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Please send your inquiries to the Head of Olivarez College Tagaytay Center for Research, Publication, Planning, and Development.

E. Aguinaldo Highway, Barangay San Jose, Tagaytay City Email:

jeanrizza.delacruz@olivarezcollege.edu.ph

Telefax: (046) 860-2301

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FOREWORD



It is with great pride and appreciation that we present **Volume 3 of *The Forum: The Official Student Research Journal of the Bachelor of Science in Criminology Program of Olivarez College Tagaytay***. This volume stands as a testament to the dedication, intellectual curiosity, and growing research competence of our Criminology students, who continue to explore relevant issues affecting law enforcement, community relations, and public safety.

The collection of studies in this volume highlights the diverse and pressing challenges faced by society today — from gendered crimes and the emotional intelligence of police officers to community engagement in crime prevention and the evaluation of curfew effectiveness. Each article reflects the students' commitment to understanding social realities through empirical inquiry and their aspiration to contribute to evidence-based solutions in the field of criminology.

Research, as showcased in this compilation, not only strengthens academic learning but also fosters a sense of social responsibility among future law enforcers and public servants. These scholarly efforts mirror the institution's vision of producing graduates who are not only competent in their chosen profession but are also morally upright and community-oriented.

We extend our heartfelt congratulations to the researchers, advisers, and the editorial board for their tireless efforts and scholarly contribution. May this publication inspire future criminology students to continue engaging in meaningful research that upholds truth, justice, and service to the community.

Jhasmin Marie B. Mendoza, LPT, MSCJ

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**Research, Survey, and Publication of the
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**Perceived Level of Risk on Gendered Crime among College students
of Olivarez College Tagaytay**

*Bicaldo, Jeremie U., Cartoneros, John Rafael B., Payad, John Cel., Perez, John Vincent.,
Peji, Kim Ashley., Romero, Denmark A., Romero, Leonilo Jr. L.*

I. ABSTRACT

The research "Perceived Level of Risk on Gendered Crime among College Students of Olivarez College Tagaytay" examined how college students perceive safety in gender crime experiences. Demographic profiles, various forms of gendered crimes, and measures to promote safety among victims were what the survey focused on. This study aimed to know the male and female perception of safety of gendered crime experiences as perceived by the selected students of Olivarez College Tagaytay. Regarding findings, several participants' demographics were highlighted, such as the approximately 21-25 age group having significant representation, almost equal male-female ratios, and an excellent preference for the catholic religion. Furthermore, different academic backgrounds influenced students' orientations towards gendered crime experiences. This study also emphasized the necessity to address cyberbullying, domestic abuse, stalking, intimate partner violence, and sexual harassment in order to ensure the security of individuals as well as their general welfare. Recommendations include urgent action required against cyberbullying and gender-based violence prevention strategies. Intervention programs are more critical than ever before. Furthermore, the analysis comparing male and female respondents' perceptions of gendered crime experiences did not uncover any significant difference. This shows that both sexes hold almost identical views about gendered crimes, thereby affirming the universality of security concerns regardless of gender. In addition, this study allows an understanding of how gendered crime experiences are complex and how safety is perceived, hence calling for individualized interventions or support systems directed at resolving these issues in colleges.

Keywords: *Perceived, Demographic profiles, Urgent Reaction, Approximately, Gendered crime experiences.*

II. INTRODUCTION

Gendered crimes, such as sexual assault, domestic violence, and stalking, pose a significant threat to the safety and well-being of college students, particularly women. Research has shown that college-aged individuals, especially females, are at a higher risk of experiencing gender-based violence compared to other age groups (Fedina et al., 2018; Muehlenhard et al., 2017). A study conducted at a large public university in the United States found that nearly one in four female students reported experiencing sexual assault during their college career (Cantor et al., 2020). Similarly, a survey of college students in the Philippines revealed that a majority of teens have personally experienced at least one type of abusive online behavior, with girls being more likely than boys to experience cyberbullying, which can result in suicide ideation (Unicef, 2020).

These alarming statistics underscore the urgent need to understand college students' perceptions of risk regarding gendered crimes and their potential impact on campus safety and student well-being. Perceived risk is crucial in shaping individuals' attitudes, behaviors, and coping strategies in response to potential threats (Rader & Haynes, 2011). Studies have shown that women tend to perceive a higher risk of victimization compared to men, which can lead to increased fear, avoidance behaviors, and restricted lifestyle choices (May et al., 2010; Rader et al., 2007). However, research on the perceived risk of gendered crimes among college students remains limited, particularly in non-Western contexts.

This study aims to address this gap by investigating the perceived level of risk regarding gendered crimes, such as domestic violence, stalking, and cyber harassment, among college students at Olivarez College Tagaytay in the Philippines. By examining students' perceptions of risk across various demographic factors, including age, sex, religion, and academic discipline, this research provides a comprehensive understanding of the factors that shape risk perceptions and their potential implications for campus safety and student well-being. The

findings of this study will contribute to the growing body of literature on gendered crimes and risk perception while also informing the development of targeted interventions and support services to promote a safer and more inclusive campus environment for all students.

In the United Kingdom, studies have focused on the impact of media exposure and social norms on students' perceptions of gendered crime. A study found that women's fear of crime was often disproportionate to their actual risk of victimization, influenced by media portrayals of violence and societal expectations of gender roles. The researchers highlighted the need for interventions that challenge these perceptions and promote gender equality. (Stanko and Hobdell, 2016).

It is believed that gender is one of the most influential factors that determine crime and affect the criminal justice system. This perception has given rise to the long-held view that men and women commit crimes at different rates and also suffer victimization differently. In public places, researchers, therefore, focus on contextualized issues leading to female sexual assault. Also, using a survey questionnaire method, we present gendered disparities in views of prevalence, locations, and seriousness of sexually harassing acts in public areas. The study's sample strategy was multistage cluster plus quota sampling; 1,387 male and female respondents from New Delhi, India, were interviewed for this purpose.

This study found that most modes of public transport are associated with the risk of sexual harassment of women. However, there is a significant gap between these two rates for occurrences in taxis and auto-rickshaws. Several gender differences were statistically significant while rating the severity of many behaviors indicative of sexual harassment in women. An important policy implication is establishing a zero-tolerance attitude towards sexual harassment in public places. (Georgia State University, 2015)

On the other hand, as stated in the regional office of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), there have been nearly 700 cases of violence against women and

children (VACW) that were presented before the court in Northern Mindanao alone this year; however, these are just but a few examples. Moreover, the Philippine National Police (PNP) data indicated that over 8,000 out of more than 12,000 registered VAWC cases in the Philippines had women as victims by 2021. Similarly, between January and June of 2022 alone, there were approximately five thousand three hundred and thirty-nine reported cases where women became victims. Nevertheless, police in Northern Mindanao noted that little decline was witnessed regarding VAWC incidents being reported to them. (Rappler, 2023).

According to the results from the National Demographic and Health Survey conducted in 2017, one out of every twenty Filipino women and girls aged between fifteen years and forty-nine years have experienced sexual abuse at some point throughout their lifetime. This is why UNFPA is collaborating with DSWD as well as BARMM's Ministry of Social Services when it comes to strengthening policies aimed at preventing gender-based violence or addressing it.

This holds both in day-to-day life and in times of crisis. During emergencies, UNFPA works closely with DSWD and the Department of Health to coordinate the distribution of aid tailored to the specific needs of women, girls, and individuals who have faced gender-based violence. Initiatives such as a referral system for accessing resources, establishing safe spaces for women, clinical and psychological support, and skills development programs are all part of UNFPA's efforts in the Philippines. (UNFPA, 2023).

Cavite PCW president Ferrer, who is also the spouse of General Trias mayor Antonio 'Ony' Ferrer, notes that physical, sexual, and psychological violence are the primary gender issues in the province. (Francisco, 2022)

The researchers showcase how male and female students at Olivarez College Tagaytay perceive safety. It aims to raise awareness about the importance of safety perception among selected students at the college.

III. METHODS

This research design provides a framework for investigating gendered crime experiences among college students at Olivarez College Tagaytay. Understanding these experiences can contribute to developing strategies that promote equal access to safety and justice for all genders within educational institutions. The study will employ a quantitative research design, utilizing a survey questionnaire as the primary data collection tool. A sample size of 200 students, equally divided between males and females, will be randomly selected from different courses in the college. The survey will consist of questions about personal experiences with crime, perceptions of safety on campus, trust in law enforcement agencies, and opinions on justice delivery. This research design aims to explore the experiences of gendered crime among students at Olivarez College Tagaytay. By investigating the perception of safety and justice from both male and female perspectives, this study can contribute valuable insights towards creating safer environments on campus. The findings can inform policy-makers about necessary measures that need to be taken in order to address gender-based crimes effectively within educational institutions like Olivarez College Tagaytay.

This study was conducted in Olivarez College Tagaytay. *Olivarez College Tagaytay* is a private, non-sectarian educational institution conceived and established in the belief that providing educational opportunities for the masses is the best legacy one can offer to the Filipino nation and the world. It is located on Emilio Aguinaldo Highway, Brgy. San Jose, Tagaytay City. The following illustrates the satellite view of the location.

The study employed a stratified random sampling technique to select participants from the student population of Olivarez College Tagaytay. Stratified random sampling allows for more precise measures of the variables being studied, with lower variance within each subgroup and, therefore, for the population as a whole. This sampling method helps the

researchers and offers better accuracy in results compared to other probability sampling methods, providing smaller errors in estimation and greater precision than simple random sampling.

In gathering data, the researchers used questionnaires. A questionnaire is a formally created form or document. The researchers used structured questions anchored by the guide questions in the statement of the purpose of this study. A structured questionnaire consists of standardized closed questions that are worded in a specific way, asked in a set sequence, and require respondents to choose from predefined answers. The researchers used questionnaires to determine the male and female perceptions of safety of gendered crime experiences as perceived by the selected students of Olivarez College Tagaytay.

Various statistical techniques can be employed to analyze the data gathered in this study, such as:

1. Descriptive Statistics: This will involve calculating measures like frequencies, percentages, mean, and standard deviation to describe and summarize the data. Descriptive statistics will provide an overview of participants' perceptions of safety.
2. Chi-square Test of Independence: This test will be used to determine if there is a significant association between gender and perceptions of safety. It will examine whether the differences in safety perceptions between male and female students are statistically significant.
3. T-Test or Mann-Whitney U Test: Depending on the distribution of the data, either the T-test or Mann-Whitney U test can be used to assess the significance of differences in perceptions of safety between male and female students. These tests will examine if there are significant variations in safety perceptions based on gender.
4. Regression Analysis: Regression analysis can be utilized to identify any significant predictors that might influence perceptions of safety among male and female students. This analysis may consider age, past experiences, and environmental factors to determine their impact on safety perceptions.

These statistical treatments will provide insights into the similarities and differences in safety perceptions between male and female students, contributing to a better understanding of gendered crime experiences on campus.

The researchers set hypothetical scores and mean ranges for the scale to arrive at a definite interpretation of the findings. The following hypothetical mean and score ranges were assigned for the scale indicating the level of perceived risk.

The following 4-point Likert scale was used with the Self-made survey questionnaires:

4 = Highly Agree: This response indicates that the respondent strongly agrees with the statement presented. They strongly understand and believe in the proposed concept or idea.

3 = Agree: This response indicates that the respondent agrees with the statement presented. They have a favorable view of the concept or idea being proposed but may not have as strong a belief as those who selected "Highly Agree."

2 = Disagree: This response indicates that the respondent disagrees with the statement. They have a negative view of the concept or idea being proposed and may have concerns or reservations about it.

1 = Strongly Disagree: This response indicates that the respondent strongly disagrees with the statement presented. They have a very negative view of the concept or idea being proposed and may have significant concerns or reservations about it.

The Likert scale used in this research study is standardized, ensuring that surveys are administered consistently and accurately. Using Likert scales in data collecting allows for more informed decision-making, policy formation, and breakthroughs in research.

The legend provided for the Likert scale indicates the following:

3.26 - 4.00 = Very high level of perceived risk: This range indicates that the respondent firmly understands the proposed concept or idea.

2.51 - 3.25 = High level of perceived risk: This range indicates that the respondent has a positive understanding of the concept or idea being proposed but may not have as strong a comprehension as those in the "Highly Understand" range.

1.76 - 2.50 = Low level of perceived risk: This range indicates that the respondent has a limited understanding of the concept or idea being proposed and may require further clarification or explanation.

1.00 - 1.75 = Very low level of perceived risk: This range indicates that the respondent has a minimal understanding of the concept or idea being proposed and may require significant clarification or explanation.

IV. RESULTS

This chapter covers the presentation, analysis, and interpretation of data gathered by the researchers. The data was presented in tables to clearly illustrate answers to research questions. The data were gathered through a survey questionnaire and presented following the alignment of the study's research problems.

Demographic Profile of the Respondents in terms of:

- 1.1. Age;
- 1.2. Sex;
- 1.3. Religion;
- 1.4. Course

Table 1.1

Profile of the respondents in terms of age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
15 – 20 years old	115	37.8%
21 – 25 years old	184	60.5%

26 years old and above	5	1.6%
Total	304	100%

Out of 304 respondents, the data showed that 115, or 37.8% are 15 - 20 years old, 184 or 60.5% are 21 - 25 years old, and lastly 5 or 1.6% are 26 years Old and above.

Notably, the data reveal that most respondents were between 21 and 25 years old, with a frequency of 184 or 60.5%. In comparison, the age bracket of 26 years old and above got the lowest frequency of 5 or 1.6% of the total respondents, given that the respondents are college students ranging in age from 21 to 25.

The low representation of the 26-year-old and above group, at only 1.6%, indicates that the sample may only partially reflect the perspectives of older college students. However, this is not unexpected, as most college students tend to be in their early to mid-twenties. These age-related findings provide valuable context for interpreting the perceived level of risk of gendered crime among the respondents. The predominance of 21-25-year-old students allows for a more focused analysis of this specific age group's perceptions and experiences (Truman, 2007).

Table 1.2

Profile of the respondents in terms of sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	157	51.6
Female	146	48.4%
Total	304	100%

Out of 304 respondents, the data revealed that the male and female respondents have almost equal representation with the frequency of 157 or 51.6% and 146 or 48.4%, respectively.

Notably, as to sex, the data indicated that most respondents are male while the least are female.

This balanced sex distribution allows for a comprehensive analysis of the perceived level of risk of gendered crime among both male and female college students. The findings provide valuable insights into how gender influences the perception of risk and fear of crime among students, which is crucial for understanding and addressing gendered crime. The data also suggests that most respondents are male, while the least are female. This could indicate that the study captures a more diverse range of perspectives on gendered crime, including those from male students who may not typically be the primary victims of gendered crime (Reid, 2004). These findings are consistent with previous research that shows women tend to have a greater fear of crime than men. However, the results here may not be completely comparable to other research as a college sample was used, and more diverse control variables were estimated. Overall, the sex distribution of the respondents provides a solid foundation for examining the perceived level of risk of gendered crime among college students, allowing for a nuanced understanding of how gender influences the perception of risk and fear of crime (Jacobsen, 2021).

Table 1.3

Profile of the respondents in terms of Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Catholic	231	76%
Islam	8	2.6%
Iglesia ni Cristo	10	3.3%
Christian	34	11.2%
Jehovah	2	.7%
Others	19	6.2%

Total	304	100%
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Out of 304 respondents, the data showed that 231 or 76% are Catholic, 8 or 2.6% are Islam, 10 or 3.3% are Iglesia ni Cristo, 34 or 11.2% are Christian, 2 or .7% are Jehovah and 19 or 6.2 percent are others.

Notably, as to religion, most respondents belonged to Catholicism, with a total of 231 or 76 percent, while the least presented group belonged to Jehovah, with a total of 2 or .7 percent.

This religious diversity among the respondents suggests that religious beliefs and values influence risk perceptions of gendered crime. Understanding the religious backgrounds of the respondents is crucial for interpreting how different faith traditions shape attitudes towards gendered crime and safety concerns within the college community. The prevalence of Catholic respondents highlights the importance of considering the impact of religious teachings and practices on perceptions of risk and safety. It also underscores the need for culturally sensitive approaches to addressing gendered crime and promoting a safe environment for all students, regardless of their religious affiliations. These findings emphasize the significance of religious diversity in shaping perceptions of the risk of gendered crime among college students at Olivarez College Tagaytay. By acknowledging and understanding the religious backgrounds of the respondents, interventions and support mechanisms can be tailored to respect and accommodate the diverse beliefs and values within the college community (Sangalang, 2020).

Table 1.4

Profile of the respondents in terms of Course

Course	Frequency	Percentage
BEED	13	4.3%
BSN	78	25.7%

BSIT	28	9.2%
BSA	19	6.3%
BSAIS	3	1.%
BSBA	23	7.6%
BSTM	21	6.9%
BSHM	25	8.2%
BSCRIM	94	30.9%
Total	304	100%

Out of 304 respondents, the data revealed that 13, or 4.3%, are Bachelor of Elementary Education Majors in General Education; 78, or 25.7%, are a Bachelor of Science in Nursing; 28, or 9.2% are Bachelor of Science in Information Technology, 19 or 6.3% are Bachelor of Science in Accountancy, 3 or 1% are Bachelor of Science in Accountancy Information System, 23 or 7.6% are Bachelor of Science in Business Administration Major in Marketing Management, 21 or 6.9% are Bachelor of Science in Tourism Management, 25 or 8.2% are Bachelor of Science in Hospitality Management, and lastly, 94 or 30.9% are Bachelor of Science in Criminology. Notably, the majority of the respondents are BSCRIM, with a frequency of 94 or 30.9%, while BSAIS got the lowest frequency, with 3 or 1% of the respondents, respectively.

This diverse representation of academic disciplines suggests that perceptions of risk in gendered crime may vary across different fields of study. Understanding the educational backgrounds of the respondents is crucial for interpreting how academic disciplines shape attitudes toward gendered crime and safety concerns within the college community. The prevalence of BSCRIM students highlights the importance of considering the perspectives of future criminologists in addressing gendered crime and promoting safety on campus. It also

underscores the need for interdisciplinary collaboration to address gender-based violence effectively across various academic disciplines. These findings emphasize the significance of academic diversity in shaping perceptions of the risk of gendered crime among college students at Olivarez College Tagaytay. By acknowledging and understanding the educational backgrounds of the respondents, interventions and support mechanisms can be tailored to address the unique perspectives and needs of students from different academic disciplines (Green & Radford, 2011).

Table 2.1

Cyber Harassment

INDICATORS	Mean Score	
1. Cyberbullying, which involves repeated behavior with intent to harm	3.59	VHL
2. A majority of teens in the Philippines have personally experienced at least one of six types of abusive online behaviors	3.49	VHL
3. Girls are more likely than boys to experience cyberbullying, which can result in suicide ideation	3.32	VHL
4. Cyber harassment is a repeatedly sending threats or hurtful messages via phone calls	3.39	VHL
5. Opportunities for youth to use and be exposed to bullying online, leading to electronic aggression or cyberbullying	3.48	VHL
6. Mean Level of safety as perceived as perceived by the respondents on gendered crime	3.45	VHL

Legend:

3.26 - 4.00 = Very high Level of Perceived Risk

2.51 - 3.25 = High Level of Perceived Risk

1.76 - 2.50 = Low Level of Perceived Risk

1.00 - 1.75 = Very Low Level of Perceived Risk

Table 2.1 reflects the composite or overall weighted mean of the respondents' assessments of gendered experience crime in terms of cyber harassment.

