

**THE ROLE OF POLICE VISIBILITY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
TOWARDS PEACE AND ORDER SITUATION AS PERCEIVED BY
COMMUNITY**

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CERTIFICATE OF PANEL APPROVAL

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ABSTRACT

This research analyzes community engagement and police visibility as factors that shape the perceived state of peace and order in communities. Acknowledging the notion that policing and law enforcement entails more than an institutional response, this study illustrates how police visibility effectively intervenes in crime and contributes to enhancements in public safety by actively engaging police officers with community residents. The study employed a descriptive-correlational research design to examine the relationships between police visibility, community engagement, and peace and order as perceived by community. Data collection took place in both urban and rural zones to capture a comprehensive view of how these factors influence the maintenance of peace and order. This study quantitative data collected from surveys of community residents and can explore the deterrent effect of police visibility on crime and the feelings of safety it generates, as well as how community engagement builds trust and social acquiescence between community residents and police. These findings suggest that while visibility and engagement are important components of policing, perceptions of safety and order are influenced by a broader combination of factors, including social cohesion, trust in law enforcement, and collective responsibility among residents. This study suggests that enhanced policing and police reinforcement complemented with community-based engagement is integral to the assurance of peace, the prevention of disorder, and overall social cohesion. This study concludes with the acknowledgment of integrated policing strategies and community engagement as a means of sustainable peace and order. The study underscores that maintaining a safe and orderly community requires a multifaceted approach that integrates police presence, meaningful engagement, and active participation from the community itself.

Keywords: *Community Engagement, Crime Prevention, Peace and Order, Police Visibility, Public Safety*

DEDICATION

This paper is dedicated to our parents and guardians,

Mr. and Mrs. Alfonso P. Ligtas,

Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Jumalon,

Mr. and Mrs. Leo A. Rubio,

Mr. And Mrs. Julio O. Conol,

whose faith and support on us have never failed.

Their encouragement and financial support
have been our strength and motivation to finish our work,
to rise after a fall and to move forward;

And also

To ourselves, who patiently endured sleepless nights
just to finish this study. Our determination and perseverance
led this research into success.

The Researchers

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The Researchers

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INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Peace and order are fundamental to any society's progress, stability, and well-being. In the Philippines, maintaining public safety has always been a core mandate of the Philippine National Police (Marujo, 2023). In recent years, rising concerns over criminality, insurgency, and drug-related violence have increased the need for more strategic and community-centered approaches to policing (Zare et al., 2022). Two vital elements that have emerged as pillars of modern policing are police visibility and community engagement. These components not only serve as tools for crime deterrence and prevention but also help foster trust and collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the public (Micallef, 2025).

Police visibility refers to the physical presence of uniformed police officers in communities through foot patrols, checkpoints, traffic enforcement, and quick-response teams (Mifsud et al., 2021). A visible police force is perceived by the public as an immediate deterrent to criminal behavior and a reassuring presence that promotes feelings of safety. Studies show that areas with consistent and strategic police presence experience lower incidents of street-level crime and better community cooperation (Palmer et.al., 2021). In the Philippines, efforts such as intensified "Oplan Sita," mobile patrols, and the presence of Tourist Police in major cities have been launched to enhance visibility and response time (Dau et al., 2021).

On the other hand, community engagement involves interactive and cooperative programs between the police and the public, including barangay consultations, neighborhood watch groups, outreach initiatives, and information-sharing activities

(Sumawang, 2023). Community policing is based on the idea that safety is a shared responsibility between the police and the people they serve. Proactive community engagement improves police–citizen relationships and empowers residents to take part in maintaining peace and order in their own neighborhoods (Martinez et al. 2022) . In this way, law enforcement transforms from being purely reactive to becoming partners in community development (Javorka, 2020).

Previous studies tend to treat police visibility and community engagement as separate areas of inquiry. While both have been independently studied for their roles in crime prevention or public trust, there is a theoretical gap in understanding how their interaction influences peace and order from the community’s perspective (Yesberg et al., 2021). Existing frameworks rarely explore whether police visibility compensates for low community engagement, or whether their combined effect produces stronger, synergistic public safety outcomes. Much of the research focuses on measurable outcomes such as crime rate reduction or arrest efficiency but neglects the underlying meaning and psychological aspect of safety and order. This gap limits theoretical insight into how feelings of safety, community cooperation, and trust are shaped by the interplay of visibility and engagement factors critical to fostering effective citizen cooperation and crime reporting (Hossain, 2024). Moreover, some government-initiated programs lack recent, theory-informed evaluations from the citizens' perspective. Many of these programs were implemented several years ago and have evolved without sufficient monitoring or feedback mechanisms. This study seeks to fill the theoretical gap by providing updated, evidence-based insights from 2020 to 2025 on how police visibility

and community engagement interact to influence perceptions of safety and public order in today's social and political context (Oldemeyer et al., 2024).

This study aimed to explore the perceptions of community members regarding the role of police visibility and community engagement in achieving peace and order. Understanding local attitudes and lived experiences, particularly at the barangay level, the research can provide insights into how these two pillars of public safety interact, where gaps exist, and how programs can be improved (Pepler, 2023). The study seeks to support more effective, inclusive, and sustainable policing strategies that respond to the actual needs and expectations of the Filipino people.

The study was focus on resident perceptions across barangays with varying levels of visible policing and engagement programming, capturing various local experiences (Osman et al., 2024). Examining residents' subjective experiences regarding police visibility and community-engagement activities such as participatory dialogues, crime-prevention seminars, barangay patrols, and feedback mechanisms identify which combinations most strongly contribute to perceptions of peace, safety, and social order. Specifically, it investigates whether visible presence alone is enough or if paired interaction yields stronger perceived outcomes (Felton, 2021). The findings will offer evidence-based recommendations to the PNP and local government units for optimizing resource allocation balancing routine patrols with structured community engagement.

Theoretical Framework

This study was anchored on Procedural Justice Theory by Sunshine & Tyler, 2003 and Collective Efficacy Theory by Sampson et al., 1997. These theories provided a wide understanding through which the relationship between police visibility, community

engagement, and perceived peace and order can be understood. Together, they explained how citizens form opinions about public safety and how their cooperation with law enforcement is shaped by both institutional behavior and community dynamics (Schaap, 2020). Procedural Justice Theory proposed that the legitimacy of law enforcement is strongly influenced by how fairly and respectfully officers treat the public during interactions. According to this theory, people are more likely to trust and cooperate with the police when they perceive the police as fair, transparent, and respectful, regardless of the outcome of the experience (O'Brien et al., 2020).

In the context of this study, police visibility becomes more than just presence it is about visible fairness and accountability. When citizens consistently see officers patrolling, responding, and interacting respectfully, people's confidence in the organization grows. It is clear that people are more likely to accept and cooperate with law enforcement when they perceive that they are treated fairly, with dignity, and in accordance with transparent and unbiased procedures. This theory suggests that it is not merely the presence of officers that influences public trust, but how those officers behave whether they act respectfully, make impartial decisions, and treat citizens as partners in safety (Granberg, 2023).

Recent studies from 2020 to 2025 have reaffirmed the relevance of Procedural Justice Theory in improving public perceptions of police legitimacy, especially in relation to police visibility and community engagement (Meyerson et al., 2021). A comprehensive meta-analysis conducted in 2023 synthesized over 50 empirical studies worldwide to clarify the relationship between procedural justice and police legitimacy. The analysis consistently found that public perceptions of fairness manifested in respectful treatment,

neutral decision-making, and opportunities for voice are more predictive of legitimacy and cooperation than the instrumental effectiveness of crime reduction efforts. This reinforces the argument that community engagement strategies must prioritize procedural fairness to build and sustain peaceful communities (Lee et al., 2023). The results indicate that even outstanding patrols will have a forced effect on public confidence and social stability if officers do not follow these procedural guidelines in their interactions.

Recent local research directly engaged with procedural justice theory by exploring community trust and perceptions of police legitimacy in the Philippines (Blair et al., 2021). In Davao City, a study of selected barangays found that residents' higher perceptions of transparency and accountability in police operations were significantly linked to greater trust in the police, underlining the critical role of procedurally fair behavior in shaping legitimacy (Aguilar et al., 2024). The presence of visible, community-oriented policing backed by fair processes emerged as a foundational theme for fostering cooperation and public confidence.

The Collective Efficacy Theory emphasized the importance of social bond among community members and their shared willingness to intervene for the common good, particularly in maintaining order and preventing crime (María, 2024). According to this theory, communities that possess strong mutual trust and are actively engaged in informal social control are more likely to experience lower levels of crime and a greater sense of safety. Collective Efficacy Theory provided a relevant and meaningful framework for analyzing how police visibility and community engagement influence the peace and order situation (Hariyanto, 2025). It highlighted the idea that effective law enforcement is not just based on authority, but on collaboration, trust-building, and

empowering communities to work together toward a common goal of safety and harmony. Similarly, a study of Cuiye (2021) conducted in selected barangays in Davao City focused on the relationship between police visibility, trust in police fairness, and collective efficacy. Using survey data from residents, the study concluded that high levels of visible policing were associated with increased perceptions of safety and a stronger willingness among citizens to intervene in maintaining public order (Nouri, 2021). These findings reinforce the idea that a visible and trusted police presence can encourage informal social control, a key component of collective efficacy.

Another major study, conducted by Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA) and Evidence in Governance and Politics (EGAP), tested a community policing intervention in Sorsogon Province. The intervention combined informal police–citizen engagement and problem-oriented policing strategies (Hinkle et al., 2020). However, the study revealed that the program did not significantly improve perceptions of safety, trust in police, or citizen cooperation. This suggests that visibility and engagement alone are insufficient unless paired with genuine trust-building and community empowerment further emphasizing the complexity of achieving collective efficacy in practice (Lansing et al., 2023). Collectively, these studies reveal that while police visibility and community engagement are crucial to promoting peace and order, their effectiveness depends heavily on the quality of interaction, trust, and mutual accountability between the police and the community. These are the very conditions that Collective Efficacy Theory identifies as essential for enabling communities to take shared responsibility for safety and order (Hamann et al., 2023).

The theory was highly significant in this study because it provides a deeper

understanding of how community-level social dynamics influence peace and order. This theory connects the gap between formal policing efforts and community participation, highlighting how the success of police operations largely depends on public cooperation and trust (Ibrahim, 2024). When communities perceive police as approachable, responsive, and consistently present, they are more likely to engage in collective actions such as reporting crimes, intervening in conflicts, and supporting peacekeeping programs. The theory supports the study's investigation into how community members perceive the effectiveness of visible and engaged policing in achieving a peaceful and orderly environment (Derese, 2025).

