

**COMMUNITY PERCEPTION TOWARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT
EFFECTIVENESS AGAINST RESURGENCE OF
ILLEGAL DRUGS**

A RESEARCH PAPER

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In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CRIMINOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The resurgence of illegal drug activities despite the presence of various laws against drugs showed the existence of a gap between the desired outcomes and the experiences encountered by the community, in terms of the effectiveness of law enforcement. This paper aimed to explore the relationship between the reemergence of illegal drugs and the perception of the effectiveness of law enforcement to fulfill the identified gap in practical knowledge. A descriptive-correlational design was employed to assess the perceptions of the community members on the effectiveness of the police in enforcing the law relating to the community interaction and trust, intelligence, and operations, as well as police visibility. Critical findings indicated that, from the perspective of operational matters, specifically Patrol Visibility and Prevention and Intelligence and Strategic Operations, law enforcement overall can be considered very effective. But from Community Engagement and Trust, the findings indicated that they were only effective and that police interactions with the public could be improved. They were also very positive about the role and influence of illegal drug use, indicating that it is a concerning factor and that it is still a serious worry for them. Based on the findings of the correlation study, intelligence and strategic operations were found to significantly correlate with decreasing drug availability and drug frequency. Conversely, there were no significant effects from patrol visibility and community involvement on the re-emergence of illegal drug substances. The conclusion drawn by the inquiry was that while the police had been successful in the use of intelligence and patrol activity efforts, the presence that was needed was not sufficient to address the ever-existing issue with illegal substances. This was indicated by the lack of a measurable impact in the initiatives aimed at involving the community. There is sufficient evidence that integrating effective community engagement with effective performance, as well as giving intelligence-driven enforcement its primary importance in disrupting drug networks, is crucial to maintaining safety within the public arena.

Keywords: *community engagement, effectiveness of law enforcement, illegal drug, patrol visibility*

DEDICATION

*This research is dedicated first to God Almighty,
whose wisdom and quiet guidance carried us through
every step of this journey.*

And

*To our parents and families,
whose love, sacrifice, and steady belief in us
gave strength when our own was running low.*

And also

*To our friends and loved ones,
who offered encouragement and reminded us
that progress is built one small step at a time.*

And

*Specially to the Barangay Officials and Respondents
who participated to this activity.*

The Researchers

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The Researchers

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INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

Illegal drugs were defined as substances that were prohibited because of their high potential for abuse, addiction, and harm to individuals and society (Syed et al., 2022). Illegal drugs had severe negative effects on an individual's physical health, mental state, and social conduct. The use of illegal drugs often resulted in criminal prosecution, serious health problems, and social consequences, including increased crime and violence (Zhong & Fazel, 2020). The resurgence of methamphetamine (shabu), along with other illicit drugs, continued to pose a serious challenge to public health and law enforcement in the Philippines and other regions (Johnson et al., 2022). Determining a precise percentage of the global or national resurgence of illicit drugs proved difficult due to variations in reporting practices, differences in data collection methods, and the constantly evolving nature of the drug market.

In the Philippines, the illicit drug problem persisted despite multiple eradication efforts, particularly following the launch of the war on drugs in 2016 under the former presidential administration (Ward, 2022). While drug activity and usage fluctuated over time, available data reflected the continued dominance of illegal drugs. In 2015, a survey conducted by the Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) reported that nearly 1.8 million Filipinos used methamphetamine (shabu), making it the most widely abused drug in the country (Damuag, E., et al., (2024). By 2019, the number of drug users declined to approximately 1.5 million, representing a 15% decrease. Despite this decline, the prevalence of drug abuse remained high, indicating that the problem continued to be widespread and that its overall magnitude had not substantially diminished (Cicero et al., 2020).

Law enforcement agencies played a crucial role in addressing drug-related offenses through prevention, enforcement, and rehabilitation efforts (Putra et al., 2022). Police officers aimed to dismantle trafficking organizations, apprehend offenders, enforce drug-related laws, and collaborate with international agencies and local communities to limit drug trafficking and distribution (Machette & Mofokeng, 2022). They also conducted intelligence operations, undercover missions, and public awareness campaigns to prevent drug abuse and its associated crimes. However, law enforcement agencies faced significant challenges, including corruption, limited resources, and the constantly evolving tactics of drug syndicates, which increasingly relied on sophisticated technology to evade detection (Ali, 2020).

Police officers frequently encountered violence from drug cartels, making their work extremely dangerous (Utar, 2024). Weak legal frameworks and congested judicial systems further enabled many offenders to avoid punishment or return to drug-related criminal activities (Gottschalk, 2023). The effectiveness of existing anti-drug initiatives remained highly debated. Although aggressive enforcement strategies resulted in arrests and drug seizures, they failed to address the root causes of drug use, such as poverty, mental health issues, and peer influence. As a result, many scholars and practitioners argued that punitive approaches alone were insufficient and emphasized the need for a comprehensive strategy that integrated rehabilitation programs, economic development, and community-level prevention initiatives to achieve long-term reductions in drug-related crimes (Marwa, 2023).

In 2021, the Philippines recorded approximately 41,500 drug-related cases, with the National Capital Region accounting for about 12,400 incidents. This high figure illustrated the continuing struggle to suppress illegal drug operations nationwide despite

intensified enforcement efforts. Illegal drugs were closely linked to rising rates of violent and property crimes (McKetin et al., 2020). Drug syndicates frequently resorted to violence to protect their operations, leading to an increase in homicides (Reuter & Paoli, 2020). In addition, individuals with substance use disorders often engaged in theft and robbery to sustain their drug use, contributing to higher rates of property crime. A 2019 study reported an increase in drug-related homicides following intensified anti-drug campaigns, further confirming the relationship between illegal drugs and violence (Navarro, 2022).

Under the former presidential administration that began in 2016, a substantial rise in drug-related killings was recorded. Estimates indicated that between 2016 and 2019, approximately 29,000 deaths were attributed to anti-drug operations (Pangilinan et al., 2021). Despite the severity of the crackdown, overall crime rates did not decline proportionally, raising concerns about the effectiveness of purely punitive approaches. By 2024, during the administration of President Ferdinand Marcos Jr., drug-related killings persisted, with 364 cases recorded, averaging nearly one incident per day. This increase from the previous year underscored the persistent and evolving nature of drug-related crimes in the Philippines. These trends highlighted the need for a holistic approach that balanced firm law enforcement with socio-economic reforms, rehabilitation efforts, and preventive measures aimed at addressing the root causes of illegal drug use and related criminal behavior (Gready, 2022).

Community perception referred to how the general public and local communities viewed illegal drug use, trafficking, and related activities (Urbanik et al., 2022). Such perceptions influenced societal responses to the drug problem, shaping both public opinion and policy direction. Law enforcement effectiveness was defined as the ability of police and other agencies to deter, detect, and disrupt illegal drug activities. The effectiveness of

law enforcement influenced the ease with which illegal drugs entered communities and the overall maintenance of public safety (Owens & Ba, 2021). The resurgence of illegal drugs described an increase in drug-related activities, including trafficking, possession, and distribution, often accompanied by rises in associated crimes such as theft, assault, and homicide (Sharma, 2022). This resurgence and community crime were closely interconnected, as increased drug activity fueled criminal behavior, while rising drug consumption further intensified the resurgence.

Public sentiment regarding the drug problem in the Philippines remained deeply divided. While some citizens supported strict anti-drug policies, others criticized aggressive approaches due to concerns over human rights violations and extrajudicial killings (Dee, 2021). The intensified war on drugs generated fear within communities, leading many individuals to refrain from reporting drug-related activities due to safety concerns and a lack of trust in the justice system (Mosher & Akins, 2020). Public confidence in government institutions and law enforcement agencies also declined. Although some viewed the crackdown as necessary for maintaining public order, others believed it enabled systemic abuses and undermined due process. Allegations of false arrests, planted evidence, and police involvement in drug operations further eroded public trust. Additionally, social stigma remained a significant barrier to the rehabilitation of drug dependents, who were often treated as criminals rather than individuals in need of care, making reintegration into society difficult and increasing the risk of relapse (Krendl & Perry, 2023).

Addressing illegal drugs required a shift in public perception from a primarily punitive approach toward rehabilitation and community-based solutions. Emphasizing treatment and reintegration over punishment was viewed as essential in reducing

recidivism and promoting long-term recovery. Community-based rehabilitation programs were recognized as effective mechanisms for fostering social support and reducing stigma. Strengthening community participation in prevention initiatives also encouraged shared responsibility in addressing drug-related problems. This shift was seen as critical in building trust between communities and institutions. Ultimately, a balanced approach that combined accountability, rehabilitation, and community engagement was considered necessary for sustainable solutions.

This study sought to address a practical knowledge gap by examining the relationship between community perception and law enforcement effectiveness in relation to the resurgence of illegal drugs (Stanton Sr. et al., 2022). While numerous anti-drug policies and enforcement strategies had been implemented, their effects on specific communities remained inconsistent and poorly understood. A significant gap existed between the intended outcomes of these strategies and how they were perceived or experienced at the grassroots level. Existing research largely focused on national or theoretical perspectives, with limited attention given to localized contexts where community trust, public cooperation, and perceived law enforcement performance played critical roles (Ibrahim, 2024). By analyzing how communities perceived law enforcement effectiveness in addressing illegal drug activities and how these perceptions correlated with crime trends, the study aimed to generate actionable insights. The findings were intended to guide law enforcement agencies and policymakers in developing more targeted, evidence-based strategies responsive to community needs and capable of enhancing crime prevention and public trust (Awoyemi et al., 2025).

The purpose of the study was to examine the relationship between community perception of law enforcement effectiveness and the resurgence of illegal drugs.

Specifically, the study assessed how community members perceived the performance of law enforcement in addressing drug-related crimes and whether these perceptions aligned with actual crime trends. It aimed to identify gaps between public perception and institutional effectiveness and to examine the implications of these gaps for crime prevention efforts. By generating empirical data at the community level, the study sought to support the development of more effective, community-centered strategies for combating illegal drug activities. Ultimately, the research aimed to strengthen collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the public, enhance trust, and contribute to sustainable crime prevention and public safety initiatives.

The significance of the study lay in its potential to provide valuable insights into community perceptions of law enforcement effectiveness in addressing the resurgence of illegal drugs. As drug-related activities persisted despite multiple interventions, understanding public perception became essential in evaluating the true impact of enforcement strategies. The study emphasized the critical link between community perception, law enforcement effectiveness, and the continued presence of illegal drugs. By exploring this relationship, the research supported the development of community-oriented and trust-based approaches to crime prevention. The findings were expected to assist policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and local government units in designing more responsive and effective anti-drug programs grounded in community experiences. Furthermore, the study contributed to academic and practical discourse by identifying gaps between policy intent and public perception, serving as a foundation for more transparent, evidence-based, and community-supported strategies to address the resurgence of illegal drugs.

Theoretical Framework

The study was anchored on Social Disorganization Theory by Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay (1942) and Broken Windows Theory by James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling (1982)

The *Social Disorganization theory*, developed by Shaw and Mckay (1942), assumed that crime rates were greater in areas where social structures were weak and there was little community cohesion (Opoku-Ware et al., 2022). The theory identified critical factors such as poverty, residential mobility, and ethnic diversity that contributed to the breakdown of social control in a community. The premise was that if a community lacked stable institutions, social bonds, and informal control mechanisms, criminal activity, including drug-related crime, was more likely to flourish (Finkenbusch, 2024). Shaw and McKay's research, based on their Chicago studies, demonstrated that neighborhoods affected by these conditions experienced increased rates of delinquency and crime, including drug dealing, irrespective of the residents' ethnic makeup of the residents (Sharkey & Marsteller, 2022).

Within the parameters of this study on community sentiment, police efficacy, and crime levels in connection with the rise of illicit drugs, the Social Disorganization Theory had significant application. The theory suggested that when citizens viewed the police as ineffectual or corrupt, there tended to be less cooperation and trust in authorities (Boly & Gillanders, 2023). This collapse in cooperation between citizens and police served to further destabilize informal social control, setting the stage for illegal drug use to spread. The theory posited that in disorganized neighborhoods, a lack of effective policing and intact social networks might intensify the prevalence of drug use and drug trafficking since

neighbors might not be as encouraged to take actions or to ask for the authorities' help (Lane & Stuart, 2022).

Furthermore, Shaw and McKay contended that in cases where law enforcement lacked community trust or proved to be incompetent, crime offenders could capitalize on this weakness. The belief that law enforcement could not control or prevent drug activity contributed to an increased crime rate because criminals felt they were not likely to be caught (Browning & Arrigo, 2021). This fueled a cycle of criminality, especially drug crime, as both the criminals and the community perceived law enforcement as ineffective, which ultimately intensified the drug issue. Social Disorganization Theory was, therefore, a valuable theoretical framework to help explain how the dynamics of communities and the effectiveness of law enforcement contributed significantly to the revival of illegal drugs (Simpkins, 2020).

