning, such as comprehensive reconnaissance, situational analysis, and risk assessment, to establish a minimized level of uncertainty and operational stress. Offering officers ongoing training on human rights and ethical use of force can also establish a form of equilibrium between law enforcement responsibilities and human dignity respect,

generating legitimacy and public trust. The integration of organizational support with tactical readiness can build an enduring police force that is able to effectively conduct high-stress warrant service operations.

DECLARATION OF THE USE OF AI TOOLS

The authors acknowledged the use of Grammarly as a writing tool at the last step of the paper preparation. We used it to proofread and enhanced spelling, grammar, punctuation, sentence structure, and general text clarity. We employed the following instruction: "Suggest ways to improve the flow of words, clarity, and concision. Offer recommendations with examples." We followed its recommendations and revised and edited our work to improve the quality and legibility of the paper.

We also acknowledged ChatGPT (<https://chat.openai.com/>) as a tool to help us in generating the study. More specifically, we used ChatGPT to help in providing for basic ideas for the schematic diagram of the sub-constructs of our research variables. We inputted the following prompt: "Identify the potential sub-constructs of my variables." The response was taken as a beginning point for discovering and contemplating applicable elements for the schematic diagram. We went through and modified all material produced by AI utilized our own thinking and critical reflection to make sure that it was appropriate for our research aims.

We also, we recognized ChatPDF (<https://www.chatpdf.com>) as a valuable aid in our research. ChatPDF helped us comprehend and condense PDF academic papers and documents. It enabled us to engage with research articles through asking questions and getting precise, contextual responses, which made it easier for us to comprehend materials. The information we learned through the tool enhanced our comprehension of major concepts, but all the understanding and final work were based on our critical thinking and analysis.

We also acknowledged Humanize ai pro (<https://www.humanizeai.pro>) as a writing improvement tool at the revision phase of our paper. Using Humanize improved the tone and enhanced the natural flow of our language, brought the writing to sound more genuine. The recommendations from Humanize enhanced clarity, interest, and readability without compromising original meaning and intent of the material. We scrutinized and modified all revisions based on our discretion and scholarly standards.

Lastly, we recognized the utilization of a URL shortener tool in the process of preparing the paper. The tool assisted us in generating compact and handy links for ease of sharing and referencing internet resources. Utilizing the URL shortener enhanced the tidiness and clarity of the paper without altering the substance or availability of the original sources

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APPENDIX A

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

Introduction

1. Good day, I am [Name], and I will be conducting this interview.
2. The purpose of this study is to explore the lived experiences of police officers during the service of warrants, the challenges they encounter, their coping mechanisms, and the ethical or moral dilemmas they face/
3. Before we begin, I would like to inform you that your participation is voluntary. Your responses will be kept confidential and will only be used for academic purposes.
4. With your permission, I will be audio recording this session while also taking notes to make sure your answers are accurately documented.
5. If at any point you feel uncomfortable, you may choose not to answer a question or stop the interview at any time. Do you have any questions before we proceed?
6. I will now test the audio recording equipment to ensure it is working properly.
7. Please feel comfortable and answer openly there are no right or wrong answers.

Opening Questions

1. Can you please state your age, gender, rank or position, and the number of years you have served as a police officer?
2. How long have you been involved in serving warrants?
3. What type of warrant operations have you participated in (arrest, search, high-risk operations)?

Core Questions

1. What are the lived experiences of police officers during service of warrant?
 - 1.1 Can you describe what it feels like for you before, during, and after serving a warrant?
 - 1.2 How do your experiences differ when serving different types of warrants, like arrest or search?
 - 1.3 In what ways has serving warrants affected your personal or professional life?
2. What are the challenges do officers encounter during service of warrant?
 - 2.1 What difficulties do you usually encounter when serving warrants?
 - 2.2 How do factors like location, resistance from subjects, or the risk of violence make the service more challenging?
 - 2.3 Do you think there are organizational or systemic issues that add to these challenges?
3. How do police officers cope with the physiological and emotional effects when they are serving a warrant?
 - 3.1 What do you personally do to manage stress before, during, or after serving a warrant?
 - 3.2 How helpful are your colleagues, family, or support programs in helping you cope?
 - 3.3 Do you feel that serving warrants repeatedly has long-term effects on your mental health or emotions?

4. What ethical and moral delimmias do police officers face in the course of serving warrant?

4.1 Have you ever faced a situation where your personal values conflicted with your duty while serving a warrant?

4.2 Can you share an experience where you had to make a tough ethical decision during warrant service?

4.3 How do you make sure your actions remain fair, just, and respectful of human rights in these situations?

Closing Questions

1. What advice would you give to new officers serving warrants for the first time?
2. What kind of assistance (operational, administrative, or emotional) do you think would most benefit officers in the field?
3. Is there anything else you would like to share that we haven't asked?

APPENDIX B

TRANSMITTAL LETTER

 MISAMIS UNIVERSITY Ozamiz City, Philippines 7200 Tel. No. +63 88 522 5567 / Telefax No. +63 88 522 2917 E-mail: aa@misu.edu.ph CERTIFIED ISO 21001: 2018 Educational Organizations Management System by GRIW ACCREDITED Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities Commission on Accreditation (PACUCOA) 
COLLEGE OF CRIMINOLOGY

August 30, 2025

PLTCOL HARVEY S ABELLANOSA
OIC, Ozamis City Police Station
Ozamiz City

Dear **PLTCOL Abellanos**,

Greetings of Peace!

We, the Bachelor of Science in Criminology students of Misamis University, Ozamiz City are currently working on our Thesis study entitled, *"Lived Experiences of police officer during service of warrant: A Phenomenological Study"* as a requirement for the course Criminological Research 2.

In this regard, we humbly request your good office to allow us to conduct face-to-face interview with the Male and Female police officers under your headquarters. Be assured that informed consent will be secured from the participants before the actual interview and the data to be gathered will be used solely for research purposes.

Attached to this request are the background and methodology sections of our study.

Your approval to this request will contribute to the success of our educational endeavors. For inquiry you may contact this number +63963-561-2583.

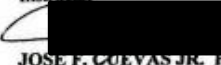
God bless and more power.