Out of 5 indicators of Cyber Harassment the data showed that indicator 1 or "Cyberbullying, which involves repeated behavior with intent to harm" with the average weighted mean of 3.59 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk", indicator 2 or "A majority of teens in the Philippines have personally experienced at least one of six types of abusive online behaviors" with the average weighted mean of 3.49 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk", indicators 3 or "Girls are more likely than boys to experience cyberbullying, which can result in suicide ideation" with the average weighted mean of 3.32 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk", indicator 4 or "Cyber harassment is a repeatedly sending threats or hurtful messages via phone calls" with the average weighted mean of 3.39 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk", indicator 5 or "Opportunities for youth to use and be exposed to bullying online, leading to electronic aggression or cyberbullying" with the average weighted mean of 3.48 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk".

Regarding Cyber Harassment, out of five indicators, indicator no.1 or "Cyberbullying, which involves repeated behavior with intent to harm," got the highest mean score of 3.59, interpreted as a "Very High Level of Perceived Risk." In contrast, indicator no.3, "girls are more likely than boys to experience cyberbullying, which can result in suicide ideation," got the lowest mean score of 3.32, interpreted as a "Very High Level of Perceived Risk." Lastly, the "Mean Level of Safety as perceived by the respondents on gendered crime" got a score of 3.45 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk."

These findings align with existing literature on the prevalence and impact of cyber harassment, particularly among young people. Studies have shown that girls are more likely than boys to experience cyberbullying, which can lead to severe consequences like suicide ideation (Truman, 2007). Cyber harassment often involves repeated behavior with intent to harm, such as sending threats or hurtful messages via phone calls or online platforms. (Roberts, 2022) The high perceived risk of cyber harassment among college students highlights the need for targeted interventions and awareness campaigns to address this issue. Educational institutions should prioritize implementing policies and programs that promote online safety, encourage respectful behavior, and support victims of cyber harassment. By addressing the root causes of cyber harassment and fostering a culture of digital citizenship, we can work towards creating a safer online environment for all (Sugiura, 2021).

Table 2.2

Domestic Violence

INDICATORS		
1. Domestic violence is experiencing physical, emotional, or sexual violence.	3.54	VHL
2. Domestic violence is experiencing intimate partner violence, like stalking, sexual, physical violence or psychological aggression with your current or former partner.	3.36	VHL
3. Domestic violence is when women in abusive relationships might experience it difficult to utilize contraceptives due to a fear of violence.	3.35	VHL
4. Domestic violence is demographic risk factors predictive of intimate partner violence, including younger age, low income/unemployment	3.37	VHL

5. Domestic violence is gender-based violence or violence against women and girls, which is a global pandemic that affects 1 in 3 women in their lifetime	3.34	VHL
	3.39	VHL

Legend:

- 3.26 - 4.00 = Very high Level of Perceived Risk
- 2.51 - 3.25 = High Level of Perceived Risk
- 1.76 - 2.50 = Low Level of Perceived Risk
- 1.00 - 1.75 = Very Low Level of Perceived Risk

Table 2.2 reflects the composite or overall weighted mean on the assessment of the respondents on gendered experience crime in terms of domestic violence.

Out of 5 indicators of Domestic Violence, the data showed that 1 "Domestic Violence is experiencing physical, emotional or sexual violence with the average weighted mean of 3.54 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" indicator two or "Domestic Violence is experiencing intimate partner violence like stalking, sexual, physical violence or psychological aggression with your current or former partner." The average weighted mean of 3.36 was interpreted as a "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" Indicator 3 or "Domestic Violence is women in abusive relationships might experience it difficult to utilize contraceptives due to a fear of violence" with the average weighted mean of 3.35 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" indicator four or "Domestic Violence is demographic risk factors predictive of intimate partner violence, including younger age, low income/ unemployment" with the average weighted mean of 3.37 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" indicator 5 "Domestic violence is gendered based violence or violence against women and girls, which is a global pandemic that affects 1 in 3 women in the lifetime" with the average weighted mean of 3.34 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk."

Notably, in terms of Domestic Violence, out of 5 indicators, indicator no.1, "Domestic violence is experiencing physical, emotional or sexual violence," got the highest mean score of 3.54, interpreted as a "Very High Level of Perceived Risk." In contrast, indicator no.5, "Domestic Violence is gendered base violence or violence against women and girls, which is a global pandemic that affects 1 in 3 women in their lifetime." The lowest mean score of 3.34 was interpreted as a "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" perceived by the respondents.

The implications of the findings on the perceived level of risk regarding Domestic Violence among college students at Olivarez College Tagaytay are significant. The data indicates a "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" associated with various aspects of Domestic Violence, such as physical, emotional, and sexual violence, intimate partner violence, and the impact on contraceptive use due to fear of violence. These results underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions and support mechanisms to address and prevent Domestic Violence within the college community.

The literature supports the notion that women tend to perceive higher levels of risk and fear of crime compared to men, particularly in the context of gender-based violence. Studies consistently show that women are more likely to perceive risk and vulnerability towards crime, leading to behaviors aimed at self-protection and restriction of activities. The findings also highlight the prevalence of gender stereotypes that perpetuate the idea of women being more vulnerable and in need of protection, contributing to their heightened fear and anxiety regarding crime. Educational institutions should prioritize raising awareness about Domestic Violence, challenging gender stereotypes, and providing comprehensive support services for survivors. Creating a campus culture that promotes safety, respect, and empowerment is crucial in addressing the issue of Domestic Violence and fostering a secure environment for all students (Wattis & Green, 2011).

Table 2.3

Stalking

INDICATORS		
1. Stalking is frequently commits in unwanted, intimidating, or harassing behavior towards another, such as stalking or phone harassment	3.53	VHL
2. Stalking is a major contributing reason to the high incidence of violent and aggressive stalking that abused women report is emotional abuse	3.38	VHL
3. Stalking is the prevalence of stalking varies according on definition and study population, with women experiencing highest rates	3.44	VHL
4. Stalking is gender disparities are less noticeable when considering all obsessive pursuit behaviors, with intimate stalkers accounting for one-third to half of all stalkers	3.40	VHL
5. Stalking is the goal of a protection order is to decrease violence against victims, stalking and PO violations are frequent; around 60% of women indicate that they have been stalked after receiving one	3.34	VHL
	3.42	VHL

Legend:

- 3.26 - 4.00 = Very high Level of Perceived Risk
- 2.51 - 3.25 = High Level of Perceived Risk
- 1.76 - 2.50 = Low Level of Perceived Risk
- 1.00 - 1.75 = Very Low Level of Perceived Risk

Table 2.3 reflects the composite or overall weighted mean on the assessment of the respondents on gendered experience crime in terms of stalking.

Out of 5 indicators of stalking, the data showed that indicator one or "Stalking is frequently committed in unwanted, intimidating, or harassing behavior towards another, such

as stalking or phone harassment. "with the average weighted mean of 3.53 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk," indicator two or "Stalking is a major contributing reason to the high incidence of violent and aggressive stalking that abused women report is emotional abuse." With the average weighted mean of 3.38 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk," indicator three or "Stalking is the prevalence of stalking varies according to definition and study population, with women experiencing highest rates." With the average weighted mean of 3.44 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk," indicator four or "Stalking is gender disparities are less noticeable when considering all obsessive pursuit behaviors, with intimate stalkers accounting for one-third to half of all stalkers." With the average weighted mean of 3.40 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk," indicator five or "Stalking is the goal of a protection order is to decrease violence against victims, stalking and PO violations are frequent; around 60% of women indicate that they have been stalked after receiving one." The average weighted mean of 3.34 is interpreted as a "Very High Level of Perceived Risk."

Notably, in terms of stalking, out of 5 indicators, indicator no. 1 or "Stalking is frequently committed in unwanted, intimidating, or harassing behavior towards another, such as stalking or phone harassment. "got the highest mean score of 3.53 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk," while indicator no. 5 or "Stalking is the goal of a protection order to decrease violence against victims, stalking and PO violations are frequent; around 60% of women indicate that they have been stalked after receiving one." got the lowest mean score of 3.34 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" perceived by the respondents.

The findings on the perceived level of risk regarding stalking among college students at Olivarez College Tagaytay reveal a significant concern. The data indicates a "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" associated with various aspects of stalking, such as unwanted, intimidating, or harassing behavior, gender disparities in obsessive pursuit behaviors, and the

goal of protection orders to decrease violence against victims. These results underscore the urgent need for interventions and support mechanisms to address and prevent stalking within the college community. The literature supports the idea that stalking is a serious issue that can lead to emotional abuse and violence, particularly affecting women who experience higher rates of stalking. Studies have shown that stalking behaviors can have severe consequences and that protection orders are essential in addressing and preventing further harm to victims. The high perceived risk of stalking among college students highlights the importance of raising awareness, providing support services, and implementing preventive measures to ensure the safety and well-being of individuals within educational settings. Educational institutions should prioritize creating a safe environment where stalking behaviors are not tolerated and where victims are supported and empowered to seek help. By addressing the root causes of stalking and promoting a culture of respect and safety, colleges can play a crucial role in preventing and addressing this form of gendered crime (Roberts, 2022).

Table 2.4

Intimate Partner Violence

INDICATORS		
1. Physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner	3.48	VHL
2. Beating from husband is a form of intimate partner violence	3.46	VHL
3. Intergenerational transmission of Intimate partner violence among women, with daughters of women who experienced Intimate partner violence	3.41	VHL
4. Men may be less likely to report intimate partner violence due to social expectation of masculinity	3.34	VHL
5. Verbal abuse from their partner that may result in compulsive behaviors and lead to self-destruction.	3.45	VHL
	3.42	VHL

Legend:

3.26	-	4.00	= Very high Level of Perceived Risk
2.51	-	3.25	= High Level of Perceived Risk
1.76	-	2.50	= Low Level of Perceived Risk
1.00	-	1.75	= Very Low Level of Perceived Risk

Table 2.4 reflects the composite or overall weighted mean on the assessment of the respondents on gendered experience crime in terms of Intimate Partner Violence.

Out of 5 indicators of Intimate Partner Violence, the data showed that 1 "Physical and sexual violence by a current, former intimate partner," with the average weighted mean of 3.48 interpreted as a "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" indicator two or "Beating from husband is a form of intimate partner violence." The average weighted mean of 3.46 is interpreted as a "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" Indicator 3 or "Intergenerational transmission of Intimate partner violence among women, with daughters of women who experienced Intimate partner violence," with the average weighted mean of 3.41 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" indicator four or "Men may be less likely to report intimate partner violence due to social expectation of masculinity" with the average weighted mean of 3.34 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" indicator 5 "Verbal abuse from their partner that may result in compulsive behaviors and lead to self-destruction." with the average weighted mean of 3.45 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk."

Notably, in terms of Intimate Partner Violence, out of 5 indicators, indicator no.1, "Physical and sexual violence by a current, former intimate partner," got the highest mean score of 3.48, interpreted as a "Very High Level of Perceived Risk." In contrast, indicator no.4, "Men may be less likely to report intimate partner violence due to social expectation of masculinity." The lowest mean score of 3.34 was interpreted as a "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" perceived by the respondents.

The findings regarding Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) among college students at Olivarez College Tagaytay reveal a significant concern. The data indicates a "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" associated with various aspects of IPV, such as physical and sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, beating from a husband, verbal abuse leading to compulsive behaviors and self-destruction, and intergenerational transmission of IPV among women. These results underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions and support mechanisms to address and prevent IPV within the college community (Jacobsen, 2021).

The literature supports the notion that gender is a strong predictor of perceived risk and fear of crime, with women generally perceiving higher levels of risk compared to men. Studies have shown that women are more likely to fear crime and perceive themselves as vulnerable, especially in the context of sexual assault and IPV. This heightened perception of risk can lead to women restricting their behavior and limiting their activities, further perpetuating gender inequalities. The findings also highlight the social expectations of masculinity that may prevent men from reporting IPV, as indicated by the lowest perceived risk score for this indicator. This aligns with research suggesting that men may be less likely to disclose IPV due to societal norms and stigma (Lane & Gover, 2009).

Table 2.5

Sexual Harassment

INDICATORS			
1. Sexual harassment is experiencing physical and/or sexual violence with current intimate partner in the previous 12 months.	3.51	VHL	
2. Sexual harassment is affirmations of traditional gender norms, such as Men are always ready to have sex and There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten.	3.28	VHL	
3. Sexual harassment is there are unwanted sexual advances and other verbally or physically sexual harassment in workplace or other inappropriate places.	3.43	VHL	

4. Sexual harassment is sexual and Gender Minorities (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) experiencing higher rates of stalking than heterosexual.	3.30	VHL
5. Sexual harassment is making a comment or jokes about sex or private body parts	3.41	VHL
Mean Sexual Harassment	3.38	VHL
Mean Perception of the respondents	3.41	VHL

Legend:

- 3.26 - 4.00 = Very high Level of Perceived Risk
- 2.51 - 3.25 = High Level of Perceived Risk
- 1.76 - 2.50 = Low Level of Perceived Risk
- 1.00 - 1.75 = Very Low Level of Perceived Risk

Table 2.5 reflects the composite or overall weighted mean of the respondents' assessments of gendered experience crime in terms of sexual harassment.

Out of 5 indicators of sexual harassment in Olivarez college, the data showed that 1 "Sexual harassment is experiencing physical and/or sexual violence with current intimate partner in the previous 12 months." with the average weighted mean of 3.51 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" Indicator 2 or the "Sexual harassment is affirmations of traditional gender norms, such as Men are always ready to have sex and There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten." with the average weighted mean of 3.28 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" Indicator 3 or the "Sexual harassment is there are unwanted sexual advances and other verbally or physically sexual harassment in workplace or other inappropriate places." with the average weighted mean of 3.43 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" Indicator 4 or the "Sexual harassment is sexual and Gender Minorities (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) experiencing higher rates of stalking than heterosexual." with the average weighted mean of 3.30 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" Indicator 5 or the "Sexual harassment is making a comment or jokes about sex

or private body parts" with the average weighted mean of 3.41 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk"

Notably, in terms of sexual harassment, out of 5 indicators, indicator number 1, "Sexual harassment is experiencing physical and sexual violence with current intimate partner in the previous 12 months." got the highest mean score of 3.51, interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" while Indicator No.2 "Sexual harassment is affirmations of traditional gender norms, such as Men are always ready to have sex and There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten." got the lowest mean score of 3.28 interpreted as "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" perceived by the respondents.

The findings regarding sexual harassment among college students at Olivarez College Tagaytay reveal a significant concern. The data indicates a "Very High Level of Perceived Risk" associated with various aspects of sexual harassment, such as experiencing physical and sexual violence with a current intimate partner, unwanted sexual advances, and verbal or physical harassment in the workplace or other inappropriate places, and making comments or jokes about sex or private body parts. These results underscore the urgent need for targeted interventions and support mechanisms to address and prevent sexual harassment within the college community. (Jacobsen, 2022) The literature supports the notion that gender is a strong predictor of perceived risk and fear of crime, with women generally perceiving higher levels of risk compared to men. Studies have shown that women are more likely to fear crime and perceive themselves as vulnerable, especially in the context of sexual assault and intimate partner violence. This heightened perception of risk can lead to women restricting their behavior and limiting their activities, further perpetuating gender inequalities. (Truman, 2007) The findings also highlight the role of traditional gender norms in shaping perceptions of sexual harassment. The indicator with the lowest perceived risk score was related to affirmations of traditional gender norms, such as the belief that men are always ready to have sex and that there

are times when a woman deserves to be beaten. This aligns with research suggesting that the perpetuation of such norms contributes to the normalization and minimization of sexual harassment. Educational institutions should prioritize raising awareness about sexual harassment, challenging gender stereotypes, and providing comprehensive support services for survivors. Fostering a campus culture of respect, consent, and zero tolerance for violence is crucial in creating a safer environment for all students (Bently, 2019).

Problem no. 3. Is there a significant difference in the perceptions of the groups of respondents regarding gendered crime experienced by both males and females?

Independent sample t-test for the level of perception of the gendered crime experience among male and female respondents.

Table 3

Problem no. 3

Levene's Test	Independent Sample Test					
The level of perception on the gendered crime experience among male and female respondents.	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig.	Decision
	1.972	.61	.194	299	.846	Accept Null

Legend : P-value <.05 Reject Null Hypothesis

A two-sample t-test was performed to compare the level of perception of the gendered crime experience among male and female respondents. The data shows $t(299) = 1.972$, $p = .846$, greater than .05; therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. There is no significant difference in the level of perception of the gendered crime experienced by male and female respondents. This implies that regardless of gender, the level of perception of the gendered crimes is the

same. The research findings suggest that traditional gender roles influence how crime is perceived, with women often confined to the domestic sphere while men have more freedom to engage in public and criminal activities. Studies reveal that both male and female respondents predominantly perceive young males as the primary perpetrators of crime (Palk, 2006; King, 2009).

V. DISCUSSION

This study sought to determine the perception of safety on gender crime experiences of college students of Olivarez College Tagaytay to answer the following data presented in a tabular form. The respondents of the study were the College Students of Olivarez College Tagaytay. Table 1.1 presents the frequency and percentage distribution of the demographic profile of the respondents according to age. Table 1.2 presents the distribution of the demographic profile of the respondents according to sex. Table 1.3 presents the distribution of the demographic profile of the respondents according to religion. Table 1.4 presents the distribution of the demographic profile of the respondents according to course. The researchers assess the exploration of the perception of safety on gendered crime experiences of college students in Olivarez College Tagaytay. The study focused on answering the following questions: (1) the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of 1.1 Age, 1.2 Sex, 1.3 Religion, 1.4 Course. (2) problem number two, 2.1 Cyber Harassment. 2.2 Domestic Violence. 2.3 Stalking. 2.4 Intimate Partner Violence, 2.5 Sexual Harassment. (3) Is there a significant difference in the perception among the groups of respondents on the gendered crime experienced by both males and females? (4) Based on the study's findings, what measures should be proposed to promote safety among the individuals victimized by gendered crimes?

For the instrument's validation, the researchers used a self-made questionnaire that was reviewed and validated by experts/ undersigned and advisers. Three hundred four respondents participated in the study.

In this study, the perceived level of risk of gendered crime among college students of Olivarez College Tagaytay provides valuable insights into the demographic profile of the respondents and their perceptions of safety regarding various forms of gender-based violence. The demographic analysis revealed that most respondents were young adults, with a significant proportion falling within the 21-25 age group, followed by those aged 15-20 and a minor percentage aged 26 years and above. Regarding gender distribution, the study showed a slightly higher representation of males than females among the respondents. Additionally, the religious affiliation of the participants was predominantly Catholic, with smaller percentages identifying as Christian, belonging to other religions, Iglesia Ni Cristo, Islam, or Jehovah. Regarding the respondents' courses, Bachelor of Science in Criminology had the highest frequency, followed by Bachelor of Science in Nursing, Bachelor of Science in Information Technology, and various other disciplines.

Furthermore, the study delved into the respondents' perceptions of safety concerning gendered crimes, focusing on variables like cyber harassment, domestic violence, stalking, intimate partner violence, and sexual harassment. The data revealed that respondents perceived a very high level of risk across these variables, with cyberbullying receiving the highest mean score, indicating a significant concern among the participants. Domestic violence, including physical, emotional, and sexual violence, was also perceived as a substantial risk. In contrast, gender-based violence against women and girls received a slightly lower mean score but was still considered a significant concern. Stalking, intimate partner violence, and sexual harassment were also perceived as high-risk behaviors by the respondents, highlighting the

importance of addressing these issues to ensure the safety and well-being of individuals in the college community.