Moreover, Shaw and McKay contended that in the case where law enforcement did not have community trust or proved to be incompetent, crime offenders could capitalize on this weakness. The belief that law enforcement could not control or prevent drug activity contributed to an increased crime rate because the criminals felt that they were not likely to be caught (Browning & Arrigo, 2021).

The Broken Window Theory by Wilson and Kelling (1982) implied that overt manifestations of disorder and low-level offenses, like vandalism or public drug use, set the stage for additional criminal activity. The theory held that if police did not respond to these low-level offenses, it signaled that criminal activity was acceptable (Piston, 2023). This failure to intervene promptly could result in a deterioration of social order, creating a situation where more severe crimes, such as violent crime or drug trafficking, were more probable (Sandøy, 2022), would also be ignored. In the case of the re-emergence of illegal

drugs, the Broken Windows Theory came into play of drug use or sale was observable in a neighborhood and the police did nothing to police these low-level crimes, it led to more drug activity (Nnam et al., 2020). The theory was that drug criminals, noticing an absence of enforcement against lesser crimes, might become more confident to commit more serious illicit acts, such as trafficking and distribution (Gonçalves,2020). Consequently, drug offenses became more serious in locations where law enforcement was not being tough on apparently minor crimes, giving the drug issue room to expand unabated (Levine et al., 2021).

Citizens became more likely to have faith in the police and work together on preventing crime if they observed law enforcement actively acting upon disorder and small crimes (Madero-Hernandez et al., 2022). On the other hand, when disorder was permitted to continue, the community felt disconnected and less inclined to report crime or cooperate with law enforcement (Lowry, C. (2021). This was a feedback loop, in which increased crime rates, especially drug-related crime, were both an effect and a cause of the perceptions of law enforcement by the community. The theory emphasized proactive policing and preserving public order as a way of preventing the recurrence of illegal drugs (Okoru et al., 2024).

According to Serna (2023) the applicability of the Broken Windows Theory to this research was in its emphasis on the connection between the effectiveness of law enforcement, public perception, and the rate of drug-related crime. When law enforcement overlooked minor drug-related offenses or visible disorder within the community, it made illegal drug use a normalized behavior (Sefidi et al., 2025) held that community policing through targeting even small-scale crimes could prevent more serious drug-related crimes from escalating and overall crime rates from falling. By analyzing how the community

viewed and law enforcement approached the theory, this research could contribute significantly to understanding how order maintenance and community interaction could prevent illegal drugs from returning.

Conceptual Framework

Community Perception is how people in a specific community perceive their social surroundings, especially as it relates to the police, crime levels, and the recrudescence of illicit drugs (Mayagilo, 2024). Community perception is influenced by numerous factors such as direct personal contact with police, media images of crime, social contact, and past histories between the police and the community (Wozniak et al., 2021). The theoretical framework for community perception assumes that the way community members perceive law enforcement's role in crime prevention, especially in addressing illegal drugs, plays a crucial role in their cooperation with the authorities and their participation in crime prevention activities. If residents trust the police and feel that they are effective in containing crime, they would be likely to report crime, cooperate with the police, and participate in collective action to discourage drug-related crime (Mazerolle et al., 2025).

The core of community perception is trust in the police. Positive views of police effectiveness can increase levels of cooperation between the police and the public (Schaap, 2021). If the public has faith that the police can and would combat crime, including illegal drug trafficking and consumption, they are likely to embrace crime prevention strategies and collaborate in bringing about reductions in illicit drug activity. On the other hand, when there is distrust or negative attitudes toward law enforcement e.g., that police are corrupt, biased, or ineffective citizens can become disengaged, fail to report drug activity, or even become involved in criminal activity (Heimark, 2021). This distrust can lead to a situation

where drug users and dealers feel empowered, knowing that law enforcement would not be able to effectively respond to their activities.

Age on community perception. Age refers to the chronological age of the respondents, measured in years, and categorized into specific groups for analysis (e.g., 18–25, 26–35, 36–45, 46 and above). In this study, age is used as an independent variable to examine differences in community perception toward law enforcement effectiveness against the resurgence of illegal drugs. Respondents will indicate their age through a survey questionnaire, and their responses regarding perceptions (e.g., trust in police, perceived effectiveness, and attitudes toward anti-drug campaigns) will be compared across the defined age groups using statistical analysis.

Gender in community perception. Gender refers to the self-identified sex of the respondents, categorized as male or female (and other categories, if applicable). In this study, gender is treated as an independent variable used to examine differences in community perception toward law enforcement effectiveness against the resurgence of illegal drugs. Data will be collected through a survey questionnaire where respondents indicate their gender. Their responses on perception indicators such as perceived safety, trust in law enforcement, and views on police effectiveness will be analyzed and compared across gender groups using statistical methods to identify significant differences.

Education attainment in community perception. Educational attainment refers to the highest level of formal education completed by the respondents, categorized into levels such as elementary, secondary, senior high school, college, and postgraduate. In this study, it is treated as an independent variable used to examine differences in community perception toward law enforcement effectiveness against the resurgence of illegal drugs. Data will be collected through a survey questionnaire where respondents indicate their

highest educational level. Their responses on perception indicators such as awareness of drug-related issues, understanding of law enforcement roles, trust in police, and evaluation of anti-drug efforts will be analyzed and compared across educational levels using statistical methods to determine significant differences.

Work in community perception. Work, or employment status, refers to the current occupational condition of the respondents, categorized into groups such as employed (e.g., healthcare workers, educators, community service workers, private sector employees), self-employed, unemployed, and others as applicable. In this study, it is treated as an independent variable used to examine differences in community perception toward law enforcement effectiveness against the resurgence of illegal drugs. Data will be gathered through a survey questionnaire where respondents indicate their employment status and type of work. Their responses on perception indicators such as perceived exposure to drug-related issues, trust in law enforcement, perceived police effectiveness, and sense of community safety will be analyzed and compared across employment categories using statistical methods to identify significant differences.

Address in community perception. Address, or location, refers to the type of residential area where the respondents currently live, categorized into groups such as urban, semi-urban, and rural (or by barangay/municipality, if applicable). In this study, it is treated as an independent variable used to examine differences in community perception toward law enforcement effectiveness against the resurgence of illegal drugs. Data will be collected through a survey questionnaire where respondents indicate their place of residence. Their responses on perception indicators such as perceived police presence, response time, exposure to drug-related activities, trust in law enforcement, and evaluation

of anti-drug programs will be analyzed and compared across different location categories using statistical methods to determine significant differences.

Effectiveness of law enforcement. It is the capability of police and other law enforcers to decrease and hinder criminal activities, especially drug-related crimes, using effective strategies, enforcement methods, and cooperation with the community (Machethe & Mofokeng, 2022). Law enforcement effectiveness plays a very important role in determining the security and safety of a community. When law enforcement strategies incorporate proactive strategies like targeted interdiction, intelligence collection, community policing, and public awareness campaigns, they are able to greatly influence illegal drug prevalence (Goetz, 2022). Strong law enforcement can deter crime by showing the ability and determination of law enforcement agencies to combat drug trafficking, distribution, and use (Omelchuk et al., 2022). Consequently, this may impact public attitudes, creating a feeling of security and motivating members of the community to assist in crime prevention.

The effectiveness of law enforcement plays an especially important role when there is a perception of police abilities among the community. Communities that view their police department as capable, competent, and responsive are more likely to assist in crime prevention and reporting (Harvey et al., 2023). Successful law enforcement elicits trust and a partnership role with the people, which becomes critical in coping with the readoption of prohibited drugs. To illustrate, where citizens perceive the police to respond to their interests, especially regarding drug offenses, they tend to offer useful intelligence, engage themselves in neighborhood observation schemes, and help achieve improved safety. Conversely, communities that feel law enforcement is not effective or corrupt would deny

support, creating a cycle of crime, including drug-related activity, rising because of the lack of intervention (Miller,2020).

Patrol in Law Enforcement effectiveness. Patrol refers to the frequency, visibility, and responsiveness of police presence within the community as perceived by the respondents. In this study, patrol is treated as a component of law enforcement effectiveness in addressing the resurgence of illegal drugs. It will be measured through a survey questionnaire using indicators such as perceived regularity of police patrols, visibility of officers in the community, response time to incidents, and presence in high-risk or drug-prone areas. Respondents will rate these indicators using a Likert scale (e.g., 1–Strongly Disagree to 5–Strongly Agree). The collected data will be analyzed to determine how patrol activities influence community perceptions of safety and police effectiveness.

Detection and Investigation in Law Enforcement effectiveness. Detection and investigation refer to the perceived ability of law enforcement agencies to identify, examine, and resolve drug-related crimes within the community. In this study, it is treated as a component of law enforcement effectiveness against the resurgence of illegal drugs. It will be measured through a survey questionnaire using indicators such as the ability of police to detect illegal drug activities, effectiveness in gathering and analyzing evidence, efficiency in identifying and apprehending suspects, use of intelligence and community information, and application of modern investigative and forensic techniques. Respondents will rate these indicators using a Likert scale (e.g., 1–Strongly Disagree to 5–Strongly Agree). The collected data will be analyzed to assess how detection and investigation practices influence community perception of law enforcement effectiveness.

Intelligence in Law Enforcement effectiveness. Intelligence refers to the perceived capability of law enforcement agencies to gather, analyze, and utilize information related to illegal drug activities and criminal networks within the community. In this study, intelligence is treated as a component of law enforcement effectiveness against the resurgence of illegal drugs. It will be measured through a survey questionnaire using indicators such as the effectiveness of information gathering, use of informants, coordination with other agencies, application of surveillance methods, and the ability to anticipate and prevent drug-related crimes. Respondents will rate these indicators using a Likert scale (e.g., 1–Strongly Disagree to 5–Strongly Agree). The collected data will be analyzed to determine how intelligence practices influence community perception of law enforcement effectiveness.

Community Relation in Law Enforcement Effectiveness. Community relations refer to the perceived quality of interaction, communication, and cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the members of the community. In this study, it is treated as a component of law enforcement effectiveness against the resurgence of illegal drugs. It will be measured through a survey questionnaire using indicators such as level of public trust in police, openness and approachability of officers, effectiveness of communication, community participation in anti-drug programs, and willingness of residents to report drug-related activities. Respondents will rate these indicators using a Likert scale (e.g., 1–Strongly Disagree to 5–Strongly Agree). The collected data will be analyzed to determine how community relations influence perceptions of law enforcement effectiveness.

Resurgence of illegal drugs. The rise of illegal drugs is connected to many social, economic, political, and cultural factors. High unemployment, poverty, and limited access to education or healthcare can push people toward drug use or trafficking as a means of

coping or surviving (Chaubey & Giri, 2024). In some areas, organized crime groups exploit these vulnerabilities by increasing their drug activities, often targeting poorer communities. Additionally, law enforcement and court systems whether due to corruption, lack of funding, or bureaucratic problems create an environment where drug activities can thrive without much weak consequence (Singh, 2022). Technological advances and globalization also contribute to this resurgence. The internet and encrypted messaging apps have made it easier for people to access drugs and allowed traffickers to operate anonymously. Global drug trafficking routes have changed, with synthetic drugs like fentanyl now presenting serious dangers.

These substances are often cheaper, more potent, and harder to detect. Their rapid spread complicates traditional enforcement methods and often results in more overdoses, increased emergency room visits, and public health crises. The impact of a renewed drug crisis is far-reaching. Communities can experience higher crime rates, greater pressure on healthcare and social services, and a decline in overall quality of life (Manurung, 2024). Families often get torn apart, and younger generations may feel more vulnerable to drug-related influences. This revival can also weaken trust in public institutions if people see the government as unable to handle the issue effectively. As a result, addressing the rise of illegal drugs requires a well-rounded approach that brings together law enforcement, community engagement, public health efforts, and international cooperation.

Availability of illegal drugs. Availability of illegal drugs refers to the perceived presence and accessibility of illegal drugs within the community as experienced or observed by the respondents. In this study, it is treated as a dependent variable reflecting the extent of drug proliferation in relation to law enforcement effectiveness. It will be measured through a survey questionnaire using indicators such as visibility of drug-related

activities, ease of access to illegal drugs, presence of known drug sources or dealers, and occurrence of drug use in homes, schools, or workplaces. Respondents will rate these indicators using a Likert scale (e.g., 1–Strongly Disagree to 5–Strongly Agree). The collected data will be analyzed to assess the level of drug availability and its relationship with perceived law enforcement effectiveness.