Grounded in this theory, it becomes possible to analyze not only the practical outcomes of policing strategies but also the social and psychological processes that shape community perceptions. It shifted the focus from policing as a one-sided intervention to a collaborative process where both law enforcers and community members play active roles (Lwanga, 2023). Collective Efficacy Theory overview the center idea that peace and order are co-produced by both the police and the people, making it a highly relevant and insightful framework for this research.

Conceptual Framework

Police visibility refers to the extent to which police officers are present and active within the community. This includes the frequency of police patrols, the presence of officers in public areas, and how accessible they are to residents. A high level of police visibility serves as a deterrent to criminal activities because it signals law enforcement's constant vigilance and readiness to respond. When community members see police officers regularly patrolling their neighborhoods, they tend to feel safer, knowing that

there is a consistent law enforcement presence to prevent and address potential crimes (Javier, 2024).

It fosters public confidence and trust in the police force. Residents are more likely to cooperate with law enforcement and report suspicious activities when they perceive officers as approachable and attentive to community needs (Savka, 2025). Regular interaction between police and the community through visible patrols can also help officers understand local concerns, enabling them to respond more effectively to incidents. As such, police visibility not only discourages criminal behavior but also strengthens the relationship between law enforcement and the community, which positively impacts the peace and order situation.

Community engagement involves collaborative efforts between the police and the community to maintain safety and order. This includes police–community meetings, participation in neighborhood programs, and open channels of communication where residents can voice concerns and provide feedback. Actively involving the community in decision-making and problem-solving processes, law enforcement can better understand local issues and develop strategies that address specific needs. Community engagement ensures that residents are not passive observers but active participants in maintaining peace, which can lead to stronger community cohesion and shared responsibility for safety.

In addition, community engagement enhances trust and cooperation between residents and police officers. When the public feels heard and included in safety initiatives, they are more likely to follow regulations, report crimes, and support police-led programs. This cooperative relationship can reduce misunderstandings, prevent

conflicts, and foster a collective effort toward a safer environment. Therefore, active and sustained community engagement not only improves public perception of safety but also contributes to a more effective and responsive law enforcement system, ultimately reinforcing the overall peace and order situation as perceived by the community.

Both police visibility and community engagement play crucial and complementary roles in shaping the community's perception of peace and order. Increased police visibility reassures residents of their safety and deters potential criminal activity, while active community engagement fosters trust, cooperation, and shared responsibility between the police and the public. Together, these factors contribute to a positive perception of the peace and order situation, demonstrating that an effective law enforcement presence coupled with meaningful community involvement is essential for creating a secure and orderly environment.

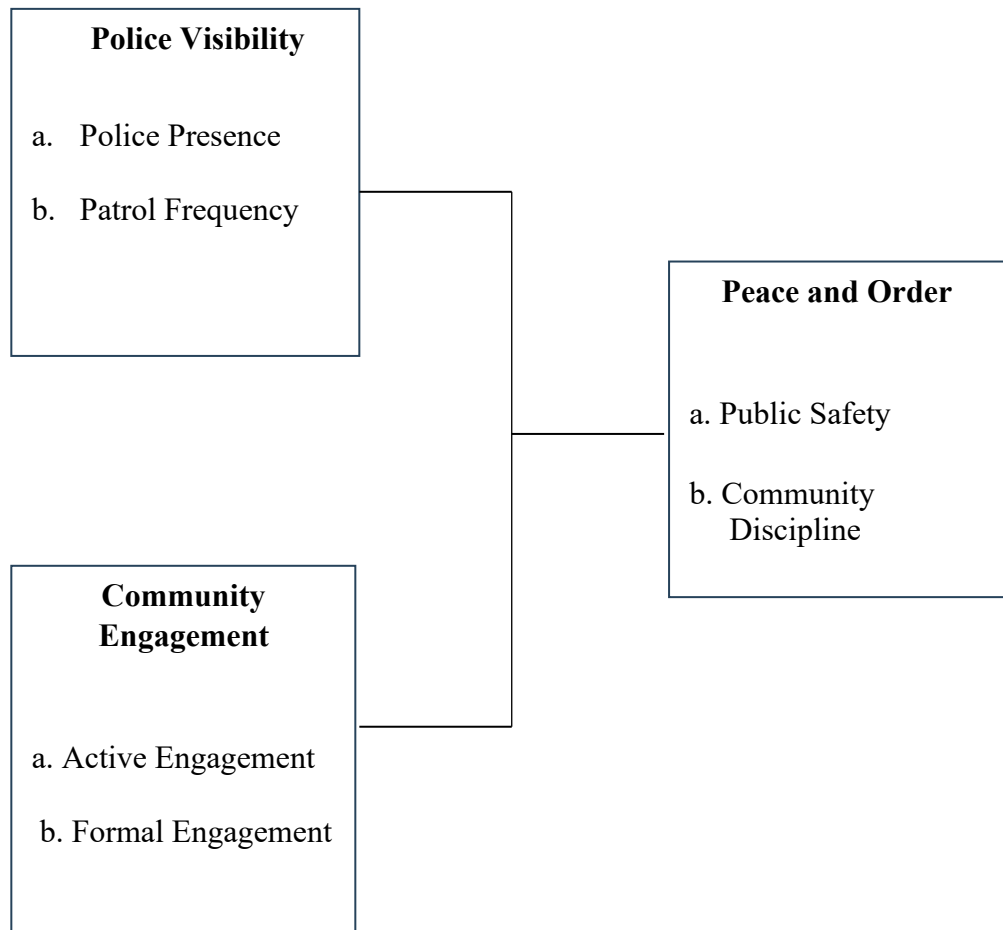


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of the Study

Objectives of the Study

This study determined the relationship between police visibility and community engagement towards peace and order. Specifically, the study will answer the following research questions:

1. The residents described the level of police visibility in their community, particularly in terms of Physical Presence and Patrol Frequency.
2. Residents perceived the extent of police–community engagement in their area, specifically in terms of Active Engagement and Formal Engagement.
3. The residents assess the peace and order situation in their community, with respect to Public Safety and Community Discipline.

Null Hypothesis

H_{O1}. There is no significant relationship between police visibility and the community's perception of peace and order.

H_{O2}. There is no significant relationship between community engagement and the community's perception of peace and order.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Design

The study employed a descriptive-correlational research design to examine the relationships between police visibility, community engagement, and peace and order as perceived by community. This design was particularly suitable for understanding the patterns and associations among these variables and for predicting potential future outcomes based on current knowledge (Stangor & Walinga, 2014). Descriptive techniques allowed the identification of correlations between these factors, though it is important to note that correlation does not imply causation. In other words, while the study explored how police presence and community engagement are related to peace and order, it does not claim that one directly causes the other. This design was appropriate for exploring how these elements interact and influence peace and order towards the community.

Setting

The study was conducted across selected barangays in Ozamis City. Data collection took place in both urban and rural zones to capture a comprehensive view of how these factors influence the maintenance of peace and order. Participants included the general public, local residents, community leaders and all of whom provided valuable insights into how police visibility, community engagement factors of peace and order in these areas. The selection of these diverse locations allowed for a broader understanding of the various factors reflecting the unique challenges faced by different communities in the city.

Respondents

The researcher distributed questionnaire to the (120) one hundred twenty residents within the selected barangays in Ozamiz City. These respondents were selected based on their direct experiences with the presence and activities of the police officers in their communities, providing insight into how police visibility and community engagement maintains peace and order.

Instruments

A. Police Visibility Questionnaire

The Police Visibility Questionnaire was adapted from Mowday et al., (1978) and will be design to assess the impact of police visibility in maintaining peace and order. This questionnaire consists of ten (10) statements related to the perceived effects of police visibility and intervention in crime-prone areas.

Scale	Responses	Range	Interpretation
4	Strongly Agree	3.26 – 4.00	Very High
3	Agree	2.51 – 3.25	High
2	Disagree	1.76 – 2.50	Low
1	Strongly Disagree	1.00 – 1.75	Very Low

B. Community Engagement Questionnaire

The Community Engagement Questionnaire, was adapted from Oliver (2013) that was design to assess the role of community involvement in peace and order. It consists of ten (10) statements focusing on the quality of community relationships and overall community bonds.

Scale	Responses	Range	Interpretation
4	Strongly Agree	3.26 – 4.00	Very High
3	Agree	2.51 – 3.25	High
2	Disagree	1.76 – 2.50	Low
1	Strongly Disagree	1.00 – 1.75	Very Low

C. Peace and Order Situations Questionnaire

The Peace and order Situations Questionnaire, was adapted from Oliver (2013) that was design to assess the peace and order situations as perceived by the community. It consists of ten (10) statements focusing on the quality of public safety and community discipline.

Scale	Responses	Range	Interpretation
4	Strongly Agree	3.26 – 4.00	Very High
3	Agree	2.51 – 3.25	High
2	Disagree	1.76 – 2.50	Low
1	Strongly Disagree	1.00 – 1.75	Very Low

Data Gathering Procedure

The researcher distributed the Police Visibility, Community Engagement and peace and order situation questionnaires to a total of one hundred and twenty (120) respondents from selected barangays within the city of Ozamiz. The respondents included ten (10) residents with firsthand experience of local law enforcement, one hundred ten (110) residents of the community including individuals who can provide perspectives on

safety improvements. The aim was to gather perspectives on the impact of police visibility and community involvement in maintaining the peace and order of the community. The questionnaires was administered either in person or online, depending on the participants' accessibility, and all participants were provided with clear instructions and informed consent forms. Data was carefully entered into a secure database, cleaned, and analyzed statistical methods to determine the relationship between these factors. The findings were then summarized in a report that highlighted the roles of police presence and community engagement to peace and order with recommendations for improving the community.

Ethical Considerations

The researcher formally requested permission through a letter to local authorities and community leaders to conduct the study on peace and order, focusing on the roles of police visibility and community engagement for peace and order as perceived by community. In the letter, the researcher emphasized that all data collected would remain strictly confidential and be used solely for the purpose of the study. The letter also sought permission from the heads of local barangays areas to allow the distribution of the Police Presence and Community Engagement questionnaires to randomly selected community members. The letter outlined the study's objectives, stressing the importance of community participation in understanding how these factors contribute to peace and order efforts, and highlighted the relevance of assessing the impact of police visibility and community engagement on peace and order.