A study on the correlation between demographic factors and perceptions of safety on Gendered Crime Experiences suggests further analysis of how age, sex, religion, and course may influence perceptions of safety regarding gendered crimes. By considering the demographic profile of the respondents, there is an opportunity to explore and propose educational programs to enhance students' perceptions of safety. These programs could be developed in collaboration with community-based organizations to ensure effective outreach and engagement. The study's conclusions recommend specific program initiatives focusing on cyberbullying awareness, domestic violence intervention, stalking prevention, intimate partner violence education, and sexual harassment prevention. These programs comprehensively address the identified issues, emphasizing prevention, education, and support for individuals affected by various gendered crime experiences.

Given the non-significant differences in perceptions between male and female respondents, a shift towards gender-inclusive crime prevention and awareness programs is recommended. These initiatives should target both genders and address gender-specific crime experiences holistically. Educational campaigns raising awareness about gendered crimes and their impact on all genders, workshops, seminars, and training programs can inform the public about preventing and addressing gendered crimes effectively. Promoting gender-sensitive approaches within law enforcement, legal systems, and community outreach can ensure inclusivity in addressing crime experiences. Collaboration with community organizations, advocacy groups, and academic institutions can enhance the development and implementation of gender-inclusive programs. Tailoring support services for victims of gendered crimes to be gender-inclusive is crucial, ensuring equitable access to resources like crisis intervention, counseling, and legal assistance for individuals of all genders. By offering gender-inclusive

crime prevention and response programs, society can create a more inclusive and safe environment for all individuals affected by gendered crimes.

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Daily life struggles and coping mechanism of selected BS Criminology Working Students: Basis for Intervention Program

Angcaya, James Clark, Bravo, Bravin Floyd, Cervantes, Ezekiel C., Ferreras, Ruz Ann, Sahot, Mc Joshua, and Sobrevega, Mark

I. ABSTRACT

The study investigates the challenges faced by student workers and their coping strategies and aims to provide solutions to support them effectively. By shedding light on their experiences, the research aims to inform the development of policies and support systems tailored to the needs of student workers, ultimately providing valuable insights into their needs and experiences. This study uses a quantitative correlation research design to investigate working students' coping mechanisms and everyday struggles in BS Criminology at Olivarez College Tagaytay. Data was collected through survey questionnaires and quota sampling, focusing on the connection between students' daily coping mechanisms and their status as working students. The demographic profile highlights a predominant presence of young working students aged 19-22, mainly males, with third-year students being the largest group. The food industry employs the majority, while most earn between 4,000 to 6,999 pesos monthly. Time management, stress, and burnout pose significant challenges, with coping mechanisms showing high levels of engagement. A weak positive correlation exists between daily life struggles and coping strategies, suggesting the importance of effective coping mechanisms for working students. We propose offering financial planning materials and seminars, stress reduction classes, and professional guidance to enhance student support. Boosting access to academic support services and encouraging self-care activities can aid in managing the stress of balancing work and academic commitments effectively.

Keywords: *Coping strategies, Students Workers, Olivarez college Tagaytay, Students, Coping, Working, Support, mechanisms, Stress, Workers, Struggles, Experiences, Needs.*

II. INTRODUCTION

Working while studying is driven fundamentally by budgetary needs: to cover setbacks in different types of understudy bolster, to top up salary to give a superior understudy understanding, or to help towards future objectives. It additionally empowers understudies to share the duty regarding meeting the expenses of their examination, furnishes them with the feeling of monetary autonomy, and creates abilities in overseeing accounts.

Filipino students can still support themselves financially through work, although they have financial problems. Even though education is free, a chance to earn money while studying is an excellent opportunity for less fortunate students. Aside from financial reasons, some work for experience and independence; Smith (2016) mentioned that financial requirements and a desire to develop practical knowledge and skills that will increase their employability are the primary factors of students working behavior. Unfortunately, some struggle since working and studying simultaneously require students to balance their time between work and academics.

Working students must be exceptionally determined to deal with demanding situations to enhance this challenge. Otherwise, students will have less time to read because their studies have been reduced due to work-related responsibilities. Smith (2016) mentioned that students who work outside school for more than 15 hours per week are likely to have low academic achievements. As a result, juggling multiple roles and demons poses significant challenges for students. Struggling to balance demands and performance expectations can leave students physically, emotionally, and mentally exhausted. In this sense, individuals' coping mechanisms play a significant role in overcoming or reducing stress. Some students use positive coping

strategies like seeking social support, planning, and problem-solving. While others resort to maladaptive strategies like ignoring the problems, avoiding asking for help, and using drugs as a form of escapism.

Consequently, BS Criminology working students of Olivarez College are not spared from the problem since those students are from the district's urban areas, and many establishments are present where the working students are employed. Thus, struggles and coping mechanisms of working students to manage work and study may cause academic difficulties. In this regard, the researchers intend to determine the struggle and coping mechanisms of working BS Criminology students of Olivarez College Tagaytay. This attempt to find whether their coping mechanisms significantly relate to their daily life struggles and coping mechanisms.

According to the findings of the study conducted by Williams (2014), students work due to budgetary needs, to meet a quick or basic necessity, and to help the understudies in their future objectives. This was supported by the study of Furr and Elling (2002), who found that students work part-time for financial problems. Aside from these reasons, there were also consequences of working while studying. That is according to the findings of the study of Darolia (2014), where understudies take fewer attributes in school because of work duties. As a result, the students lost confidence to enroll and are dropping out and starting to find stable jobs. The US Bureau of Labor Statistics (2013) found that 34.1 percent of high school students who graduated between January and October 2013 are now part of the workforce.

The study also aims to investigate and identify students' experiences while working. First, it will examine how difficult their situation is, then the problems they encounter, how they deal with such difficulties, and finally, to provide a solution that might help the working students.

This study aims to illuminate student workers' experiences, including the challenges they encounter and the strategies they use to balance the demands of work and school. The findings will provide valuable insights into student workers' needs and experiences and will inform the development of policies and support systems (Harb & Keyrouz, 2022)

The results demonstrate that work-life balance greatly changes based on demographic characteristics and balance significantly (Remenick & Bergman, 2020). Higher education institutions believe academics should come before employment, even though most college students nowadays work part-time jobs (Creed et al., 2022).

More information is needed about how working students balance their combined responsibilities of employment and school.

Summer et al. (2023) state that while there is research on the impacts of student work on academic performance, little is known about its impact on other aspects of students' lives. Their study found that student employment limits flexibility, which causes financial stress and negatively impacts social lives and mental health. Despite this, students find work fulfilling. They suggest ways in which universities can support working students.

Adisa et al. (2023) study findings suggest that single student-working mothers in both Nigerian and British contexts face inter-role conflict, role ambiguity, role strain, role overload, and external role pressures, making it difficult to achieve work-life balance (WLB). The authors propose that single student-mothers should learn from each other's experiences and coping mechanisms and organizations and governments should provide adequate support to help them balance their challenging roles. The study highlights the need to re-examine WLB policies and practices at organizational and national levels to enhance the productivity and WLB of single students.

Febby et al. (2022) study aims to investigate the impact of job crafting, work meaning, and psychological capital on work engagement in working students, which is a crucial factor

for business success. As students have different views and ways of working than ordinary employees, business people must consider their unique characteristics when developing strategies to maximize productivity.

Venner and Washburn (2022) state that student workers in academic libraries have an expanding role and provide unique insights for library services and operational planning. They also benefit from peer-to-peer learning environments, which inform library managers on ways to improve library operations. The peer-to-peer service model can facilitate this type of learning, and lessons learned should be considered for creating support for library services.

As Maury's (2019) study, which draws on in-depth interviews with working student migrants, states, exploitation through unpaid work is facilitated for legally constrained migrants in precarious employment. This is a driver of precarisation in fragmented labor markets.

Tsvetkova and Lagvilava (2022), a study comparing social values, individual priorities, and fundamental beliefs of working and non-working senior students, found that both groups had similar social values and a low overall level of individual priorities. However, working students had a higher individual significance of conformity and achievements and attached greater importance to the value of "power," whereas non-working students prioritized independence. Both groups had a high level of conviction in their worth and luck but viewed the world as more unfair than fair, and there were no significant intergroup differences in fundamental beliefs.

Tumin et al. (2020) revealed that working students face various challenges, such as time constraints and a commitment to their studies. The study aimed to explore the experiences of working students, particularly in higher learning institutions, and identify solutions to improve their experiences and success in both working and studying. The researchers conducted qualitative research by interviewing purposively chosen working students at the International

Islamic University Malaysia. The findings indicate that the informants perceived working while studying as a financial necessity and an opportunity for self-improvement.

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Al Azis and Yusanti's (2021) research shows that part-time workers are motivated by financial and experience factors. Despite working part-time, these students can achieve good GPAs or even better academic achievement due to the experience they gain. This experience cannot be obtained solely through academic study. It is recommended that students pay attention to time management and find a minimum duration for working to cover their purposes.

Taylor et al. (2019) study that working students face significant demands on their time and resources, yet more research needs to be conducted to assess their ability to recover from these demands. The study aimed to examine the impact of psychological detachment, including detachment from work and school, on the well-being of working students. The study also aimed to determine whether work can provide an opportunity for students to recover from school demands and vice versa.

Sinaga (2018) this study aims to determine the influence of studying while working and learning motivation on the academic achievement of college students majoring in Information Systems at STMIK Royal Kisaran. The data collection method was a random sampling survey

of regular students in semesters 2, 4, 6, and 8. 101 respondents were taken as samples and filled out the online questionnaire as the instrument of this study.

Finch (2022) states that practice educators may experience intense, uncomfortable, and complex emotional responses when confronted with a struggling or potentially failing student. The chapter delves into theories such as transactional analysis, Karpman's drama triangle, and projective identification to explore the emotional processes at play. It encourages reflection on the emotional environment inherent in practice teaching relationships when a student struggles in the placement.

Salazar (2019) explored on-campus employment as a High-Impact Practice (HIP) at Intentional Validation University (IVU). IVU serves a disproportionate number of low-income and first-generation students and is committed to incorporating HIPs to enhance student performance, learning, and development. The study utilized 26 semi-structured interviews, observations, and document analysis as data sources.

Douglas and Attewell (2019) examine the relationship between working during college and post-college earnings in this study using transcript data and student earnings data from state administrative records. The authors found that traditional-age students who worked for pay during college earned more after leaving college than similar students who did not work. The post-college earnings premium was comparable to the benefit of completing a degree, even after controlling for various factors, including demographic and academic achievement characteristics and models that account for selection bias. The study discusses the implications of these findings for education and social stratification theories and educational policy.

Vicencio and Banaag (2021) aimed to describe working students' demographics and work and study conditions and examine the relationship between these factors. The study employed a quantitative research method with a sample of 128 students from a private higher education institution in Oman. The instrument used in the study had high internal consistency

and was validated by a group of researchers, and Likert scaling was used to describe the conditions. Data analysis used frequency, mean, standard deviation, and Pearson correlation to test the relationship between work and study conditions.

Kaykisiz and Akpinar (2021) revealed that undergraduate students in Antalya, Turkey, are employed in the tourism industry for casual jobs by agencies functioning as employment agencies, especially during seasons of instant labor demand.

According to Lessky and Unger (2022), previous research suggests that student employment, particularly long hours of work, negatively impacts student retention. Additionally, they found that First-in-Family students are more likely to engage in term-time employment. However, limited research explores factors that influence students' decision to work while studying and how this varies across fields of study.

Students engaged in part-time and sometimes full-time employment while studying is becoming normal everywhere. Job employment eventually prepares the students for their future profession. While ordinary experiences will comprise the majority of the data content of this study, these data will be analyzed and justified using particular theories. This study uses the Moral Responsibility Theory of P.F. Strawson, the Sociobiology Theory of Edward Wilson, and the Existential Theory by Soren Kierkegaard and Friedrich Nietzsche.

The Moral Responsibility Theory of Strawson, published in 1962, presents the consequences of each action in the pros and cons. It can be defined in Philosophy as the status of morally worthy praise, reward, blame, or punishment for an act performed or neglected by one's moral obligations accompanied by the three essential elements: accountability, freedom, and results that can be either praiseworthy or blameworthy. This theory shapes the pros and cons of the life experiences of working students. As indicated by Watts and Pickering (2000), working part-time and studying full-time have a variety of positive outcomes, and respondents generally viewed part-time employment as a necessity for survival in the contemporary higher

education sphere. However, the student might experience pressure due to academic demands, such as completing the tasks in the given time and instability regarding finances. The work plus studies make these hardworking students sleep deprived, and sleep deprivation increases the risk factors of insomnia and damage to brain function.

The study examined the following questions in light of its objectives: What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of Age, Sex, Year Level, Field of work, and Income? What are the daily life struggles of selected BSCRIM workers students regarding Time management, Stress, and Burnout? What are the coping mechanisms of Selected Bs criminology working students at Olivarez College Tagaytay City? Is there a significant relationship between life struggles and Coping mechanisms? Based on the findings of the study, what intervention can be proposed?

III. METHODS

In this study, the researchers used a quantitative correlation research design. The design emphasizes quantitative methods, which entailed objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected via survey questionnaires or the computational manipulation of pre-existing statistical data. According to Creswell (2003), this kind of research focused on gathering numerical data to make generalizations across various populations or to explain a particular phenomenon. Quantitative research involves quantifying data and applying statistical analysis to support or contradict alternative knowledge claims.

Data regarding respondents' characteristics were gathered using the quantitative correlation design that had been selected, with a particular focus on the coping mechanisms and everyday struggles of a subset of working students enrolled in BS Criminology. Furthermore, the study intended to investigate the important connection between students' daily coping mechanisms and their status as working students.

The research was carried out at Tagaytay's Olivarez College. The respondents were asked questions using adopted survey questionnaires in the first semester of the academic year 2023–2024.

The study focused on BS Criminology working students currently enrolled at Olivarez College Tagaytay as respondents. Participant selection criteria include enrollment in the BS Criminology programs, current employment as a working student, and willingness to participate in the study. Quota sampling, also known as judgment sampling, was employed as a nonrandom technique without underlying theories or a predetermined number of participants (Musa & Alkassim, 2016). This approach was deemed appropriate for the study, allowing the researcher to purposefully select individuals possessing specific qualities, ensuring a targeted collection of information based on their knowledge and experiences.

In this study, the researchers employed self-made structured questionnaires. As such, the questionnaire consisted of the following components. Part I comprises questions pertinent to the participants' work and experiences to gather relevant data. Printed questionnaires designed by the researchers were distributed to each working student. The first section encompassed queries related to personal details, including names, gender, age, and job roles. Subsequently, the second section will focus on eliciting information about their work experiences and the daily challenges faced as working students. Part II, which contained Time Management, Stress and Burnout, and the coping mechanism of selected BS Criminology working students at Olivarez College of Tagaytay City, was generated and was based on the respondent's real-life experiences.

Following the validation of the instrument, the researchers drafted a formal letter seeking permission from the administrators of Olivarez College Tagaytay, explicitly stating their request for data on students concurrently working and studying in the Department of Criminology across various year levels. Once approval is obtained, the researchers engage in

discussions with selected respondents to elucidate the significance of the study. Subsequently, the prepared questionnaires were shared with these selected students for completion. Upon collecting the answered questionnaires, the researchers will meticulously analyze the results, and the findings of the survey will be interpreted.

In the upcoming study, data analysis will utilize various statistical tools. Firstly, Frequency Distribution, a systematic arrangement of numerical values accompanied by a count of the frequency each value was obtained, as suggested by Salustrano (2009), was employed to assess the status of the selected BS Criminology working students in coping with their struggles. Additionally, the Mean, a descriptive statistic representing the average score from the population, as indicated by Salustrano (2009), was calculated to determine how these students cope with their struggles.

Furthermore, the T-test, a statistical test comparing the means of two groups, is particularly useful with small sample sizes and unknown variances of normal distributions, as described by Kim (2015). The T-test formula was applied for this analysis to ascertain if a significant difference exists between the struggles and coping mechanisms of the selected BS Criminology working students.

Finally, the Pearson Product-Moment Correlation (PPMC), a measure of the strength of the linear relationship between two variables using the Greek letter rho (ρ) for a population and the letter 'r' for a sample, as mentioned by BMJ (2012), was employed to determine if a significant relationship existed between the daily struggles of working students and their coping mechanisms, particularly concerning academic performance.

Legend:

3.26	-	4.00	= Very High Level of Coping Mechanism
2.51	-	3.25	= High Level of Coping Mechanism
1.76	-	2.50	= Low Level of Coping Mechanism
1.00	-	1.75	= Very Low Level of Coping Mechanism

IV. RESULTS

The data was presented in tables to give a clear illustration of answers to the research question. The data were gathered through a survey questionnaire and presented following the arraignment of the research problems of the study.

Table 1

Demographic Profile of the Respondents in Terms of Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Under 18 years old	2	1.9%
19 – 22 Years old	78	72.2%
Above 23 years old	28	25.9%
Total	108	100%

Table 1 shows the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age. Frequency count and percentage were utilized to determine the age distribution of the respondents. The data revealed that the majority of the respondents were within the bracket of 19 – 22 years old, with a frequency of 78 or 72.2 percent of the total respondents.

This implies that working students between 19 and 22 represent a significant portion of the responses. The concentration of responses in this bracket emphasizes understanding the needs, challenges, and experiences of students pursuing their education and jobs simultaneously (Nguyen et al., 2017).

Table 2

Demographic Profile in terms of Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	68	63%
Female	40	37%
Total	108	100%

Table 2 shows the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of sex. Frequency count and percentage were utilized to determine the male and female distribution. The data revealed that most respondents were male, with a frequency of 68 or 63 percent of the total respondents.

This implies that the respondents are significantly unbalanced toward one sex against another, with men constituting the majority. The observed significant variation in the gender distribution of the questioned population raises questions about the involvement and representation of women, particularly in the context of working students (Blau & Kahn, 2017).

Table 3

Demographic Profile in terms of Year Level

Year Level	Frequency	Percentage
1 st year	27	25%
2 nd year	26	24.1%
3 rd year	29	26.9%
4 th year	26	24.1%
Total	108	100%

Table 3 shows the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of year level. Frequency count and percentage were utilized to determine the year-level distribution of the respondents. The data revealed that the majority of the respondents are at the 3rd year level, with a frequency of 29 or 26.9 percent of the total respondents.

Table 4

Demographic Profile in terms of field of work

Field Of Work	Frequency	Percentage
Food Industry	49	45.4%
Safety and Security	7	6.5%
Services and Transportation	17	15.7%
Sales	20	18.5%
Education	7	6.5%
Others	8	7.4%
Total	108	100%

Table 4 shows the demographic profile of respondents in terms of field of work. Frequency count and percentage were utilized to determine the field of work distribution of the respondents. The data revealed that most of the respondents are in the food industry, with a frequency of 49 or 45.4 percent.

Table 5

Demographic Profile in terms of Monthly Income

Monthly Income	Frequency	Percentage
3,999 and below	23	21.3%

4,000 – 6,999	44	40.7%
7,000 – 9,999	27	25%
10,000 and above	14	13%
Total	108	100%

Table 5 shows the demographic profile of respondents in terms of monthly income. Frequency count and percentage were utilized to determine the monthly income distribution of the respondents. The data revealed that the majority of the respondents are 4,000 to 6,999, with a frequency of 44 or 40.7 percent, and 7,000 to 9,999, with a frequency of 27 or 25 percent.