Use of illegal drugs. Use of illegal drugs refers to the perceived extent of actual consumption of illegal substances by individuals within the community. In this study, it is treated as a dependent variable reflecting the demand side of the drug problem in relation to law enforcement effectiveness. It will be measured through a survey questionnaire using indicators such as observed frequency of drug use in the community, prevalence of drug use among different age groups, occurrence of drug-related health or social issues, and perceived increase or decrease in drug consumption. Respondents will rate these indicators using a Likert scale (e.g., 1–Strongly Disagree to 5–Strongly Agree). The collected data will be analyzed to determine the level of drug use and its relationship with perceived law enforcement effectiveness.

Trafficking of illegal drugs. Trafficking of illegal drugs refers to the perceived occurrence and extent of organized distribution and movement of illegal drugs within and across the community. In this study, it is treated as a dependent variable reflecting the supply-side dynamics of the drug problem in relation to law enforcement effectiveness. It will be measured through a survey questionnaire using indicators such as the presence of organized drug networks, frequency of drug distribution activities, visibility of drug transport or transactions, involvement of multiple individuals (e.g., dealers, couriers), and occurrence of drug-related crimes such as violence or extortion. Respondents will rate these indicators using a Likert scale (e.g., 1–Strongly Disagree to 5–Strongly Agree). The

collected data will be analyzed to assess the level of drug trafficking and its relationship with perceived law enforcement effectiveness.

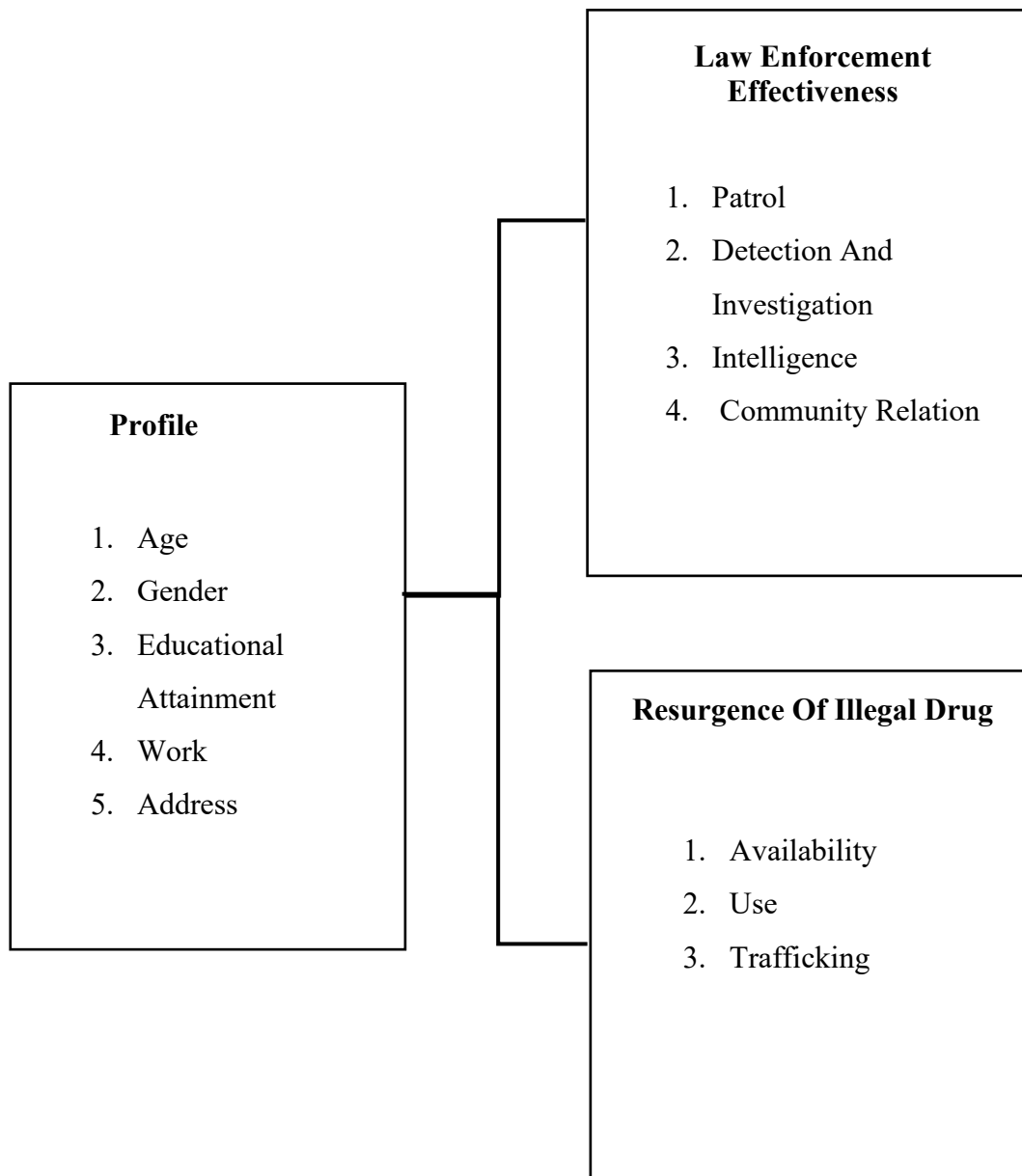


Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of the study

Objectives of the study

The study aimed to determine the relationship between law enforcement effectiveness and the resurgence of illegal drug use in the community.

1. To identify the respondents' profile in terms of gender, educational attainment, and occupation.
2. To assess the level of law enforcement effectiveness in terms of police visibility, preventive efforts, intelligence gathering, and community engagement.
3. To determine the level of resurgence of illegal drug use in terms of frequency, accessibility, and its impact on community safety and order.
4. To determine the significant relationship between law enforcement effectiveness and the resurgence of illegal drug use.

Null hypothesis

H₀: There is no Significant Relationship between the Law Enforcement Effectiveness and the Resurgence of Illegal Drugs

Significance of the study

The significance of the study lay in its potential to provide valuable insights into community perceptions of law enforcement effectiveness in addressing the resurgence of illegal drugs. As drug-related activities persisted despite multiple interventions, understanding public perception became essential in evaluating the true impact of enforcement strategies. The study emphasized the critical link between community perception, law enforcement effectiveness, and the continued presence of illegal drugs. By exploring this relationship, the research supported the development of community-oriented and trust-based approaches to crime prevention. The findings were expected to assist policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and local government units in designing more responsive and effective anti-drug programs grounded in community experiences. Furthermore, the study contributed to academic and practical discourse by identifying gaps between policy intent and public perception, serving as a foundation for more transparent, evidence-based, and community-supported strategies to address the resurgence of illegal drugs.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Design

The research utilized a quantitative descriptive-correlational type of research design to analyze the interrelations of community perception, effectiveness of the law enforcement agency, in conjunction with the resurgent illegal drugs in the Philippines. Quantitative descriptive-correlational research design was a type of research methodology that sought to describe characteristics of a population and examine relationships between variables without manipulating them. Through this research design, the study hoped to present empirical information on how far community trust of the police and the efficiency of anti-drug operations helped address illegal drug operations and crimes thereof. The outcome was hoped to provide insights into policymakers and police agencies to improve more efficient policy and program implementations that incorporated people-oriented approaches, rehabilitation, and prevention measures alongside strict enforcement to address the illegal drug menace better.

Setting

The research was carried out in one of the cities of Misamis Occidental, where the community members perceiving the actions of law enforcement officials, and government officials taking part in activities to control illicit drug operations were the respondents. Being a fast-developing urban area, this location presented an appropriate backdrop for investigating the specific issues and challenges of drug crime management.

The research concentrated on the lived experiences of these people, analyzing the role of community perception, law enforcement effectiveness, towards the resurgence of illicit drugs. It explored how community confidence in law enforcement, involvement in

anti-drug activities, and safety perceptions affected the success of anti-drug operations and crime prevention measures

Respondents

The research covered 377 community members through stratified random sampling. These community members were selected based on their participation in community-based anti-drug programs, involvement in local safety initiatives, or previous experiences with drug-related crimes.

Instruments

A. Community Perception Questionnaire

This questionnaire was researcher-made, formulated from the literature of various criminological and law enforcement research. It consisted of statements measuring the level of community trust in law enforcement, participation in anti-drug programs, and perceptions of safety related to the resurgence of illegal drugs. The following scale was used for analysis.

Scale	Responses	Range	Interpretation
5	Strongly Agree	4.24 - 5.00	Very Highly Positive perception
4	Moderately Agree	3.43 – 4.23	Highly Positive Perception
3	Fairly Agree	2.62 – 3.42	Fairly Positive Perception
2	Slightly Disagree	1.81 – 2.61	Less Positive Perception
1	Disagree	1.00 – 1.80	Negative Perception

B. Law Enforcement Effectiveness Questionnaire

This questionnaire, adapted from studies on law enforcement effectiveness in combating drug-related crimes (Wijkmark, 2024), consisted of 15 statements assessing the extent of law enforcement participation in anti-drug operations, intelligence gathering, and community-based initiatives. The following scale was used:

Scale	Responses	Range	Interpretation
5	Very Evident	4.24 - 5.00	Highly Effectiveness
4	Somewhat Evident	3.43 – 4.23	Effectiveness
3	Evident	2.62 – 3.42	Fair Effectiveness
2	Somewhat Not Evident	1.81 – 2.61	Low Effectiveness
1	Not Evident	1.00 – 1.80	Very Low Effectiveness

C. Community Support for Anti-Drug Initiatives Questionnaire

This questionnaire, adapted from studies on volunteerism and community support in law enforcement operations (Grant et al., 2019), consisted of 15 statements evaluating the role of community members in supporting anti-drug initiatives, including their contributions to informing law enforcement, participating in awareness campaigns, and cooperating with drug prevention programs. The following scale was used:

Scale	Responses	Continuum	Interpretation
5	Strongly Agree	4.24 - 5.00	Very Highly Supportive
4	Moderately Agree	3.43 – 4.23	Highly Supportive
3	Neither Disagree nor Agree	2.62 – 3.42	Fairly Supportive
2	Slightly Disagree	1.81 – 2.61	Less Supportive
1	Disagree	1.00 – 1.80	Not Supportive

Data Gathering Procedure

The researchers obtained approval from the Dean of the College of Criminology at Misamis University and sought permission through a formal letter addressed to the Mayor of Ozamiz City, requesting approval to conduct the survey among the residents of the selected barangays. In the letter, the researcher assured that all information collected would be kept strictly confidential and used solely for research purposes.

Additionally, the researcher sought the consent of the barangay captains of the selected barangays in Ozamiz City to allow the distribution of questionnaires to randomly selected community members who had witnessed a drug-related incident or had participated in community-based anti-drug programs. This ensured the involvement of those directly engaged in or affected by drug prevention and law enforcement efforts.

Ethical Considerations

This study prioritized several ethical considerations to ensure the protection of respondents' rights and well-being. Informed consent was obtained from each participant, clearly explaining the purpose of the study, the voluntary nature of participation, and their right to withdraw from the study at any time. This process was designed to ensure that respondents fully understood their involvement and felt safe and respected throughout the research.

To maintain confidentiality and anonymity, no personally identifiable information was collected or disclosed in the study's data. Survey responses were used solely for academic purposes, and all data were securely stored to protect participant privacy. Additionally, steps were taken to prevent any potential harm, distress, or discomfort to the

respondents. The researchers maintained a respectful and professional environment, fostering trust and transparency throughout the study

Data analysis

The data collected in this study were analyzed using several statistical methods to address the research objectives. Frequency and percentage were used to determine the academic performance of the students.

The *mean and standard deviation* were used to determine the prevalence of cyberbullying and the students' mental health.

The *Pearson Product–Moment Correlation Coefficient* was used to determine the significant relationship between community perception of law enforcement effectiveness and crime rates in the context of the resurgence of illegal drugs.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Profile of the Respondents

Table 1 presented the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of gender, educational attainment, and work status. A total of 377 respondents participated in the study, providing a diverse representation across the identified profile variables. The distribution of respondents provided a clear picture of the demographic characteristics relevant to interpreting the study's findings. In terms of gender, the results showed that the majority of respondents were female 208, (55.17%), while 169 respondents (44.83%) were male. This indicated a slightly higher representation of females compared to males. The distribution suggested a relatively balanced gender composition, which helped ensure that the perspectives gathered were not overly skewed toward a single gender group.

Regarding educational attainment, most respondents were at the undergraduate level, accounting for 156 individuals (41.38%). This was followed by respondents with graduate-level education, comprising 141 individuals (37.40%), while those with senior high school education comprised 80 respondents (21.22%). The data indicated that a substantial proportion of the respondents possessed higher educational qualifications, which may have influenced their capacity to provide informed and reflective responses to the study instruments.