Data Analysis

The following statistical tools are used in the study:

Mean and Standard Deviation were used to determine the respondent's perceived levels of parental awareness about online risks, the extent of their monitoring practices, and the degree of their children's online safety behavior.

The Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient was used to explore the relationships between parental awareness and children's online safety behavior, and between monitoring practices and children's online safety behavior.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Level of police visibility in the community

Police visibility in the community refers to the consistent and noticeable presence of law enforcement officers within neighborhoods, public spaces, and local institutions. (Kochel et al., 2019) It plays a crucial role in fostering public safety, enhancing trust, and deterring criminal activity through proactive engagement rather than reactive enforcement. When officers are accessible and actively interacting with residents, they help build a sense of security and cooperation, encouraging community members to share concerns and participate in maintaining order (Baplawat et al., 2022). Table 1 presents the level of police visibility in the community as to physical presence and patrol frequency.

The results in Table 1 indicate a *very high* level of police visibility in the community as perceived by parents, based on the responses of 120 participants. The mean score for Patrol Frequency ($M = 3.56$, $SD = 0.032$) suggests that parents consistently observe police officers conducting regular patrols in their area (Valmari et al., 2023). This very high rating implies that patrols are not only frequent but also noticeable enough to influence parental perceptions of safety and vigilance. A low standard deviation further indicates strong agreement among respondents, meaning most parents share similar experiences regarding how often they see police patrols in their neighborhood (Bell, 2020). Such regular visibility may contribute to deterring crime, enhancing community order, and reassuring residents about the presence of active law enforcement.

Similarly, the Physical Presence of police officers also received a *very high* rating

($M = 3.54$, $SD = 0.062$), reflecting strong parental awareness of officers being stationed or circulating in public areas. This suggests that parents frequently encounter police officers in visible positions such as on foot patrol, in marked vehicles, or stationed near community landmarks. The slightly higher standard deviation indicates minimal variation in responses, but overall, parents still largely agree on the consistent visibility of police personnel (Schut et al., 2019). These findings collectively demonstrate that the community experiences a strong and reassuring police presence, which may play a significant role in promoting feelings of safety, encouraging cooperation with law enforcement, and maintaining a stable community environment (Hevi et al., 2022).

Several related studies support the results, showing a very high level of police visibility in the community. Research on community policing consistently demonstrates that frequent patrols and a strong, visible police presence significantly improve residents' feelings of safety and trust. For example, studies by Weisburd and Eck highlight that regular and strategically placed patrols help deter crime and boost public confidence in law enforcement. Findings from community engagement research indicate that when officers are frequently seen walking or driving through neighborhoods, residents become more aware of police activities and feel more secure (Blair et al., 2021). Other studies point out that visible policing not only decreases fear of crime but also fosters cooperation between communities and law enforcement by promoting communication and responsiveness. Together, these scholarly insights support the conclusion that noticeable police presence is recognized by community members and linked to positive feelings about safety and order (Koper et al., 2022).

The findings of very high police visibility in the community carry important implications for both law enforcement and local residents. A consistently strong police presence can reinforce public trust, encourage community cooperation, and contribute to a heightened sense of safety among families, particularly parents (Haim et al., 2021). This visibility also supports crime prevention efforts, as frequent patrols and noticeable officer presence can deter potential offenders and promote order in public spaces. For police organizations, the results highlight the effectiveness of maintaining regular patrols and engaging visibly with the community, suggesting that such strategies should be sustained or even expanded. Overall, the high awareness of police visibility indicates a positive relationship between officers and residents, which can serve as a foundation for deeper community-policing initiatives and collaborative problem-solving. (Levy et al., 2023)

Table 1. Level of Police Visibility in the Community (N=120)

Variable	Police Visibility		
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	Remark
Physical Presence	3.56	0.032	Very High
Patrol Frequency	3.54	0.062	Very High

Note: 3.26–4.00 = Very High; 2.51–3.25 = High; 1.76–2.50 = Low; 1.00–1.75 = Very Low.

Extent of police community engagement in their area

The extent of police–community engagement in a given area reflects how actively and effectively law enforcement interacts with residents through communication, collaboration, and participation in community activities. This engagement goes beyond

routine patrols, focusing instead on building relationships, addressing concerns, and working with citizens to promote safety and order (BuçPapaj, 2024). Strong police–community engagement fosters mutual trust, enhances transparency, and encourages shared responsibility for addressing local issues. Understanding the level of such engagement provides valuable insight into the quality of partnerships between police and residents, as well as the overall effectiveness of community-oriented policing efforts. Table 2 presents the extent of police community engagement in their area.

The results in Table 2 indicate a *very high* extent of police–community engagement as perceived by the 120 respondents. Active Engagement received a mean score of 3.54 ($SD = 0.03$), suggesting that community members frequently observe police officers participating in activities that involve direct interaction, collaboration, and communication with residents (Wolfe et al., 2020). The very small standard deviation indicates a high level of agreement among participants, reflecting consistent experiences of active police involvement across the community. This finding implies that police officers are not only visible but are also taking deliberate steps to engage with citizens through outreach programs, dialogues, and problem-solving initiatives. Such engagement is essential in strengthening trust, increasing transparency, and encouraging cooperative efforts to address local concern (Lansing et al., 2023).

Formal Engagement also obtained a *very high* rating with a mean score of 3.52 ($SD = 0.02$), reinforcing the strong presence of structured and organized police–community interactions. This includes participation in formal meetings, consultations, school visits, seminars, and coordination with community groups and local leaders (Kiss et al., 2022). The extremely low standard deviation suggests that respondents

consistently recognize these formal efforts, indicating that such programs are well-established and widely experienced. Together, these results illustrate a robust foundation of police community collaboration within the area. The very high ratings across both active and formal engagement emphasize that the police are effectively implementing community-oriented strategies, which contribute to improved relationships, heightened trust, and a shared commitment to maintaining peace and safety (Ali et al., 2023). These findings are supported by a substantial volume of related literature on the very high level of police-community engagement observed in this study.

Community-oriented policing research has placed consistent emphasis on the role of active and formal engagement methods in relationship-building between law enforcement and community members characterized by trust and mutual respect. Scholars like Skogan (2006) and Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1998) note that active engagement, in which police officers frequently engage residents through foot patrols, community events, and informal conversations, contributes to reducing fear of crime while engendering mutual respect and understanding. It has been shown to improve public perceptions of police legitimacy and encourage residents to participate actively in efforts at preventing crimes (Madero-Hernandez et al., 2020). Furthermore, formal engagement strategies, such as organized meetings with neighborhood associations, school outreach programs, and structured dialogues with community leaders, are presented as integral to institutionalizing police accountability and responsiveness. Various studies have documented that these formal channels provide opportunities for residents to air their concerns, collaborate in problem-solving, and forge longer-term partnerships beyond reactive policing (Roman et al., 2022).

Further research confirms that such regular and multilateral involvement has tangible effects on improvements in community safety and social cohesion. For example, Weisburd et al (2011) show that communities where policing engagement is high not only enjoy crime reduction but also increased social capital and stronger networks of community members. In addition, such efforts help tear down barriers linked to legacy distrust or other social divides, leading to an inclusive environment in which community members are empowered to work collaboratively with police (Ibrahim, 2024). Overall, this large body of literature aligns closely with the current findings and reaffirms that long-term, visible, and structured police community engagement is crucial for developing effective partnerships, enhancing safety outcomes, and building a mutual commitment to community welfare (Reinsch et al., 2025).

The very high level of police community engagement highlighted in the findings carries significant implications for both law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve. It suggests that active and formal interactions between police and residents are effective strategies for building trust, improving communication, and fostering collaboration on safety issues. For police departments, maintaining and expanding these engagement efforts can lead to greater community cooperation, which is essential for proactive crime prevention and problem-solving (Alehegn et al., 2025). Furthermore, strong engagement promotes transparency and accountability, helping to bridge gaps between law enforcement and diverse community groups. For residents, such engagement enhances their sense of security and empowerment, encouraging them to participate actively in local initiatives and report concerns more readily. (Sapkota, 2024) These

positive dynamics can create a safer, more resilient community where shared responsibility and mutual respect form the foundation for lasting social stability.

Table 2. Extent of police community engagement in their area (N=120)

Variable	Community Engagement		
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	Remark
Active Engagement	3.54	0.03	Very High
Formal Engagement	3.52	0.02	Very High

Note: 3.26–4.00 = Very High; 2.51–3.25 = High; 1.76–2.50 = Low; 1.00–1.75 = Very Low.

Peace and Order Situation of the Community

The peace and order situation of a community refers to the overall level of safety, stability, and harmony experienced by its residents (Tohari, 2025). It encompasses factors such as the prevalence of crime, the effectiveness of law enforcement, the presence of social conflicts, and the general sense of security within neighborhoods. Assessing this situation provides insight into how safe and orderly a community feels, as well as the effectiveness of measures in place to prevent disorder and maintain public safety. Table 3 presents the peace and order situation of the community as perceived by the respondents.

Table 3 presents the findings on the peace and order situation in the community, with a specific focus on public safety as measured by community discipline. The mean scores for both Public Safety and Community Discipline are 3.59, accompanied by very low standard deviations of 0.02, indicating strong consensus among the 120 respondents. According to the Peace and Order Situation Scale, these scores fall within the Highly

Aware category, suggesting that community members recognize and experience a notably positive state of safety and order in their area. The very low variability in responses reinforces that this perception is widely shared, reflecting a community where rules and social norms are generally respected and maintained (Eriksson et al., 2021).

The high mean ratings for community discipline imply that residents observe a strong adherence to laws, regulations, and informal social controls, which contribute significantly to maintaining peace and order. Such discipline can manifest through respectful behavior, reduced incidents of public disturbance, and active participation in community efforts to uphold safety standards (Alhalalmeh et al., 2025). The alignment between public safety and community discipline underscores the interdependence of individual and collective responsibility in fostering a secure environment. These findings highlight the effectiveness of local governance, community initiatives, and possibly law enforcement efforts in creating a setting where residents feel safe and confident in their surroundings. The results suggest that the community's peace and order situation is stable and robust, providing a foundation for continued social harmony and wellbeing (Huda et al., 2020).

A substantial literature from the field confirms the findings of this study and stresses that a strong sense of community discipline is important in maintaining a positive peace and order situation within the community. Individual studies in the fields of criminology, sociology, and community psychology have long relied on the concept of social cohesion and collective efficacy in explaining the reasons behind safe and orderly communities. Seminal studies by Sampson, Raudenbush, and Earls (1997) introduced a new concept, collective efficacy, defined as the shared belief among residents in their

capacity to maintain social control and intervene to prevent crime and disorder. The kind of mutual trust and active participation that the community members show has been found to significantly decrease crime through increasing compliance with both formal laws and informal social norms that ensure public safety (Malone et al., 2020).