Respectfully yours,

MARC JASON L. RECAFOR
Group Leader

Noted:

MARKDY Y. DRONG, DIT
Instructor


JOSE F. CUEVAS JR. PhD
College Dean

Approved by:

PLTCOL HARVEY S ABELLANOSA
OIC, Ozamis City Police Station

MAYOR'S APPROVAL



Republic of the Philippines
CITY ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE
City of Ozamiz



**ASENZO
OZAMIZ**

16 September 2025

JOSE F. CUEVAS JR. PhD

College Dean
College of Criminology
Misamis University
Ozamiz City

MARKDY Y. ORONG, DIT

Instructor
College of Criminology
Misamis University
Ozamiz City

Through: **ALWYN TUAL SELIM**
JOHN MARVIN ONES DELA PEÑA
CATHERINE PASATIEMPO MULA
MARC JASON L. RECAFOR
Researchers
+63 68 315 5146

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter dated 2 September 2025 for the conduct of data gathering relevant to your thesis study entitled: *"Lived Experiences of police officer during service of warrant: A Phenomenological Study"* we would like to inform you that we are interposing no objection to the conduct of said thesis study, provided the following conditions are complied with:

1. Submission of Questionnaires to the office of the undersigned prior to the conduct of the thesis study;
2. Submission of List of Interviewers and interviewees prior to the conduct of the thesis study;
3. Submission of the outcome of the thesis study after its conduct to the Office of the undersigned.

Rest assured that all information submitted will be handled with utmost confidentiality.

Kanunay ASENZO Ozamiz!

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

RUTHEZA GRACE A. OUANO
City Administrator

Copy furnished:
Mayor's Office

APPENDIX C

TRANSCRIPTION

Participant 1

I'm 29 years old and holding a position of Pmsg and I've been in police service for almost 5 years. I've been assessing in serving warrants for 2 years and we serve any types of warrant whether search warrant or arrest warrant. In my first time serving warrants, I feel extreme excitement, stress, and a little bit anxious specifically before the operation began it is because we don't know if the operation will succeed or will fail because of some reasons while during the operation I feel anxious and stress and after the operation I feel relieved because it turned out to be a successful operation. Honestly for me, there are no difference at all but the distinction between the two is that search warrant is intending for the property or specific establishment specified in the warrant while the arrest warrant is intended for the person itself because he may be put into custody to answer the charges filed against him or her. My professional life is not affected because we all know that being in a law enforcement is really challenging and we all as public officers pledged that whatever shits happened we must prioritize our duty before anything else "*Duty first before anything else*". But my personal life is greatly affected because our time for our family is only limited and we can't spend a lot of time with them specially my daughter, son, and my lovely wife there is a saying that "*The moment you enter in the field of public service you are no longer belong to your family, you are now belong to the government*". And you must remember that other people first before yourself that is the role of a public officer. The difficulties that I encounter in serving warrant specifically in warrant of arrest is the person itself because we don't know if the person already fled from his location or we don't know if the person is hostile and not willing to cooperate in the operation process that's why we need to be alert always and be careful in every operations and in the search warrant is the types of establishment to be search because we don't know what is inside that establishment that is why it is very difficult for me. Just like I said earlier the factors like location or the terrain, the resistance of the subject is what makes the warrant operation difficult because of the resistant or hostile subject it becomes more challenging for us to apprehend that individual, and in the location it is hard because we are not familiar with the location so you must be alert at all times. Yes, there are systematic and organizational issues just like failure to conduct full surveillance of the specific geographical location it might be harder for us to execute the operation efficiently. That's a funny question because I usually do to manage stress is drinking coffee every single time and connecting with my loved ones as well can help me relieve my stress in the field of law enforcement. My colleagues, family, and friend provides a great impact in my stress coping because they give me motivation and they make me happy every time I'm sad, they make me laugh every time I'm stress they make me calm and every time I have problems whether personal or professional they make me calm and motivated. In my years of service, I can say yes and I can say no because this is the job that I choose so I must do it and I have pledged to do my duties at all times I can say yes because just like what I've said my personal life is being affected specifically my family time. Yes there was a situation where I have to choose between my duty or my family, just like what I've said my time for my family is only

limited because of my duties and responsibilities as a law enforcement officer. There was a situation where I have to choose between two things, my duty or my wife giving birth, I have to do my duty because I promised that I will prioritize my duty before anything else my wife gave birth of our son without me and that's the hardest decision I've ever made. You need to uphold the rights of every person as well as their constitutional rights you have to respect them and take care of them no matter what crime they committed because you must respect human rights. To those aspiring law enforcement officers, always remember to follow the orders of those higher than you because their experiences is greater than you. For me, the assistance that is very important is cash assistance, because we need money in order to supply our operations and make it more effective and efficient. So far in my years of service there are a lot of experiences that I've learned and the best one is to be alert and careful at all times that's all, I have no other experiences I can share because some of my experiences are confidential. Thank you.

Participant 2

Officer 2 is 29 years old and he's been serving in Intel for 5 years. All buy-bust operations, any kind of operations we Intel operatives are always part of it. Our job is to adhere to operational procedures. Whatever type of operation, we're inside it. When it comes to illegal activities like smuggling, we're the ones who make the arrests. We're the first to move, especially during hot pursuit operations we're the ones chasing. The difference is that when it comes to applying for a search warrant, it's really the one applying who goes before the judge. But when it's a warrant of arrest, once it's issued, we just serve it directly to the person. There's not much difference in the process of applying for a search warrant and a warrant of arrest. The important thing is: do not lower your guard. Never be complacent in any type of operation. Why? Because life is uncertain anything can happen. It's normal for people to panic when surprised, especially when they realize it's the police. Fear is natural. And facing a judge is no joke either. That's why whatever you wrote in your affidavit, stick to it. Don't add or invent anything. At first, there's always hesitation and confusion wondering, How should I handle this? But we call that having the right mindset. Once you get used to repeating the job over and over, it becomes normal, like second nature. This work has a big effect on personal life. For example, if my child is in the hospital, I still have to be there for the operation. There was even a time when my wife gave birth, but I had an operation scheduled. And since that was already assigned, I couldn't cancel it just because of my wife giving birth. That's what I mean when I say that once you enter any form of military or police service, you are deprived of some personal liberty. You have to understand that you put the oath and your duty first, because that's the job you swore to do. Surveillance and casing are very difficult. Before any operation, the surveillance alone is exhausting and very hard. What's important is how you start, how you gather the information. That part is really tough. But I find it very challenging I actually like it when there's resistance. That's when the adrenaline rush comes out, like in the movies, like John Wick. Emotions are mixed, but you need to know how to calm people down. Not everything can be solved with force if it can be settled through talking, then talk, because it saves lives. We also have specific training for that, but sometimes it comes down to strategy. We call it the 3 Ms: Mag-ingat, Mas mag-ingat, Mas lalong mag-ingat. "Be careful, be more careful, be extra careful." There are also challenges within the