Regarding work status, the majority of respondents were unemployed, with 212 individuals (56.23%). Those who were self-employed accounted for 110 respondents (29.18%), while employed respondents comprised 55 individuals (14.59%). This distribution highlighted that more than half of the respondents were not formally employed at the time of the study, which may have had implications for how work-related experiences and perspectives were reflected in their responses.

Table 1. Respondent's Profile

Profile	Frequency	Percentage
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	169	44.83
Female	208	55.17
<i>Educational Attainment</i>		
Senior High School	80	21.22
Undergraduate	156	41.38
Graduate	141	37.40
<i>Work</i>		
Employed	55	14.59
Self-Employed	110	29.18
Unemployed	212	56.23

Law Enforcement Effectiveness

Table 2 presented the level of law enforcement effectiveness across key operational dimensions: patrol visibility and prevention, intelligence and strategic operations, and community engagement and trust. Overall, the findings indicated that law enforcement performance was generally highly effective, with mean ratings clustered at the upper end of the scale and low standard deviations, suggesting consistency in respondents' perceptions (Weisburd et al., 2024). This reflected a favorable assessment of policing efforts to maintain peace, prevent crime, and address public safety needs.

Patrol Visibility and Prevention obtained a high mean rating and was interpreted as highly effective, indicating that regular patrols and visible police presence were perceived as strong deterrents to crime (Weisburd et al., 2024). The very low standard deviation suggested that respondents consistently recognized patrol activities as effective in enhancing public safety and ensuring quick responses to incidents (Empinado et al., 2023). This finding supported existing literature, which emphasized that visible patrols

contributed significantly to crime prevention and increased citizens' sense of security, particularly in community-based policing contexts (Modise, 2023).

Similarly, Intelligence and Strategic Operations were rated as highly effective, reflecting confidence in law enforcement agencies' ability to gather, analyze, and use information for informed decision-making. The effectiveness of intelligence-led operations suggested that police units were able to plan targeted interventions, identify crime patterns, and allocate resources strategically (Kissorio, 2022). The low variability in responses suggested shared recognition of the importance of intelligence-driven policing in addressing complex and emerging criminal activities (Ezeji, 2024). In contrast, Community Engagement and Trust, while still rated positively, was interpreted as merely effective rather than highly effective. This suggested that although efforts to build community partnerships were present, there was room to strengthen public trust and collaboration. Community engagement was identified as a critical component of effective policing, as trust and citizen cooperation enhanced information sharing and compliance with the law (Imam, 2022). The slightly lower effectiveness rating highlighted the need for law enforcement agencies to further invest in transparent communication, community outreach programs, and participatory initiatives to deepen police–community relations and sustain long-term public support.

The findings implied that while law enforcement agencies demonstrated strong operational effectiveness, particularly in patrol visibility and intelligence-driven strategies, sustained public safety outcomes depended on strengthening community engagement and trust (Okoru et al., 2024). Highly effective patrol and intelligence operations suggested that police institutions were well-equipped to prevent and respond to crime; however, the relatively lower effectiveness of community relations indicated a need to balance

enforcement-oriented approaches with people-centered policing. Enhancing community engagement through consistent dialogue, transparency, and collaborative problem-solving was found to foster greater public cooperation, improve information flow, and legitimize police actions (Modise, 2023). Therefore, law enforcement agencies were encouraged to integrate operational efficiency with trust-building initiatives to ensure that effectiveness was measured not only by crime-control outcomes but also by the quality of police–community relationships that supported long-term peace and social stability.

Table 2. Level of Law Enforcement Effectiveness

Variable	<i>Mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	Interpretation
Patrol Visibility and Prevention (Patrol)	4.28	0.03	Highly Effective
Intelligence and Strategic Operations (Intelligence)	4.25	0.09	Highly Effective
Community Engagement and Trust (Community Relations)	4.23	0.07	Effective

Note: 1.00-1.80 Very Low Effectiveness; 1.81-2.61 Low Effectiveness; 2.62- 3.42 Fair Effectiveness; 3.43-4.23 Effectiveness; 4.24-5.00 Highly Effectiveness

Resurgence of Illegal Drugs

The findings in Table 3 highlighted the community’s perception regarding the resurgence of illegal drugs, focusing on frequency and visibility, availability and access, and the impact on safety and order. The variable Frequency and Visibility received a mean score of 4.21 with a standard deviation of 0.02, indicating a highly positive perception. This suggested that respondents consistently observed or noticed illegal drug activities within their communities, pointing to a visible presence that could not be overlooked. The

low standard deviation emphasized uniformity in perceptions, showing that the community largely agreed on the noticeable frequency of these activities.

The variable Availability and Access received the highest mean score of 4.29 with a standard deviation of 0.07, reflecting a very highly positive perception. This indicated that respondents perceived illegal drugs as being highly accessible and readily available (Savonen et al., 2023). Such perceptions may have stemmed from ease of purchase, widespread distribution networks, or insufficient enforcement in local areas. The slightly higher standard deviation compared to other variables suggested some variation in experiences, but overall, the consensus pointed to a significant concern about the accessibility of illegal substances.

Regarding the Impact on Safety and Order, the mean score of 4.21 with a standard deviation of 0.02 aligned with perceptions of frequency and visibility, both falling within the highly positive category. This indicated that respondents recognized the resurgence of illegal drugs as a substantial factor affecting community safety and public order. The uniformity in responses demonstrated a shared understanding that the presence of illegal drugs disrupted social stability, increased crime potential, and created an environment in which law enforcement and safety measures were continually challenged (Dandurand, 2021). Overall, the data suggested that the community perceived the resurgence of illegal drugs as both highly visible and readily accessible, with significant implications for safety and public order. These perceptions underscored the need for targeted intervention strategies, increased law enforcement visibility, and community-based programs to mitigate the effects of illegal drug proliferation (Boller-Piol et al., 2024). Addressing both availability and its impact on safety was found to potentially strengthen community

resilience and restore public trust in local governance and policing efforts (Mukherjee & Mathew, 2024).

Table 3. Resurgence of Illegal Drugs

Variable	Mean	SD	Interpretation
Frequency and Visibility	4.21	0.02	Highly Positive perception
Availability and Access	4.29	0.07	Very Highly Positive perception
Impact of Safety and Order	4.21	0.02	Highly Positive perception

Note: 1.00-1.80 Negative Perception; 1.81-2.61 Less Positive Perception; 2.62- 3.42 Fairly Positive Perception; 3.43-4.23 Highly Positive Perception; 4.24-5.00 Very Highly Positive perception

Significant Relationship between Law Enforcement Effectiveness and the Resurgence of Illegal Drugs

The analysis of the relationship between Patrol Visibility and Prevention and the resurgence of illegal drugs across different dimensions frequency and visibility, availability and access, and impact on safety and order revealed weak and non-significant correlations. Specifically, the r-values ranged from -0.178 to -0.18, with p-values between 0.623 and 0.76. These results indicated that patrol visibility, while a fundamental component of law enforcement, did not show a statistically significant relationship with how often illegal drugs were observed, how accessible they were, or their impact on community safety. This suggested that mere visibility of patrols was not sufficient to deter drug-related activities or significantly influence public perceptions of safety.

In contrast, Intelligence and Strategic Operations exhibited a mixed pattern of relationships. While correlations with frequency and visibility ($r = 0.99$, $p = 0.04$) and availability and access ($r = 0.97$, $p = 0.001$) were positive and statistically significant, the relationship with impact on safety and order was weak and non-significant ($r = 0.23$, $p = 0.66$). These results implied that intelligence-driven initiatives and strategic operations were closely associated with the detection and accessibility of illegal drugs, demonstrating effectiveness in tracking and understanding the drug landscape. However, these measures alone were not sufficient to directly influence broader community perceptions of safety and order, highlighting a gap between operational success and perceived public safety.

Similarly, Community Engagement and Trust showed consistently weak and non-significant correlations across all dimensions of the resurgence of illegal drugs. The r -values ranged from 0.08 to 0.12, with p -values between 0.05 and 0.83. This suggested that, within the context of the study, community engagement initiatives did not demonstrate a measurable impact on drug frequency, accessibility, or perceived safety. These findings underscored the need for more targeted or integrated strategies that combined community relations with operational enforcement to achieve tangible effects on drug-related outcomes.

Overall, the findings indicated that not all components of law enforcement effectiveness equally influenced the resurgence of illegal drugs. Strategic intelligence and operations showed clear and significant relationships with certain measurable aspects of drug activity, particularly frequency and availability. In contrast, patrol visibility and community engagement did not exhibit statistically significant effects. These results suggested that law enforcement agencies needed to prioritize intelligence-led strategies, complemented by visible patrols and community-based initiatives, to develop a holistic

approach that both disrupted drug networks and enhanced public confidence in safety and order.

Table 4. Test of Significant Relationship between the Law Enforcement Effectiveness and the Resurgence of Illegal Drugs

Variables	<i>r</i> value	<i>p</i> value	Decision
Patrol Visibility and Prevention (Patrol) and Frequency and Visibility	-0.178	0.623	Not significant
Patrol Visibility and Prevention (Patrol) and Availability and Access	-0.650	0.235	Not significant
Patrol Visibility and Prevention (Patrol) and Impact of Safety and Order	-0.18	0.76	Not significant
Intelligence and Strategic Operations (Intelligence) and Frequency and Visibility	0.99	0.04	Significant
Intelligence and Strategic Operations (Intelligence) and Availability and Access	0.97	0.001	Significant
Intelligence and Strategic Operations (Intelligence) and Impact of Safety and Order	0.23	0.66	Not Significant
Community Engagement and Trust (Community Relations) and Frequency and Visibility	0.12	0.82	Not Significant
Community Engagement and Trust (Community Relations) and Availability and Access	0.10	0.83	Not Significant
Community Engagement and Trust (Community Relations) and Impact of Safety and Order	0.08	0.05	Not Significant

*Note: * 0.05 (significant); ** 0.01 (highly significant)*

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study conclude that while law enforcement is perceived generally as effective, particularly in terms of intelligence enforcements, resurgence into illegal drugs still prevails in a highly visible and accessible manner. This suggests that enforcement remains acquitted from actual crime control, particularly that patrol visibility and community engagement do not surface as significantly influencing reduced drug resurgence, unlike strategic intelligence. In local parlance, this awareness of disparity between effective operational scale and continued resurgence of operationally effective but sustainability-needing drug paraphernalia portends the dire need for paradigm shift focusing from merely an enforcement-oriented approach toward a balanced one, with strong, intelligence-driven policing tempered with genuine community collaboration, trust-building, and transparency in order to attain true sustainability of the reduction of illegal drug activities and comprehensive public safety, and thus offering actionable evidence-based insights to inform policy makers worldwide.

On the basis of the result that law enforcement is viewed as effective only within intelligence and patrol functions, but community engagement is low, and the rise in law enforcement does not deter drug use, a complementary approach that combines multiple strategies maybe required. Thus, it is suggested that law enforcement services need to enhance intelligence-driven policing capacity significantly with the aim of undermining drug trafficking networks discreetly through enhanced information analysis, which is backed by the fact that intelligence positively correlated strongly with reducing drug frequency and availability. At the same time, it is fundamental that law enforcement services need to evolve community engagement deeply, shifting the focus towards

developing programs that entail citizens' collective participation for crime prevention, supported by the fact that community engagement ranked lower, which implies that community development programs could cover the difference between effective services and improved public safety. Just like intelligence, which aims to target drug trafficking, improving community engagement, which aims to gain support, collectively helps law enforcement strategize effectively regarding the ever-occurring issue of illicit drug use.

DECLARATION OF AI TOOLS

I acknowledge the use of Grammarly in assisting me to review the spelling, grammar, spacing and sentence construction in my whole paper during the final stage of writing.

I used the following prompt: "Suggest ways to improve the flow of words, clarity and concision. Provide suggestions with examples."

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

I acknowledge the use of ChatGPT [<https://chat.openai.com/>] to help create the schematic diagram subconstructs of my study.

I entered the following prompt: "Identify the possible sub-constructs of my variables."

I used the output as a starting point for generating ideas in my schematic diagram.

I acknowledge the use of ChatPDF [<https://www.chatpdf.com/>] to help us improved our work.

I acknowledge the use of humanize ai [<https://humanize.ai/>], it helped us humanized the words taken from the AI tools above.

I acknowledge the used of the TinyURL [<https://tinyurl.com/>], it helped us shortened the URL's that we used on our reference.

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APPENDIX A

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS RESURGENCE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

Dear Respondents,

We would like to seek upon voluntary participation on this research. Rest assured that no personal information of the respondents would be disclose.

Please affix your signature of approval/consent to collect your data.