Other scholars found communities with strong social networks and active engagement in community standards experience fewer violent acts, vandalism, and public disturbances. Other studies have also emphasized that community discipline is more than the mere adherence to rules, but reflects a wider cultural determination to maintain respect, order, and civility in daily life (Espinosa et al., 2025). The informal social controls, such as neighbors monitoring public space, reporting suspicious activities, and collectively handling minor infractions, tend to reinforce law-abiding behavior and deter potential offenders. Research also points out that effective partnerships among residents, local authorities, and law enforcement are important in enhancing community discipline and maintaining peace. Moreover, strong community discipline entails many aspects, including high social capital, which enhances resilience and collective problem-solving in the presence of challenges (Davis, 2023).

These extensive insights align closely with the results of the present study, underlining that a disciplined and engaged community is essentially the backbone of a stable, safe, orderly society in which residents feel secure and supported (Nawaz, 2023). The findings on the peace and order situation in the community have important implications for both local authorities and residents. The high ratings for public safety and community discipline suggest that current efforts to maintain order whether through law enforcement, community initiatives, or resident cooperation are effective and widely

recognized. This indicates that reinforcing community norms, promoting collective responsibility, and supporting active participation in maintaining safety can further strengthen the overall sense of security (Sapkota, 2024). For local authorities, the results highlight the importance of sustaining programs that encourage law-abiding behavior and proactive community engagement. For residents, the findings suggest that continued adherence to community standards and collaboration with law enforcement are essential in preserving a stable and orderly environment (Modise, 2023). These results imply that maintaining peace and order is a shared responsibility that benefits from both structured interventions and the active commitment of the community.

Table 3. *Peace and Order Situation in the Community* (N=120)

Variable	Peace and Order Situation		
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	Remark
Public Safety	3.59	0.02	Very High
Community Discipline	3.59	0.02	Very High

Note: 3.26–4.00 =Very High; 2.51–3.25 =High; 1.76–2.50 = Low;1.00–1.75 =Very Low.

Significant relationship between police visibility and the community's perception of peace and order

The relationship between police visibility and the community's perception of peace and order examines how the presence and accessibility of law enforcement officers influence residents' sense of safety, security, and social stability. Police visibility, through regular patrols, public interactions, and strategic deployment, is often seen as a tangible indicator of law enforcement effectiveness and commitment to maintaining order. Understanding this relationship is essential, as it sheds light on whether increased

officer presence correlates with stronger public confidence, reduced fear of crime, and heightened compliance with community norms (Lin, 2022). Investigating this link provides valuable insights into how proactive policing strategies can contribute not only to crime prevention but also to fostering a community environment that is perceived as orderly and secure.

The results of the correlation analysis between police visibility and the community's perception of peace and order indicate a weak positive relationship. The computed Pearson correlation coefficient, $r \approx 0.159$, suggests that as police visibility increases, there is a slight tendency for the perception of peace and order to increase as well. However, the relationship is minimal, and the calculated p-value of approximately 0.66 indicates that this correlation is not statistically significant at conventional levels (e.g., $p < 0.05$). This suggests that within the observed dataset, variations in police visibility do not strongly predict changes in the community's perception of safety, discipline, or overall order (Yesberg et al., 2021). In other words, while residents may recognize police presence, it does not necessarily translate directly into stronger perceptions of peace and order in a measurable statistical sense.

Several factors may explain this weak and non-significant relationship. The consistently high mean scores for both police visibility (mean ≈ 3.59) and peace and order (mean ≈ 3.59) indicate that residents generally perceive both variables positively, leaving limited variation to detect a strong correlation. Additionally, perceptions of peace and order are influenced by multiple factors beyond police presence, including community discipline, social cohesion, informal social controls, and local governance practices (Kochel et al., 2021). Therefore, even with regular patrols and visible policing,

the community's overall sense of safety may depend more on collective behavior, civic responsibility, and neighborhood dynamics than on visibility alone. These findings highlight the complexity of the relationship between law enforcement activities and public perception, suggesting that police visibility, while important, is only one component of broader strategies to maintain peace and order in the community (Asad et al., 2025).

A substantial body of research helps explain why police visibility alone may have only a weak or non-significant effect on community perceptions of peace and order, consistent with the findings of this study. Studies on collective efficacy the shared willingness of residents to maintain social control show that trust in police is more strongly associated with public safety perceptions than mere visibility (Danielsson, 2020). For example, longitudinal research in urban contexts has found that while higher police visibility can increase trust in officers, its direct impact on residents' sense of safety and order is often minimal unless paired with active engagement and fair, transparent law enforcement practices. Studies in contexts comparable to the Philippines indicate that foot patrols, mobile patrols, and structured community policing programs improve residents' perceptions of safety more effectively than visibility alone (Nanes et al., 2023). These findings suggest that while visible policing contributes to a sense of security, it is the combination of visibility, trust-building, and collaborative community efforts that meaningfully enhances perceptions of peace and order, which aligns with the weak and non-significant correlation observed in this study (Ellendt, 2025).

The weak and non-significant correlation between police visibility and the community's perception of peace and order carries important implications for law

enforcement and community safety strategies (Abdi et al., 2025). It suggests that simply increasing police presence may not be sufficient to enhance residents' sense of security or strengthen perceptions of public order. For police agencies, this highlights the need to complement visibility with trust-building measures, active community engagement, and fair enforcement practices to make their presence more meaningful and impactful (Reinsch et al., 2025). For the community, it underscores that collective responsibility, adherence to social norms, and cooperation with law enforcement are critical components in fostering a safe and orderly environment. Overall, the results imply that maintaining peace and order is a multifaceted process that requires not only visible policing but also proactive, relationship-oriented strategies that address both the social and structural dimensions of community safety. (Swastiningsih et al., 2025)

Table 4. Test of relationship between police visibility and the community's perception of peace and order

Variables	<i>r</i> value	<i>p</i> value	Remarks
Police Visibility and Peace and Order Situation	0.159	0.66	Not Significant

*Note: * $p < 0.05$ (significant); ** $p < 0.01$ (highly significant)*

Significant relationship between community engagement and the community's perception of peace and order

The relationship between community engagement and the community's perception of peace and order explore how interactions and collaborations between residents and law enforcement influence the sense of safety, stability, and social harmony within a community (Mbaraka, 2023). Community engagement encompasses both active participations, such as attending meetings, neighborhood patrols, and local initiatives, and

formal mechanisms, including consultations, workshops, and coordinated programs with police. Investigating this relationship is crucial because higher levels of engagement are believed to strengthen trust, enhance communication, and foster collective responsibility, all of which contribute to a more positive perception of peace and order (Procentese et al., 2023). Understanding whether and how community engagement correlates with perceived safety can provide valuable insights for developing effective policing strategies and initiatives that support a secure and orderly environment.

The results of the test for a significant relationship between community engagement and the community's perception of peace and order, as presented in Table 5, indicate a weak negative correlation with an r value of -0.24 . This suggests that, within the observed data, higher levels of community engagement do not correspond to higher perceptions of peace and order; in fact, the relationship is slightly inverse, though minimal. The p value of 0.50 is substantially greater than the conventional significance threshold of 0.05 , indicating that this correlation is not statistically significant. This implies that, in this sample, variations in community engagement do not meaningfully predict or explain differences in how residents perceive the safety, discipline, or overall order of their community (Hesari et al., 2020). The findings highlight that while engagement activities are important for building relationships between residents and law enforcement, their presence alone may not directly influence perceptions of peace and order, suggesting that other factors such as trust, enforcement effectiveness, or social cohesion may play a more critical role in shaping community perceptions (Muibu et al., 2022).

Several studies support the finding that community engagement alone may not

have a strong or direct effect on residents' perceptions of peace and order. Research in criminology and community policing consistently emphasizes that while engagement activities such as neighborhood meetings, consultations, and collaborative initiatives with police can foster trust and improve communication, their impact on perceived safety often depends on additional factors (Ifeanyichukwu et al., 2025). For instance, studies have shown that visible outcomes of engagement, such as effective crime reduction, prompt response to incidents, and consistent law enforcement, are more influential in shaping residents' sense of order than participation alone. Research on collective efficacy highlights that social cohesion and informal social controls within the community play a stronger role in maintaining public safety than engagement metrics in isolation (Zahnow et al., 2021). These findings align with the current results, suggesting that while community engagement is valuable for relationship-building and collaborative governance, it does not automatically translate into higher perceptions of peace and order without complementary measures such as trust, effective policing, and active social participation.

The finding that community engagement is not significantly correlated with the community's perception of peace and order carries important implications for both policymakers and law enforcement agencies (Deglow et al., 2020). It suggests that while engagement activities are valuable for fostering relationships, dialogue, and collaboration between residents and the police, they may not, by themselves, be sufficient to enhance the community's sense of safety and order. For law enforcement, this underscores the importance of combining engagement efforts with tangible outcomes, such as effective crime prevention, visible responsiveness, and trust-building measures, to ensure that

participation translates into meaningful improvements in perceived security. For community leaders and residents, the results imply that active involvement should be complemented by collective responsibility, adherence to social norms, and collaboration with authorities to sustain a safe and orderly environment. Overall, the findings highlight that promoting peace and order requires a multifaceted approach that integrates engagement with practical, outcome-oriented strategies.

Table 5. Test of significant relationship between community engagement and the community's perception of peace and order

Variables	<i>r</i> value	<i>p</i> value	Remark
Community Engagement and Peace and Order Situation	-0.24	0.50	Not Significant

*Note: * $p < 0.05$ (significant); ** $p < 0.01$ (highly significant)*

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study concluded that the community perceived a very high level of police visibility and active community engagement, alongside a highly positive perception of peace and order within the area. However, the findings further revealed that police visibility and community engagement did not have a significant direct relationship with the community's perception of peace and order. This indicates that while police presence and engagement remain important components in maintaining public safety, other factors such as social cohesion, trust in law enforcement, community discipline, and collective responsibility also play significant roles in shaping perceptions of peace and order. Therefore, the maintenance of a safe and orderly community requires a comprehensive and collaborative approach involving both law enforcement agencies and active community participation.

Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that the Philippine National Police (PNP) continue strengthening community-police partnerships through community dialogues, neighborhood watch programs, participatory safety planning, and consistent public engagement activities. Law enforcement agencies should also maintain strategic and visible patrol operations while emphasizing professionalism, fairness, and approachability among police officers through continuous training in procedural justice, communication, and accountability. Furthermore, community members should be encouraged to actively participate in peace and order initiatives to promote shared responsibility and collective efficacy. Future researchers may also explore additional variables such as social cohesion, crime trends, governance practices, and differences

between urban and rural communities to gain deeper insights into factors influencing public perceptions of peace and order.

DECLARATION OF THE USE OF AI TOOLS

I acknowledge the use of **Chat.gpt** in assisting me to review and enhance the sentence construction in my whole paper. Also, Google Scholar and APA Generator to properly composed my cited references.

Prompt: I entered the following prompt "Suggest ways to improve the correctness, clarity and concision. Provide suggestions with examples."

Use: I used the output to modified the correct grammar and sentences, and revised the writing to improve my whole paper.

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APPENDIX A

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE ON POLICE VISIBILITY AND PATROL FREQUENCY IN RELATION TO PEACE AND ORDER AS PERCEIVED BY THE COMMUNITY

Listed below are a series of statements that reflect the visibility of police officers concerning their impact on maintaining peace and order as perceived by the community. Please rate each statement based on your own feelings regarding the work commitment of the police organization.

- 4 – Strongly Agree
3 – Agree
2 – Disagree
1 – Strongly Disagree

Statement	4	3	2	1
A. Physical presence				
1. I regularly see uniformed police officers physically present in public areas such as streets, markets, and transport terminals. <i>Kanunay nakong makita ang mga unipormadong opisyal sa pulisya nga pisikal nga naa sa mga pampublikong lugar sama sa kadalanan, merkado, ug mga terminal sa transportasyon.</i>				
2. I have observed police presence during community events or local celebrations. <i>Naobserbahan nako ang presensya sa pulisya sa mga kalihokan sa komunidad o lokal nga selebrasyon</i>				
3. Police officers are physically present during high-risk times like night time. <i>Ang mga opisyal sa pulisya pisikal nga naa sa mga oras nga peligro sama sa gabii.</i>				
4. The consistent presence of police officers reassures me that my area is being monitored.. <i>Ang makanunayon nga presensya sa mga opisyal sa pulisya nagpasalig kanako nga ang akong lugar gibantayan.</i>				
5. A strong physical police presence contributes to peace and order in my neighborhood. <i>Ang lig-on nga pisikal nga presensya sa pulisya nakatampo sa kalinaw ug kahusay sa akong kasilinganan.</i>				

B. Patrol frequency				
6. Police patrols in my neighborhood occur frequently enough to make me feel safe. <i>Ang pagpatrolya sa mga pulis sa akong kasilinganan kanunay nga mahitabo aron ako mobati nga safe ko.</i>				
7. I regularly see police officers patrolling my area during different times of the day and night. <i>Kanunay nakong makita ang mga pulis nga nagpatrolya sa akong lugar sa lainlaing oras sa adlaw ug gabii.</i>				
8. The police maintain a consistent presence by patrolling both main roads and side streets. <i>Ang kapolisan nagmintinar sa makanunayon nga presensya pinaagi sa pagpatrolya sa mga nag-unang karsada ug daplin sa kadalanan.</i>				
9. Frequent patrols contribute to a greater sense of peace and order in my area. <i>Ang kanunay nga pagpatrolya nakatampo sa mas dakong pagbati sa kalinaw ug kahusay sa akong lugar.</i>				
10. Patrol frequency impacts how well community rules and laws are followed. <i>Ang kadaghanon sa pagpatrolya makaapekto kung unsa ka maayo ang pagsunod sa mga lagda ug balaod sa komunidad.</i>				

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE
ON
ACTIVE AND FORMAL ENGAGEMENT IN RELATION TO PEACE AND
ORDER AS PERCEIVED BY THE COMMUNITY

Listed below are series of statements that reflect the community involvement concerning their impact on maintaining peace and order as perceived by the community. Please rate the level at which these community engagements contribute in maintaining peace and order.

- 4 – **Strongly Agree**
3 – **Agree**
2 – **Disagree**
1 – **Strongly Disagree**

Statements	4	3	2	1
A. Active engagement				
1. The police officer actively engages with the community to make informed, timely decisions that help address incidents effectively. <i>Ang opisyal sa pulisya aktibong nakig-uban sa komunidad sa paghimo sa nahibal-an, tukma sa panahon nga mga desisyon nga makatabang sa pagsulbad sa mga insidente sa epektibong paagi.</i>				
2. Police officers in my area actively participate in community events and programs. <i>Ang mga pulis sa akong lugar aktibong miapil sa mga kalihokan ug programa sa komunidad.</i>				
3. The police officer consistently demonstrates a strong work ethic in collaborating with the community, contributing to maintain peace and order. <i>Ang opisyal sa pulisya makanunayon nga nagpakita sa usa ka lig-on nga pamatasan sa pagtrabaho sa pakigtambayayong sa komunidad, nga nag-amot sa pagpadayon sa kalinaw ug kahusay.</i>				
4. Police conduct regular patrols and make an effort to interact with the public. <i>Ang kapolisan nagpahigayon og regular nga pagpatrolya ug naningkamot nga makig-uban sa publiko.</i>				
5. Police officers regularly engage with the community to improve public safety.				

<i>Ang mga opisyal sa pulisya kanunay nga nakig-uban sa komunidad aron mapaayo ang kaluwasan sa publiko.</i>				
B. Formal engagement				
6. The police initiate dialogues or forums with the community about peace and order concerns. <i>Ang kapolisan nagpasiugda og mga dayalogo o mga forum uban sa komunidad mahitungod sa kalinaw ug kahusay.</i>				
7. Police regularly organize formal community consultations about public safety <i>Ang mga pulis kanunay nga nag-organisar og pormal nga konsultasyon sa komunidad bahin sa kaluwasan sa publiko</i>				
8. Community meetings with law enforcement improve trust and cooperation in crime reduction efforts. <i>Ang mga miting sa komunidad uban sa mga tigpatuman sa balaod nagpalambo sa pagsalig ug kooperasyon sa mga paningkamot sa pagkunuhod sa krimen.</i>				
9. Police officers follow through on commitments made during official community engagements. <i>Gisunod sa mga opisyal sa pulisya ang mga pasalig nga gihimo atol sa opisyal nga mga pakiglambigit sa komunidad.</i>				
10. Collaborative efforts between local government, police, and citizens lead to a safer environment. <i>Ang pagtinabangay nga mga paningkamot tali sa lokal nga gobyerno, kapulisan, ug mga lungsuranon mosangpot sa mas luwas nga palibot.</i>				

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE
ON
PEACE AND ORDER SITUATIONS AS PERCEIVED BY THE COMMUNITY

Listed below are a series of statements reflecting the peace and order situations as perceived by the community. Please rate your agreement with each statement based on your experience with public safety and community discipline.

- 4 – **Strongly Agree**
3 – **Agree**
3 – **Disagree**
1 – **Strongly Disagree**

Statements	4	3	2	1
A. Public safety				
1. I feel safe in my community because of the current peace and order situation. <i>Gibati nako nga luwas sa akong komunidad tungod sa karon nga kahintang sa kalinaw ug kahusay.</i>				
2. I can go about my daily activities without fear due to the peace and order in the community. <i>Makahimo ko sa akong adlaw-adlaw nga kalihokan nga walay kahadlok tungod sa kalinaw ug kahapsay sa komunidad.</i>				
3. Peace and order in my area allow me to trust the systems in place to protect us. <i>Ang kalinaw ug kahusay sa akong lugar nagtugot kanako sa pagsalig sa mga sistema nga gipahimutang aron mapanalipdan kami.</i>				
4. Children and elderly residents are safe in public spaces in our neighborhood. <i>Ang mga bata ug tigulang nga mga residente luwas sa mga pampublikong lugar sa among kasilinganan.</i>				
5. Because of the current peace and order, I am more willing to cooperate with authorities. <i>Tungod sa kalinaw ug kahapsay karon, mas andam kong makigtambayayong sa mga awtoridad.</i>				
B. Community Discipline				
6. Public spaces are kept clean and orderly due to responsible behavior by the community. <i>Ang mga pampublikong luna gihuptan nga limpyo ug hapsay</i>				

<i>tungod sa responsable nga pamatasan sa komunidad.</i>				
7. Traffic rules and public safety protocols are respected by most residents. <i>Ang mga lagda sa trapiko ug mga protocol sa kaluwasan sa publiko gitahod sa kadaghanan sa mga residente.</i>				
8. Residents are more disciplined when they feel the community is being properly monitored. <i>Mas disiplinado ang mga residente kung ilang gibati nga ang komunidad gibantayan sa husto.</i>				
9. Because of peace and order, residents avoid engaging in disruptive or illegal behavior. <i>Tungod sa kalinaw ug kahapsay, ang mga residente naglikay sa paghimo sa makabalda o ilegal nga pamatasan.</i>				
10. The current peace and order situation promotes responsible behavior among community members. <i>Ang kasamtangan nga kahimtang sa kalinaw ug kahusay nagpasiugda sa responsable nga pamatasan sa mga miyembro sa komunidad.</i>				

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE OF THE FILLED OUT QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent,

We kindly request your participation in a research study titled "THE ROLE OF POLICE VISIBILITY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOWARDS PEACE AND ORDER SITUATION AS PERCEIVED BY COMMUNITY". The purpose of this study is to assess the role of police visibility and community engagement towards peace and order situation as perceived by community. Your participation will involve answering a brief survey. Rest assured that your responses will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and will be used solely for research purposes. Your participation is voluntary, and you may choose to stop at any time without any.


Respondent's Signature

Respectfully Yours,
Researcher

APPENDIX A.

POLICE VISIBILITY AND PATROL FREQUENCY IN RELATION TO PEACE AND ORDER AS PERCEIVED BY THE COMMUNITY

Direction:

Listed below are a series of statements that reflect the visibility of police officers concerning their impact on maintaining peace and order as perceived by the community. Please rate each statement based on your own feelings regarding the work commitment of the police organization.