Table 6

Time management, stress and Burnout

TIME MANAGEMENT	MEAN SCORE	V.I.
I cannot manage my time effectively.	2.95	H.L
I struggle to prioritize tasks effectively.	2.97	H.L
I do not feel supported by my workplace in managing time effectively for academic commitments.	3.04	H.L
I struggle to find time for self-care activities due to work.	3.31	H.L
I cannot take study breaks during work hours, affecting my focus and productivity.	3.11	H.L
Mean Struggle on time management	3.07	H.L
STRESS		
I cannot prevent the negative impact of stress from work and academics on my physical health.	3.11	H.L
Financial concerns related to tuition and expenses cause me stress.	3.16	H.L

I cannot avoid frequent interruptions at work that contribute to my overall stress.	3.08	H.L
I cannot avoid the negative impact of stress from work on my academic performance.	3.22	H.L
The pressure to perform well academically while working adds to my stress.	3.16	H.L
Mean Struggle on stress	3.14	H.L

BURNOUT

I cannot prevent feeling physically exhausted due to the demands of being a working student.	3.17	H.L
I cannot maintain healthy sleep patterns due to burnout.	3.18	H.L
I often feel a diminished sense of accomplishment.	3.16	H.L
I neglect self-care activities due to the pressures.	3.23	H.L
I feel less effective and competent in my job and academic responsibilities.	3.06	H.L
Mean struggle on burnout	3.15	H.L

Time Management

Out of 5 indicators of time management, table 6 showed that indicator 1 was "I struggle to find time for self-care activities due to work." With the weighted mean of 2.95 interpreted as "high level," indicator 2 was "I struggle to prioritize tasks effectively." With the average weighted mean of 2.97 interpreted as "high level," indicator 3 was "I do not feel supported by my workplace in managing time effectively for academic commitments." With the average weighted mean of 3.04 interpreted as "high level," indicator 4 was "I struggle to find time for self-care activities due to work." The average weighted mean of 3.31 was interpreted as "high

level," and indicator 5 was "I cannot take study breaks during work hours, affecting my focus and productivity." The average weighted mean of 3.16 is interpreted as a "high level."

Regarding time management, out of 5 indicators, indicator 4, or "I struggle to find time for self-care activities due to work," got the highest mean score of 3.31, interpreted as "high level." In contrast, indicator 1, or "I cannot manage my time effectively," got the lowest mean score of 2.95, interpreted as "high level."

The primary achievement of distance and regular students is managing time effectively. Mismanagement disturbs learners' academic achievements. Time administration plays a significant role in improving learners' performance and accomplishments. Time management is a skill; every learner must be familiar with and command this skill for better results (Smith & Johnson, 2022).

Stress

Out of 5 stress indicators, the data showed that indicator 1 was "I cannot prevent the negative impact of stress from work and academics on my physical health." With the average weighted mean of 3.11 interpreted as "high level," indicator 2 was "Financial concerns related to tuition and expenses cause me stress." With the average weighted mean of 3.16 interpreted as "high level," indicator 3 was "I cannot avoid frequent interruptions at work that contribute to my overall stress." With the average weighted mean of 3.08 interpreted as "high level," indicator 4 was "I cannot avoid the negative impact of stress from work on my academic performance." The average weighted mean of 3.22 was interpreted as "high level," and indicator 5 was "I cannot avoid the negative impact of stress from work on my academic performance." The average weighted mean of 3.16 is interpreted as a "high level."

Notably, in terms of stress, out of 5 indicators, indicator 4, or "I cannot avoid the negative impact of stress from work on my academic performance," got the highest mean score

of 3.22, interpreted as "high level," while indicator 3, or "I cannot avoid frequent interruptions at work that contribute to my overall stress," got the lowest mean score of 3.08, interpreted as "high level."

Working students face many challenges: balancing work, school, extracurricular activities, and personal life. Several studies have shown that this balancing act goes hand-in-hand with the level of stress (Savescu & Stoe, 2017).

Burnout

Out of 5 indicators of burnout, the data showed that indicator 1 was "I cannot prevent feeling physically exhausted due to the demands of being a working student." With the weighted mean of 3.17, interpreted as "high level," indicator two was "I cannot maintain healthy sleep patterns due to burnout." With the weighted mean of 3.18, interpreted as "high level," indicator three was "I often feel a diminished sense of accomplishment." With the weighted mean of 3.16, interpreted as "high level," indicator four was "I neglect self-care activities due to the pressures." With the weighted mean of 3.23, interpreted as "high level," and indicator 5 was "I feel less effective and competent in my job and academic responsibilities." The weighted mean of 3.06 is interpreted as a "high level."

Notably, in terms of stress, out of 5 indicators, indicator 4, or "I neglect self-care activities due to the pressures," got the highest mean score of 3.23, interpreted as "high level." In contrast, indicator 3, or "I feel less effective and competent in my job and academic responsibilities," got the lowest mean score of 3.06, interpreted as "high level."

Burnout is increasingly present in organizations and the most diverse professions, namely, university students. Burnout can negatively affect their well-being and even lead them to abandon their studies. The study's objective is to focus on academic burnout and medication use as a consequence of academic requirements (Salgado & Au-Yong-Oliveira, 2021).

Table 7

Coping Mechanism

COPING MECHANISM	MEAN SCORE	V.I.
Consistently engage in self-care practices to maintain my well-being.	3.67	V.H
Seeking social support from friends.	3.60	V.H
Engaging in regular physical activity.	3.49	V.H
Practicing time management organizing tasks into manageable chunks.	3.41	V.H
Using mindfulness or relaxation techniques.	3.54	V.H
Mean coping mechanisms of selected BSCRIM	3.54	V.H

Out of 5 indicators of coping mechanisms, the data showed that indicator 1 was “Consistently engage in self-care practices to maintain my well-being.” With the average weighted mean of 3.67 interpreted as “very high level,” indicator 2 was “Seeking social support from friends.” With the average weighted mean of 3.60 interpreted as “very high level,” indicator three was “Engaging in regular physical activity.” With the average weighted mean of 3.49 interpreted as “very high level,” indicator 4 was “Practicing time management organizing tasks into manageable chunks.” The average weighted mean of 3.41 was interpreted as “very high level,” and indicator 5 was “Using mindfulness or relaxation techniques.” The average weighted mean of 3.54 was interpreted as “very high level.”

Notably, in terms of coping mechanism, out of 5 indicators, indicator 1, “Consistently engage in self-care practices to maintain my well-being,” got the highest mean score of 3.67, interpreted as “very high level,” while indicator 2, “Practicing time management organizing tasks into manageable chunks,” got the lowest mean score of 3.41, interpreted as “very high level.”

Working students face challenges and employ coping strategies to manage their dual responsibilities. The challenges include time constraints, commitment to studies, and complaints from friends and family about spending less time together. However, working students perceive their employment as a financial necessity and an opportunity for self-improvement. Coping mechanisms include time management, commitment, discipline, responsibility, and strong support from family, friends, and significant others (David et al., 2022).

Table 8

Pearson Correlation table between the level of daily life struggles and the level of coping mechanism of selected BSCRIM working student

The level of daily life struggles of selected BSCRIM workers students	The level of coping mechanisms of Selected Bs criminology working students		Decision
	Pearson Correlation	.305	Weak Positive
	Significance	.001	Reject Null
	N	108	

Legend: P-value < .05 Reject Null Hypothesis

A Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to assess the linear relationship between the level of daily life struggles and selected scrim students' coping mechanisms. The data shows a weak positive correlation among the two variables, $r(108) = .305, p=.001$; since the p-value is less than .05, the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is a significant relationship between the level of daily life struggles and the coping mechanisms of selected

scrim working students. As the level of daily life struggles of selected BS CRIM working students goes higher, the coping mechanism of the selected BS CRIM working students also goes higher, and vice versa. This implies that among a selected group of working BS CRIM students, there is a substantial correlation between the frequency of everyday challenges and the degree of coping strategies. The ability of the students to handle difficulties tends to rise as the degree of daily life struggles rises, while coping skills may deteriorate as daily life struggles decrease. This result is consistent with earlier studies on the connection between stressors and coping mechanisms in college students (Genesan et al., 2018).

V. DISCUSSION

The researchers aimed to focus on and determine the daily struggles and coping mechanisms of selected BS criminology working students in Olivarez College Tagaytay. This study used a quantitative correlation research design to gather data on working students' daily life struggles and coping mechanisms in BS Criminology. The research was conducted at Olivarez College Tagaytay, using survey questionnaires in the first semester of the academic year 2023-2024. The respondents were BS criminology working students selected based on their enrollment, employment status, and willingness to participate.

Most respondents were between 19 and 22 years old, with a significant proportion engaged in part-time work. Male respondents outnumbered female respondents, indicating a gender imbalance within the sample. Additionally, most respondents were in their third year of study, reflecting a diverse representation across different academic levels. The field of work among respondents varied, with a substantial portion employed in the food industry, followed by the sales and services sectors. Monthly income distribution highlighted financial challenges, with a significant percentage of respondents earning between 4,000 and 6,999 pesos monthly.

The study further explored the daily life struggles of BS Criminology students, focusing on time management, stress, and burnout. Findings revealed high levels of struggle across these domains, indicating the complex challenges working students face. Time management difficulties, stress related to financial concerns and academic performance, and burnout symptoms were prevalent among the respondents. Despite these challenges, the study identified significant coping mechanisms adopted by BS Criminology students. Engaging in self-care practices, seeking social support, regular physical activity, time management strategies, and mindfulness techniques were among the coping mechanisms utilized by the respondents. These findings underscore the resilience and adaptive strategies students employ to navigate academic and work-life demands.

Moreover, the study revealed a significant positive relationship between daily life struggles and coping mechanisms among BS Criminology students. As the frequency of everyday challenges increased, students demonstrated higher levels of coping mechanisms. This highlights the dynamic interplay between stressors and adaptive responses, emphasizing the importance of supporting students in developing effective coping strategies. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the experiences and needs of BS Criminology students at Olivarez College Tagaytay. The insights gained from this study can inform the development of targeted interventions and support mechanisms to enhance student well-being and academic success. Efforts to address time management issues, alleviate stressors, and promote self-care practices are crucial in fostering a supportive learning environment for working students.

These findings contribute to a better understanding of the demographic context of the study population and inform future interventions or support programs tailored to the needs of BSCRIM working students.

This study can uncover common challenges these students face and provide valuable insights into the factors contributing to their difficulties. Moreover, it can inform the

development of targeted interventions or support services to address these challenges and enhance the well-being of BSCRIM working students.

This analysis can illuminate these students' strategies and resources for managing stress, coping with time constraints, and preventing burnout. Understanding the coping mechanisms of BSCRIM working students can inform the design of interventions or programs to promote resilience and support their overall well-being. Additionally, identifying effective coping strategies can empower students to develop adaptive coping skills, contributing to academic and professional success.

This analysis can provide valuable insights into how different challenges are associated with specific coping strategies and whether certain coping mechanisms are more effective in mitigating particular life struggles. Understanding the relationship between life struggles and coping mechanisms can inform the development of targeted interventions or support services tailored to the unique needs of BSCRIM working students. Additionally, it can contribute to the existing literature on coping and resilience among student populations, thereby advancing our understanding of effective strategies for managing academic and work-related stressors.

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**The Emotional Intelligence of Police Officers of Tagaytay City Police Station:
Basis for a Proposed Intervention Program**

*Alix, Christine Jois C. Abila, Jennylyn G. Alvarado, Junena A.
Figueroa, Airalyn T. Nombre, Micaella M.*

I. ABSTRACT

This research examines the impacts of emotional intelligence (EI) on police officer job performance at Tagaytay City Police Station since emotional intelligence is the capacity to recognize, understand, demonstrate, manage, and be aware of one's emotional state, manage interactions and relationships with others, and deal effectively with conflict. Police work entails many interactions between individuals. The study involved 121 police officers serving in Tagaytay City as respondents, chosen for their ability to provide the necessary data. The method utilized purposive sampling, selecting units based on specific characteristics. A descriptive research design was initially employed, followed by a quantitative approach. Survey questionnaires were used for data collection, addressing the demographic profiles of respondents; the demographic variables of the respondents include age, sex, and years of service. The study found that most respondents, in terms of age, belonged to the 20- to 39-year-old age range, with a total of 85, or 70.20%. As stated in the data, there are more young adult police officers working in Tagaytay City than middle-aged police officers. The study examined emotional intelligence levels (including self-awareness, self-regulation, empathy, compassion, motivation, and social skills), the relationship between emotional intelligence and demographic factors, and recommendations for enhancing emotional intelligence among police officers. Statistical analysis, including descriptive and inferential statistics, examined the relationship between emotional intelligence and job performance. The study's conclusion provides insights into how emotional intelligence impacts law enforcement effectiveness. It offers recommendations for a proposed intervention program for enhancing emotional intelligence among police officers in Tagaytay City.

Keywords: *emotional intelligence, job performance, and police officers*

II. INTRODUCTION

Emotional intelligence (EI) has garnered increasing attention from researchers in recent years due to its potential impact on various aspects of life, particularly in professional settings. Studies have focused on defining Emotional Intelligence, identifying its signs, measuring it, and exploring avenues for improvement. It is widely acknowledged that emotional intelligence can significantly enhance relationships, management capabilities, and workplace problem-solving skills. Furthermore, there is a growing understanding that training and practice can enhance emotional intelligence skills.

Kumarasamy et al. (2017). Based on additional research, police personnel must possess emotional intelligence to attain work-life balance. Organizational assistance would strengthen this relationship, perhaps lessening some of the stress that police personnel experience.

Studies by Suhairy et al. (2022) and Liao et al. (2022) highlight the positive correlation between emotional intelligence and employee engagement, emphasizing its relevance to workplace performance. Additionally, incidents such as the shooting in Paniqui, Tarlac, Philippines, involving Police Officer Jonel Nuezca, have prompted calls for more frequent neuropsychiatric examinations for police officers. This incident underscores the importance of emotional intelligence in law enforcement and the need for strategies to enhance it.

The literature review delves into the multifaceted aspects of emotional intelligence across various professions and contexts. Emotional intelligence, the capacity to manage one's emotions effectively to foster positive interpersonal connections, has been extensively studied in fields such as aviation, surgery, policing, and education. Studies by Rogis et al. (2019), Dai

et al. (2019), and Abi-Jaoudé et al. (2021) highlight the relevance of emotional intelligence in these professions, indicating its impact on job performance and outcomes.

Furthermore, research by Wolter et al. (2019) and Chavez et al. (2022) emphasizes the importance of organizational support and resources in managing emotional pressure in high-stress professions like law enforcement. The literature also explores the link between emotional intelligence and learning agility, self-efficacy, and job satisfaction across various domains, including sports, education, and entrepreneurship. These studies underscore the broad applicability of emotional intelligence and its significance in personal and professional development.

It highlights the critical role of emotional intelligence in diverse professions and its potential to enhance job performance, well-being, and organizational outcomes. However, further research is needed to explore the nuanced mechanisms through which emotional intelligence operates in different contexts and its implications for individual and organizational success.

Trait emotional intelligence (trait EI) is a constellation of emotional perceptions assessed through questionnaires and rating scales (Petrides et al., 2007). Put, trait EI concerns people's beliefs about their emotions. The label of the construct reflects the fact that the various models that have been discussed in the literature under the terms "emotional intelligence" or "EQ" (Bar-On, 1997; Goleman, 1995; Salovey & Mayer, 1990) almost invariably describe personality traits. Consequently, literature has emerged where all sorts of personality traits are routinely mislabelled and, more importantly, misinterpreted as "emotional intelligence," "emotional competencies," "emotional abilities," etc. Trait EI theory offers the possibility of redefining these models to connect them (and the measures based on them) to scientific psychology theories. An alternative label to describe the construct, which emphasizes its links to the self-efficacy literature (Bandura, 1997), is trait emotional self-efficacy.

This study sought to answer the following research questions: What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of Age, Sex, and Years of service? What is the respondents' emotional intelligence level in terms of Self-awareness, Self-regulation, Empathy and compassion, Motivation, and Social skills? Is there a significant relationship between emotional intelligence and demographic profile? Based on the study's findings, what recommendations can be drawn to enhance the emotional intelligence of the police officers in Tagaytay City?

The use of emotional intelligence in police officers is on the rise, which is why the present study aims to determine the impacts of emotional intelligence on police officer job performance in Tagaytay City. If the emotional intelligence of police officers is higher, does their job performance go higher or lower? It focuses on understanding how specific emotional competencies, such as self-awareness, self-regulation, empathy and compassion, motivation, and social skills, impact their effectiveness in handling diverse and challenging situations.

III. METHODS

The study utilized a descriptive research design, a form of quantitative research, employing a survey method to gather numerical data on emotional intelligence and job performance among police officers. According to Paritha (2020), Quantitative research design involves gathering and studying numerical data. It can identify averages and patterns, formulate hypotheses, examine correlations, and apply findings to larger populations.

The respondents are police officers, including the officer-in-charge and commander, chosen due to their ability to provide relevant data for the study. The study involves 121 police officers from Tagaytay City, selected through purposive sampling, focusing on specific qualities needed in the sample.

A self-made questionnaire with Likert scale answers is divided into two parts: one for gathering respondent profiles and the other for assessing emotional intelligence levels. The research tool underwent content validation by authoritative experts at Olivarez College of Tagaytay. Following the experts' recommendations, the researchers conducted a pilot test to determine the instrument's reliability.

The following 4-point LIKERT scale was used with the Self-made survey questionnaires interpreted as:

4 = Always

3 = Often

2 = Rarely

1 = Never

The researchers distributed and collected the questionnaire with the assistance of Tagaytay City Police Officers. The data is then organized, classified, and tabulated using tallying, percentages, and frequency counts.

Statistical treatments include descriptive analysis (frequency, percentage, weighted mean) and inferential statistics (Pearson's correlation) to examine the relationship between emotional intelligence and job performance. Analysis is conducted using appropriate statistical software, with a significance level set at 0.05. The results aim to provide insights into the impact of emotional intelligence on law enforcement officers' job performance.

Legend:

3.26 - 4.00 = Very High Level

2.51 - 3.25 = High Level

1.76 - 2.50 =Low Level

1.00 - 1.75 =Very Low Level

IV. RESULTS

The study resulted in the following answers collected from the survey questionnaire conducted by the researchers.

Table 1

Demographic Profile of the respondents in terms of Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20 – 39	85	70.20%
40 – 59	36	29.80%
60 and above		
Total	121	100%

Table 1 shows that out of 121 respondents, 85, or 70.20%, are in the age bracket of 20-39; 36, or 29.80%, are in the age bracket of 40- 59; and 0 frequency or percentage in the age bracket of 60 and above.

Furthermore, the majority of responders, in terms of age, belonged to 20 years to 39 years, with a total of 85 or 70.20%, while the least represented group was 40 to 59 years old, which got 36 or 29.80%. As stated in the data, there are more young adult police officers working in Tagaytay City than middle-aged police officers, and police officers no longer working in Tagaytay City are 60 years of age or older.

According to Morris (2024), every generation brings change to the workplace. This has never been truer than with the young men and women entering law enforcement today. As law

enforcement continues to experience a recruitment and retention crisis, police leadership must develop a workplace culture that embraces our younger officers.

Table 1.2

The demographic profile of the respondents in terms of Sex.

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	92	76.0%
Female	36	24.0%
Total	121	100%

The data shows the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of sex. Frequency counts and percentages were utilized to determine the sex distribution. The data revealed that out of 121 respondents, 92, or 76%, are male, and 29, or 24.0%, are female.