organization. For example, if you get into conflict with someone, let's say it's your cousin, you'll naturally take your cousin's side. In organizations, there's always some kind of system or politics. And if someone dies in an operation, human rights groups and internal affairs will immediately investigate to see if there was foul play. It's not just external pressure, it happens within the organization as well. We are always under stress. The only way to cope sometimes is to rest or have a drink. Don't stress too much, you only live once. Never mind tomorrow, what matters is today. Whatever pain or joy you feel today, that stays with you today tomorrow will bring something else. Like Matthew 6:34 says, Do not worry about tomorrow, for tomorrow will worry about itself. Each day has enough trouble of its own. It's really a big help when it comes to operational procedures because there are operations where we cannot go alone. Teamwork plays a huge part in our job after all, who else would help us except our fellow officers? In a buy-bust operation, for example, the risks of accidents or injuries are lower when there are many of us compared to going alone. Like when we enter a house: if there are eight officers positioned on the left side and one on the right, you feel confident as the lead officer going inside because you know your teammates have your back. Family also plays a big role since they are our biggest motivation we work to provide food and a better life for them. No, as long as you always remind yourself that it's just work. Acceptance is the key; it's my job, so I just do it. It's like being used to farming after harvesting, you plant again. That's how I see my work. As long as you treat it as part of the job, it won't affect your mental health, you won't go crazy over it. Yes, there are times, but we adjust. For example, I'm a Roman Catholic, but if I need to arrest someone from the Iglesia ni Cristo, I adapt to their environment. If you want to catch a criminal, sometimes you need to think like one. If you want to break a diamond, you use another diamond. For instance, if my target is a student, I can act like a student too. I might even conduct thesis research as a cover, and they wouldn't know they're already under surveillance. You adapt to whatever situation your subject is in so you can build a connection. There are many challenges. For example, when a suspect escapes even though you already had them cornered, it happens. If your operation fails and the suspect gets away, it's very risky because now they know you're after them. In those moments, your mind is racing, and you need quick strategies. Thankfully, because of our long experience, we've learned how to handle such situations and still find ways to catch them. But failure like that hurts it's a heavy blow for us in Intel. It's simple: after an arrest, even if you're angry, you must know how to stay calm. Don't let your emotions dictate your actions. You have a mind use it. Do what is right and just, according to the law. If you feel anger, allow yourself to feel it but calm yourself down right away. My advice is this: don't rush things. Even if there's no tomorrow, focus on what you can do today. Learn from those who came before you. Don't be arrogant or act like you already know everything observe first before making a move. Pride is a barrier to learning. To truly learn, you must be willing to experience things yourself. Financial assistance is very important in our work. There is no such thing as an operation without money. Surveillance and casing alone already cost a lot. Financial resources are the most essential because we need fuel, food, and support for the team. You also need to provide for your men sometimes even giving them small amounts of money, like ₱500, so they won't turn against you. This becomes a burden for us because instead of using our salary for our families, we end up spending it for operations. People outside don't see they think police officers have a high salary, but

they don't know how much of it is used for the job. Like me, I spend a lot during operations, but the expectation is that my pay is enough. The truth is, it's a heavy responsibility.

Participant 3

Officer 3 is 36 years old and has ten years of service in the Philippine National Police, and is currently in intelligence work for fifteen months. According to the officer 3, intelligence agents participate in all kinds of Police operations, such as buy-bust, Hot Pursuit, and arrest in connection with illegal activities such as smuggling of contraband products. Irrespective of the nature of the operation, intelligence personnel are always present, and accordingly, they are expected to follow the operations procedure very closely. He explained the distinction between search warrants and warrants for arrest. When pursuing a search warrant, the seeker appears physically before the judge. Later, once the warrant for arrest has been procured, officers immediately present it to the suspect. Despite their similarity, he clarified that police officers should always be vigilant and not act comfortably. No one knows what may happen and at what time, since anything could happen at any given time. It would be normal for people to fear when they are surprised to find police officers. Appearing before the judge should not be taken lightly. That, aside from being cautious, police officers should stand by their words whenever they submit an affidavit and not add anything or produce facts that are not true. The beginning of a job entails reservations and confusion, particularly regarding dealing with situations. But with the right mental attitude and enough time, the tasks become second nature. The role of intelligence has a significant impact on one's personal life, where service to the organization sometimes takes precedence over service to one's family. There are situations where police personnel are required to go to work because of a family emergency or a significant activity in one's personal life. This can be attributed to the fact that police service denies the individual his freedom because the individual has to prioritize his oath of service above his personal interests. "Surveillance and casing are the hardest and tiring parts of intelligence," he said. They admitted that intelligence is hard and exhilarating, especially when there is a form of resistance or opposition from the people involved, so force is not really needed every time. "When you can avoid using force through communication, you have to choose the latter so that there will be no loss of lives," he said, adding that their motto or guide every time is "3 Ms": Mag-ingat, Mas mag-ingat, at Mas lalong mag-ingat*, which translates to "caution, more cautious, and even more cautious." He also accepted that there are challenges within the organization, such as conflict, nepotism, and politics. When there is a fatality during an operation, intelligence agents become candidates for immediate investigation by internal affairs and human rights organizations. This kind of pressure not only comes from outside the organization, but there is also internal pressure. Due to all this stress, agents have to depend on rest and acceptance, telling themselves that they need to concentrate on the moment and not worry too much about what's coming next. Collaboration is essential in intelligence work. It is much safer for agents if they are in a team than if they were alone. In buy-bust and house entry operations, if agents are in the correct position, it gives them confidence and protects them. Their greatest source of motivation is the family, as their aim is for a better life for their loved ones. Acceptance, he said, has played an important role in keeping his sanity. Intelligence work, according to him, is part and parcel of his service. This prevents emotional breakdown. The officers also

said that adaptability has played an important role. Sometimes, they have to assume the mentality and act like the culprits if they want to arrest them successfully. Blending with his surroundings has played an important role for him. "If the operation fails, it is even tougher, especially if the suspects manage to evade the police after being cornered. This is dangerous because the suspects will realize that they are being followed," he stated. In these situations, one requires rapid thinking and strategic approaches. Experience is vital in mastering these, but the impact of failure is considerable. After an arrest has been made, police officers also emphasized the need for emotional control. This is even when police officers are faced with emotional circumstances such as when they are angered. This is due to the consideration that emotions, no matter their nature, should not be considered at this point since justice has to be fair and legal. Finally, they emphasized the financial requirements in the field of intelligence. There are no operations without funds because surveillance and casing need financial resources in order to fund fuel and food. Officers might also use their pockets to fund their colleagues in the field in order to boost their morale. The truth of the matter is that the common perception of the public is that the wages of the police officers are considerably high; in reality, their income is spent on operations expenses.