Signature of the Respondents

Name (Optional): _____

Age: _____

Gender: _____

Address: _____

Educational Attainment: _____

Work: _____

Direction: Listed below are a series of statements that represent the community's perception of efforts to address the resurgence of illegal drugs. According to your observations and impressions concerning how this challenge is being treated, please assign a score below to the given statement by marking (/) in terms of the provided scale:

**5-Strongly Agree; 4- Moderately Agree; 3- Neither Disagree nor Agree
2- Slightly Disagree; 1- Strongly Disagree**

A. Awareness and Observation of Drug Activity

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. I have observed a noticeable increase in drug-related activities in my community. (Namatikdan nako nga niusbaw ang mga kalihokan nga may kalabotan sa droga sa among komunidad)					
2. Illegal drugs have become more accessible in my area over the past year (Ang ilegal nga droga mas dali nang makuha sa among lugar sa miaging tuig.)					
3. I am aware of individuals or groups involved in drug selling near my residence (Kahibalo ko nga adunay mga tawo o grupo nga nagbaligya og droga duol sa akong gipuy-an)					

4. I have seen drug use occurring in public places (e.g., streets, parks).(Nakakita ko nga adunay nagagamit og droga sa publikong lugar (pananglitan, kadalanan, parke)					
5. I believe drug-related incidents have increased compared to previous years. (Nagtuo ko nga ang mga insidente nga may kalabotan sa droga niusbaw kon itandi sa miaging mga tuig)					

B. Perceived Causes of Resurgence

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Poverty and unemployment are major causes of the resurgence of illegal drugs. (Ang kawad-on ug kakuwang sa trabaho maoy mga dagkong hinungdan sa pagbalik sa ilegal nga droga)					
2. Lack of law enforcement presence contributes to the return of drug-related problems. (Ang kakuwang sa presensya sa mga tigpatuman sa balaod nakatampo sa pagbalik sa mga problema nga may kalabotan sa droga)					
3. Weak implementation of anti-drug laws allows drug activities to flourish. (Ang huyang nga pagpatuman sa mga balaod batok sa droga nagtugot sa mga kalihokan sa droga nga mouswag)					
4. Corruption among officials enables the resurgence of illegal drugs.(Ang korapsyon sa mga opisyal nagpahimo sa pagbalik sa ilegal nga droga nga posible.)					
5. Drug users return to using due to a lack of proper rehabilitation programs.(Ang mga nagagamit og droga mobalik sa paggamit tungod sa kakuwang sa saktong mga programa sa rehabilitasyon.)					

C. Impact on Community and Safety

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. The resurgence of drugs has made my community feel less safe.(Ang pagbalik sa droga nakapahimo sa akong komunidad nga mobati nga dili kaayo luwas.)					
2. Drug-related activities have led to an increase in crime in my area.(Ang mga kalihokan nga may kalabotan sa droga nagdala og pagtaas sa krimen sa akong lugar.)					
3. Parents are more worried about their children's exposure to illegal drugs.(Ang mga ginikanan mas nabalaka bahin sa pagkaladlad sa ilang mga anak sa ilegal nga droga.)					
4. Drug use has negatively affected the peace and order in my neighborhood.(Ang paggamit og droga negatibong nakaapekto sa kalinaw ug kahusay sa akong kasilinganan.)					

5. The resurgence of illegal drugs has weakened trust among neighbors (Ang pagbalik sa ilegal nga droga nakapahuyang sa pagsaligay sa mga silingan.)					
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D. Perception of Law Enforcement Response

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Local police are doing their best to address the drug problem.(Ang mga pulis sa among lugar naningkamot kutob sa ilang mahimo aron masulbad ang problema sa droga.)					
2. Drug offenders are often arrested but are not effectively prosecuted.(Ang mga naglapas sa balaod sa droga sagad dakpon apan dili epektibong gikiha.)					
3. There are enough patrols and police presence in my community.(Adunay igong mga pagpatrolya ug presensya sa mga pulis sa akong komunidad.)					
4. Law enforcement responds quickly to drug-related reports.(Ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod dali nga motubag sa mga report nga may kalabotan sa droga.)					
5. I trust the police to handle drug-related issues fairly and without bias.(Nagasalig ako sa mga pulis nga dumalahon ang mga isyu nga may kalabotan sa droga sa patas nga paagi ug walay pagpihig.)					

LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFECTIVENESS AS PERCEIVED BY THE COMMUNITY

Dear Respondents,

We would like to seek upon voluntary participation on this research. Rest assured that no personal information of the respondents would be disclose.

Please affix your signature of approval/consent to collect your data.

Signature of the Respondents

Age: _____

Gender: _____

Address: _____

Educational Attainment: _____

Work: _____

Direction: Listed below are a series of statements that represent your perception of law enforcement's effectiveness in addressing the resurgence of illegal drugs. According to your observations and impressions concerning how this challenge is being treated, please assign a score below to the given statement by marking (/) in terms of the provided scale:

5-Very Evident; 4–Somewhat Evident; 3– Evident; 2–Somewhat Not Evident; 1– Not Evident

A. Patrol Visibility and Prevention (Patrol)

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Police patrols are regularly conducted in my community. (Ang mga pulis regular nga nagapatrolya sa atong komunidad.)					
2. The presence of patrol officers helps deter drug-related activities. (Ang presensya sa mga nagapatrolya nga pulis makatabang sa pagpugong sa mga kalihokan nga may kalabotan sa droga.)					
3. Law enforcement is visible in areas known for drug problems. (Ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod makita sa mga lugar nga nailhan nga adunay problema sa droga.)					
4. Patrol officers are quick to respond to calls about suspicious drug activity. (Mga pulis dali nga niresponde sa mga tawag bahin sa gidudahang kalihokan sa droga.)					

5. Increased patrolling has reduced drug visibility in public places.(Ang pagdaghan sa pagpatrolya nakapakunhod sa pagpakita sa droga sa mga publikong lugar.)					
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B. Intelligence and Strategic Operations (Intelligence)

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Law enforcement is effective in identifying individuals involved in drug use or sale. (Epektibo ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod sa pag-ila sa mga tawo nga apil sa paggamit o pagbaligya og droga)					
2. Drug-related cases in my area are thoroughly investigated. (Ang mga kaso nga may kalabotan sa droga sa akong lugar giimbestigahan pag-ayo.)					
3. Arrests for drug offenses are followed by successful prosecutions. (Ang mga pag-aresto tungod sa mga salaod sa droga gisundan sa malampusong mga pagkiha)					
4. Drug-related crimes are resolved in a timely and efficient manner (Ang mga krimen nga may kalabotan sa droga nasulbad sa tukmang panahon ug episyente nga paagi)					
5. Law enforcement uses proper procedures in handling drug-related incidents. (Ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod migamit ug saktong mga pamaagi sa pagdumala sa mga insidente nga may kalabotan sa droga.)					

C. Intelligence and Strategic Operations (Intelligence)

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Police use reliable intelligence in planning anti-drug operations.(Ang mga pulis migamit ug kasaligan nga paniktik sa pagplano sa mga operasyon kontra droga.)					
2. Undercover and surveillance operations help identify drug dealers effectively.(Ang mga operasyon nga tago ug pagpaniid makatabang sa pag-ila sa mga tigbaligya og droga nga epektibo.)					
3. There is collaboration between agencies in addressing illegal drugs.(Adunay panag-abinay tali sa mga ahensya sa pagsulbad sa problema sa ilegal nga droga.)					
4. Law enforcement acts on community reports and tips related to drugs.(Ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod naglihok base sa mga report ug impormasyon gikan sa komunidad bahin sa mga droga.)					

5. Strategic operations are conducted against drug groups or syndicates.(Ang mga estratehikong operasyon ginahimo batok sa mga grupo o sindikato sa droga.)					
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D. Community Engagement and Trust (Community Relations)

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Law enforcement builds good relationships with community members.(Ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod nagtukod og maayong relasyon sa mga miyembro sa komunidad.)					
2. Police are approachable when residents report drug-related issues.(Ang mga pulis dali rang duolon kung ang mga residente moreport bahin sa mga problema nga may kalabotan sa droga.)					
3. Community members feel safe cooperating with the police.(Ang mga miyembro sa komunidad gibati nga luwas sa pagkooperar sa mga pulis.)					
4. Law enforcement conducts education or awareness campaigns about illegal drugs.(Ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod nagpahigayon og mga kampanya sa edukasyon o pagpahibalo bahin sa ilegal nga droga.)					
5. Law enforcement actively listens to and addresses community concerns about drug-related issues. (Ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod aktibong naminaw ug nagtubag sa mga kabalaka sa komunidad bahin sa mga isyu nga may kalabotan sa droga.)					

RESURGENCE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

Dear Respondents,

We would like to seek upon voluntary participation on this research. Rest assured that no personal information of the respondents would be disclose.

Please affix your signature of approval/consent to collect your data.

Signature of the Respondents

Age: _____

Gender: _____

Address: _____

Educational Attainment: _____

Work: _____

Direction: Listed below are a series of statements that represent your perception of crime rates in relation to the resurgence of illegal drugs. According to your observations and impressions concerning how this challenge is affecting crime rates, please assign a score below to the given statement by marking () in terms of the provided scale:

**5-Strongly Agree; 4- Moderately Agree; 3- Neither Disagree nor Agree;
2- Slightly Disagree; 1- Strongly Disagree**

A. Frequency and Visibility

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Drug-related activities have become more frequent in my community.(Ang mga kalihokan nga may kalabotan sa droga mas nagkadaghan sa akong komunidad.)					
2. The number of known drug users in my area has increased.(Ang gidaghanon sa mga nailhang tiggamitan og droga sa akong lugar misaka.)					
3. There are more drug-related incidents reported now than in previous years.(Adunay mas daghang mga insidente nga may kalabotan sa droga nga gitaho karon kaysa sa miaging mga tuig.)					
4. Teenagers and young adults are increasingly involved in drug use.(Ang mga tin-edyer ug mga batan-ong hamtong mas nagkalambigit sa paggamit og droga.)					
5. I notice suspicious activities linked to drug trade more often now.(Mas kanunay nako nga namatikdan ang mga kadudahang kalihokan nga konektado sa patigayon sa droga karon.)					

B. Availability and Access

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. There are known drug-selling spots in my area.(Adunay mga nailhan nga mga lugar nga namaligya og droga sa akong lugar.)					
2. People know who the drug dealers are but afraid to report them.(Ang mga tawo nahibalo kinsa ang mga tigbaligya og droga apan nahadlok nga moreport kanila.)					
3. Even minors can obtain illegal drugs if they want to.(Bisan ang mga menor de edad makaangkon og ilegal nga droga kung gusto nila.)					
4. Drugs can be acquired online or via social media locally.(Ang mga droga mahimong makuha online o pinaagi sa social media sa local)					
5. Drug delivery or transport is happening more frequently now. frequently now.(Ang paghatod o pagtransport sa droga mas nagkahitabo karon.)					

C. Impact on Safety and Order

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Community members are afraid to walk around at night due to drug threats.(Ang mga miyembro sa komunidad nahadlok maglakaw-lakaw sa gabii tungod sa mga hulga sa droga.)					
2. Drug-related crimes (e.g., robbery, assault) are increasing. (Ang mga krimen nga may kalabotan sa droga(pananglitan,pagpanulis,pagpangulata) nagkadaghan.)					
3. Drug problems are damaging the reputation of the community.(Ang mga problema sa droga nakadaot sa dungog sa komunidad.)					
4. Fear of drug-related violence has grown among residents.(Ang kahadlok sa kapintasan nga may kalabotan sa droga mitubo sa mga residente.)					
5. Community peace and order have significantly declined due to drugs.(Ang kalinaw ug kahusay sa komunidad grabeng nagnihit tungod sa droga.)					

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE OF THE FILLED OUT QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX A

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS RESURGENCE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

Dear Respondents,

We would like to seek upon voluntary participation on this research. Rest assured that no personal information of the respondents will be disclose.

Please affix your signature of approval/consent to collect your data.