The majority of the respondents were male, with a frequency of 92 or 76% of the total respondents. This implies that the police have historically been perceived as a male-dominated field, with women making up far smaller percentages of the system than men (13% in the U.S. and 14% in China; Sendé et al., 2020). Since police work involves highly competitive and antagonistic tasks (such as fighting crimes and pursuing and controlling suspects), it is not surprising that some people may think that men are better suited for the job (Bloksgaard et al., 2020). Nevertheless, it is important to note that more and more women are enlisting in the police, demonstrating that they are just as capable of handling tasks and missions as their male colleagues.

Table 1.3

The demographic profile of the respondents in terms of Years of service.

YEARS OF SERVICE	Frequency	Percentage
1 – 5 years	25	20.7%

6 – 10 years	32	26.4%
11 – 15 years	42	34.7
Above 15 years	22	18.2%
Total	121	100%

The data shows the respondents' demographic profile regarding years of service. Frequency counts and percentages were utilized to determine the years of service. The data revealed that out of 121 respondents, 25, or 20.7%, have 1–5 years of service; 32, or 26.4%, have 6–10 years of service; 42, or 34.7%, have 11–15 years of service; and 22, or 18.2, have over 15 years of service in Tagaytay City.

Notably, as to the years rendered as police officers, the majority of the respondents belonged to 11–15 years with a frequency of 42 or 34.7%, 6–10 years with a frequency of 32 or 26.4%, respectively, 1–5 years with a frequency of 25 or 20.7%, while the least belonged to above 15 years with a frequency of 22 or 18.2%.

The data suggests that most police officers have been serving for a long time. On the other hand, the least two represented groups of 1–5 years and above 15 years were fresh graduates or new recruits and above 15 years who stayed in service for a very long time and are still currently working.

LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

What is the level of the emotional intelligence of the respondents in terms of the following:

- 2.1 Self-awareness
- 2.2 Self-regulation
- 2.3 Empathy and compassion
- 2.4 Motivation
- 2.5 Social skills

Table 2

The level of the emotional intelligence of the respondents in terms of Self-awareness

Statements	Mean Score	Verbal Interpretation
I am aware of my emotions as they arise.	3.71	VHL
I am aware of how others perceive me.	3.61	VHL
I am aware of hoe my emotions impact my behavior and decision making.	3.77	VHL
I have a good sense of my own abilities and limitations.	3.78	VHL
Total	3.71	

Self-awareness

Out of 4 indicators of self-awareness, the data showed that indicator 1 was "I am aware of my emotions as they arise." With the weighted mean of 3.71 interpreted as "very high level," indicator 2 was "I am aware of how others perceive me." With the average weighted mean of 3.61 interpreted as "very high level," indicator 3 was "I am aware of how my emotions impact my behavior and decision-making." With the weighted mean of 3.77 interpreted as "very high level," indicator 4 was "I have a good sense of my abilities and limitations." The average weighted mean of 3.78 was interpreted as a "very high level."

Notably, in terms of self-awareness, out of 4 indicators, indicator 4, or "I have a good sense of my abilities and limitations," got the highest mean score of 3.78, interpreted as "very high level." In contrast, indicator 2, or "I am aware of how others perceive me," got the lowest mean score of 3.61, interpreted as "very high level." This implies that most police officers are self-assured about their abilities and limitations at work.

Self-awareness is the capacity to recognize one's feelings at any given time. Although it may seem obvious, we frequently go about our daily lives without giving our emotions much thought or realizing how they affect how we conduct ourselves in social or professional contexts. In particular, when we are under pressure, being aware of our emotions might help us make better judgments and lessen stress. Developing connections that are inclusive and diverse also requires self-awareness. "Being more aware of ourselves is the first step towards accepting diversity with empathy" (El-Attrash, 2017).

Table 2.2

Level of the emotional intelligence in terms of Self-Regulation

Self-Regulation		
I have control over my emotions.	3.51	VHL
I know when to speak about my personal problems to others.	3.48	VHL
I seek out activities that satisfy me.	3.54	VHL
I motivate myself by imagining good outcomes for tasks I take on.	3.64	VHL
Total	3.64	VHL

Self-regulation

Out of 4 indicators of self-regulation, the data showed that indicator 1 was "I have control over my emotions." With the average weighted mean of 3.51 interpreted as "very high level," indicator 2 was "I know when to speak about my problems to others." With the average weighted mean of 3.48 interpreted as "very high level," indicator 3 was "I seek out activities that satisfy me." With the average weighted mean of 3.54 interpreted as "very high level," indicator 4 was "I motivate myself by imagining a good outcome for tasks I take on." The average weighted mean of 3.64 was interpreted as a "very high level."

Notably, in terms of self-regulation, out of 4 indicators, indicator 4, or "I motivate myself by imagining good outcomes for tasks I take on," got the highest mean score of 3.64, interpreted as "very high level." In contrast, indicator 2, or "I know when to speak about my problems to others," got the lowest mean score of 3.48, interpreted as "very high level." This implies that indicator 2, or I know when to speak about my problems to others, got the "lowest mean score in the level of emotional intelligence regarding self-awareness, self-regulation, empathy and compassion, motivation, and social skills.

Mastering emotional intelligence is not about concealing emotions but discerning the appropriate timing and context for their expression. Self-regulation involves the ability to express emotions suitably. Individuals proficient in self-regulation demonstrate flexibility and adeptness in navigating change. They excel in conflict resolution and are adept at easing tension in challenging scenarios. Those with robust self-regulation skills typically exhibit high conscientiousness, carefully considering their impact on others and taking accountability for their actions (Kendra, 2023).

Table 2.3

Level of emotional intelligence in terms of Empathy and Compassion

Empathy and Compassion		
I am able to establish a sense of trust with my subordinates.	3.73	VHL
I am able to respond appropriately to the emotions of others.	3.72	VHL
I am able to sense the emotions of others.	3.67	VHL
I pay attention to the worries and concerns of others.	3.75	VHL
Total	3.71	VHL

Empathy and Compassion

Out of 4 indicators of empathy and compassion, the data showed that indicator 1 was "I can establish a sense of trust with my subordinates." With the average weighted mean of 3.73 interpreted as "very high level," indicator 2 was "I can respond appropriately to the emotions of others." With the average weighted mean of 3.72 interpreted as "very high level," indicator 3 was "I can sense the emotions of others." With the average weighted mean of 3.67 interpreted as "very high level," indicator 4 was "I pay attention to the worries and concerns of others." The average weighted mean of 3.75 is interpreted as a "very high level."

Notably, in terms of empathy and compassion, out of 4 indicators, indicator 4, or "I pay attention to the worries and concerns of others," got the highest mean score of 3.75, interpreted as "very high level." In contrast, indicator "3, or "I can sense the emotions of others," got the lowest mean score of 3.67, interpreted as a "very high "level." This implies that most police officers are attentive to people's worries and concerns.

Every person has an innate capacity for empathy, which can be honed and enhanced with time. Empathy training helps us become more emotionally intelligent and foster deeper, meaningful connections with others. Emotional intelligence and empathy are closely related ideas for establishing and preserving healthy relationships. By cultivating emotional intelligence and empathy, we can enhance our capacity to comprehend and establish more profound connections with others (Pouncey, 2023).

Table 2.4

Empathy and Compassion

Empathy and Compassion		
I am able to stay motivated even when faced with obstacles and setbacks.	3.62	VHL
I pursue goals beyond what is required and expected of me.	3.59	VHL

I am able to handle multiple demands.	3.58	VHL
I can see the brighter side of my situation.	3.64	VHL
Total	3.60	VHL

Motivation

Out of 4 indicators of motivation, the data showed that indicator 1 was "I can stay motivated even when faced with obstacles and setbacks." With the average weighted mean of 3.62 interpreted as "very high level," indicator 2 was "I pursue goals beyond what is required and expected of me." With the average weighted mean of 3.59 interpreted as "very high level," indicator 3 was "I can handle multiple demands." With the average weighted mean of 3.58 interpreted as "very high level," indicator 4 was "I can see the brighter side of my situation." The average weighted mean of 3.64 was interpreted as a "very high level."

Notably, in terms of motivation, out of 4 indicators, indicator 4, or "I can see the brighter side of my situation," got the highest mean score of 3.64, interpreted as "very high level," while indicator 3, or "can handle multiple demands," got the lowest mean score of 3.58, interpreted as "very high level." This implies that most police officers are positive thinkers when doing their job, even in a difficult situation.

Engaging in multiple tasks highly demands attentional capacity, resulting in deficits in cognitive control. Thus, multitasking reduces performance by causing interference, distraction, and errors (Bakhtiar et al., 2015).

Table 2.5

Level of emotional intelligence in terms of Social Skills

Social Skills

Other people find it easy to confide in me.	3.54	VHL
I like to share my emotions with others.	3.43	VHL
I have built rapport, made and maintained friendships with my subordinates.	3.69	VHL
I can encourage others to work even when things are not favorable.	3.73	VHL
Mean Level of social skills	3.59	VHL
Level of emotional intelligence	3.63	VHL

Social Skills

Out of 4 indicators of social skills, the data showed that indicator 1 was "Other people find it easy to confide in me." With the average weighted mean of 3.54 interpreted as "very high level," indicator 2 was "I like to share my emotions with others." With the average weighted mean of 3.43 interpreted as "very high level," indicator 3 was "I have built rapport, made and maintained friendships with my subordinates." With the average weighted mean of 3.69 interpreted as a "very high level," indicator 4 was "I can encourage the others to work even when things are not favorable." The average weighted mean of 3.73 was interpreted as a "very high level."

Notably, in terms of social skills, out of 4 indicators, indicator 4, or "I can encourage others to work even when things are not favorable," got the highest mean score of 3.73, interpreted as "very high level." In contrast, indicator "2, or "I like to share my emotions with others," got the lowest mean score of 3.43, interpreted" ed as "very high" level." This implies that the majority of police officers can give motivation to their colleagues even in a difficult situation.

By addressing the sources of stress and promoting a supportive work environment, law enforcement agencies can help to improve the well-being and job satisfaction of their officers (Lauer, 2020)

Table 3

Independent sample t-test for the difference in the emotional intelligence between male and female.

Levene's Test	Independent Sample Test					
	F	Sig.	T	df	Sig.	Decision
Level of emotional intelligence among male and female respondents	.182	.670	1.182	119	.239	Accept Null
Level of emotional intelligence of the respondents according to age.	.003	.957	.277	119	.782	Accept Null

Legend: P-value <.05 Reject Null Hypothesis

A two-sample t-test was performed to compare the level of emotional intelligence among male and female respondents. The data shows $t(119) = 1.182, p=.239$, and $t(119) = .277, p=.782$, which is greater than .05, therefore the null hypothesis is accepted. There is no significant difference in the level of emotional intelligence among males and females males and females, and regardless of age, the level of emotional intelligence is the same. The study also shows that the demographic profile, such as sex and age, have no impact on police officer's level of emotional intelligence regarding their job performance. The findings indicate no significant difference in emotional intelligence between sex and age (Karthikeyan & Lalwani, 2019).

According to Meshkat and Nejati (2017), the overall emotional intelligence score was not significantly different between the sexes, according to the results; nevertheless, there were differences between the sexes in terms of emotional self-awareness, interpersonal relationships, self-regard, and empathy, with females scoring higher than males in these areas. This study has

produced distinct results regarding self-regard, a component on which men often score higher, which may lead to new research directions.

According to Solomon (2022) that being said, it should be noted that there is no statistically significant difference between the respondents' gender and their levels of self-awareness, dealing with emotions, empathy, self-motivation, relationship handling, and emotional intelligence. However, the statistical result demonstrates that emotional intelligence and general intelligence are present in all five categories (self-awareness, controlling emotion, empathy, motivating oneself, and handling relationships).

Table 3.1

ANOVA table for the difference on the emotional intelligence according to years in service

Category	Sum of squares	Df	F	Significance	Decision	
Emotional intelligence according to years in service	Between Groups	.018	3	.194	.900	Accept
	(Position)					Null
	Within Groups	3.542	117			
Emotional intelligence according to years in service	Total		120			

Legend: P-value < .05 Reject Null Hypothesis

A one-way ANOVA was conducted to determine the difference in the level of emotional intelligence according to years in service. The data shows no significant difference [$F(3, 117) = .194, p = .900$]. Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted: there is no significant difference in the level of emotional intelligence according to years in service.

According to Vallo and Mashuo's (2020) study entitled "THE IMPACT OF WORKING HOURS ON EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY: CASE STUDY OF SABERTEK LTD, SOUTH AFRICA," as working hours increase, so does productivity, but productivity decreases at some point due to the stress and health levels and other factors mentioned in the study, impacting workers' ability to be productive. There is no significant difference in the level of emotional intelligence according to years in service, and there is a relationship between working hours and productivity. The study suggests that productivity initially increases with longer working hours but may decrease due to stress and health issues.

Based on the findings of the study, what recommendations can be drawn to enhance the emotional intelligence of the police officers in Tagaytay City?

These recommendations highlight the importance of understanding the role of emotional intelligence (EI) within law enforcement, particularly in Tagaytay City. The first recommendation suggests investigating how demographic factors such as age, gender, and years of service influence the development and application of EI among police officers.

Given the observed demographics—predominantly young male officers with significant service experience—this research could shed light on how these factors impact EI levels and job performance. The second recommendation emphasizes delving deeper into how specific EI qualities, such as self-awareness, self-regulation, empathy, motivation, and social skills, contribute to enhanced performance within the law enforcement sector.

Understanding the direct link between these EI indicators and job performance could inform training programs and professional development initiatives for police officers. Lastly, the suggestion to recognize that EI levels remain consistent across different demographic groups highlights the importance of leveraging the strengths of all team members. By acknowledging that EI is not influenced by demographics, police supervisors and leaders can

focus on fostering collaboration and effective communication within their teams, ultimately enhancing overall performance and effectiveness in law enforcement duties.

V. DISCUSSION

This study aims to determine the emotional intelligence of the police officers at the Tagaytay City Police Station, which will serve as the foundation for a suggested intervention program. It focuses on understanding how specific emotional competencies, such as self-awareness, self-regulation, empathy and compassion, motivation, and social skills, impact their effectiveness in handling diverse and challenging situations.

The majority of respondents, in terms of age, were 20 to 39 years old, with a total of 85, or 70.20%. As stated in the data, there are more young adult police officers working in Tagaytay City than middle-aged police officers, and no longer police officers working in Tagaytay City who are 60 or older. Most respondents were male, with a frequency of 92, or 76%, of the total respondents. Notably, as to the years rendered as police officers, most respondents belonged to 11–15 years with a frequency of 42, or 34.7%. The data suggests that most of the police officers have been serving for a long time. On the other hand, the least two represented groups of 1–5 years and above 15 years had been fresh graduates or recruits above 15 years that stayed in service for a very long time and are still working.

The majority of police officers demonstrate a high level of emotional intelligence across various dimensions. Specifically, regarding self-awareness, they exhibit confidence in their

abilities and limitations at work, as reflected by the highest mean score (3.78) on indicator 4, or "I have a good sense of my abilities and limitations." Regarding self-regulation, they tend to motivate themselves by envisioning positive outcomes for tasks, as indicated by the highest mean score (3.64) on indicator 4, or "I motivate myself by imagining good outcomes for tasks I take on.". Additionally, in terms of empathy and compassion, officers are attentive to the worries and concerns of others, as evidenced by the highest mean score (3.75) on indicator 4, "I pay attention to the worries and concerns of others." Furthermore, in matters of motivation, they maintain a positive outlook even in challenging situations, with the highest mean score (3.64) on indicator 4 "I can see the brighter side of my situation.". Lastly, in social skills, they excel in encouraging their colleagues to persevere, as indicated by the highest mean score (3.73) on indicator 4, "I can encourage others to work even when things are not favorable." Overall, these findings highlight the admirable emotional intelligence exhibited by the majority of police officers in their professional roles.

Most police officers exhibit strong emotional intelligence overall. However, in the aspect of "I like to share my emotions with others" under social skills, scoring an average weighted mean of 3.43, it emerged with the lowest mean score across all variables. Therefore, it is recommended that social gatherings and team-building activities be organized to enhance camaraderie and reinforce connections among police officers. Such events facilitate officers feeling more comfortable sharing their emotions, fostering a greater sense of unity and support within the department.

The data shows $t(119) = 1.182$, $p=.239$, and $t(119) = .277$, $p=.782$, which is greater than .05; therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. There is no significant difference in the level of emotional intelligence between males and females, and regardless of their age, the level of emotional intelligence is the same. The study also shows that a demographic profile, such as sex and age, does not impact a police officer's level of emotional intelligence regarding their

job performance. Furthermore, the data shows no significant difference in the level of emotional intelligence according to years in service [$F(3, 117) = .194, p = .900$]; therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. There is no significant difference in the level of emotional intelligence according to years in service.

According to the study's findings, several suggestions or recommendations emerge to improve the emotional intelligence of police officers in Tagaytay City. Firstly, officers should focus on honing their communication and emotion management skills, enabling them to better understand and respond to the emotions of others. Additionally, they should prioritize building strong relationships based on a deep understanding of their emotions and those of others. Gender equality should be upheld within the police force, ensuring that female officers have the same opportunities as male officers. Lastly, there should be increased emphasis on providing professional development and training opportunities, especially for newly recruited officers, to enhance their emotional intelligence and effectiveness in serving the community.

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Understanding the Dynamics of Church and Community Engagement in Crime Prevention of selected Barangay in Tagaytay City

Abobo, Svenn Danielle G. Albao, Gerald E. Cabcaban, Joemel B. Candia, John Amiel H. Olimpiada, Ryan Zen A. Pereña, Nyssa Rain P.

I. ABSTRACT

This study delves into the intricate relationship between the church and the community in the context of crime prevention, with Tagaytay City serving as the focal point. The aim is to unravel the multifaceted dynamics that contribute to the efficacy of collaborative efforts between religious institutions and residents in curbing criminal activities. Employing a Descriptive Quantitative research design, it aims to elucidate the demographic profile of respondents, their comprehension of the roles played by churches and communities in crime prevention, and whether any notable discrepancies exist in such understanding. The demographic analysis reveals a predominant presence of respondents aged between 20 and 30, primarily male, with diverse educational backgrounds. Regarding their understanding of church and community involvement in crime prevention, the findings indicate a generally high level of comprehension across various facets such as crime rates, community safety, and social cohesion. In essence, this research not only provides insight into the demographic characteristics of the respondents but also delves into their nuanced comprehension of church and community engagement in crime prevention. The findings of this study shed light on the effectiveness of community-based initiatives led by religious institutions in partnership with residents. It identifies critical factors facilitating thriving church and community collaboration, such as trust, communication channels, and shared goals. By elucidating these dynamics, the study contributes to the growing body of knowledge to foster safer and more secure communities, highlighting the indispensable roles played by religious institutions and grassroots organizations in reducing crime rates and promoting social cohesion. This research underscores the importance of collaborative efforts between churches, communities, and law enforcement agencies in creating a safer, more cohesive society.

Keywords: *crime prevention strategies, crime awareness church and community engagement, public safety, church servants and community representative, church involvement.*

II. INTRODUCTION

The role of the police force in society and the deep connection between the church and the community have long been recognized as integral components of community development and public safety. Both institutions have the potential to make significant contributions to crime prevention and the provision of essential public safety services. This thesis explores the multifaceted relationship between the community and the church, examining their collaborative efforts and their impact on crime prevention and other public safety endeavors. Numerous studies conducted between 2018 and 2023 shed light on the importance of community partnerships in crime prevention and the positive outcomes of collaboration between the police and the church. Local literature, such as the work of Garcia and Santos (2019) and Tan and Lim (2021), has explored the specific dynamics and contributions of the police and the church in the context of the local community.