- 4 - Strongly Agree
- 3 - Agree
- 2 - Disagree
- 1 - Strongly Disagree

Statement	4	3	2	1
A. Physical presence				
1. I regularly see uniformed police officers physically present in public areas such as streets, markets, and transport terminals. <i>Kanunay nakong makita ang mga unipormadong opisyal sa pulisya nga pisikal nga naa sa mga pampublikong lugar sama sa kadalanan, merkado, ug mga terminal sa transportasyon.</i>				
2. I have observed police presence during community events or local celebrations. <i>Naobserbahan nako ang presensya sa pulisya sa mga kalihokan sa komunidad o lokal nga selebrasyon</i>				

3. Police officers are physically present during high-risk times like night time. <i>Ang mga opisyal sa pulisya pisikal nga naa sa mga oras nga peligro sama sa gabii.</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐
4. The consistent presence of police officers reassures me that my area is being monitored.. <i>Ang makanunayon nga presensya sa mga opisyal sa pulisya nagpasalig kanako nga ang akong lugar gihantayan.</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐
5. A strong physical police presence contributes to peace and order in my neighborhood. <i>Ang lig-on nga pisikal nga presensya sa pulisya nakatampo sa kalinaw ug kahusay sa akong kasilinganan.</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐
B. Patrol frequency	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. Police patrols in my neighborhood occur frequently enough to make me feel safe. <i>Ang pagpatrolya sa mga pulis sa akong kasilinganan kanunay nga mahitabo aron ako mobati nga safe ko.</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐
7. I regularly see police officers patrolling my area during different times of the day and night. <i>Kanunay nakong makita ang mga pulis nga nagpatrolya sa akong lugar sa lainlaing oras sa adlaw ug gabii.</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐
8. The police maintain a consistent presence by patrolling both main roads and side streets. <i>Ang kapolisan nagmintinar sa makanunayon nga presensya pinaagi sa pagpatrolya sa mga nag-unang karsada ug daplin sa kadalanan.</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐
9. Frequent patrols contribute to a greater sense of peace and order in my area. <i>Ang kamunay nga pagpatrolya nakatampo sa mas dakong paghati sa kalinaw ug kahusay sa akong lugar.</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐
10. Patrol frequency impacts how well community rules and laws are followed. <i>Ang kadaghanon sa pagpatrolya makaapekto kung unsa ka maayo ang pagsunod sa mga lagda ug balaod sa komunidad.</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐

**ACTIVE AND FORMAL ENGAGEMENT IN RELATION TO PEACE AND ORDER AS
PERCEIVED BY THE COMMUNITY**

Direction:

Listed below area series of statements that reflect the community involvement concerning their impact on maintaining peace and order as perceived by the community. Please rate the level at which these community engagements contributes in maintaining peace and order.

- 4 – Strongly Agree
3 – Agree
2 – Disagree
1 – Strongly Disagree

Statements	4	3	2	1
A. Active engagement				
1. The police officer actively engages with the community to make informed, timely decisions that help address incidents effectively. <i>Ang opisyal sa pulisya aktibong nakig-uban sa komunidad sa paghimo sa nahibal-an, tukma sa panahon nga mga desisyon nga makatabang sa pagsulbad sa mga insidente sa epektibong paagi.</i>	/			
2. Police officers in my area actively participate in community events and programs. <i>Ang mga pulis sa akong lugar aktibong miapil sa mga kalihokan ug programa sa komunidad.</i>	/			
3. The police officer consistently demonstrates a strong work ethic in collaborating with the community, contributing to maintain peace and order. <i>Ang opisyal sa pulisya makanunayon nga nagpakita sa usa ka lig-on nga pamatasan sa pagtrabaho sa pakigtambayayong sa komunidad, nga nag-amot sa pagpadayon sa kalinaw ug kahusay.</i>		/		
4. Police conduct regular patrols and make an effort to interact with the public. <i>Ang kapolisan nagpahigayon og regular nga pagpatrolya ug</i>		/		

<i>naningkamot nga makig-uban sa publiko.</i>				
5. Police officers regularly engage with the community to improve public safety. <i>Ang mga opisyal sa pulisya kanunay nga nakig-uban sa komunidad aron mapaayo ang kaluwasan sa publiko.</i>	/			
B. Formal engagement				
6. The police initiate dialogues or forums with the community about peace and order concerns. <i>Ang kapulisan nagpasiugda og mga dayalogo o mga forum uban sa komunidad mahitungod sa kalinaw ug kahusay.</i>	/			
7. Police regularly organize formal community consultations about public safety <i>Ang mga pulis kanunay nga nag-organisar og pormal nga konsultasyon sa komunidad bahin sa kaluwasan sa publiko</i>		/		
8. Community meetings with law enforcement improve trust and cooperation in crime reduction efforts. <i>Ang mga miting sa komunidad uban sa mga tigpatuman sa balaod nagpalambo sa pagsalig ug kooperasyon sa mga paningkamot sa pagkunhod sa krimen.</i>		/		
9. Police officers follow through on commitments made during official community engagements. <i>Gisunod sa mga opisyal sa pulisya ang mga pasalig nga gihimo atol sa opisyal nga mga pakiglambigit sa komunidad.</i>		/		
10. Collaborative efforts between local government, police, and citizens lead to a safer environment. <i>Ang pagtinabangay nga mga paningkamot tali sa lokal nga gobyerno, kapulisan, ug mga lungsuranon mosangpot sa mas luwas nga palibot.</i>	/			

PEACE AND ORDER SITUATIONS AS PERCEIVED BY THE COMMUNITY

Direction:

Listed below are a series of statements reflecting the peace and order situations as perceived by the community. Please rate your agreement with each statement based on your experience with public safety and community discipline.

- 4 – Strongly Agree
 3 – Agree
 3 – Disagree
 1 – Strongly Disagree

Statements	4	3	2	1
A. Public safety				
1. I feel safe in my community because of the current peace and order situation. <i>Gibati nako nga luwas sa akong komunidad tungod sa karon nga kahintang sa kalinaw ug kahusay.</i>	/			
2. I can go about my daily activities without fear due to the peace and order in the community. <i>Makahimo ko sa akong adlaw-adlaw nga kalihokan nga walay kahadlok tungod sa kalinaw ug kahapsay sa komunidad.</i>	/			
3. Peace and order in my area allow me to trust the systems in place to protect us. <i>Ang kalinaw ug kahusay sa akong lugar nagtugot kanako sa pagsalig sa mga sistema nga gipahimutang aron mapanalipdan kami.</i>		/		
4. Children and elderly residents are safe in public spaces in our neighborhood. <i>Ang mga bata ug tigulang nga mga residente luwas sa mga pampublikong lugar sa among kasilinganan.</i>	/			
5. Because of the current peace and order, I am more willing to cooperate with authorities.	/			

<i>Tungod sa kalinaw ug kahapsay karon, mas andam kong makigtambayayong sa mga awtoridad.</i>				
B.Community Discipline				
6. Public spaces are kept clean and orderly due to responsible behavior by the community. <i>Ang mga pampublikong luna gihuptan nga limpyo ug hapsay tungod sa responsable nga pamatasan sa komunidad.</i>	✓			
7. Traffic rules and public safety protocols are respected by most residents. <i>Ang mga lagda sa trapiko ug mga protocol sa kaluwasan sa publiko gitahod sa kadaghanan sa mga residente.</i>	✓			
8. Residents are more disciplined when they feel the community is being properly monitored. <i>Mas disiplinado ang mga residente kung ilang gibati nga ang komunidad gibantayan sa husto.</i>	✓			
9. Because of peace and order, residents avoid engaging in disruptive or illegal behavior. <i>Tungod sa kalinaw ug kahapsay, ang mga residente naglikay sa paghimo sa makabalda o ilegal nga pamatasan.</i>		✓		
10. The current peace and order situation promotes responsible behavior among community members. <i>Ang kasamtangan nga kahimtang sa kalinaw ug kahusay nagpasiugda sa responsable nga pamatasan sa mga miyembro sa komunidad.</i>	✓			

APPENDIX C

SAMPLING COMPUTATION

A. QUESTIONNAIRES ON POLICE VISIBILITY AND PATROL FREQUENCY

A.	4	3	2	1	TOTAL:	MEAN
1	75	15	18	12	120	3.28
2	76	41	3	0	120	3.61
3	84	31	4	1	120	3.65
4	79	38	3	0	120	3.63
5	77	40	3	0	120	3.62

WEIGHTED MEAN: 3.56

B.	4	3	2	1	TOTAL:	MEAN
6	73	44	3	0	120	3.58
7	71	47	2	0	120	3.58
8	66	50	4	0	120	3.52
9	68	44	7	1	120	3.49
10	71	44	4	1	120	3.54

**WEIGHTED
MEAN: 3.54**

B. QUESTIONNAIRE ON ACTIVE AND FORMAL ENGAGEMENT

A.	4	3	2	1	TOTAL:	MEAN
1	76	38	4	2	120	3.57
2	65	51	3	1	120	3.50
3	73	42	4	1	120	3.56
4	70	41	9	0	120	3.51
5	76	35	9	0	120	3.56

**WEIGHTED
MEAN:**

3.54

B.	4	3	2	1	TOTAL:	MEAN
6	73	38	9	0	120	3.53
7	69	42	8	1	120	3.49
8	70	42	8	0	120	3.52
9	69	44	7	0	120	3.52
10	72	43	5	0	120	3.56

**WEIGHTED
MEAN:**

3.52

C. QUESTIONNAIRE ON PERCEIVED PEACE AND ORDER

A.	4	3	2	1	TOTAL:	MEAN
1	80	33	6	1	120	3.60
2	75	41	3	1	120	3.58
3	78	39	3	0	120	3.63
4	78	36	6	0	120	3.60
5	75	38	6	1	120	3.56

WEIGHTED MEAN: 3.59

B.	4	3	2	1	TOTAL:	MEAN
6	76	40	4	0	120	3.60
7	81	33	6	0	120	3.63
8	77	35	8	0	120	3.58
9	72	41	7	0	120	3.54
10	77	37	5	1	120	3.58

WEIGHTED MEAN: 3.59

APPENDIX D

INFORMED CONSENT



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MU-REB-010/03 March 2022

INFORMED CONSENT FORM (PORMA SA NASABTAN NGA PAGTUGOT)

Name of the Researcher/Investigator
(Nagtuon): Lea Marie C. Ligas, Federico P. Jumalon, Jaylou E. Rubio, Julius S. Conol

Course: Bachelor of Science in Criminology

College: College of Criminology

Email / Contact Number: 09164734079

Thesis Title: THE ROLE OF POLICE VISIBILITY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOWARDS PEACE AND ORDER SITUATIONS AS PERCEIVED BY COMMUNITY