Participant 4

I'm 34 years of age Ssg. I'm 10 years in service. I've been serving warrants for a while now, and each experience is unique. Depending on the kind of warrant we're serving. If it's a high-risk warrant Illegal possession of firearms or heinous crimes we have to exercise extreme care. I always physically and mentally prepare myself, because we never know what will happen. For the smaller cases, such as theft, the risk may not be as great, but I still consider each operation a risk. You just can't anticipate how people will act some fight, some hide, and some even attempt to escape. That's why I've learned that when you're in this work, you've always got to be prepared. Serving warrants conditions us to be disciplined, to function as a unit, and to act quickly. Every time we serve one, it tests your patience, courage, and professionalism. There's not much difference between serving a search warrant and an arrest warrant, but the situations feel different. Arrest warrants can be unpredictable sometimes the person gives up quietly, but other times they resist or even fight back. Those are the moments when fear sets in, but we have to stay calm. Search warrants, on the other hand, involve more coordination, and the challenge often comes from family or neighbors trying to interfere. In both cases, the key is to remain firm but also respectful. Personally, serving warrants hasn't affected me too much, as long as I do my job properly. My family isn't directly involved in what I do. But I won't deny that it can be stressful for them especially when they know I'm serving high-risk warrants. Professionally, though, it has made me sharper, more disciplined, and more patient. It has shaped me into someone who can think clearly under pressure. One of the biggest challenges is simply finding the person. Many times, the address on the warrant is outdated, and the suspect has already moved. In those cases, we have to ask around or coordinate with nearby stations. And then there are those who immediately run when they hear they have a warrant. Remote areas are even more difficult, especially if the suspect has many connections or supporters. That's why planning and coordination are crucial. Before serving a warrant, I don't do anything special sometimes I just drink coffee. Stress is part

of the job, so I try not to dwell on it. What helps me most is having the right mindset, reviewing the plan, and saying a prayer before heading out. Afterward, I spend time with colleagues or family to relax. Colleagues help through teamwork, and family reminds me why I am doing this in the first place. For me, the stress does not really stay long-term, but I know others who feel it more deeply, and that's why I believe wellness programs and counseling should be available for officers. Regarding values and ethics, I cannot really say that I have had any kind of actual conflict. Our job is clear: if there's a warrant, it must be served. But I admit there are moments when you feel compassion like if the person is old, sick, or poor. In those times, professionalism means enforcing the law while respecting their dignity. If someone resists, we do everything we can to convince them to surrender peacefully. If not, we follow proper procedures, but always with human rights in mind. That's all part of our police oath. To the aspiring new officers, I have the following advice: always be prepared, never miscalculate a situation, and apply every resource available to find the suspect. Coordination and teamwork are your most potent weapons. For support, even little things make a big difference words of encouragement, proper gears, and sometimes a meal after an operation. And if I have to put in one word of advice, it would be this: always consider every suspect as high-risk. You can never know what may happen, so it's best to be prudent. Ultimately, professionalism, patience, and respect for human rights are what protect us and keep us effective in the field.

Participant 5

I'm 35 Years old, PMsg, and I am in the service for almost 9 years. At first, I really feel tense. You need to be tough you must have the mindset that you're superior to your target. When you're serving a warrant, you need to clearly explain things, but at the same time, stay alert to your surroundings because we never know if the person might resist. It gives you a sense of fulfillment like you're accomplishing your duty. After all, that's the purpose of being a police officer: to catch criminals and help maintain peace and order, and also to help bring justice. The main challenge is when the person can't be found. That's really difficult because there are so many processes involved just to find one person. So yeah, looking for the person is really the biggest challenge. That's when your being a police officer really shows your training is put to use. That's when your whole being and extensive preparation as a police officer are really tested. For example, if the person is a politician or comes from a wealthy family unlike in the movies where it's easy to arrest someone in real life, it's really difficult because they fight back, they have lawyers, and you're just someone with a small salary. So yes, it's very hard. Before serving a warrant, you should go into "warrior mode," stay alert and sharp. Then after the warrant is served and the person is arrested, just have a normal conversation with them. Then maybe do some sports to de-stress. Also, don't let stress get to you because if you're stressed out during the arrest, and something bad happens, you could be the one to get charged. So when serving a warrant, don't let stress take over. Just talking with positive vibes helps eating delicious food and having coffee helps relieve stress and problems. Not really, it's okay. This is the job, and you just have to accept it. This is the reality this is the kind of job that is stressful. Yes, because I'm not naturally aggressive, but I was forced to act that way even though I'm not like that by nature. Sometimes, you have to show toughness so the person you're arresting will also feel fear. Yes, there was one time in Tambulig where we had a shootout with a

suspect we really went face-to-face in a gunfight until the suspect died. Yes, I always keep in mind that the suspect also has a family, no matter how bad or violent they are. We don't really know what led them to do those things. So I just think of their family and make sure to respect their human rights. To first-timers, you must always listen to your officer or commander. Never ignore procedures. Always align yourself with the law to avoid any issues. Don't be too aggressive or harsh, especially nowadays when human rights are being prioritized. Always follow orders. Even just catching someone within the day and having it properly recorded helps. In a month, you're expected to make arrests, and that helps because once you've caught the person, you've stopped them from continuing their bad actions. In the future, we never really know what could happen, so we must always be ready. When you're on duty, you should be in "warrior mode" because if something happens, you can't turn back time so you have to be ready at all times.

Participant 6

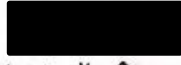
In the future, we never really know what could happen, so we must always be ready. When you're on duty, you should be in "warrior mode" because if something happens, you can't turn back time so you have to be ready at all times. At first, the fear is always there. Of course, we don't know what we're walking into, so we must always be ready. We're only human, and it's natural to feel nervous. But at least when you're nervous, it means you're preparing and being careful. That's why, before conducting any operation especially for a search warrant there must be serious surveillance on the target. We never really know what kind of violation is involved, and the suspect might be armed and might fight back. It's even more dangerous when serving a warrant of arrest issued by the court because those with criminal minds are more likely to resist. That's why being prepared is essential. Afterward, there's a sense of fulfillment when the operation is successful. One thing that I never forget is to always pray for everything to go well. Serving an arrest warrant isn't always dangerous unless the person involved is known to be notorious. There are also arrest warrants for petty crimes. But when it comes to high-value targets, it's different and requires more caution. In comparison, a search warrant is more dangerous because you never know what you're walking into. Even if you know what you're looking for, you don't know what's inside the house or if the suspects are ready to fight back. The element of surprise is always present during a search warrant. You don't get to talk to the person first and ask them to surrender so it's really risky and challenging. When you're in law enforcement, your family time is the one that gets affected. In your personal life, yes, but professionally, it doesn't really affect your performance. If the operation is successful, it brings a positive impact. It can even be filed as part of your accomplishments during the operation you participated in. Especially in my case, as an investigator, I get to file the case myself. That gives me a great sense of fulfillment not just personally, but also for the whole organization. There are also difficulties for example, if the suspect senses that police are nearby. If he becomes aware and manages to escape, we lose the opportunity to arrest him and seize the contraband from his home. It's always better to arrest someone face-to-face rather than rely solely on preliminary investigation. Arresting them saves us from doubling our work because everything can be handled at once. That's why during surveillance, the surveillance officer must do proper casing and observe the area thoroughly. Physically, you must also be ready for anything because you never know what can happen when you're