Signature of the Respondents

Name (Optional): Loreta

Age: 31

Gender: F

Address: _____

Educational Attainment: _____

Work: _____

Direction: Listed below are a series of statements that represent the community's perception of efforts to address the resurgence of illegal drugs. According to your observations and impressions concerning how this challenge is being treated, please assign a score below to the given statement by marking (/) in terms of the provided scale:

5-Strongly Agree 4- Moderately Agree 3- Neither Disagree nor Agree

2- Slightly Disagree 1- Strongly Disagree

A. Awareness and Observation of Drug Activity

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. I have observed a noticeable increase in drug-related activities in my community. (Namatikdan nako nga niusbaw ang mga kalihokan nga may kalabotan sa droga sa among komunidad.)		/			
2. Illegal drugs have become more accessible in my area over the past year. (Ang ilegal nga droga mas dali nang makuha sa among lugar sa miaging tuig.)			/		
3. I am aware of individuals or groups involved in drug selling near my residence. (Kahibalo ko nga adunay mga tawo o grupo nga nagbaligya og droga duol sa akong gipuy-an.)			/		
4. I have seen drug use occurring in public places (e.g., streets, parks). (Nakakita ko nga adunay nagagamit og droga sa publikong lugar (pananglitan, kadalanan, parke).)			/		
5. I believe drug-related incidents have increased compared to previous years. (Nagtuo ko nga ang mga insidente nga may kalabotan sa droga niusbaw kon itandi sa miaging mga tuig.)		/			

B. Perceived Causes of Resurgence

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Poverty and unemployment are major causes of the resurgence of illegal drugs.(Ang kawad-on ug kakuwang sa trabaho maoy mga dagkong hinungdan sa pagbalik sa ilegal nga droga.)		/			
2. Lack of law enforcement presence contributes to the return of drug-related problems.(Ang kakuwang sa presensya sa mga tigpatuman sa balaod nakatampo sa pagbalik sa mga problema nga may kalabotan sa droga.)		/			
3. Weak implementation of anti-drug laws allows drug activities to flourish.(Ang huyang nga pagpatuman sa mga balaod batok sa droga nagtugot sa mga kalihokan sa droga nga mouswag.)		/			
4. Corruption among officials enables the resurgence of illegal drugs.(Ang korapsyon sa mga opisyal nagpahimo sa pagbalik sa ilegal nga droga nga posible.)		/			
5. Drug users return to using due to a lack of proper rehabilitation programs.(Ang mga nagagamit og droga mobalik sa paggamit tungod sa kakuwang sa saktong mga programa sa rehabilitasyon.)	/				

C. Impact on Community and Safety

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. The resurgence of drugs has made my community feel less safe.(Ang pagbalik sa droga nakapahimo sa akong komunidad nga mobati nga dili kaayo luwas.)			/		
2. Drug-related activities have led to an increase in crime in my area.(Ang mga kalihokan nga may kalabotan sa droga nagdala og pagtaas sa krimen sa akong lugar.)	/				
3. Parents are more worried about their children's exposure to illegal drugs.(Ang mga ginikanan mas nabalaka bahin sa pagkaladlad sa ilang mga anak sa ilegal nga droga.)		/			
4. Drug use has negatively affected the peace and order in my neighborhood.(Ang paggamit og droga negatibong nakaapekto sa kalinaw ug kahusay sa akong kasilinganan.)		/			
5. The resurgence of illegal drugs has weakened trust among neighbors.(Ang pagbalik sa ilegal nga droga nakapahuyang sa pagsaligay sa mga silingan.)	/				

D. Perception of Law Enforcement Response

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Local police are doing their best to address the drug problem.(Ang mga pulis sa among lugar naningkamot kutob sa ilang mahimo aron masulbad ang problema sa droga.)	/				
2. Drug offenders are often arrested but are not effectively prosecuted.(Ang mga naglapas sa balaod sa droga sagad dakpon apan dili epektibong gikiha.)			/		
3. There are enough patrols and police presence in my community.(Adunay igong mga pagpatrolya ug presensya sa mga pulis sa akong komunidad.)		/			
4. Law enforcement responds quickly to drug-related reports.(Ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod dali nga motubag sa mga report nga may kalabotan sa droga.)		/			
5. I trust the police to handle drug-related issues fairly and without bias.(Nagasalig ako sa mga pulis nga dumalahon ang mga isyu nga may kalabotan sa droga sa patas nga paagi ug walay pagpihig.)	/				

LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFECTIVENESS AS PERCEIVED BY THE COMMUNITY

Dear Respondents,

We would like to seek upon voluntary participation on this research. Rest assured that no personal information of the respondents will be disclose.

Please affix your signature of approval/consent to collect your data.



Signature of the Respondents

Age: _____

Gender: _____

Address: _____

Educational Attainment: _____

Work: _____

Direction: Listed below are a series of statements that represent your perception of law enforcement's effectiveness in addressing the resurgence of illegal drugs. According to your observations and impressions concerning how this challenge is being treated, please assign a score below to the given statement by marking (/) in terms of the provided scale:

5-Very Evident 4- Somewhat Evident 3- Evident

2-Somewhat Not Evident 1- Not Evident

A. Patrol Visibility and Prevention (Patrol)

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Police patrols are regularly conducted in my community. (Ang mga pulis regular nga nagapatrolya sa atong komunidad.)	/				
2. The presence of patrol officers helps deter drug-related activities. (Ang presensya sa mga nagapatrolya nga pulis makatabang sa pagpugong sa mga kalihokan nga may kalabotan sa droga.)	/				
3. Law enforcement is visible in areas known for drug problems. (Ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod makita sa mga lugar nga nailhan nga adunay problema sa droga.)		/			
4. Patrol officers are quick to respond to calls about suspicious drug activity. (Mga pulis dali nga niresponde sa mga tawag bahin sa gidudahang kalihokan sa droga.)	/				
5. Increased patrolling has reduced drug visibility in public places. (Ang pagdaghan sa pagpatrolya nakapakunhod sa pagpakita sa droga sa mga publikong lugar.)		/			

B. Intelligence and Strategic Operations (Intelligence)

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Law enforcement is effective in identifying individuals involved in drug use or sale. (Epektibo ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod sa pag-ila sa mga tawo nga apil sa paggamit o pagbaligya og droga)	/				
2. Drug-related cases in my area are thoroughly investigated. (Ang mga kaso nga may kalabotan sa droga sa akong lugar giimbestigahan pag-ayo.)	/				
3. Arrests for drug offenses are followed by successful prosecutions. (Ang mga pag-aresto tungod sa mga salaod sa droga gisundan sa malampusong mga pagkiha.)		/			
4. Drug-related crimes are resolved in a timely and efficient manner. (Ang mga krimen nga may kalabotan sa droga nasulbad sa tukmang panahon ug episyente nga paagi.)	/				
5. Law enforcement uses proper procedures in handling drug-related incidents. (Ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod migamit ug saktong mga pamaagi sa pagdumala sa mga insidente nga may kalabotan sa droga.)	/				

C. Intelligence and Strategic Operations (Intelligence)

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Police use reliable intelligence in planning anti-drug operations. (Ang mga pulis migamit ug kasaligan nga paniktik sa pagplano sa mga operasyon kontra droga.)		/			
2. Undercover and surveillance operations help identify drug dealers effectively. (Ang mga operasyon nga tago ug pagpaniid makatabang sa pag-ila sa mga tigbaligya og droga nga epektibo.)	/				
3. There is collaboration between agencies in addressing illegal drugs. (Adunay panag-abinay tali sa mga ahensya sa pagsulbad sa problema sa ilegal nga droga.)	/				
4. Law enforcement acts on community reports and tips related to drugs. (Ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod naglihok base sa mga report ug impormasyon gikan sa komunidad bahin sa mga droga.)		/			
5. Strategic operations are conducted against drug groups or syndicates. (Ang mga estratehikong operasyon ginahimo batok sa mga grupo o sindikato sa droga.)		/			

D. Community Engagement and Trust (Community Relations)

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Law enforcement builds good relationships with community members. (Ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod nagtukod og maayong relasyon sa mga miyembro sa komunidad.)	/				
2. Police are approachable when residents report drug-related issues. (Ang mga pulis dali rang duolon kung ang mga residente moreport bahin sa mga problema nga may kalabotan sa droga.)	/				
3. Community members feel safe cooperating with the police. (Ang mga miyembro sa komunidad gibati nga luwas sa pagkooperar sa mga pulis.)	/				
4. Law enforcement conducts education or awareness campaigns about illegal drugs. (Ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod nagpahigayon og mga kampanya sa edukasyon o pagpahibalo bahin sa ilegal nga droga.)	/				
5. Law enforcement actively listens to and addresses community concerns about drug-related issues. (Ang mga tigpatuman sa balaod aktibong naminaw ug nagtubag sa mga kabalaka sa komunidad bahin sa mga isyu nga may kalabotan sa droga.)	/				

APPENDIX C

RESURGENCE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

Dear Respondents,

We would like to seek upon voluntary participation on this research. Rest assured that no personal information of the respondents will be disclose.

Please affix your signature of approval/consent to collect your data.



Signature of the Respondents

Age: _____

Gender: _____

Address: _____

Educational Attainment: _____

Work: _____

Direction: Listed below are a series of statements that represent your perception of crime rates in relation to the resurgence of illegal drugs. According to your observations and impressions concerning how this challenge is affecting crime rates, please assign a score below to the given statement by marking () in terms of the provided scale:

5-Strongly Agree 4- Moderately Agree 3- Neither Disagree nor Agree

2- Slightly Disagree 1- Strongly Disagree

A. Frequency and Visibility

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Drug-related activities have become more frequent in my community.(Ang mga kalihokan nga may kalabotan sa droga mas nagkadaghan sa akong komunidad.)		/			
2. The number of known drug users in my area has increased.(Ang gidaghanon sa mga nailhang tiggamitan og droga sa akong lugar misaka.)		/			
3. There are more drug-related incidents reported now than in previous years.(Adunay mas daghang mga insidente nga may kalabotan sa droga nga gitaho karon kaysa sa miaging mga tuig.)	/				

4. Teenagers and young adults are increasingly involved in drug use.(Ang mga tin-edyer ug mga batan-ong hamtong mas nagkalambigit sa paggamit og droga.)		/			
5. I notice suspicious activities linked to drug trade more often now.(Mas kanunay nako nga namatikdan ang mga kadudahang kalihokan nga konektado sa patigayon sa droga karon.)		/			

B. Availability and Access

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. There are known drug-selling spots in my area.(Adunay mga nailhan nga mga lugar nga namaligya og droga sa akong lugar.)			/		
2. People know who the drug dealers are but afraid to report them.(Ang mga tawo nahibalo kinsa ang mga tigbaligya og droga apan nahadlok nga moreport kanila.)			/		
3. Even minors can obtain illegal drugs if they want to.(Bisan ang mga menor de edad makaangkon og ilegal nga droga kung gusto nila.)		/			
4. Drugs can be acquired online or via social media locally.(Ang mga droga mahimong makuha online o pinaagi sa social media sa local)			/		
5. Drug delivery or transport is happening more frequently now. frequently now.(Ang paghatod o pagtransport sa droga mas nagkahitabo karon.)		/			

C. Impact on Safety and Order

Statement	5	4	3	2	1
1. Community members are afraid to walk around at night due to drug threats.(Ang mga miyembro sa komunidad nahadlok maglakaw-lakaw sa gabii tungod sa mga hulga sa droga.)	/				
2. Drug-related crimes (e.g., robbery, assault) are increasing. (Ang mga krimen nga may kalabotan sa droga(pananglitan,pagpanulis,pagpangulata) nagkadaghan.)		/			
3. Drug problems are damaging the reputation of the community.(Ang mga problema sa droga nakadaot sa dungog sa komunidad.)	/				
4. Fear of drug-related violence has grown among residents.(Ang kahadlok sa kapintasan nga may kalabotan sa droga mitubo sa mga residente.)			/		
5. Community peace and order have significantly declined due to drugs.(Ang kalinaw ug kahusay sa komunidad grabeng nagnihit tungod sa droga.)			/		

APPENDIX C

SAMPLING COMPUTATION

A. COMMUNITY PERCEPTION TOWARDS RESURGENCE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

A.	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL	MEAN
1	160	160	49	5	3	377	4.24
2	155	150	50	20	2	377	4.20
3	150	160	55	10	2	377	4.20
4	165	147	50	10	5	377	4.21
5	150	160	55	7	5	377	4.20

WEIGHTED MEAN: 4.21

B.	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL	MEAN
6	170	165	30	8	4	377	4.30
7	165	150	55	4	3	377	4.20
8	175	155	30	10	7	377	4.20
9	165	145	55	7	5	377	4.21
10	195	150	25	4	3	377	4.40

WEIGHTED MEAN: 4.29

C.	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL	MEAN
11	165	145	50	15	2	377	4.20
12	160	147	48	17	5	377	4.20
13	163	141	60	11	2	377	4.19
14	165	150	55	5	2	377	4.24
15	175	140	35	23	4	377	4.21

WEIGHTED MEAN: 4.21

D.	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL	MEAN
16	195	140	30	8	4	377	4.36
17	180	140	43	27	6	377	4.36
18	172	131	59	13	2	377	4.21

19	180	132	53	12	0	377	4.27
20	164	132	58	23	0	377	4.28

WEIGHTED MEAN: 4.3

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFECTIVENESS AS PERCEIVED BY THE COMMUNITY

A.	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL	MEAN
1	165	155	52	3	2	377	4.30
2	170	145	55	4	3	377	4.30
3	175	145	43	10	4	377	4.30
4	158	162	50	5	2	377	4.24
5	165	155	45	10	2	377	4.24

WEIGHTED MEAN: 4.28

B.	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL	MEAN
6	179	140	48	6	4	377	4.30
7	165	157	40	11	4	377	4.24
8	174	134	55	10	4	377	4.23
9	183	143	35	11	5	377	4.30
10	170	135	59	10	3	377	4.20