Foreign literature has also contributed substantially to understanding the connection between the police force, the church, and the community. According to McGarrell et al. (2022), a comparative analysis studying various community safety programs, including those where the church acted as a catalyst for crime prevention, highlighted the shared responsibility and joint efforts required from both institutions for successful outcomes.

One relevant applied theoretical framework for the thesis could be the Social Bond Theory, initially proposed by Travis Hirschi. Social Bond Theory suggests that individuals are less likely to engage in delinquent or criminal behavior when they have strong social bonds to society. These bonds are typically categorized into four elements: attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. In the context of the study on church and community engagement in crime prevention in Tagaytay City, you can apply this framework to understand how individuals' connections and commitments with churches and their communities influence their likelihood of engaging in criminal activities. Examining the role of attachment to church and

community, commitment to shared values and norms, involvement in community activities, and belief in the legitimacy of social institutions can explore how these factors contribute to preventing crime and promoting social cohesion in Tagaytay City. Investigating these aspects through the lens of Social Bond Theory can offer a nuanced understanding of the dynamics of church and community engagement in crime prevention within your specific case study context.

This research dives into church and community participation dynamics in crime prevention, focusing on Tagaytay City in the Philippines. Tagaytay City, known for its scenic landscapes and tourism, has had its fair share of crime-related difficulties as urbanization and population increase have presented new obstacles to public safety. As a prominent social institution, the church serves various societal roles beyond its spiritual and religious responsibilities. It is frequently used as a hub for community events, support networks, and social activities. The research investigates how churches in Tagaytay City have actively participated in crime prevention measures, either directly or via collaboration with other community stakeholders of the police and the church. The research's objective is to strengthen the effectiveness of Church and Community in preventing crimes and engaging communities to support the strategies of PNP to Reduce crime.

III. METHODS

This study used a Correlational Quantitative Research design since it sought to understand the Dynamics of Church and Community in Crime Prevention in Tagaytay City. The participants were expected to focus on their perceptions throughout the survey. The researchers made the surveys prior to the data collection. The researchers distributed the surveys to the participants to ensure the anonymity of all data gathered and voluntary

participation. The information was then read, sorted, and calculated for categories and knowledge levels to determine the achieved output.

The research is conducted in selected barangay of Tagaytay City, namely, (1) Fransisco, (2) Patutong Malaki North, and (3) Silang Crossing East, since the said barangays have programs that aim to reduce crime and prevent its increase in their community.

The researchers used a self-made survey questionnaire made using pen and paper and Google Forms. This instrument is helpful because it will answer the question of how the church and community contribute to the PNP's strategies for preventing crimes in Barangay Fransisco, Patutong Malaki North, and Silang Crossing East. The research questionnaires have four indicators each and are interpreted as Highly understood for each indicator.

A consent form was used to obtain permission from the stakeholders to conduct the research study. The 300 respondents from the three barangays were allowed to answer at their most convenient time and place. The researchers personally oriented the respondents about the survey form before it was distributed to ensure that all needed information collected was confidential and to be used for research purposes only.

This study's target population is selected Barangays in Tagaytay City: Fransisco, Patutong Malaki North, and Silang Crossing East. The sampling technique will be stratified sampling, which can be partitioned into subpopulations. The total population of the three barangays is 300 participants.

The researchers set hypothetical scores and mean ranges for the scale to arrive at a definite interpretation of the findings. The following hypothetical mean and score ranges were assigned for the scale indicating the level of institutional sustainability.

The following 4-point Likert scale was used with the Self-made survey questionnaires:

4 = Highly Agree: This response indicates that the respondent strongly agrees with the statement presented. They strongly understand and believe in the proposed concept or idea.

3 = Agree: This response indicates that the respondent agrees with the statement presented. They have a favorable view of the concept or idea being proposed but may not have as strong a belief as those who selected "Highly Agree."

2 = Disagree: This response indicates that the respondent disagrees with the statement. They have a negative view of the concept or idea being proposed and may have concerns or reservations about it.

1 = Strongly Disagree: This response indicates that the respondent strongly disagrees with the statement presented. They have a very negative view of the concept or idea being proposed and may have significant concerns or reservations about it.

The Likert scale used in this research study is standardized, ensuring that surveys are administered consistently and accurately. Using Likert scales in data collecting allows for more informed decision-making, policy formation, and breakthroughs in research.

The legend provided for the Likert scale indicates the following:

3.26 - 4.00 = Highly Understand: This range indicates that the respondent firmly understands the proposed concept or idea.

2.51 - 3.25 = Understand: This range indicates that the respondent has a positive understanding of the concept or idea being proposed but may not have as strong a comprehension as those in the "Highly Understand" range.

1.76 - 2.50 = Not so Understand: This range indicates that the respondent needs a greater understanding of the concept or idea being proposed and may require further clarification or explanation.

1.00 - 1.75 = Not Understand: This range indicates that the respondent needs a more comprehensive understanding of the concept or idea being proposed and may require significant clarification or explanation.

IV. RESULTS

Table 1

Demographic Profile in terms of Age

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
20 – 30 Years Old	170	56.7%
31 – 40 Years Old	76	25.3%
41 Years Old and Above	54	18%
Total	300	100

Table 1 shows the respondents' age profiles. Frequency counts and percentages were utilized to determine the respondents' age. The data reveal that the majority of the respondents were within the age brackets of 20 – 30 and 31 - 40 years old and above, with the frequency of 170 and 76 or 56.7% and 25%, respectively.

The evidence shows that crime prevention measures aimed at those aged 20 to 30 can be beneficial in lowering criminal conduct. Primary crime prevention tactics target social and situational elements that contribute to crime. This may include programs to increase conflict resolution skills, relationships, and other protective factors. Tertiary crime prevention strategies seek to move those who have committed crimes away from jail and toward rehabilitation. This might include restorative justice initiatives, which have been found to reduce crime in the community by offering an alternative to traditional punishment. A comprehensive crime prevention strategy targeting individual and community risk factors can reduce criminal activity in those aged 20 to 30 (Trevethan & Maxwell, 2023).

The data reveals that some studies have looked at the influence of religion on youth. While the results were mixed, there is some evidence that religion does impact reducing participation in criminal activity among disadvantaged youth. This could be one reason why

younger respondents understand the dynamic engagement of the church in crime prevention better than older respondents (Sumter et al., 2018).

Table 2

Demographic Profile in terms of Type of Respondents

TYPE OF RESPONDENTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Church Servants	106	35.3
Community Representative	193	64.3
Total	300	100

Table 2 illustrates the demographic profile in terms of the type of respondents. Out of 300 respondents, 106, or 35.3 percent, are Church Servants, and 193, or 64.3 percent, are community representatives.

The data revealed that Community representatives are most active in crime prevention because of the effectiveness of community-oriented policing strategies, which rely on community involvement and partnerships to address local crime. According to research, community participation can reduce urban violence while improving community safety and well-being. Community-based proactive solutions acknowledge and encourage the community's active engagement in crime prevention. They aim to define the connection between the community and law enforcement, emphasizing problem-solving, agency collaboration, and broken-windows policing. Working closely with all aspects of the community allows police to identify issues and develop the most effective solutions, making community policing an essential component of crime prevention (Weisburd & Majimundar, 2018).

Table 3

Demographic Profile in terms of Sex

SEX	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Male	147	49%
Female	144	48%
Prefer not to say	9	3%
Total	300	100

Table 3 reveals the Demographic Profile in terms of Sex. Out of 300 respondents, 147 or 49 percent are Male, 144 or 48 percent are Female, and 9 or 3 percent are those people who prefer not to say their gender.

The gender of respondents can significantly impact research findings. Research is frequently plagued by gender bias, which can be attributed to a variety of factors such as androcentrism, gender insensitivity, and the application of different social roles and suitable behaviors for men and women. The data shows that most church servants and community representatives are Male. Salvatore and Rubin (2018) discussed that the results highlight the need to comprehend the relationship between religious involvement and criminal behavior and the church's function as a local social control agency. Men's participation in church and community activities can be beneficial for preventing crime, particularly in at-risk youth.

Table 4

Demographic Profile in Terms of Civil Status

CIVIL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Single	197	65.7%
Married	92	30.7%
Separated	6	2%

Annulled	4	1.3%
Widow	1	.3%
Widower	0	0
Total	300	100

Table 4 illustrates the demographic profile in terms of Civil Status. Out of 300 respondents, 197 or 65.7 percent are single, 92 or 30.7 percent are married, 6 or 2 percent are separated, 4 or 1.3 percent are annulled, 1 or .3 percent are widows, and 0 or 0 percent are widowers.

Regarding implementing particular crime prevention measures, single men may participate in various activities to help minimize crime in their community. Single males may be more inclined to notice crimes or unusual behavior in their areas due to their increased exposure to dangerous circumstances and heightened awareness of possible hazards. However, further study is required to properly comprehend the unique ways in which single males contribute to crime prevention initiatives. The studies have examined the relationship between church engagement, community involvement in crime prevention, and single status. They have also found that church attendance and religious salience among underprivileged youth are associated with lower levels of crime involvement (Sumter et al., 2018).

Table 5

Demographic Profile in terms of Educational Attainment

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Elementary	197	65.7%
High School	92	30.7%
Bachelor's Degree	11	3.6%

Total	300	100
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Table 5 reveals the demographic profile in terms of educational attainment. Out of 300 respondents, 197, or 65.7 percent, are Elementary graduates, 92, or 30.7 percent, are High School graduates, and 11, or 3.6 percent, are bachelor's Degrees.

The data demonstrated that funding elementary schools may reduce crime because it can help young students going through a crucial stage in their social development to reduce their "criminal capital." (Gilmore, 2019.) Therefore, the role of elementary graduates in crime prevention and integrating crime prevention practices with community and school-based initiatives emphasizes the importance of their participation in understanding and addressing crime dynamics in the church and community. In the Philippines, there are various programs for crime prevention aimed at individuals who do not still need to finish elementary education. One such initiative is "Oplan Makabata" or "Magtutudlo ug Kapulisan, Bata Tudluan," This program aims to educate students, teachers, and parents about the Philippine National Police's various crime prevention programs, promote advocacy for the adverse consequences of illegal drugs, anti-bullying, and the protection of children's fundamental rights, as well as address school safety and security concerns (Saron, 2019).

Table 6

Understanding of the respondents on the dynamics of church in crime prevention

INDICATOR	MEAN	MEAN SCORE	VERBAL
	SCORE	(COMMUNITY)	INTERPRETATION
	(CHURCH)		
1. Crime Rates	3.70	3.63	Highly Understand
2. Community Safety	3.61	3.64	Highly Understand

3. Social Cohesion	3.65	3.65	Highly Understand
4. Collaboration and Partnership	3.60	3.64	Highly Understand

Table 6 shows that out of 5 indicators, "Crime Rates." Got the highest mean score of 3.70, interpreted as "Highly understood" by the respondents of church servant, followed by "Social Cohesion," which got a weighted mean of 3.65, interpreted as "Highly Understood"; followed by "Community Safety" With a mean score of 3.61 interpreted as "Highly Understand"; and "Collaboration and Partnership" got the lowest mean score of 3.60 interpreted as "Highly Understand." Community engagement shows that out of 5 indicators, "Social Cohesion." Got the highest mean score of 3.65, interpreted as "Highly understood" by the respondents, followed by "Community Safety" and "Collaboration and Partnership" got the same weighted mean of 3.64, interpreted as "Highly Understood" and "Crime Rates" got the lowest mean score of 3.63 interpreted as "Highly Understand."

The data revealed that churches can provide moral guidance and values to understand the respondents' dynamics of the church in crime prevention towards the crime rate. The mission of the Roman Catholic Church and its clergy is to consistently restore a sense of civility and responsibility to everyday life and to promote crime prevention and genuine rehabilitation, keeping in mind that the church is a societal structure that seeks to instill morals and values in the upbringing of an individual (Ndlovu, 2018).

The data revealed that in terms of Understanding the respondents in the community engagement in crime towards Social Cohesion, community building requires an understanding of the dynamics of local social interactions, which is made difficult by the lack of clear and direct indicators of community cohesion collected at population levels within official datasets. In general, community cohesion increases the safety of communities by increasing informal guardianship and enhancing the work of formal crime prevention organizations (Gulma, 2018).

Table 7

Levene’s Test

	Levene’s Test		Independent Sample Test			
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig.	Decision
Understanding of the respondents on church and community engagement in crime prevention.	1.988	.160	1.052	297	.294	Accept Null

Legend: P-value <.05 Reject Null Hypothesis

Table 7 revealed that a two-sample t-test was performed to compare the respondents' understanding of church and community engagement in crime prevention. The data shows $t(297) = 1.988, p=.294$, greater than .05; therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. There is no significant difference in the respondents' understanding of church and community engagement in crime prevention. This implies that the respondents' understanding of church dynamics and community engagement in crime prevention is the same. Further, these non-enforcement interactions aim to build trust, foster openness, and foster partnerships between the community and law enforcement. Studies also indicate that membership in a religious community, like the church, may deter people from committing crimes and engaging in antisocial behavior. To emphasize the similarities in community engagement for crime prevention, studies of people who participate in community crime prevention groups show that their profile is very similar to that of people who engage in church-related activities (Salvatore & Rubin, 2018)

V. DISCUSSION

In this study, the majority of the respondents in terms of age are between 20 – 30 years old, with frequencies of 170 or 56.70 percent, while the least represented group of respondents, with a frequency of 54 or 18 percent, are 41 years old and above. Regarding the type of respondents, the majority, with a frequency of 193 or 64.3 percent, are community representatives. At the same time, the least represented group with a frequency of 106 or 35.3 percent are the church servants. As to the type of sex, out of 300 respondents, the majority are male, with a frequency of 147 or 49 percent, and the least represented group is female, with a frequency of 144 or 48 percent. Most of the respondents in terms of civil status are singles, with a frequency of 197 or 65.7 percent. In comparison, the most minor group is married with a frequency of 92 or 30.7 percent, and other statuses such as legally separated 6 or 2 percent, annulled 4 or 1.3 percent, widowed one or .3 percent, no respondents were widower. As to educational attainment, the majority of the 300 respondents are elementary graduates, with a frequency of 197 or 65.7 percent, and the minor group, with a frequency of 92 or 30.7 percent, are high school graduates and bachelor's degree holders, with frequency of 11 or 3.6 percent.

In this study, in terms of understanding of the respondents on the dynamics of the church in crime prevention, the highest mean score is Crime rates with frequencies of 3.70 with the verbal interpretation of Highly Understand, and the lowest mean score is Collaboration and Partnership with frequencies of 3.60 with the verbal interpretation of Highly Understand. Then, in the study of Understating of the respondents in the community engagement in crime prevention, Social Cohesion got the highest mean score of 3.65, and the verbal interpretation was Highly Understood then the lowest mean score was Crime Rates with a frequency score of 3.63 with the verbal interpretation of Highly Understand.

This study used a two-sample t-test to compare the respondents' understanding of church and community engagement in crime prevention. The data shows $t(297) = 1.988$,

$p=.294$, greater than .05; therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted. There is no significant difference in the respondents' understanding of church and community engagement in crime prevention. This implies that the respondents' understanding of church dynamics and community engagement in crime prevention is the same. Further, these non-enforcement interactions aim to build trust, foster openness, and foster partnerships between the community and law enforcement.

A close connection distinguishes the dynamic between church and community in all religions in the Philippines and between religious beliefs, cultural values, and behaviors. The nation's religious landscape is diversified, with Christianity, notably Roman Catholicism, reigning supreme, followed by Islam, indigenous faiths, Born Again, Iglesia Ni Cristo, and small Jehovah's Witness and 7th-day Adventist populations. This theological variety reflects Filipino culture's diverse structure, fostering a strong feeling of identity and community among its members. Regarding crime in Tagaytay, there were 831 incidents from January 1, 2023, until the present. Among crimes against persons, there were a total of 31 cases. The breakdown of crimes against property included four murders, two homicides, and 15 rape cases committed during this period. In crimes against property, there were 44 incidents, including six robbery cases, 35 theft cases (both qualified and plain theft), and one motor vehicle carnapping committed during this period. For non-index crimes, there were a total of 34 incidents. Among them, acts of lasciviousness accounted for four committed crimes, 1 case of adultery, 4 cases of alarms and scandals, 2 cases of discharge of firearms, 6 cases of frustrated or attempted homicide, and so on. For traffic incidents, a total of 596 were committed during this period. Among them, 12 cases of reckless imprudence resulting in damage to property had the highest total, at 389 cases, followed by 195 cases of reckless imprudence resulting in physical injury, and the most minor total cases were 12 cases of reckless imprudence resulting in homicide.

Lastly, there were 123 cases related to Special Laws, with the highest total being for RA 9165, which had 49 cases, followed by IPD 1602, with 31 cases, and so on.

A study on the correlation between demographic factors and perceptions of church and community engagement in crime prevention. This could involve further analysis of how age, type of respondent, sex, civil status, and educational attainment might influence understanding and involvement in crime prevention efforts. Considering the respondents' educational attainment, there is an opportunity to investigate and propose educational programs tailored to diverse educational levels within the community, aiming to provide comprehensive knowledge about crime prevention, safety, and social cohesion. These programs could be designed in collaboration with religious and community-based organizations to ensure effective outreach and engagement.

The researchers recommend that future studies focus on the effectiveness of religious and community-based organizations in crime prevention, mainly focusing on the perceptions of safety, fear of crime, and the impact of social cohesion in reducing crime rates within specific demographic groups. Explore the potential for organizing community empowerment programs that foster social cohesion and collaboration, addressing specific crime prevention and safety concerns. This could involve workshops, training sessions, and community events coordinated by the church and community representatives to strengthen the network's capacity to respond to crime and safety issues.

Muslims involved in church and community crime prevention must promote mutual tolerance and understanding across diverse religious communities, particularly Muslims and Christians. Dialogue should be on studying each other's views, practices, and the role of spirituality in daily life, developing a feeling of community and shared values. Furthermore, active participation in rehabilitating and treating criminal offenders in the community may considerably help with crime prevention initiatives. The emphasis on the transformational

power of faith and spirituality, as evidenced in efforts such as religious groups reaching out to inmates and their families, may play an essential role in creating peace and harmony among communities. Furthermore, forming alliances with law enforcement agencies, pushing for community policing projects, and tackling systemic issues such as mental health, drug addiction, and homelessness are critical steps toward making the community safer and more inclusive for all people. Muslims may actively contribute to crime prevention initiatives by encouraging discourse, collaboration, and community participation.

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Examining the Effectiveness of the Strict Implementation of Curfew hours in Barangay Pajo, Alfonso, Cavite: Basis for Enhanced Intervention Program

*Bocboc, Ransel Alphie E. De Ocampo, Anna Christine N. Dimaano,
Jillian Ashley C. Isidor, John Benedict M. Macapuno,
Glan Daile V. Pigte, Renel C. Varias, Kyle Jethro M.*

I. ABSTRACT

This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of strict curfew hours in Barangay Pajo Alfonso, Cavite, focusing on the observance of peace and order, crime reduction, and community members' perceptions. This study used a quantitative descriptive research method to gather and analyze numerical data, elaborating on and discussing the effectiveness of curfew hours for minors as a foundation for an intervention program. The subjects of this study are the barangay officials/police, Police Officers, and the residents of Barangay Pajo Alfonso, Cavite. Three hundred twenty-five respondents participated. The demographic profile of the respondents revealed a predominant presence of adults between the ages of 30 and 40, with a higher representation of female participants, primarily married individuals who had completed high school and were primarily parents or guardians. Data analysis indicated the positive impact of curfew measures, particularly in reducing crime incidents and maintaining peace and order. The study highlighted key indicators such as monitoring reported incidents, assessing curfew effectiveness through arrest profiles, and tracking penalties imposed on violators, showcasing the significant impact of curfew implementation. However, challenges were also evident, as various aspects of peace and order observance, community perceptions, and curfew enforcement were deemed "Very Challenging." Notably, reporting peace and order incidents, collecting feedback from the police department, and evaluating the effectiveness of curfew enforcement emerged as particularly formidable tasks. The study's recommendations include potential themes for further exploration, such as the dynamics of community-police partnership in curfew implementation, the assessment of multi-faceted approaches in community safety, and proposed strategies for addressing challenges in curfew regulation and enforcement. These insights offer valuable guidance for developing enhanced intervention programs and improving curfew enforcement strategies in similar communities, aiming to bolster public safety and peace in the face of challenging regulatory contexts.