serving the warrant. You have to always be ready. In our unit, when serving a search warrant, we always try to take the advantage. We can't let the suspect have the upper hand—especially if we know that the place involves drugs (RA 9165) or firearms (RA 10591), or if it's considered an exclusive area. We can't let them gain any advantage. We must outnumber them to ensure that if they resist, we still have backup. We can't underestimate their capabilities after all, these are criminals with criminal minds. Resistance or fighting back is something we should always expect. Among my colleagues, we openly talk and ask for advice from each other we're not ashamed to do so. It's important to be open because when we discuss problems, we never know if one of them already has experience with a similar situation. That way, we can avoid making the same mistakes. That's the kind of teamwork we have inside. When it comes to family, they should be fully supportive of your job. If they ask for your time and you can't give it, they need to understand that this is part of your duty. During our oath-taking, we declared that the government owns our time. However, there are still some people who don't fully understand the nature of our work because they haven't internalized it. We can't blame them everyone is different. But that's one of the common family-related issues we face: the lack of time. It's kind of like firing a gun you can smell the gunpowder, and there's a thrill to it. That's what it feels like during operations, especially big ones like serving a search warrant. There's always an adrenaline rush new mission, new challenge. It's not that we're hoping for danger or conflict, but we do feel challenged. Every operation is an opportunity to learn and improve ourselves. Experience is still the best teacher. Some things you learn in theory, but real experience shows you where you made mistakes so you can avoid repeating them. Honestly, it's not always hard if you're just doing your job. But based on my personal experience, I think your personal values can be affected especially when your superior scolds you or when the case you worked hard on gets dismissed. This is just my point of view, but when you've given your all and it still feels lacking, you start to lose self-esteem, and that's not healthy. It can damage how you view yourself, especially when you know you've done everything you could. In our setup, we don't make final decisions. We have a ground commander, and usually, the intelligence officer is our guide he's the brain of the operation. We just contribute suggestions like, "Sir, maybe we can do this," or "Maybe we shouldn't do that." But the decision-making comes from the ground commander or the team leader. What's really good about our superior is that he's open he asks for suggestions, but at the end of the day, the final decision is his. So we just play our part and support the plan. The PNP always upholds human rights that's clearly stated in our manual. It's the very first statement in the Police Operational Procedure: to uphold the rights of every person. Yes, there may be lapses with others we can't deny that but we still follow the rules and respect human rights. After all, they're still people, no matter how serious their crimes are. That's why we follow due process, even if the situation involves a shootout or someone dies in self-defense. Some officers have even been suspended for violations of human rights. So for us, we truly make sure to uphold and follow it. For first-timers, the most important thing is to focus and listen to instructions. Don't take action on your own or try to give your own commands because that's what leads to confusion during operations. You need to stay focused and follow the orders given to you by your officer. Stick to your assigned task don't go beyond that. If you want the operation to be successful, don't panic and always follow orders. That's the key. Emotionally, the full support of your colleagues is always present it can't be missing. You'll really appreciate it, especially if

you're an officer and they value your efforts. It really helps a lot and makes the job lighter. We always thank our officer, especially when the operation is successful and he shows appreciation for everyone's effort. After all, an operation can't be successful with just one person it's a team effort. Administratively, we also have a reward system. There are recognitions given after successful operations. You can be recommended for an award, and the team may be invited by the chief. We also have incentives, and that's one of the best parts that police officers look forward to. In my experience, being an investigator is very challenging. It's different from being a regular police officer our responsibilities are on another level. I'm not trying to compare, but it's a different kind of workload compared to, say, just doing escorts. In some organizations, the operations won't move unless the investigator does their part. The most memorable experience I had as an investigator was the case I handled at Gaisano. I was the assigned investigator, and it gave me a deep sense of personal fulfillment. Even if I didn't catch the mastermind, at least we filed the case and made arrests. That was a big achievement for me. I even made it to Jessica Soho's show because of that case. For me, that was already a huge fulfillment even though it was very exhausting, we got results. That made it all worth it. So that's one experience I'll never forget.

APPENDIX D

THESIS/RESEARCH DATA GATHERING APPROVAL FORM

	Misamis University Ozamiz City	
MISAMIS UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CENTER CERTIFIED: ISO 21001: 2018 Educational Organizations Management System by DNV ACCREDITED: Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities Commission on Accreditation (PACUCOA)		
MU-RC-042/13 November 2024		
Thesis/Research Data Gathering Approval Form		
Date: _____		
Name of Authors: <u>MARC JASON L. RECTOR, JOHN PAULIN O. DELA PENA, ALYN T. SELIM, CATHERINE P. NULIN</u>		
College/Department: <u>MISAMIS UNIVERSITY College of Criminology</u>		
Research Title: <u>Lived Experience of Police Officers During Service of Warrant: A Phenomenological Study</u>		
Data Gathering Procedure:		
a. Type of Research: (Kindly check)		
☐ Quantitative	☒ Qualitative	☐ Experimental
☒ Approved Research Title & Problem/Objectives	☒ Approved Data Gathering Procedure	☒ Approved Data Gathering Instrument/Data Sheets
b. Respondents/Participants/Subject/Samples to be Collected: _____		
c. Procedure:		
☐ Survey	☒ Interview	☐ Experimentation ☐ Laboratory Testing
d. Place of Implementation/Study Area: _____		
If to be conducted outside the school campus, indicate the nature of transportation to be used:		
☒ Own private vehicle	☐ public utility vehicle	☐ rental ☐ Others, please indicate _____
e. Date/s of Implementation/Sampling: _____		
Attachments:		
☒	Approved Letter of Consent from the designated authority in the area/place where the study is to be conducted	
☐	Signed Parents' Consent	
The thesis proposal mentioned above is hereby recommended for the commencement of data gathering implementation.		
Recommendation:		
 JOSE F. E. GUEVAS JR., PCrim, MScT Thesis/Research Adviser	 Mordy Y. Orong, BIT Thesis/Research Instructor	
Approved by:  JOSE F. GUEVAS JR., PCrim, PhD College Dean		
CONTROLLED DOCUMENT		