WEIGHTED MEAN: 4.25

C.	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL	MEAN
11	175	145	45	10	2	377	4.30
12	185	132	53	5	2	377	4.33
13	187	135	41	10	4	377	4.30
14	165	131	59	15	7	377	4.18
15	155	154	35	27	6	377	4.12

WEIGHTED MEAN: 4.25

D.	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL	MEAN
16	183	135	45	10	4	377	4.28
17	175	139	42	15	6	377	4.23

18	195	125	48	5	4	377	4.33
19	164	138	58	14	3	377	4.18
20	161	135	61	15	5	377	4.15

WEIGHTED MEAN: 4.23

C. RESURGENCE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

A.	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL	MEAN
1	181	135	33	24	4	377	4.23
2	180	140	30	25	2	377	4.24
3	190	150	30	5	2	377	4.40
4	175	127	43	26	6	377	4.16
5	179	145	40	11	2	377	4.30

WEIGHTED MEAN: 4.27

B.	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL	MEAN
6	185	120	45	23	4	377	4.21
7	190	138	31	11	7	377	4.30
8	175	145	45	9	3	377	4.30
9	192	129	35	15	6	377	4.30
10	185	125	45	15	7	377	4.23

WEIGHTED MEAN: 4.27

C.	5	4	3	2	1	TOTAL	MEAN
11	179	127	52	14	5	377	4.22
12	175	135	48	16	3	377	4.22
13	165	145	47	15	5	377	4.20
14	180	130	55	10	2	377	4.30
15	183	136	40	15	3	377	4.30

WEIGHTED MEAN: 4.25

APPENDIX D

TRANSMITTAL LETTERS

Republic of the Philippines  CITY LEGAL OFFICE CITY OF OZAMIZ 									
MOBILE NO.: 09303634427 EMAIL ADDRESS: asensoozamizcitylegal@gmail.com									
<u>DATA SHARING AGREEMENT</u> This Data Sharing Agreement is made and entered into by the Local Government Unit of Ozamiz City ("LGU Ozamiz") and the SECOND PARTY for the disclosure to the SECOND PARTY of personal information under the custody of LGU Ozamiz as a personal information controller.									
I. PURPOSE									
Educational purpose; data gathering for the thesis entitled " <i>Community Perception Towards Law Enforcement Effectiveness Against Resurgence of Illegal Drugs</i> "									
II. SECOND PARTY									
NAME(s): Khail Genson O. Galay Julie B. Viña Cherry Mae L. Lagata	ADDRESS: P-1, Lam-an, Ozamiz City P-2, Pan-ay, Clarin, Mis. Occ. P-3, Gango, Ozamiz City								
SCHOOL/COMPANY: Misamis University	ADDRESS: H.T. Feliciano St., Aguada, Ozamiz City								
III. EFFECTIVITY									
MADE ON: _____	MADE AT: _____								
EFFECTIVE ON: _____	EFFECTIVE UNTIL: _____								
IV. DATA TO BE SHARED:									
Post-activity Report List of participants from Barangay Lam-an, Barangay Aguada, 50th Barangay, Barangay Baybay Sta. Cruz and Barangay San Roque.									
V. ACCESS TO DATA									
A. METHOD OF ACCESS AND TRANSFER	Printed copies of the data needed are physically received by the SECOND PARTY								
B. PERSONS HAVING ACCESS TO THE DATA	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">NAME: Khail Genson O. Galay</td> <td>CONTACT NO.: 0960 879 6382</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ADDRESS: P-1, Lam-an, Ozamiz City</td> <td>EMAIL: Khailgenson08@gmail.com</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAME: Julie B. Viña</td> <td>CONTACT NO.: 0912 435 3003</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ADDRESS: P-2, Pan-ay, Clarin, Mis. Occ.</td> <td>EMAIL: vinajulie27@gmail.com</td> </tr> </table>	NAME: Khail Genson O. Galay	CONTACT NO.: 0960 879 6382	ADDRESS: P-1, Lam-an, Ozamiz City	EMAIL: Khailgenson08@gmail.com	NAME: Julie B. Viña	CONTACT NO.: 0912 435 3003	ADDRESS: P-2, Pan-ay, Clarin, Mis. Occ.	EMAIL: vinajulie27@gmail.com
NAME: Khail Genson O. Galay	CONTACT NO.: 0960 879 6382								
ADDRESS: P-1, Lam-an, Ozamiz City	EMAIL: Khailgenson08@gmail.com								
NAME: Julie B. Viña	CONTACT NO.: 0912 435 3003								
ADDRESS: P-2, Pan-ay, Clarin, Mis. Occ.	EMAIL: vinajulie27@gmail.com								
C. FREQUENCY OF DATA	Once								
VI. DATA SECURITY									
The SECOND PARTY shall implement reasonable and appropriate organizational, physical, and technical security measures for the protection of personal data that are subject to data sharing. Further, the SECOND PARTY shall ensure that the said measures will enable them to comply with the principles and guidelines provided in the Data Privacy Act of 2012, and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.									

VII. NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

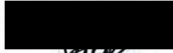
The SECOND PARTY agrees that any confidential, sensitive, or proprietary information, including the affairs, patients, operations, trade secrets, new product developments, special or unique processes or methods, or any other information with is not otherwise public, disclosed by the LGU shall be held in absolute trust and confidence and shall be used solely for the purpose(s) stated in Item I of this Agreement. After the accomplishment of the purposes of this Agreement all confidential information, including written notes, agreements, photographs, memoranda, drawings, specifications, designs, and other documents with confidential information shall be promptly returned to the LGU and/or destroyed and no copies or written documentation relating thereto shall be retained. These informations shall not be disclosed to any employee, consultant or third party unless the LGU agrees to the disclosure of the same in writing.

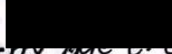
VIII. PRETERMINATION

The LGU reserves the right to pre-terminate this Agreement should it find the SECOND PARTY noncompliant with the provisions of this Agreement, the Data Privacy Act and its IRR, or any issuances of the National Privacy Commission.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we hereunto set our hands this ____ day of _____ at Ozamiz City, Philippines.


Khalil Galay
Signature over printed name

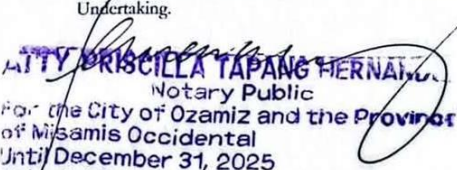

JULIE E. VINA
Signature over printed name


Cherry M. Magaña
Signature over printed name

Signature over printed name

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 29 SEP 2025 in Ozamiz City, Philippines, affiant exhibiting to me his competent proof of identity above indicated and known to me to be the same person executing the foregoing Affidavit of Undertaking.

Doc. No. 124;
Book No. 25;
Page No. XII;
Series of 2025.


ATTY. BRISCELLA TAPANG FERNANDEZ
Notary Public
For the City of Ozamiz and the Province
of Misamis Occidental
Until December 31, 2025
Notarial Commission No. 2023-08
PTR No. 5152936A-10/19/2023-Ozamiz City
TIN-160-182-056-000
Cell No. 29014



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



**ASENSO
OZAMIZ**

6 October 2025

Dr. JOSE F. CUEVAS JR.
College Dean
College of Criminology
Misamis University
Ozamiz City

Through: **KHAIL GENSON O. GALAY**
JULIE B. VIÑA
CHERRY MAE L. LAGATA
Researchers
+63 960 879 6382

Dear **Dr. Cuevas:**

With reference to your letter dated 2 September 2025 for the conduct of data gathering relevant to your thesis study titled: "*Community Perception Towards Law Enforcement Effectiveness Against Resurgence of Illegal Drugs*" 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:

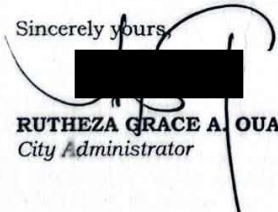
1. Submission of Questionnaires to the office of the undersigned prior to the conduct of the thesis study;
2. Submission of List of Interviewees for the selected Barangay prior to the conduct of the thesis study;
3. Submission of List of Interviewers assigned to the selected Barangay prior to the conduct 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

Copies furnished:
Mayor's Office
Liga ng mga Barangay



MISAMIS UNIVERSITY

Ozamiz City, Philippines 7200
Tel. No. +63 88 521 0367 / Telefax No. +63 88 521 2917
E-mail Address: mu@mua.edu.ph



CERTIFIED: ISO 21001: 2018 Educational Organizations Management System by DNV
ACCREDITED: Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities Commission on Accreditation (PACUCOA)

COLLEGE OF CRIMINOLOGY

September 2, 2025

HON. ATTY. SAM NORMAN FUENTES
Mayor's Office
Ozamiz City
Misamis Occidental

Dear Hon. Atty. Fuentes

Greetings of Peace!

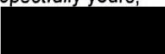
We, the Bachelor of Science in Criminology students of Misamis University, Ozamiz City are currently working on our Thesis study entitled, ***"Community Perception Towards Law Enforcement Effectiveness Against Resurgence Of Illegal Drugs"*** as a requirement for the course Criminological Research.

In this regard, we humbly request your good office to allow us to conduct face-to-face survey with the resident of the selected barangay; Lam-an, Aguada, 50th Barangay, Baybay Santa Cruz and Bragy. San Roque. These surveys will serve as a vital component of our data gathering process. Be assured that informed consent will be secured from the participants before the actual interview and the data to be gathered will be used solely for research purposes. .

We respectfully seek your approval, which will greatly contribute to the success of our educational undertaking. Should you have any inquiries regarding our research, please feel free to contact us at 09608796382.

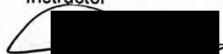
God bless and more power.

Respectfully yours,

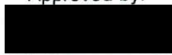

KHAIL GENSON O. GALAY
Group Leader

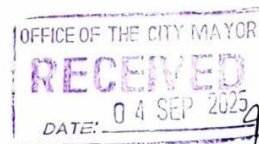
Noted:


MARKDY Y. GRONG, DIT
Instructor


JOSE F. CUEVAS JR. PhD
College Dean

Approved by:


HON. SAM NORMAN FUENTES
City Mayor



APPENDIX E

THESIS / RESEARCH DATA GATHERING APPROVAL FORM



Misamis University

Ozamiz City



MISAMIS UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CENTER

CERTIFIED: ISO 21001: 2018 Educational Organizations Management System by DNV

ACCREDITED: Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities Commission on Accreditation (PACUCOA)

MU-RC-042/13 November 2024

Thesis/Research Data Gathering Approval Form

Date: October 3, 2025

Name of Authors: KHAIL GENSON O. GALAY, JULIE B. VIÑA, CHERRY MAE L. LAGATA

College/Department: College of Criminology

Research Title: COMMUNITY PERCEPTION TOWARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT
EFFECTIVENESS AGAINST RESURGENCE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

Data Gathering Procedure:

a. Type of Research: (Kindly check)



Quantitative



Qualitative



Experimental



Approved Research Title
& Problem/Objectives



Approved Data
Gathering Procedure



Approved Data Gathering
Instrument/Data Sheets

b. Respondents/Participants/Subject/Samples to be Collected: 377 Respondents

c. Procedure:



Survey



Interview



Experimentation



Laboratory Testing

d. Place of Implementation/Study Area: Barangay Aguada, 5th District, Jam-an, Bay-bay, San Roque, and Bay-bay
Santa Cruz of Ozamiz City

If to be conducted outside the school campus, indicate the nature of transportation to be used:



Own private vehicle



public utility vehicle



rental



Others, please
indicate _____

e. Date/s of Implementation/Sampling: _____

Attachments:



Approved Letter of Consent from the designated authority in the area/place where the study is to be conducted



Signed Parents' Consent

The thesis proposal mentioned above is hereby recommended for the commencement of data gathering implementation.

Recommended by:

Prof. Kristal May V. Maldepeña
Thesis/Research Adviser

Prof. Markdy Y. Orong
Thesis/Research Instructor

Approved by:

Dr. Jose F. Cuevas JR.