PART I. INFORMATION SHEET

Introduction (Pasiuna)	Good day! I am <u>Lea Marie C. Ligas</u>, the principal researcher/investigator of the study entitled "<u>The Role of Police Visibility and Community Engagement Towards Peace and Order</u>." I am a student under the program <u>Bachelor of Science in Criminology</u> Misamis University in Ozamiz City. I am to conduct the research with _____ as respondent. 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>Lea Marie C. Ligas</u>, ang nagpahigayon sa pagtuon sa kabahin "<u>THE ROLE OF POLICE VISIBILITY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOWARDS PEACE AND ORDER SITUATIONS AS PERCEIVED BY COMMUNITY</u>." Ako usa ka estudyante sa <u>Misamis University</u> sa kursong <u>Bachelor of Science in Criminology</u>. Ako nagapili kanimo isip respondent nga maoy mutubag sa gikinahanglang impormasyon niining gihimong pagtuon. Ako matinahurong naghango sa inyong bulontaryo nga pag-apil niini nga pagtuon. Gikinahanglan 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 explore the perceptions of community members regarding the role of police visibility and community engagement in achieving peace and order. This research understands local attitudes and lived experiences, particularly at the barangay level, the research can provide insights into how these two pillars of public safety interact, where gaps exist, and how programs can be improved. (Indicate the significance) (Ang katuyoan niini nga pagtuon mao ang susiha ang mga panglantaw sa mga miyembro sa komunidad kalabot sa papel sa police visibility ug community engagement sa pagkab-ot sa kalinaw ug kahusay. Kini nga pagtuon makahatag og pagsabut sa lokal nga mga kinaiya ug nabuhi nga mga kasinatian, labi na sa lebel sa barangay, ang panukiduki makahatag mga panabut kung giunsa kini nga duha nga mga haligi sa kaluwasan sa publiko nakig-uban, kung diin adunay mga kal-ang, ug kung giunsa ang mga programa mapauswag. (kaayuhan).
Type of Research Intervention	This study will be conducted through survey questionnaires. The gathering of data will be conducted in person.



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(Matang sa Interbensyon sa Pagtuon)	(Kining pagtuon pagabuhaton pinaagi sa survey questionnaires. Personal ang pagkuha sa datos.)
Selection of Respondents (Pagpili sa mga Respondents)	The selection of the respondents is based on the following inclusion criteria: their direct experiences with the presence and activities of the police officers in their communities, providing insight into how police visibility and community engagement maintains peace and order. (Ang mga respondents niini nga pagtuon mao ang indibidwal nga naga-angkon sa mosunod: ilang direkta nga mga kasinatian sa presensya ug mga kalihokan sa mga opisyal sa pulisya sa ilang mga komunidad, nga naghatag katin-awan kung giunsa ang visibility sa pulisya ug pakiglambigit sa komunidad nagpatunhay sa kalinaw ug kahusay)
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 sitwasyon o estado apil na imong relasyon sa nagtuon. Gawasnon ka nga modesisyon kung kung moapil ka niini 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 Respondents will be given ample time when to when to answer the survey questionnaires. The researcher will convert the responses into numerical data for statistical analysis. The information and data provided by you as a respondent will be utilized for this study alone and will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. (Ang mga respondents pagahatagan og igong panahon sa pag-apil sa survey. Ang tigdukiduki mag-convert sa mga tubag ngadto sa numerical data alang sa statistical analysis. 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 2-3 days. (Ang pagkuha sa datos pinaagi sa survey questionnaires mokabat ngadto sa duha or tulo ka adlaw)
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 respondents 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 mobalibad 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>peace and order situations</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>kalinaw</u>. Ang imong mga tubag hatagan og dakong bili nga giisip nga importante sa linya sa <u>criminology</u>.)



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(Matang sa Interbensyon sa Pagtuon)	(Kining pagtuon pagabuhaton pinaagi sa survey questionnaires. Personal ang pagkuha sa datos.)
Selection of Respondents (Pagpili sa mga Respondents)	The selection of the respondents is based on the following inclusion criteria: their direct experiences with the presence and activities of the police officers in their communities, providing insight into how police visibility and community engagement maintains peace and order. (Ang mga respondents niini nga pagtuon mao ang indibidwal nga naga-angkon sa mosunod: ilang direkta nga mga kasinatian sa presensya ug mga kalihokan sa mga opisyal sa pulisya sa ilang mga komunidad, nga naghatag katin-awan kung giunsa ang visibility sa pulisya ug pakiglambigit sa komunidad nagpatunhay sa kalinaw ug kahusay)
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 sitwasyon o estado apil na imong relasyon sa nagtuon. Gawasnon ka nga modesisyon kung kung moapil ka niini 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 Respondents will be given ample time when to when to answer the survey questionnaires. The researcher will convert the responses into numerical data for statistical analysis. The information and data provided by you as a respondent will be utilized for this study alone and will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. (Ang mga respondents pagahatagan og igong panahon sa pag-apil sa survey. Ang tigdukiduki mag-convert sa mga tubag ngadto sa numerical data alang sa statistical analysis. 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 2-3 days. (Ang pagkuha sa datos pinaagi sa survey questionnaires mokabat ngadto sa duha or tulo ka adlaw)
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 respondents 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 mohalibad 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>peace and order situation</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>kalinaw</u>. Ang imong mga tubag hatagan og dakong bili nga giisip nga importante sa linya sa <u>Criminology</u>.)



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MU-REB-010/03 March 2022

STATEMENT BY THE RESEARCHER (PAGPADAYAG SA NAGTUON)

I will read the Information sheet to the potential respondents. 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 pagabasahon ang mga nasulat niining Information Sheet ngadto sa potensyal nga partisipante. Kutob sa akong mahimo siguroon nako nga masabtan sa partisipante ang mga pangutana sa interview ug 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 niining pagtuon og ang tanang pangutana nga iyang gihatag matubag sa hingpit. Siguroon 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 niining Informed Consent Form ihatag ngadto sa respondent.)

Print Name of Researcher (Ngalan sa Nagtuon): LEA MARIE C. USTAS



Misamis University
H. T. Feliciano St., Ozamiz City, 7200 Philippines
MISAMIS UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ETHICS BOARD
Phone: +6388 521 0367 | Fax: +6388 521 2917
Email: muresearchethics@mu.edu.ph

MU-REB-010/03 March 2022

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. (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 respondents 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)	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)	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)	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>Ica. Maric C. Ligtu</u> Cellphone Number/s: <u>0946 413 4079</u> e-mail ad: <u>icligtas27@gmail.com</u>



Misamis University
H. T. Feliciano St., Ozamiz City, 7200 Philippines
MISAMIS UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ETHICS BOARD
Phone: +6388 521 0367 | Fax: +6388 521 2917
Email: muresearchethics@mu.edu.ph

MU-REB-010/03 March 2022

PART II. CERTIFICATE OF CONSENT

This research entitled "The Role of Police Visibility and Community Engagement towards peace and order" by Lea Marie C. Uligas, Federico P. Jumalon, Jaylou E. Rubio, Julius S. Conol with the aim of gathering information and data pertaining to resident perceptions across varying levels of visible policing and engagement programs, has been presented and explained to me clearly. Since the study involves lived experiences, I am chosen as one of the respondents.

(Kini nga pagtuon gitituloan, "The Role of Police Visibility and Community Engagement towards peace and order as perceived by" ni Lea Marie C. Uligas, Federico P. Jumalon, Jaylou E. Rubio, Julius S. Conol, nga adunay tumong sa pagkuha og impormasyon ug datos kabahin sa sustainable policing, gipresenta ug gipasabot 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 respondent of this study.

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

Print Name of Respondent (Ngalan sa respondent): Eva P. RULONA

Signature of Respondent (Pirma sa respondent): _____

Date: [MM/DD/YYYY] 9/27/2024

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 respondent 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 mobutang sa iyang tamlá (thumb print)].

Eva P. RULONA

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

Thumb mark

APPENDIX E

APPROVED LETTERS OF CONSENT

 BAGONG PILIPINAS	 CITY OF OZAMIZ OFFICIAL SEAL	Republic of the Philippines CITY ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE City of Ozamiz	 ASENSO OZAMIZ
---	--	---	---

18 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: **LEA MARIE C. LIGTAS**
FEDERICK P. JUMALON
JAYLOU E. RUBIO
JULIUS S. CONOL
Researchers
+63 966 473 4079

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter dated 26 August 2025 for the conduct of data gathering relevant to your thesis study entitled: *"The Role of Police Visibility and Community Engagement Towards Peace and Order Situation as Perceived by Community"* 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:

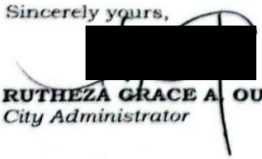
1. Submission of Questionnaires to the office of the undersigned prior to the conduct of the thesis study;
2. Submission of List of Interviewees for each selected Barangay prior to the conduct of the thesis study;
3. Submission of List of Interviewers assigned to each selected Barangay prior to the conduct of the thesis study; and
4. 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  Asenso Ozamiz!

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,


RUTHEZA GRACE A. OUANO
City Administrator

Copy furnished:
Mayor's Office

2nd Floor Executive Building, City Hall Drive, Aguada, Ozamiz City, Misamis Occidental 7200
Email Address: asensoozamizcadm@gmail.com | Contact No: (0931) 7683853



Misamis University
Ozamiz City
College of Criminology



August 13, 2025

HON. DIONISIO P. DETALLA
Barangay Captain
Bacolod,
Ozamiz City

Dear HON. Dionisio P. Detalla:

Greetings of Peace!

We, the Bachelor of Science in Criminology students of Misamis University, Ozamiz City are currently working on our Thesis study entitled, **"The Role of Police Visibility and Community Engagement Towards Peace and Order Situations as perceived by Community"** as a requirement for the course Criminological Research 2.

In this regard, we humbly request your good office to allow us to conduct a survey through the distribution of questionnaires among the residents of your barangay. Be assured that informed consent will be obtained from all participants prior to their participation, and that all information gathered will be used solely for academic research purposes.

Your approval to this request will contribute to the success of our educational endeavors. God bless and more power.

Respectfully yours,

LEA MAY [REDACTED] TAS

Note

DR. MARKDY V. ORONG
Instructor

DR. JOSE F. CUEVAS JR.
College Dean

Approved by:

HON. DIONISIO P. DETALLA
Barangay Captain



Republic of the Philippines
BARANGAY MANINGCOL
Ozamiz City



**SENSEN
OZAMIZ**

OFFICE OF THE PUNONG BARANGAY

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE BARANGAY COUNCIL HELD AT ITS SESSION HALL ON AUGUST 11, 2025 AT 1:30 IN THE AFTERNOON.