Keywords: *Strict curfew hours, peace and order observance, crime reduction, community perceptions, curfew measures, law enforcement, intervention programs, public.*

II. INTRODUCTION

Curfew, a word known to have been used since the 14th century, derives from the Anglo- French word covered," which means to cover life. In the Philippines, the known implementation of curfew happened during martial law that former president Ferdinand Marcos declared on September 21, 1972, as Proclamation 1081. The declaration was a suspension of civil rights and imposition of military authority. Marcos explains that martial law, a strategic approach to defending the constitution legally and its provisions, protects the welfare of Filipino fellow citizens from the dangerous threats posed by Filipino Muslim groups and Christian vigilantes that place national security at risk during the regime.

A curfew is important to keep minors off the streets and reduce loitering and other criminal activities. During the curfew, minors must be indoors or accompanied by an adult or legal guardian. In general, wherever children are situated, they must be located inside the house. Minors should comply with a city's ordinance or resolution. He thinks parents who allow their kids to go during emergencies should support curfews. Parents should know where their children are to avoid anything dangerous or illegal. Therefore, law has to be practiced according to how it is written to maintain the common good for all and public order. This helps teenagers set their own pace towards getting used to the routine, which makes them learn how to manage time properly, thus applying this skill throughout life as adults also. Utilizing time well becomes necessary in diverse situations. Curfew setting also helps teens sleep at reasonable hours, leading them to focus on school work later on in life and becoming successful due to good grades rather than distractions like after-class gimmicks.

Moreover, curfews are an important tool in helping to manage teens and keep them away from risky situations. As the night goes on, most parents have gone home and even gone to bed. The adults and children that are out are more likely to be using alcohol and drugs. In

addition, if a child is out past curfew, they are often in places or at parties with groups of people who are engaged in risky behaviors (Ultimate Parenting Resource, 2022).

Additionally, even before the pandemic came in, curfews have been put in place at several places. Curfews are used in towns and cities as a quick way to minimize crimes and people who may be victims of them. Even so, for public safety reasons, a disaster, a pandemic, or a crisis can also result in the imposition of curfews; however, during martial law, they were popularly utilized as a control measure (Reuters, 2021).

According to Galabin et al. (2018), the impact of curfews on crime rates and other indicators still needs to be determined. More systematic research must be performed to evaluate whether curfew regulations are as effective as their designers would like. Police agencies and municipalities have undertaken substantial evaluation research; nevertheless, the integrity of such studies is suspect. While many "studies" of curfews conducted by municipalities may have major methodological faults (as curfew opponents may argue), this does not necessarily imply that these ordinances do not function. More impact evaluation is required to determine what results (if any) curfews produce. The findings of his study revealed that curfew encompasses variation in time, execution, consequences of violations, and targeted individuals. The policy and practices in curfew implementation may influence the outcome of enforcement. The comparison of crime before and after curfew implementation shows a reduction in crime in the town. The identified problems, such as lack of resources, community awareness, and attitudes towards curfew, can be addressed when the community and stakeholders extend their efforts to support and cooperate on curfew hour implementation.

People today are accustomed to curfews. A local ordinance forbids people under a certain age from being out in public or within a place of commerce during specific hours. Some claim that setting a curfew is futile and pointless. However, many argue that curfews are necessary because they keep young people out of danger. Enforcing curfews would teach kids

to be more trustworthy and responsible. High school students are irresponsible and cannot be trusted enough to not have a curfew, despite what some people may believe.

Sprenholz et al. (2021) also stated that younger individuals rated night time curfews less effective than older people. As younger age is likely related to more nighttime activities, this result points to a major problem with nighttime curfews: they are less accepted and likely less followed by those whose contact behavior should be affected.

Also, the Philippine Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), in its Memorandum Circular No. 2003-02, views the maintenance of peace and order as the key factor in the improvement of the community and the nation (Laru-an & Penny, 2018).

The Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Local Government Unit (LGU), particularly at the barangay level, innovated and created initiatives to enhance peacekeeping in the community (Alkire, 2019). As enunciated in Section 391 (16) of the Local Government Code of 1991, the barangay may be responsible for organizing a community brigade or community service as may be necessary to assist in the peace and order efforts of the LGU. Executive Order No. 366 (1996) created the Barangay peace and order committee to reinforce peacekeeping in communities.

Barangay Pajo in Alfonso, Cavite, was selected for study due to its distinctive practice of maintaining curfew enforcement beyond the pandemic, setting it apart from the other 32 municipal barangays. This rural locale preserves its agricultural identity, with farming constituting the principal source of sustenance for its inhabitants. Hence, the decision by the local administration to uphold the curfew serves as a strategic measure to uphold community safety and preserve public order. Additionally, self-designed questionnaires were employed to assess the efficacy of curfew implementation within Barangay Pajo.

The study's main goal is to examine the effectiveness of the strict implementation of curfew hours in Barangay Pajo Alfonso, Cavite. Specifically, this study aimed to answer the

following: (1) What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, Sex, Civil Status, Educational Attainment, and Type of Respondents? (2) How do the groups of respondents assess the effectiveness of the strict implementation of curfew hours for minors in terms of the following variables: Observance of peace and order; Decrease of crime incidents happened for the previous periods; Peace of mind on the part of relatives; and Effectiveness in the enforcement of laws and ordinances?; and (3) How challenging was encountered by the group of respondents in the implementation of curfew hours in terms of the variable above?

This study aligned with the theoretical framework of social control theory, which suggests that imposing rules, such as curfew hours, can influence individuals' behaviors and reduce deviant acts. Additionally, it relates to the theory of perceived effectiveness, which examines how a community's perception of the efficacy of certain interventions influences their compliance and support. These combined theories can help understand the impact and potential outcomes of the proposed curfew implementation.

The conceptual framework above explains the key concepts necessary for effectively enforcing curfew measures in Barangay Pajo Alfonso, Cavite. It encompasses independent variables such as demographic profile; this involves studying the characteristics of individuals (age, sex, civil status, educational attainment) to explore how these factors might influence or relate to the successful implementation of curfew hours. It seeks to understand if certain demographics have differing perspectives or impacts on the effectiveness of curfew enforcement.

This study examined the Attitudes and Perceptions of Parents/Guardians, Barangay Officials, and the Barangay Police towards the curfew hours for minors in Barangay Pajo Alfonso, Cavite: Informing the Development of an Evidence-Based Intervention Program. This study will involve factors such as respondents and their views about the study. Data will be

collected by gathering respondents and conducting a survey, and 325 respondents will use the survey to gather the data.

III. METHODOLOGY

The researchers used the Descriptive Quantitative Research design since the study seeks to describe The Effectiveness of The Strict Implementation of Curfew Hours in Barangay Pajo Alfonso, Cavite. According to Bhandari (2020), the quantitative method collects and analyzes numerical data. This method focuses on fresh data collection by the problem from a large population and analysis of the data but ignores an individual's emotions and feelings or environmental context. (Rahi, 2017).

The respondents are barangay police, sangguniang barangay, and parents/guardians. The researcher examined and synthesized their responses using content analysis. The researcher used a purposive or subjective survey procedure to select the respondents for the study. A total of 325 respondents from Barangay Pajo, Alfonso, were selected. Purposive sampling is a non-probability survey technique used to select individuals or cases that possess characteristics or meet specific criteria relevant to the research question. Rather than randomly selecting participants from a population, the survey intentionally selects individuals deemed most informative or representative of the study.

Respondents were given survey questionnaires to Examine the Effectiveness of The Strict Implementation of Curfew Hours in Barangay Pajo Alfonso, Cavite.

The survey method will be used for data collection, utilizing standardized and validated instruments. The data will be collected using the self-administered survey distributed to Selected Participants in Barangay Pajo Alfonso, Cavite. The survey is based on a thorough literature review, and the researchers' observations were conducted at the specified time.

Based on the schedule that the researchers gathered, the number of participants or the number of residents is in the total of 325 residents from Barangay Pajo. The researcher collected 325 responses from those who agreed to answer the survey questionnaire.

In terms of Enforcement of Laws and Ordinances, indicator five, or "The effectiveness of police, barangay officials, and other authorities in enforcing curfew ordinances is evaluated through joint operations or successful collaborations," got the highest weighted mean of 3.74 interpreted as "Very Challenging." In contrast, indicator two, or "Reports on the effectiveness of curfew enforcement efforts by the police or barangay officials," got the lowest weighted mean of 3.50, interpreted as "Very Challenging."

The following 4-point Likert scale was used in the Self-made survey questionnaires, with the following interpretations:

4 = Very Effective

3 = Effective

2 = Not so Effective

1 = Not Effective

The legend provided for the Likert scale indicates the following:

3.26 - 4.00 = Very Effective

2.51 - 3.25 = Effective

1.76 - 2.50 = Not so Effective

1.00 - 1.75 = Not Effective

The following 4-point Likert scale was used in the Self-made survey questionnaires, with the following interpretations:

4 = Very Challenging

3 = Challenging

2 = Not so Challenging

1 = Not Challenging

The Likert scale used in this research study is standardized, ensuring that surveys are administered consistently and accurately. Using Likert scales in data collecting allows for more informed decision-making, policy formation, and breakthroughs in research.

The legend provided for the Likert scale indicates the following:

3.26 - 4.00 = Very Challenging

2.51 - 3.25 = Challenging

1.76 - 2.50 = Not so Challenging

1.00 - 1.75 = Not Challenging

IV. RESULTS

The data was presented in tables to give a clear illustration of answers to the research question. The data were gathered through a survey questionnaire and presented following the arraignment of the research problems of the study.

Problem 1. Demographic Profile of the Respondents in terms of Age; Sex; Civil Status; Educational Attainment; and Type of Respondents.

Table 1

Demographic Profile of the Respondents in Terms of Age

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
30 – 40 years old	165	50.8%
40 years old and above	160	49.2%
Total	325	100%

Notably, the data shows the respondents' demographic profile regarding age. Frequency counts and percentages were utilized to determine the distribution of age. The data shows that

the majority of the respondents are between 30 and 40 years old, with frequencies of 165 or 50.8 percent, while the least represented groups have a frequency of 160 or 49.2 percent, which is 40 years old and above. The data suggest that most of the respondents are within the normal age range for Parent/Guardian, Barangay Police, and Sangguniang Barangay.

The above findings were attested by the study of Cole (2018), which stated that the demographic information provides the researcher with valuable information about your population of interest, only asking participants demographic questions relevant to our study.

This highlights that demographic data provides researchers with valuable insights into the target population's characteristics, allowing for more nuanced analyses and interpretations of study results). Understanding the demographic composition of the sample population is crucial for ensuring the generalizability and applicability of research findings, as it enables researchers to identify key demographic trends and tailor their methodologies accordingly (Cole, 2018).

Table 2

Demographic Profile of the Respondents in Terms of Sex

SEX	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Male	159	48.9%
Female	166	51.1%
Total	325	100%

Notably, the data shows the respondents' demographic profile regarding sex. The data revealed that the majority of the respondents are Female, with frequencies of 166 or 51.1 percent, while the least group, 159 or 48.9 percent, are Male.

These findings resonate with existing literature on gender demographics in various research domains. Studies by Smith et al. (2017) and Johnson and Brown (2018) have

consistently reported a higher proportion of female participants in surveys and studies across different fields, including social sciences, healthcare, and education. Smith et al. (2017) argue that this gender disparity may stem from various sociocultural factors, including differences in communication styles, socialization patterns, and participation preferences.

Table 3

Demographic profile of Respondents in terms of Civil Status

CIVIL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Single	87	26.8%
Married	223	68.6%
Legally Separated	5	1.5%
Annulled	4	1.2%
Widow	3	.9%
Widower	3	.9%
Total	325	100%

Notably, as to civil status, the data revealed that most respondents are married, with a frequency of 223 or 68.6 percent. In comparison, the least group, which has a frequency of 3 or .9 percent, are widows and widowers.

The data highlights a pronounced prevalence of married individuals within the surveyed population, comprising 68.6 percent, while the proportion of widows and widowers is notably minimal, accounting for only 0.9 percent. This disparity underscores the predominance of marital unions among respondents and the comparatively rare occurrence of widowhood within the sample.

The findings of this study align with broader societal trends regarding marital status and family formation. Marriage has long been regarded as a fundamental institution in many cultures, as a cornerstone of family life and social organization. In her book "Marriage, A

History: How Love Conquered Marriage," scholars explore the historical evolution of marriage and its significance in shaping social norms and relations (Coontz, 2018).

Table 4

Demographic Profile of Respondents in terms of Educational Attainment

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Elementary School	62	19.1%
High school	211	64.9%
Bachelor's degree	52	16%
Total	325	100%

Notably, the data revealed that most respondents are high school graduates, with a frequency of 211 or 64.9 percent, and the least, 52 or 16 percent, have bachelor's degrees.

The data highlights that a significant majority of respondents, 64.9 percent, are high school graduates, while only 16 percent possess a bachelor's degree. This distribution underscores the prevalence of high school education within the surveyed population, with bachelor's degree holders constituting a notably smaller proportion.

The findings of this table align with broader trends in educational attainment and access to higher education. Scholars such as Anthony Carnevale, in his book "The College Payoff: Education, Occupations, Lifetime Earnings," examine the economic benefits of higher education and its impact on individual career prospects and earnings potential.

Table 5

Demographic Profile in Terms of Type of Respondents

TYPE OF RESPONDENTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Parent/guardian	298	91.7%
Barangay Police	15	4.6%
Sangguniang Barangay	12	3.7%
Total	325	100%

Notably, the data revealed that the majority of the respondents are parents/guardians, with a frequency of 298 or 91.7 percent, and the fewest, with 12 or 3.7 percent, are Sangguniang Barangay.

The data indicates a significant majority of respondents, comprising 91.7 percent, identify as parents/guardians, while Sangguniang Barangay members represent the smallest proportion, accounting for only 3.7 percent. This distribution underscores the prevalence of parental or guardian roles within the surveyed population, with Sangguniang Barangay members constituting a notably smaller segment.

This relates to exploring themes of similar family dynamics and societal roles in "The Second Shift: Working Parents and the Revolution at Home" by Arlie Hochschild. In this book, Hochschild examines the division of labor within dual-career households and the challenges couples face in balancing work and family responsibilities. She sheds light on how traditional gender roles persist despite changes in women's participation in the workforce, highlighting the enduring influence of societal expectations on family dynamics.

Problem No. 2. The level of effectiveness of the strict Implementation of curfew hours to minors in terms of the Observance of peace and order; Decrease of crime incidents happened for the previous periods; Peace of mind on the part of relatives; Effectiveness in the enforcement of laws and ordinance.

Table 6

Observance of Peace and Order

1.6 INDICATORS	Mean Score	V.I
The level of peace and order during curfew hours is determined by monitoring reported incidents like violence, vandalism, or disturbance	3.66	VE

The Barangay conducted a thorough survey of residents during curfew hours to gauge their perception of peace and order	3.66	VE
The study focuses on the percentage of individuals adhering to the curfew hours by staying indoors during designated hours	3.57	VE
During curfew hours, successful patrol operations have been conducted to identify areas of improvement or areas requiring more focus	3.51	VE
Accomplishment on the monitoring of the number of noise complaints received during curfew hours	3.58	VE
Total	3.59	VE

Legend:

- 3.26 - 4.00 = Very Effective
- 2.76 - 3.25 = Effective
- 1.75 - 2.75 = Not so Effective
- 1.00 - 1.75 = Not Effective

The data analysis regarding the observance of peace and order during curfew hours revealed that indicators 1 and 2, focusing on monitoring reported incidents and conducting resident surveys, both received the highest mean score of 3.66, indicating a "Very Effective" level of performance.

The assessment suggests that patrol operations during curfew hours were generally successful, indicating high effectiveness in maintaining peace and order. However, there is room for improvement in their coverage and efficiency, highlighting opportunities for further optimization. "Police Patrol Operations and Management" provides valuable insights into strategies for enhancing patrol effectiveness and resource allocation, offering practical guidance for law enforcement agencies aiming to optimize their operations (Holtz, 2015).

Table 7

Decrease of Crime Incidents

1.7 INDICATORS	Mean Score	V.I
Curfew hours have been found to significantly reduce crime incidences when compared to the time before to the curfew	3.59	VE

The number of arrests made during curfew hours is used to gauge how effective curfew hours are at reducing crime	3.52	VE
The effectiveness of curfew hours measures is assessed through the analysis of arrest profiles during hours, identifying patterns based on age, criminal history, or offense type	3.59	VE
The effectiveness of law enforcement’s efforts during curfew hours is measured by the percentage of crimes successfully solved and closed	3.51	VE
During curfew hours, monitoring noise complaints is conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of addressing disturbance	3.51	VE
Total	3.54	VE

Legend

3.26	-	4.00	=	Very Effective
2.76	-	3.25	=	Effective
1.75	-	2.75	=	Not so Effective
1.00	-	1.75	=	Not Effective

The analysis regarding the decrease in crime incidents during curfew hours revealed that indicators 1 and 3 received the highest mean score of 3.59, indicating a "Very Effective" level of performance. These indicators suggest that curfew measures have significantly reduced crime incidents compared to pre-curfew times. Additionally, the assessment of curfew effectiveness through the analysis of arrest profiles was deemed highly effective in identifying patterns related to age, criminal history, and offense type.

On the other hand, indicators 4 and 5, focusing on the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts and monitoring noise complaints during curfew hours, received the lowest mean score of 3.52, still interpreted as "Very Effective." This suggests that while these aspects were effective, there may be room for improvement in solving and closing crime cases and addressing disturbances comprehensively.

Table 8

Peace of Mind on the Part of Relatives

1.8 INDICATORS	Mean Score	V.I
The study aims to assess the perception of peace of mind among relatives during curfew hours by conducting surveys or interviews	3.58	VE
During curfew hours, there has been a significant increase in inquiries, complaints, and reports from relatives regarding the safety and security of their family members	3.58	VE
Surveys or public opinion polls are used to measure the level of support expressed by relatives for the curfew, indicating their belief in its effectiveness	3.54	VE
The study involves monitoring social media platforms for posts or comments from relatives expressing their peace of mind or concerns about their family members during curfew hours	3.63	VE
The study is monitoring the number of minor incidents during curfew hours to assess the effectiveness of the curfew in preventing risky behavior	3.54	VE
Total	3.57	VE

Legend:

- 3.26 - 4.00 = Very Effective
- 2.76 - 3.25 = Effective
- 1.75 - 2.75 = Not so Effective
- 1.00 - 1.75 = Not Effective

In terms of Peace of Mind for Relatives, the data indicated that indicator 4, which involves monitoring social media platforms for relatives' expressions of peace of mind or concerns about family members during curfew hours, received the highest mean score of 3.63, indicating a "Very Effective" level of effectiveness. Conversely, indicators 3 and 5, which involve using surveys to measure support for the curfew among relatives and monitoring minor incidents during curfew hours to assess its effectiveness in preventing risky behavior, both received the lowest mean score of 3.54, still interpreted as "Very Effective."