APPENDIX E

INFORMED CONSENT

MTU-REB-010/03 March 2022

INFORMED CONSENT FORM (PORMA SA NASABTAN NGA PAGTUGOT)

Name of the Researcher/Investigator

(Nagtuon): Marc Joven L. Recafor

Course: Bachelor of Science in Criminology

College: College of Criminology

Email / Contact Number: _____

Thesis Title: "Lived Experiences of Police Officers during Service of Warrant: A Phenomenological Study"

PART I. INFORMATION SHEET

Introduction (Pasinuna)	Good day! I am <u>Marc Joven L. Recafor</u>, the principal researcher/investigator of the study entitled "<u>Live Experience of Police Officers during Service of Warrant: A Phenomenological Study</u>" a graduate student under the program <u>Bachelor of Science in Criminology</u> at Misamis University in Ozamiz City. I am to conduct the research with <u>XXXXXXXXXX</u> as participant. In this vein, I am respectfully seeking your voluntary participation, being qualified to give your informed consent to take part in this study. Before you decide whether to participate or not in this study, please read the succeeding information about the study and feel free to ask questions anytime should there be anything you do not understand or want to clarify. If you agree to answer the interview, you will be asked to affix your name and signature on this form for which you will be given a copy. (Maayong adlaw! Ako si <u>Marc Joven L. Recafor</u>, ang nagpahigayon sa pagtuon <u>kabahin</u> sa "<u>Live Experience of Police Officers during Service of Warrant: A Phenomenological Study</u>" <u>Bachelor of Science in Criminology</u> sa <u>Misamis University</u>. Ako nagapili kanimo isip participant nga maoy mutubag sa gikinahanglang impormasyon niining gihimong pagtuon. Ako matinahanglang naghangyo sa inyong bulontaryo nga pag-apil niini nga pagtuon. Gikinahanglang nga ikaw naa sa saktong edad ug naay kakayahan nga mohatag sa pagtugot aron makaapil niini nga pagtuon. Sa dili pa ka mohukom sa pag-apil niini nga interview, palihug sa pagbasa sa mga impormasyon sa ubos ug gawasnon ka nga makapangutana kon adunay wala nimo nasabtan o gusto nimong iklaro. Kung motugot ka sa pagahimoon nga interview, papirmahon ka niini nga porma ug tagaan usab ka ug imong kaugalingong kopya.
Purpose (Katuyoan)	The purpose of this study is to <u>explore the lived experience of police officers during the service of warrant</u>. This research <u>aims to understand police officers' experiences in the field of serving warrants.</u> (Indicate the significance). (Ang <u>katuyoan</u> niini nga <u>pagtuon</u> mao ang <u>explore the lived experience of police officers during the service of warrant</u>. <u>Kini nga pagtuon makahatag og himo to understand police officers' experiences in the field of serving warrants.</u> (kaayuhan).
Type of Research Intervention (Matang sa Interbensyon sa Pagtuon)	This study will be conducted through interviews. The gathering of data will be conducted in person. (Kining pagtuon pagabuhaton pinaagi sa interview. Personal ang pagkuha sa datos.)
Selection of	The selection of the participants is based on the following inclusion



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Participants (Pagpili sa mga Partisipante)	criteria: <u>Police officers who experience serving warrants</u>, and <u>Minimum of 2 years of service of warrant</u> (Indicate as applicable to your study.) (Ang mga partisipante nini nga pagtuon mao ang indibidwal nga naga-angkon sa mosumod: <u>Police officers who experience serving of warrants</u>, <u>Minimum of 2 years of service of warrant</u>.)
Voluntary Participation (Boluntaryo nga Partisipasyon)	Your participation has to be voluntary and will not affect your situation or status in any way, including your relationship with the researcher. You are free to decide if you will take part or not. If you decide to participate, you are free not to answer any questions that you do not prefer to answer. (Boluntaryo ang imong pag-apil ug kini dili makaapekto sa imong situwasyon o estado apil na imong relasyon sa nagtuon. Gawasnon ka nga modesisyon kung kung moapil ka nini nga pagtoon o dili. Kung mo-decision ka nga moapil, gawasnon ka nga dili motubag sa bisan asa nga pangutana nga dili nimo gusto nga tubagon.)
Procedure (Pamaagi)	The participants will be given ample time when to undertake the interview. The interviews will be undertaken once or several times when necessary. The researcher will transcribe the interviews to be used for the analysis of the data. The information and data provided by you as a participant will be utilized for this study alone and will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. (Ang mga partisipante pagahatagan og igong panahon sa pag-apil sa interview. Ang interview pwedeng himoon kausa nga higayon o sa makadaghan depende sa pangimanghalanon. Isulat sa nagtuon ang interviews para sa pag-analisa sa datos. Ang mga impormasyon ug datos nga nakuha gikan kanimo isip ka partisipante gamiton lamang niining research og hatagan og tumang pag-amping nga dili mabutyag.)
Duration (Gidugayon)	The gathering of data through the interview will last for 45 minutes to 1 hour. (Ang pagkuha sa datos pinaagi sa interview mokabat ngadto sa <u>45 minutes to 1 hour</u>.)
Risks and Discomforts (Risiko ug Kahasol)	The respondents will be protected from physical, social, or economic risks. In case the items in the survey instrument are too personal and make you feel uncomfortable, you may decline to answer any or all questions and may terminate your involvement at any time you choose. (Ang mga partisipante ginaprotektahan sa pisikal, sosyal o ekonomikanhong risiko. Kung pananglitan adunay mga pangutana nga personal ra kaayo o kung dili ka komportable, mamahimong dili ka motubag o mopalibad sa pagtubag sa bisan asa o sa tanang mga pangutana ug moatras sa pag-apil sa bisan unsang panahon nga imong gusto.)
Benefits (Kaayohan)	This study will enable you to shed light or provide understanding about <u>your experiences in serving warrants</u>. Thus, your responses shall be highly valued being deemed important in the field of <u>Criminology</u>. (Kini nga pagtuon makapahimo kanimo paghatag og katin-awan o pagpasabot kabahin sa <u>your experiences in serving warrants</u>. Ang imong mga tubag hatagan og dakong bili nga giisip nga importante sa linya sa <u>Criminology</u>.)
Reimbursements (Hulip nga bayad)	There will be no monetary expenses or costs on your part as a respondent, nor any monetary compensation for your participation in this study. However, personal protective equipment (PPE) like face masks, alcohol and face shields may be provided during the gathering of the research data.