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT

APPENDIX F

INFORMED CONSENT



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

INFORMED CONSENT FORM (PORMA SA NASABTAN NGA PAGTUGOT)

Name of the Researcher/Investigator
(Nagtuon): Krail Gerson O. Galay, Julie B. Vira, Cherry Mae L. Lapata
Course: Bachelor of Science in Criminology
College: College of Criminology
Email / Contact Number: 09124357003
Thesis Title: COMMUNITY PERCEPTION TOWARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFECTIVENESS AGAINST RESURGENCE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

PART I. INFORMATION SHEET

Introduction (Pasiuna)	Good day! I am <u>Krail Gerson O. Galay</u>, the principal researcher/investigator of the study entitled "<u>Community Perception Towards Law Enforcement Effectiveness Against ...</u>". I am a graduate student under the program <u>Bachelor of Science in Criminology</u> at Misamis University in Ozamiz City. I am to conduct the research with <u>you</u> as participant. In this vein, I am respectfully seeking your voluntary participation, being qualified to give your informed consent to take part in this study. Before you decide whether to participate or not in this study, please read the succeeding information about the study and feel free to ask questions anytime should there be anything you do not understand or want to clarify. If you agree to answer the interview, you will be asked to affix your name and signature on this form for which you will be given a copy. (Maayong adlaw! Ako si <u>Krail Gerson O. Galay</u>, ang nagpahigayon sa pagtuon <u>kabihin</u> sa "<u>Community Perception Towards Law Enforcement Effectiveness Against ...</u>". Ako usa ka estudyante sa <u>Bachelor of Science in Criminology</u> sa <u>Misamis University</u>. Ako nagapili kanimo isip participant nga maoy mutubig sa gikinahaglang impormasyon niining gihimong pagtuon. Ako matinahurong naghangyo 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 <u>address a practical knowledge</u>. This research (Indicate the significance). (Ang <u>katuyoan</u> niini nga <u>pagtuon</u> mao ang <u>...</u>. Kini nga pagtuon makahatag og <u>kalincaw</u> (kaayuhan).
Type of Research Intervention (Matang sa Interbensyon sa Pagtuon)	This study will be conducted through interviews. The gathering of data will be conducted in person. (Kining pagtuon pagabuhaton pinaagi sa interview. Personal ang pagkuha sa datos.)
Selection of	The selection of the participants is based on the following inclusion



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

Participants (Pagpili sa mga Partisipante)	criteria: _____, and _____ (Indicate as applicable to your study.) (Ang mga partisipante niini nga pagtuon mao ang indibidwal nga naga-angkon sa mosunod: _____.)
Voluntary Participation (Bohuntaryo 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. (Bohuntaryo 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 participants will be given ample time when to undertake the interview. The interviews will be undertaken once or several times when necessary. The researcher will transcribe the interviews to be used for the analysis of the data. The information and data provided by you as a participant will be utilized for this study alone and will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. (Ang mga partisipante pagahatagan og igong panahon sa pag-apil sa interview. Ang interview pwedeng himoon kausa nga higayon o sa makadaghan depende sa panginanghalanon. Isulat sa nagtuon ang interviews para sa pag-analisa sa datos. Ang mga impormasyon ug datos nga nakuha gikan kanimo isip ka partisipante gamiton lamang niining research og hatagan og tumang pag-amping nga dili mabutyag.)
Duration (Gidugayon)	The gathering of data through the interview will last for 45 minutes to 1 hour. (Ang pagkuha sa datos pinaagi sa interview mokabat ngadto sa _____.)
Risks and Discomforts (Risiko ug Kahasol)	The respondents will be protected from physical, social, or economic risks. In case the items in the survey instrument are too personal and make you feel uncomfortable, you may decline to answer any or all questions and may terminate your involvement at any time you choose. (Ang mga partisipante ginaprotektahan sa pisikal, sosyal o ekonomikanhong risiko. Kung panangliton 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>the recurrence of illegal drugs</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>illegal drugs</u>. Ang imong mga tubag hatagan og dakong bili nga giisip nga importante sa linya sa <u>Criminology</u>.)
Reimbursements (Hulip nga bayad)	There will be no monetary expenses or costs on your part as a respondent, nor any monetary compensation for your participation in this study. However, personal protective equipment (PPE) like face masks, alcohol and face shields may be provided during the gathering of the research data.



Misamis University

H. T. Feliciano St., Ozamiz City, 7200 Philippines

MISAMIS UNIVERSITY RESEARCH ETHICS BOARD

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Email: muresearchethics@mu.edu.ph

MU-REB-010/03 March 2022

	(Wala kay magasto sa imong pag-apil niini nga pagtuon ug dili usab ka bayaran ug kwarta sa imong pag-apil niini nga pagtuon. Apan adunay nga personal protective equipment (PPE) sama sa face masks, alcohol ug face shields nga pwede nga mahatag sa panahon sa pagkuha sa mga datos)
Confidentiality of Data (Pag-amping sa Datos)	Only the researcher will have access to the information and responses of the participants. The personal identifying information of the participants will only be used for research analysis and will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. During the study, all data will be kept in a locked, secure filing cabinet, of which will be discarded 6 months after the publication of the results. (Ang nagtuon lamang ang makakita sa mga impormasyon ug tubag sa respondents. Ang mga datos nga makuha i-analisa ug hatagan og tumang pag-amping aron dili ibutyag. Sa panahon sa pagtuon, ipahimutang sa usa ka selyadong filing cabinet ang tanang datos nga pagagub-on human sa 6 kabulan gikan sa pag-publish sa resulta.)
Sharing of Findings (Pagpaambit sa Nakaplagan)	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 pagkalawo 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>Krail Geron D. Galay</u> Cellphone Number/s: <u>096087910382</u> e-mail ad: <u>krailgeron08@gmail.com</u>



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STATEMENT BY THE RESEARCHER (PAGPADAYAG SA NAGTUON)

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

(Akong pagabasaon 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 gawasnon 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): KHAIL GENSON O. GALAY



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PART II. CERTIFICATE OF CONSENT

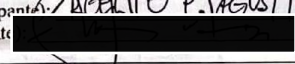
This research entitled "Community Perception Towards Law Enforcement Effectiveness Against Recurrence of Illegal Drugs" by Arnold Geron O. Galay, Julie E. Vivia, and Mary Mae L. Lagata with the aim of gathering information and data pertaining to resident perceptions towards law enforcement effectiveness against recurrence of illegal drugs has been presented and explained to me clearly. Since the study involves perception, I am chosen as one of the participants.

(Kini nga pagtuon gitutuhan, "Community Perception Towards Law Enforcement Effectiveness Against Recurrence of Illegal Drugs", ni Arnold Geron O. Galay, Julie E. Vivia, Mary Mae L. Lagata nga adunay tumong sa pagkuha og impormasyon ug datos kabahin sa resident perceptions towards law enforcement effectiveness against recurrence of illegal drugs, gipresenta ug gipasabot og klaro kanako. Tungod kay ang pagtuon kay kabahin sa perception, ako napilian isip usa sa mga partisipante.)

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

(Akong nabasa ang 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 participant sa niining pagtuon.)

Print Name of Participant (Ngalan sa Partisipante) ARDELITO P. AGUSTIN

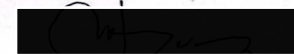
Signature of Participant (Pirma sa Partisipante) 

Date: [MM/DD/YYYY] 11-21-25

If Illiterate (Kung dili makasulat ug makabasa)

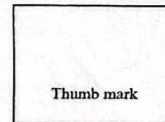
If the respondent is illiterate, a witness who is literate will sign. The respondent will choose him/ her and who is without connection with the researcher or the research group to attest this undertaking. The respondent will affix his thumb print.

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



ARDELITO P. AGUSTIN
Name and Signature of the Witness
(Ngalan ug Pirma sa Testigo)

Thumb mark



APPENDIX G

PARENTS 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, Kamil Gerson O. Galay, to join the data gathering at selected brgy. in Ozamiz City (activity) to be held on at selected brgy. in Ozamiz City under the supervision of Kristal May V. Maldepena (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.

[Redacted Signature]
Signature over printed name of
Parent/Guardian

[Redacted Signature]
Signature over printed name of
Student

10-1-2025
Date

10-1-2025
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 MAR 12 2025 day of at OZAMIZ CITY, Philippines, that the herein affiant personally came and appeared with his/her [Redacted Name], as evidence of his/her personal identity.

Doc. No. 115
Page No. 40
Book No. X
Series of 20 118

ATTY. REYF. BINAG, RMT
Notarial Commission No. 2025-18
Notary Public for Ozamiz City and Clarin
City Hall Drive, Pambid Subdivision, Aguada, Ozamiz City
PTR No. 807751, 01/05/2026; Ozamiz City
IBP O.R. No. 576155, 12/24/2025; Pasig City
Attorney's Roll No. 70648
VOTR Registration No. VIII-0014123, valid until 04/14/2028

Notary Public

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

APPENDIX H

DOCUMENTATION



Field documentation showing residents' involvement in the study on community perception towards law enforcement effectiveness against resurgence of illegal drugs.



Field documentation presents community involvement in assessing the effectiveness of law enforcement against the resurgence of illegal drugs, while also examining the impact of patrol visibility, intelligence operations, and community engagement on public safety and crime prevention.



Field documentation showing the actual conduct of data collection, where the researchers gathered community feedback on law enforcement effectiveness and assessed how patrol visibility, intelligence operations, and community engagement influence the resurgence of illegal drugs and public safety within the community.



Field documentation from the final phase of data collection shows the conduct of community-based activities, where participants assessed the effectiveness of law enforcement against the resurgence of illegal drugs and evaluated how patrol visibility, intelligence operations, and community engagement influenced public safety and crime prevention within the community.

APPENDIX I

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION



AMERICAN RESEARCH JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCE (ARJHSS)

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CERTIFICATE

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Your article has published with following details:

Manuscript Id	: AS9220
Author's Name	: Khail Genson O. Galay et al.
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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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Your article has published with following details:

Manuscript Id	: AS9220
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Review Type	: Peer Reviewed
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ISSN (e)	: 2378-702X
Vol No.	: 09
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Your article has published with following details:

Manuscript Id	: AS9220
Author's Name	: Kristal May V. Maldepeña et al.
Journal Name	: American Research Journal of Humanities & Social Science (ARJHSS).
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Your article has published with following details:

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Author's Name	: Cherry Mae L. Lagat et al.
Journal Name	: American Research Journal of Humanities & Social Science (ARJHSS).
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ISSN (e)	: 2378-702X
Vol No.	: 09
Issue No.	: 03
Month of Publication	: March 2026



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APPENDIX J

TURNITIN RESULT

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 Misamis University

Document Details

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trnoid::28447:137388023

Submission Date

May 2, 2026, 11:41 AM GMT+8

Download Date

May 2, 2026, 11:52 AM GMT+8

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KHAIL GENSON O. GALAY.docx

File Size

81.4 KB

47 Pages

10,713 Words

66,825 Characters



Page 1 of 55 - Cover Page

Submission ID trnoid::28447:137388023



Page 2 of 55 - Integrity Overview

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- 8%**  Internet sources
- 3%**  Publications
- 17%**  Submitted works (Student Papers)

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name :KHAIL GENSON O.GALAY

Date of Birth :September 27,2002

Place of Birth :Ozamiz City

Civil Status : Single

Home Address :Lam-an Ozamiz City

Parents :George Genson B. Galay & Rheyneldha O. Galay



Educational Background:

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

Senior High School : Humanities of Social Sciences
Misamis University
Ozamiz City
March 2019

Junior High School : Ozamiz City National High School
Lam -an Ozamiz City
March 2018

Elementary : Ozamiz City Central School
Tinago, Ozamiz City
March 2014

Training/ Seminar Attended

- NSTP CWTS

CURRICULUM VITAE



PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name : JULIE B. VIÑA
Date of Birth : May 10, 2004
Place of Birth : Clarin , Misamis . Occidental
Civil Status : Single
Home Address : Pan-ay , Clarin , Misamis . Occidental
Parents : Genaro D. Viña Jr. & Grace B. Viña

Educational Background

College : Bachelor of Science in Criminology
Misamis University
Ozamiz City
June 2026
Senior High School : Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics
Clarin National High School
Clarin Misamis Occidental
July 2022
Junior High School : Felina Sevilla Oaminal National High School
Pan-ay Clarin Misamis Occidental
March 2019
Elementary : Pan-ay Elementary School
Pan-ay Clarin Misamis Occidental
March 2016

Training/ Seminar Attended

- Reserve Officers Training Course
- Misamis University, Ozamiz City 2022-2023
- Seminar Workshop on Dactyloscopy
- Misamis University, Ozamiz City November 2023

CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name : CHERRY MAE L. LAGATA
Date of Birth : May 24,2004
Place of Birth : Ozamiz City
Civil Status : Single
Home Address : Gango Ozamiz City
Parents : Jonel M. Lagata & Anabella L. Lagata,



Educational Background

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

Senior High School : Humanities of Social Sciences
Clarin National High School
Clarin Misamis Occidental
July 2022

Junior High School : Clarin National High School
Clarin Misamis Occidental
March 2019

Elementary : Dolores Elementary School
Dolores Clarin Misamis Occidental
March 2016

Training/ Seminar Attended

- Reserve Officers Training Course
- Misamis University, Ozamiz City 2022-2023
- Seminar Workshop on Dactyloscopy
- Misamis University, Ozamiz City November 2023