PRESENT:

Hon. Alberto S. Gomez	- Punong Barangay- Presiding Officer
Hon. Roldan V. Enomar	- Barangay Kagawad
Hon. Fe Ann J. Rasonable	- Barangay Kagawad
Hon. Elizabeth B. Bitay	- Barangay Kagawad
Hon. June Magdalene G. Blaya	- Barangay Kagawad
Hon. Ligaya F. Bastillada	- Barangay Kagawad
Hon. Em L. Carreon	- Barangay Kagawad
Hon. Jay L. Duroha	- SK Chairman (Ex-Officio Member)

RESOLUTION NO. 064
Series 2025

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE REQUEST OF THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CRIMINOLOGY STUDENTS OF MISAMIS UNIVERSITY TO CONDUCT THEIR THESIS ENTITLED "THE ROLE OF POLICE VISIBILITY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOWARDS PEACE AND ORDER SITUATIONS AS PERCEIVED BY COMMUNITY" THROUGH THE DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONNAIRES AMONG THE RESIDENTS OF BARANGAY MANINGCOL

WHEREAS, the Bachelor of Science in Criminology students of Misamis University have formally requested approval from the Barangay Council of Maningcol to conduct their thesis study entitled "*The Role of Police Visibility and Community Engagement Towards Peace and Order Situations as Perceived by Community*" as a requirement for their course **Criminological Research 2**;

WHEREAS, the said study will be conducted through the distribution of questionnaires among the residents of Barangay Maningcol;

WHEREAS, the Barangay Council recognizes the academic purpose of the study and believes that the results may provide insights and recommendations that could benefit the peace and order situation of the barangay;

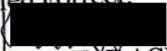
NOW, THEREFORE, on motion of Hon. Roldan V. Enomar and duly seconded by Hon. Em L. Carreon, it was:

RESOLVED, that the Barangay Council of Maningcol hereby approves the request of the BS Criminology students of Misamis University to conduct their thesis study and distribute questionnaires among the residents of Barangay Maningcol;

RESOLVED FURTHER, that a copy of this resolution be furnished to the requesting students of Misamis University for their reference and record.

APPROVED this 11th day of August 2025 at Barangay Maningcol, Ozamiz City.

Certified correct:


KRIZZIA T. DASIGAN
Barangay Secretary

Approved by: 
ALBERTO S. GOMEZ
Punong Barangay

APPENDIX F

PARENT'S CONSENT

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

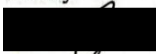
PARENT'S CONSENT

Sponsoring Group/Organization

I am allowing my son/daughter/ward, Federick P. Jumalon, to join the Data gathering (activity) to be held on at Aguada, Ozamiz City under the supervision of Angelita D. Alvarico (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>Febie P. Jumalon</u> Signature over printed name of Parent/Guardian	<u>September 20, 2023</u> Date
 <u>FEDERICK P. JUMALON</u> Signature over printed name of Student	 Date

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

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me, this 02 OCT 2025 day of OZAMIZ CITY, Philippines, that the herein affiant personally came and appeared with his/her , as evidence of his/her personal identity.

Doc. No. <u>182</u> Page No. <u>27</u> Book No. <u>711</u> Series of 20 <u>23</u>	 ATTY. PRISCILLA TAPANG HERNANDEZ Notary Public For the City of Ozamiz and the Province of Misamis Occidental Until December 31, 2025 Notarial Commission No. 2023-08 PTR No. <u>5432996A-10/19/2023-Ozamiz City</u> TIN - 130-TIN 056-000 JIN 20111111
--	---

APPENDIX G

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION



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

CERTIFICATE

It is certifying that the paper entitled by **"THE ROLE OF POLICE VISIBILITY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOWARDS PEACE AND ORDER SITUATION AS PERCEIVED BY COMMUNITY"** has been published in American Research Journal of Humanities & Social Science (ARJHSS).

Your article has published with following details:

Manuscript Id	: AS81214
Author's Name	: Federick P. Jumalon 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.	: 09
Issue No.	: 03
Month of Publication	: March 2026



With Regards,
Editor-in-Chief
URL: www.arjhss.com
E-mail: arjhss.editor@gmail.com

American Research Journal of Humanities & Social Science (ARJHSS).www.arjhss.com



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CERTIFICATE

It is certifying that the paper entitled by **"THE ROLE OF POLICE VISIBILITY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOWARDS PEACE AND ORDER SITUATION AS PERCEIVED BY COMMUNITY"** has been published in American Research Journal of Humanities & Social Science (ARJHSS).

Your article has published with following details:

Manuscript Id	: AS81214
Author's Name	: Lea Marie C. Ligtas 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.	: 09
Issue No.	: 03
Month of Publication	: March 2026



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Editor-in-Chief
URL: www.arjhss.com
E-mail: arjhss.editor@gmail.com

American Research Journal of Humanities & Social Science (ARJHSS).www.arjhss.com



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CERTIFICATE

It is certifying that the paper entitled by **"THE ROLE OF POLICE VISIBILITY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOWARDS PEACE AND ORDER SITUATION AS PERCEIVED BY COMMUNITY"** has been published in American Research Journal of Humanities & Social Science (ARJHSS).

Your article has published with following details:

Manuscript Id	: AS81214
Author's Name	: Jaylou S. Rubio 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.	: 09
Issue No.	: 03
Month of Publication	: March 2026



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It is certifying that the paper entitled by **"THE ROLE OF POLICE VISIBILITY AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TOWARDS PEACE AND ORDER SITUATION AS PERCEIVED BY COMMUNITY"** has been published in American Research Journal of Humanities & Social Science (ARJHSS).

Your article has published with following details:

Manuscript Id	: AS81214
Author's Name	: Julius S. Conol 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.	: 09
Issue No.	: 03
Month of Publication	: March 2026



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APPENDIX H

DOCUMENTATION

These are documentations during our distribution of questionnaires in order for the residents to share their perceived level of how police visibility, community engagement maintain peace and order in their barangays.



A respondent participated in completing the survey.



A respondent in one of the selected barangay in Ozamiz City providing valuable insights through survey questionnaires.



Data collection in progress.



On-site survey activity with respondents completing the questionnaires.

APPENDIX I

TURNITIN CERTIFICATE



Page 2 of 53 - Integrity Overview

Submission ID trn:oid::28447:135263014

22% Overall Similarity

The combined total of all matches, including overlapping sources, for each database.

Filtered from the Report

- Bibliography

Exclusions

- 1 Excluded Source

Match Groups

-  **132 Not Cited or Quoted 17%**
Matches with neither in-text citation nor quotation marks
-  **47 Missing Quotations 5%**
Matches that are still very similar to source material
-  **0 Missing Citation 0%**
Matches that have quotation marks, but no in-text citation
-  **0 Cited and Quoted 0%**
Matches with in-text citation present, but no quotation marks

Top Sources

- 12%  Internet sources
- 6%  Publications
- 19%  Submitted works (Student Papers)

Integrity Flags

0 Integrity Flags for Review

No suspicious text manipulations found.

Our system's algorithms look deeply at a document for any inconsistencies that would set it apart from a normal submission. If we notice something strange, we flag it for you to review.

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 INFORMATION

Name : LEA MARIE C. LIGTAS
Date of Birth : November 27, 2004
Place of Birth : Trece Martires, Cavite
Civil Status : Single
Address : Map-an, Municipality of Panaon, Mis Occ
Father : Alfonso P. Ligtas
Mother : Lany C. Ligtas



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT:

College : Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Misamis University
Ozamiz City
June 2026

Senior High School : High School Diploma
Humanities and Social Sciences
Misamis University - Oroquieta Unit
Oroquieta City
2021-2022

Panaon Community High School Inc.
Municipality of Panaon
2019-2020

Elementary : Elementary Diploma
Panaon Central School
Municipality of Panaon
2015-2016

SEMINARS/TRAININGS ATTENDED:

Reserve Officers Training Course
Tangub City Global College
2022-2023

Rizal: His Humanity, Extraordinaries, and Godlike Visions
Webinar
2023

Police Writing and Reports
Misamis University
2026

Public Speaking Seminar
Misamis University
2026

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL DATA

Name : FEDERICK P. JUMALON
Date of Birth : March 27, 2003
Place of Birth : Ozamiz City
Civil Status : Single
Home Address : Aguada, Ozamiz City
Father : Richard P. Jumalon
Mother : Febie P. Jumalon



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

College : Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Misamis University
Ozamiz City
2026

High School : High School Diploma
Humanities and Social Sciences
Ozamiz City National High School
Ozamiz City
May 2022

Ozamiz City National High School
Ozamiz City
May 2020

Elementary : Elementary Diploma
Andrea Costonera Elementary School
Ozamiz City
March 2016

SEMINARS ATTENDED:

Seminar-Workshop on Fingerprint Process: From Crime Scene to Courtroom

Misamis University

2025

Reserved Officers Training Course

Misamis University

2022-2023

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL DATA

Name : JAYLOU E. RUBIO
Date of Birth : December 17, 2002
Place of Birth : Ozamiz City
Civil Status : Single
Home Address : P-Quezon, Bacolod, Ozamiz City
Father : Leo A. Rubio
Mother : Josie E. Rubio



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

College : Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Misamis University
Ozamiz City
2026

High School : High School Diploma
Technical Drafting
Ozamiz City School of Arts and Trades
Ozamiz City
June 2022

Ozamiz City School of Arts and Trades
Ozamiz City
June 2020

Elementary : Elementary Diploma
Bacolod Elementary School
Ozamiz City
March 2016

SEMINARS ATTENDED:

Think, Study, and Answer: A Practical Guide for Criminology Students
Misamis University
2026

Reserved Officers Training Course
Misamis University
2022-2023

CURRICULUM VITAE



PERSONAL DATA

Name : JULLIUS S. CONOL
Date of Birth : July 17, 2001
Place of Birth : Josefina, Zamboanga Del Sur
Civil Status : Single
Home Address : R.S. Tan Village, Maningcol, Ozamiz City
Father : Lucia G. Silada
Mother : Julio O. Conol

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

College : Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Misamis University
Ozamiz City
2026

High School : High School Diploma
Humanities and Social Sciences
Ozamiz City School of Arts and Trades
Ozamiz City
June 2022

Ozamiz City School of Arts and Trades
Ozamiz City
June 2019/2020

Elementary : Elementary Diploma
Mansanas Elementary School
Josefina, Zambuang Del Sur
March 2016

SEMINARS ATTENDED:

Safe Driving Seminar

Josefina Gymnasium

2024

Seminar-Workshop on Fingerprint process: From Crime Scene to Courtroom

Misamis University

2025