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		(Wala kay magasto sa imong pag-apil niini nga pagtuon ug dili usab ka bayaran ug kwarta sa imong pag-apil niini nga pagtuon. Apan adunay nga personal protective equipment (PPE) sama sa face masks, alcohol ug face shields nga pwede nga mahatag sa panahon sa pagkuha sa mga datos)
Confidentiality of Data (Pag-amping sa Datos)		Only the researcher will have access to the information and responses of the participants. The personal identifying information of the participants will only be used for research analysis and will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. During the study, all data will be kept in a locked, secure filing cabinet, of which will be discarded 6 months after the publication of the results. (Ang nagtuon lamang ang makakita sa mga impormasyon ug tubag sa respondents. Ang mga datos nga makuha i-analisa ug hatagan og tumang pag-amping aron dili ibutyag. Sa panahon sa pagtuon, ipahimutang sa usa ka selyadong filing cabinet ang tanang datos nga pagagub-on human sa 6 kabulan gikan sa pag-publish sa resulta.)
Sharing of Findings (Pagpaambit sa Nakaplagan)	of	The results of this study will be presented during the thesis/dissertation final defense of the researcher. Also, the research findings may be shared through publications and conferences with the assurance that the identities of the respondents will remain confidential. A printed copy of the completed study will be provided to the participants. (Ang mga resulta niini nga pagtuon ipresenta sa panahon sa final defense sa thesis/ dissertation sa nagtuon. Ang mga nakaplagan sa pagtuon posible nga ipaambit pinaagi sa mga publications ug conferences nga adunay kapanigurohan nga dili mabutyag ang pagkatawo sa mga partisipante. Pagahatagan og isa ka giimprinta nga kopya sa kumpleto nga pagtuon ang mga partisipante.)
Rights to Refuse or Withdraw (Katungod sa Pagpalibabad o Pag-undang)	to or	You are free to withdraw or terminate participation at any stage of the study, without the need to give any reason. You will not be penalized in case of termination of participation. (Gawasnon ka nga moatras or moundang sa pag-apil sa bisan asa nga punto sa pagtuon nga dili na magkinahanglan pa ug rason. Dili ka ipamulta sa pag-atras o pag-undang.)
Who to Contact (Kinsa ang Kontakon)	to	Should there be any queries as a parent, you can contact the researcher through the following details: (Kung adunay mga pangutana, mamhimo nga mokontak pinaagi aning mga detalye:) Name of the Researcher (Ngalan sa Nagtuon): <u>Marc Javen L. Recador</u> Cellphone Number/s: <u>09095612583</u> e-mail ad: <u>Mr.recador@gmail.com</u>



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**STATEMENT BY THE RESEARCHER
(PAGPADAYAG SA NAGTUON)**

I will read the Information sheet to the potential participant. With the best of my ability, I make sure that the participant will understand the interview questions and that possible follow-up interviews may be undertaken.

(Akong pagbabasahon ang mga nasulat nung Information Sheet ngadto sa potensyal nga partisipante. Kuwot sa akong mahimo siguradon nako nga masabtan sa partisipante ang mga pangutana sa interview ng ang possible nga follow-up nga interviews.)

I can assure that the participant will be given an opportunity to ask questions about the study, and all the questions raised will be answered fully. I can likewise assure that the participant will not be coerced into giving consent that must be free and voluntary.

(Gisiguro ko nga ang partisipante mahatagan og panahon sa pagpangutana kabahin nung pagtuon og ang tanang pangutana nga iyang gihatag matubag sa hingpit. Siguradon ko usab ang maong partisipante dili mapugos sa paghatag sa pagtugot nga kinahanglan nga gawasnong og boluntaryo.)

A copy of this Informed Consent Form will be provided to the participant
(Ang kopya sa nung Informed Consent Form ihatag ngadto sa respondent.)

Print Name of Researcher (Ngalan sa Nagtuon): Mae Joy L. Florio



MR-RE-11-01001 March 2022

PART II: CERTIFICATE OF CONSENT

This research entitled "^{ethnominological study} Lived Experience of Police Officers during Service of Warrant" by Recafor et al. with the aim of gathering information and data pertaining to The lived experiences of police officers during service of warrant has been presented and explained to me clearly. Since the study involves lived experiences, I am chosen as one of the participants ^{a phenomenological study}.

(Kini nga pagtuon gitutuhan, "^{ethnominological study} Lived Experience of Police Officers during Service of Warrant" ni Recafor et al. nga adunay tumong sa pagkuha og impormasyon ug datos kabahin sa lived experiences, gipresenta ug gipapasabot og klaro kanako. Tungod kay ang pagtuon kay kabahin sa lived experiences, ako napilian isip usa sa mga partisipante.)

I have read the foregoing Informed Consent Form, or it has been read to me. I had the opportunity to ask questions, which were subsequently answered fully. I consent voluntarily to be a participant of this study.

(Akong nabasa ang nauuna nga Informed Consent Form, o gibasa kini kanako. Natagaan ako og higayon nga makapangutana nga natubag sa hingpit. Ako mosugot nga boluntaryo nga mahimong partisipante sa nining pagtuon.)

Print Name of Participant (Ngalan sa Partisipante)

Signature of Participant (Pirma sa Partisipante)

Date: [MM DD YYYY]

If Illiterate (Kung dili makasulat ug makabasa)

If the respondent is illiterate, a witness who is literate will sign. The respondent will choose him/her and who is without connection with the researcher or the research group to attest this undertaking. The respondent will affix his thumb print.

[Kung ang participant kay dili makabasa o makasulat, mopirma ang usa ka makabasa ug makasulat nga testigo. Ang respondent ang mopili kaniya nga walay koneksyon sa nagtuon o sa iyang grupo para mopamatuod sa gimbuhaton. Ang respondent mohutang sa iyang tamla (thumb print).]

JOHN MARCOS A. YCAÑA

Name and Signature of the Witness
(Ngalan ug Firma sa Testigo)



APPENDIX F

PARENT'S CONSENT

	MISAMIS UNIVERSITY Ozamiz City Department of Student Affairs & Services
MU-DSAS-006/02June2023	

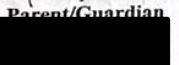
PARENT'S CONSENT

Sponsoring Group/Organization _____

I am allowing my son/daughter/ward, JOHN MARVIN O. DOZA PERA, to join the Lived Experiences of Police Officers during Service ^{workshop - A Phenomenological Study} (activity) to be held on _____ at _____ under the supervision of Blanca E. Gumpit (Adviser/Faculty).

I understand that Misamis University exercises the necessary safety precautions in this activity.

In consideration of the benefits to be derived from the above activity, I expressly waive any and all claims against the administration or any member of the faculty and staff of the Misamis University on account of any unforeseen accident or injury that my son/daughter/ward might incur in connection with the aforementioned activity.

 <u>ROSALYN O. DOZA PERA</u> Signature over printed name of Parent/Guardian	<u>09-03-25</u> Date
 <u>John Marvin O. Doza Pera</u> Signature over printed name of Student	<u>09-03-25</u> Date

Important: This form shall be submitted to the DSAS Office at least two (2) days before the conduct of the activity.

..... MAY 07 2026

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, this _____ day of _____ at OZAMIZ CITY, Philippines, that the herein affiant  appeared with his/her _____, as evidence of his/her personal identity.

Doc. No. <u>287</u> Page No. <u>51</u> Book No. <u>XII</u> Series of <u>2026</u>	ATTY. REY B. BINAG, RMT Notarial Commission No. 2025-18 Notary Public for Ozamiz City and Clarin City Hall Drive, Bernad Subdivision, Aguada, Ozamiz City PTR No. 6007751; 01/05/2026; Ozamiz City IBP O.R. No. 576165; 12/29/2025; Pasig City Attorney's Roll No. 70648 MCLE Compliance No. VIII-0014127; Valid until 04/14/2026
---	---

	Notary Public Until _____ PTR No. _____ IBP No. _____ TIN No. _____ Roll No. _____
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.....

APPENDIX G

DOCUMENTATION



The researchers asked about his personal experiences in his field of work.



The researchers asked about the challenges he encountered in his field of work.



The researchers interviewed one of the Investigator in Ozamiz City Police Station where I obtained some of the most valuable information for the study we conducted.



The researchers ask about his message to the aspiring investigator like him.

APPENDIX H

CERTIFICATION



ARJHSS
American Research Journal of Humanities & Social Science (ARJHSS)

America || Australia || Qatar || India || New York || Malaysia || China || Nigeria || Nepal || Sri Lanka || USA || Indonesia || Vietnam ||

CERTIFICATE

It is certifying that the paper entitled by **"Lived Experiences of Police Officers during Service of Warrant: A Phenomenological Study"** has been published in **American Research Journal of Humanities & Social Science (ARJHSS)**.

Your article has published with following details:

Manuscript Id	: AS81131
Author's Name	: Marc Jason L. Recafor et al.
Journal Name	: American Research Journal of Humanities & Social Science (ARJHSS).
Journal URL	: www.arjhss.com
Review Type	: Peer Reviewed
Indexing	: Yes
ISSN (e)	: 2378-702X
Vol No.	: 08
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Month of Publication	: December 2025



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It is certifying that the paper entitled by **"Lived Experiences of Police Officers during Service of Warrant: A Phenomenological Study"** has been published in **American Research Journal of Humanities & Social Science (ARJHSS)**.

Your article has published with following details:

Manuscript Id	: AS81131
Author's Name	: John Marvin Dela Peña et al.
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APPENDIX I

TURNITIN RESULT

MARC JASON L. RECAFOR.docx

Misamis University

Document Details

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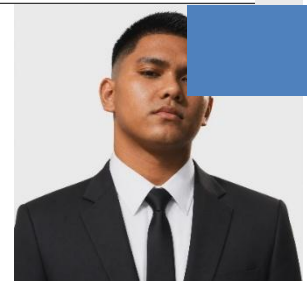
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A flag is not necessarily an indicator of a problem. However, we'd recommend you focus your attention there for further review.

CURRICULUM VITAE



PERSONAL DATA

Name : MARC JASON L. RECAFOR
Address : P-2 Basirang Tudela Mis. Occ.
Date Of Birth : May 30, 2004
Place Of Birth : Dasmariñas Cavite
Sex : Male
Citizenship : Filipino
Civil Status : Single
Email : mjrecafor@gmail.com
Contact Number : 09635612583

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

College : Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Misamis University
H.T. Feliciano St, Ozamiz City
June 2026

Secondary : High School Diploma
Humanities and Social Sciences
Tudela National Comprehensive High School
Tudela, Misamis Occidental
June 2022

Primary : Elementary Diploma
Basirang Elementary School
Basirang, Tudela, Misamis Occidental
April 2016

Training/ Seminar Attended

- Mental Health and Awareness Seminar
- Seminar- Workshop in Dactyloscopy
- Reserve Officers Training Course
Misamis University, Ozamiz City 2022-2023

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL DATA

Name : JOHN MARVIN O. DELA PEÑA
Address : P-7 Bitoon Aguada Ozamiz City
Date Of Birth : March 31,2002
Place Of Birth : Ubod, Caniogan, Lanao Del Norte
Sex : Male
Citizenship : Filipino
Civil Status : Single
Email : penadela123456789@gmail.com
Phone Number : 09505301632



EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

College : Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Misamis University
Ozamiz City
June 2026
Secondary : Ozamiz City National High School
OZAMIZ CITY
TVL
2019-2020
Primary : Andrea D. Costonera
Aguada, Ozamiz City
2014

Training/ Seminar Attended

- SK Mandatory Training
- Anti-Drugs
- Teenage Pregnancy
- HIV Awareness
- Youth Resiliency
- Program on preventing and countering violent extremism

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL DATA

NAME : CATHERINE P. MULA
Address : P-5 Doña Consuelo, Ozamiz City
Date of Birth : January 13, 2004
Place of Birth : Ozamiz City
Sex : Female
Citizenship : Filipino
Civil Status : Single
Email : catherinemula169@gmail.com
Phone Number : 09488739061



EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

College : Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Misamis University
Ozamiz City

Secondary : MISAMIS UNIVERSITY
HT Feliciano Street Aguada
Program: HUMSS
Academic Year Graduated: 2020-2021

Primary : Institution: Maningcol Central School
Address: Maningcol, Ozamiz City
Academic Year Graduated: 2015

Training/ Seminar Attended

- Reserve Officers Training Course
Misamis University, Ozamiz City 2022-2023

CURRICULUM VITAE



PERSONAL DATA

Name :ALWYN T. SELIM
Address : P-1- Manaka Ozamiz City
Date Of Birth : November 11, 2004
Place Of Birth : Ozamiz City
Sex : MALE
Citizenship : Filipino
Civil Status : Single
Email : alwynselim11@gmail.com
Phone Number : 09683155146

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

College : Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Misamis University
Ozamiz City
Secondary : Tabid National Ozamiz City
Tabid Ozamiz City
2020-2021
Primary : Jacinto Nemeño Integrated School
Manaka Ozamiz City
2015

Training/ Seminar Attended

- Reserve Officers Training Course
Misamis University, Ozamiz City 2022-2023