Social media monitoring offers valuable opportunities for reassuring relatives' peace of mind during curfew hours. It provides insights into how government agencies can leverage

social media to enhance community engagement, improve risk prevention strategies, and facilitate effective communication during challenging times (Gordon et al., 2017).

Table 9

Effectiveness in the Enforcement of Laws and Ordinances

1.9 INDICATORS	Mean Score	V.I
The monitoring of the number of warnings issued to individuals found violating curfew regulations is crucial for assessing law enforcement’s active enforcement	3.62	VE
The study focuses on dynamic tracking of fines or penalties imposed on individuals who repeatedly violate curfew regulations, assessing the effectiveness of enforcement measures	3.66	VE
The study evaluates the effectiveness of law enforcement in ensuring adherence to curfew regulates and their percentage of compliance	3.65	VE
The study involves conducting surveys or interviews to gauge public opinions on perceived effectiveness of law enforcement in enforcing curfew laws, and ordinances	3.60	VE
The study evaluates the coordination and collaboration between law enforcement, local officials, and other stakeholders in enforcing curfew regulations, assessing their effectiveness	3.66	VE
Total	3.63	VE

Legend:

- 3.26 - 4.00 = Very Effective
- 2.76 - 3.25 = Effective
- 1.75 - 2.75 = Not so Effective
- 1.00 - 1.75 = Not Effective

In terms of Effectiveness in the Enforcement of Laws and Ordinances, the data indicated that indicators 2 and 5 received the highest mean score of 3.66, interpreted as "Very Effective." These indicators focus on tracking fines imposed on curfew violators and evaluating coordination among stakeholders in enforcing curfew regulations, highlighting the effectiveness of enforcement measures.

The observed performance indicators in curfew regulation underscore the importance of evaluating enforcement effectiveness and fostering community trust through public perception assessments. "Community Policing: A Contemporary Perspective" by Kappeler, Gaines (2018), and Smith highlights the value of community-oriented policing in building positive relationships between law enforcement and the community. This emphasizes the need for tailored enforcement strategies and stakeholder coordination to address community concerns effectively and enhance public perception of law enforcement efforts.

Problem no.3. The challenges encountered by the respondents in the implementation of curfew hours in terms of Observance of peace and order; Decrease of crime incidents happened for the previous periods; Peace of mind on the part of relatives; Effectiveness in the enforcement of laws and ordinance.

Table 10

Observance of Peace and Order

1.10 INDICATORS	Mean Score	V.I.
Reporting on peace and order incidents during curfew hours, such as fights, disturbances, and vandalism, is challenging	3.69	VC
The study investigates community members' perceptions of the peace and order situation during curfew hours, using surveys or interviews	3.62	VC
Monitoring of surveillance cameras or police patrols to identify any disruptions to peace and order during curfew hours;	3.64	VC
Cooperation and compliance of community members with curfew regulations, measured through the number of warnings or citations issued by officials; and	3.60	VC
Reduction in noise compliance or disturbance reports during curfew hours	3.62	VC
Total	3.63	VC

Legend:

- 3.26 - 4.00 = Very Challenging
- 2.76 - 3.25 = Challenging
- 1.75 - 2.75 = Not so Challenging
- 1.00 - 1.75 = Challenging

Regarding Observance of Peace and Order, the data showed that indicator 1, or “Reporting on peace and order incidents during curfew hours, such as fights, disturbances, and vandalism, is challenging.” The highest mean score was 3.69, interpreted as a “Very challenging” verbal interpretation. Indicator 4, or “Cooperation and compliance of community members with curfew regulations, measured through the number of warnings or citations issued by officials,” Got the lowest mean score of 3.60, interpreted as a “Very Challenging” verbal interpretation.

It prompts a brief exploration of the implications of the observed challenges in peace and order observance, emphasizing the need for enhanced reporting mechanisms, community cooperation, resource allocation, collaborative solutions, and continuous evaluation to overcome obstacles and improve outcomes during curfew hours (Peter, 2017).

Table 11

Decrease of Crime Incidents

1.11 INDICATORS	Mean Score	V.I.
Comparison of crime statistics before and after the implementation of curfew, focusing on crimes typically occurring during curfew hours (e.g., robberies, drug-related offenses)	3.63	VC
Feedback from the police department on the number of crime incidents reported during curfew hours	3.66	VC
Analysis of arrest records to identify any fluctuations in the number of arrests made during curfew hours	3.58	VC

Surveys or interviews with community members to gauge their perception of crime rates during curfew hours	3.55	VC
Reports from local media or news outlets regarding any significant crime incidents during curfew hours	3.59	VC
Mean challenges encountered to decrease of crime incidents	3.57	VC

Legend:

- 3.26 - 4.00 = Very Challenging
- 2.76 - 3.25 = Challenging
- 1.75 - 2.75 = Not so Challenging
- 1.00 - 1.75 = Challenging

In terms of the Decrease in Crime Incidents, the data showed that indicator two, or "Feedback from the police department on the number of crime incidents reported during curfew hours," Got the highest mean score of 3.66, interpreted as "Very Challenging," While indicator four or "Surveys or interviews with community members to gauge their perception of crime rates during curfew hours" Got the lowest mean score of 3.55 interpreted as "Very Challenging."

Data collection and perception assessment challenges surrounding decreasing crime incidents during curfew hours highlight the need for refined protocols and strategies to capture and interpret relevant information accurately. This involves implementing improved data collection protocols to ensure the thorough documentation of crime incidents, devising effective community engagement strategies to gather valuable insights from residents, establishing robust data validation mechanisms to verify the accuracy and reliability of collected data, and fostering a culture of continuous improvement to enhance crime prevention outcomes over time.

Relevant literature delves into these themes, including "Community Policing and Crime Prevention: Strategies for Change" by Kraska and Kappeler (2019). Kraska and Kappeler explore the importance of community engagement and collaboration in crime prevention

efforts, emphasizing the role of data-driven approaches in effectively identifying and addressing crime hotspots. Through case studies and theoretical analyses, the authors underscore the significance of community involvement and data validation in enhancing the effectiveness of crime prevention initiatives.

Table 12

Relatives' Peace of Mind

1.12 INDICATORS	Mean Score	V.I.
Surveys or interviews with parents or guardians on their perception of safety for their children during curfew hours	3.63	VC
The study collects community feedback on the level of protection provided to minors during curfew hours	3.66	VC
Reports of minor incidents or crimes during curfew hours may have disrupted the peace of mind of their relatives	3.58	VC
Anecdotal evidence or testimonials from relatives expressing their sense of security during curfew hours	3.55	VC
Increase in the usage of neighborhood watch programs or potential involvement during curfew hours	3.59	VC
Mean Challenges encountered on relatives peace of mind	3.54	VC

Legend:

- 3.26 - 4.00 = Very Challenging
- 2.76 - 3.25 = Challenging
- 1.75 - 2.75 = Not so Challenging
- 1.00 - 1.75 = Challenging

In terms of Relatives' Peace of Mind, the data showed that indicator two, "The study collects community feedback on the level of protection provided to minors during curfew hours," Got the highest mean score of 3.66, interpreted as "Very Challenging," while indicator

four or "Anecdotal evidence or testimonials from relatives expressing their sense of security during curfew hours" Got the lowest mean score of 3.55 interpreted as "Very Challenging."

The challenges of collecting community feedback and assessing perceptions regarding relatives' peace of mind during curfew hours highlight the need for innovative engagement strategies and robust data analysis techniques. Drawing from Minkler's (2020) "Community Engagement, Organization, and Development for Public Health Practice," it is evident that inclusive processes are crucial, prioritizing the voices of all community members. This holistic approach integrates creative engagement methods, diverse data sources, and continuous learning efforts to effectively address evolving needs and concerns, ultimately fostering community empowerment and enhancing public health outcomes.

Table 13

Enforcement of laws and ordinances

1.13 INDICATORS	Mean Score	V.I.
Number of warnings or citations issued to individuals violating curfew regulations by police officers or barangay officials	3.57	VC
Reports on the effectiveness of curfew enforcement efforts by the police or barangay officials	3.50	VC
Surveillance footage or eyewitness accounts of individuals being apprehended for violating curfew hours	3.65	VC
Feedback form community members on the level of discipline and adherence to curfew regulations they observe in their neighborhood	3.53	VC
The effectiveness of police, barangay officials, and other authorities in enforcing curfew ordinance is evaluated through joint operations or successful collaborations	3.74	VC
Mean Challenges encountered in enforcement of laws and ordinances	3.59	VC

Mean Challenges encountered by the respondent 3.59 VC

Legend:

- 3.26 - 4.00 = Very Challenging
- 2.76 - 3.25 = Challenging
- 1.75 - 2.75 = Not so Challenging
- 1.00 - 1.75 = Challenging

In terms of Enforcement of Laws and Ordinances, indicator 5, or "The effectiveness of police, barangay officials, and other authorities in enforcing curfew ordinances is evaluated through joint operations or successful collaborations," got the highest weighted mean of 3.74 interpreted as "Very Challenging." In contrast, indicator two, or "Reports on the effectiveness of curfew enforcement efforts by the police or barangay officials," got the lowest weighted mean of 3.50, interpreted as "Very Challenging."

In conclusion, the challenges in evaluating the enforcement of laws and ordinances require a collaborative approach that involves interagency cooperation, performance evaluation, and strategic resource allocation. Kratcoski and Dutelle's (2018) work provides valuable insights into the role of collaboration in improving law enforcement outcomes, offering practical strategies for enhancing enforcement effectiveness.

V. DISCUSSION

This study examines the demographics of respondents, evaluates the effectiveness of curfew implementation, and identifies challenges encountered in enforcing curfew regulations. Demographically, the majority of respondents were aged between 30-40 years old (50.8%) and 40 years old and above (49.2%), with a higher participation of females (51.1%) compared to males (48.9%). Moreover, most respondents were married (68.6%), and a significant proportion were high school graduates (64.9%). Furthermore, most respondents were parents/guardians (91.7%).

In assessing curfew implementation, the study found that strict enforcement contributed to maintaining peace effectively (mean of 3.66) and resulted in a notable decrease in crime incidents (mean of 3.59). Additionally, relatives reported feeling assured during curfew hours (mean of 3.63), while enforcement efforts were perceived as effective (mean of 3.66).

However, challenges were encountered in various aspects of curfew enforcement. Reporting peace and order incidents during curfew was particularly challenging (mean of 3.69), as was assessing crime incidents during curfew hours (mean of 3.66). Ensuring safety for minors also posed significant challenges (mean of 3.66), as did enforcing curfew regulations (mean of 3.74), which faced notable obstacles.

The data analysis indicates a predominant presence of adults within the standard age range, particularly between 30 and 40 years old, in the surveyed population of Barangay Pajo Alfonso, Cavite. Furthermore, it highlights the majority representation of females and married individuals among the respondents. Most participants are identified as Parents/Guardians with a high school educational background. These demographic insights support the survey's conclusion regarding the perceived effectiveness of the Strict Implementation of Curfew Hours in Barangay Pajo, Alfonso, Cavite.

Various indicators related to maintaining peace and order, reducing crime incidents, ensuring peace of mind among relatives, and enforcing laws and ordinances during curfew hours substantiate the effectiveness of curfew measures. Key indicators such as monitoring reported incidents, evaluating curfew measures through arrest profiles, and tracking penalties imposed on violators received the highest mean scores, underlining their significant contribution to curbing crime and preserving public safety.

Additionally, the study delves into the nuanced evaluation of curfew effectiveness by examining factors like monitoring social media platforms and assessing coordination between

law enforcement and local authorities. This comprehensive approach underscores the multifaceted nature of assessing the impact of curfew regulations on community safety.

However, the analysis also highlights the challenges of implementing and evaluating curfew measures. Across various indicators, including reporting on peace and order incidents, gathering feedback from law enforcement agencies, gauging community perceptions, and assessing curfew enforcement effectiveness, the consensus leaned towards these aspects being "Very Challenging." These findings highlight the complexities inherent in ensuring effective curfew implementation amidst diverse community dynamics and underscore the need for ongoing evaluation and adaptation of curfew policies to address evolving challenges and ensure sustained public safety.

The researchers recommend that this entails gathering input from the police department, figuring out how involved the community is in reporting peace and order problems, and learning how the community feels about curfews. Evaluating Comprehensive Approaches in Community Safety: Another alternative area of focus may be examining the comprehensive approach to determining the effectiveness of curfew regulations while emphasizing the roles of the police and the community.

Challenges and Solutions in Curfew Implementation: Examine the issues raised by the study about curfew enforcement and the community's and police's respective roles in resolving these conflicts. To solve these issues, workable suggestions for improving community feedback platforms and streamlining reporting procedures can be presented. Based on the study's findings, this would entail presenting workable ideas to improve community-police feedback channels, expedite reporting procedures, and raise curfew enforcement's general efficacy.

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The Community's Perception towards the PNP's Checkpoint in Tagaytay and its Surrounding Areas

Casaysay, Rijie S. Desingano, John Aimer E. Diestro, Elaine P. Mendoza, Jolistaire D. Oway, Ed Gabriel S. Reyes, Kaila S.

I. ABSTRACT

This study examines the community's perception of police checkpoints' effectiveness, focusing on Safety and Security, Inconvenience, Trust in Law Enforcement, Transparency, and Operational Compliance. The research involves residents living near a police checkpoint in Tagaytay City using a Descriptive Quantitative research design. The study aims to provide insights into the perceptions of these variables among the residents, with the results serving as a basis for further investigations. Demographic characteristics of the respondents include age, gender, civil status, educational background, and occupation, reflecting a diverse sample. The study found that most respondents were aged 26 and older, with a nearly equal split between male and female respondents. The demographic data shed light on the participants' educational attainment and occupational backgrounds, offering valuable insights into the sample's composition. Regarding the community's perception of police checkpoints, the findings reveal that residents hold a favorable view regarding Safety and Security, indicating a significant impact in promoting traffic safety and law enforcement. Similarly, perceptions of Inconvenience and Trust in Law Enforcement, Transparency, and Operational Compliance were rated highly, indicating the checkpoints' positive influence on these aspects of policing. The study's conclusions highlight the importance of police checkpoints in fostering safety, security, and community trust in law enforcement. The comprehensive demographic profile provides valuable insights into the respondents' characteristics, enhancing the study's applicability and relevance to public safety initiatives in Tagaytay City. This research contributes to understanding community perspectives on police checkpoints and underscores the significance of considering individual perceptions and experiences in shaping effective law enforcement practices.

Keywords: *police checkpoints, perception, community, safety and security, inconvenience, trust in law enforcement, transparency, and operational compliance*

II. INTRODUCTION

A checkpoint in the Philippines is where police check vehicular or pedestrian traffic to enforce circulation control measures and other laws, orders, and regulations. As such, the establishment of the checkpoint must be authorized by the head of the territorial PNP unit in the area. The PNP Highway Patrol Group (PNP HPG) is the central operating unit in charge of highway traffic safety promotion. They establish and conduct these checkpoints against car napping, hijacking, and other highway crimes using motor vehicles. The PNP HPG coordinates with local police units with territorial jurisdiction and the Philippine Ports Authority, as stated by Isla (2023).

Police checkpoints are also used in other nations, like the United States. As stated by Fell et al. (2004), there is substantial and consistent evidence from research that highly publicized, highly visible, and frequent sobriety checkpoints in the United States reduce impaired driving fatal crashes by 18% to 24%. Although checkpoints are not conducted in 13 states for legal or policy reasons, there is strong evidence that if conducted appropriately, checkpoints would save lives in the other states.

The importance of police checkpoints in the Philippines cannot be stressed enough. They are established to maintain public safety through spot checks that deter street criminals. The PNP usually sets up checkpoints during election season and other times that call for an increased police presence, such as blocking the escape of lawless elements from a crime scene or arresting a criminal or fugitive from justice.

Life is full of challenges, trials, and things that are not appropriate to do, and people tend to decide to do things that are not even acceptable in society. Because of their lifestyle, their problems, and even the challenges that they are facing, they tend to create or make decisions that are not acceptable, and it usually affects many people. Crime Prevention is the

attempt to reduce and avoid crimes and prevent the spread of criminals. This would be a great help in making our country a better country and proving that there are ways to limit any crimes.

According to the saying, "Prevention is better than cure." This proves that as much as possible, we, as citizens of this country, should make a way to end every criminal and crime. It will not be effortless or challenging, but it is not impossible. Moreover, we also have this saying that there are no impossible things for people who are persistent, eager, and motivated to commit crimes less here in our country. Unity, communication, determination, and eagerness to stop and prevent crimes and avoid criminals are the keys to starting a better beginning and showcasing a better outcome for our country.

To evaluate the effectiveness of PNP checkpoints in Tagaytay City, a detailed analysis of crime statistics before and after implementation would be necessary. This analysis would provide a basis for assessing the program's impact on crime prevention and identifying areas for policy review and improvement. A comprehensive review of all these programs could provide a more complete picture of the effectiveness of the PNP's crime prevention efforts in Tagaytay City.

The theoretical framework for studying Exploring Community Perceptions with Check Point: A Study of Public Attitudes Towards the PNP's Checkpoint Operations in Tagaytay and Surrounding Areas can be constructed upon Broken Windows Theory and routine Activities (Marcus Felson). The broken windows theory states that visible signs of disorder and misbehavior in an environment encourage further disorder and misbehavior, leading to severe crimes. Furthermore, Routine Activity Theory emphasizes that crime occurs when three elements converge: (1) a motivated offender, (2) a suitable target, and (3) the absence of a capable guardian. The theory showed that overall, there was a significant relationship between the frequency of implementation of police operations and the crime rate in terms of Index and non-index crime.

This study aims to determine the community's perception of the PNP Checkpoint in Tagaytay City. It sought to answer the following research questions: What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of the following: Age, Sex, Educational Attainment, Civil Status, and Occupation? What are the perceptions of the community towards the conduct of checkpoints by the personnel of the Philippine National Police in terms of the following variables: Safety and Security, Inconvenience, Trust in Law Enforcement, Transparency, and Operational Compliance? Is there a significant difference in the respondents' perception regarding the conduct of checkpoints in terms of the variables above? What measures will be proposed based on the findings of the study drawn upon?

III. METHODS

This study used Descriptive Quantitative Research to assess Tagaytay City, Cavite. The researchers conducted this research to identify problems and propose solutions, gathering data with the help of the interviewee.

This study's respondents are 313 residents of Tagaytay City. The researcher set out a survey questionnaire for citizens of Tagaytay City and the Surrounding area who are near the police checkpoint. The Researchers used a convenience sampling design since it is the perfect way to gather data for this research.

The researchers conducted a survey of the respondents and immediately gave them a set of questionnaires with two sections: one for acquiring respondents' demographic profiles and the other for analyzing their perceptions of PNP checkpoints. The data that will be gathered and the personal information of the respondents remain confidential.

The following statistical methods were utilized for analyzing the data and interpreting the following: Frequency, Percentage, and Mean to examine the community's perception of PNP Checkpoints in terms of Safety and Security, Inconvenience, Trust in Law Enforcement,

Transparency, and Operational Compliance. The results aim to determine the community's perception of conducting police checkpoints.

The legend below was used to familiarize the respondents with the legends or indicators used to interpret the upcoming graphs or charts accurately.

Legend:

3.26	–	4.00	=	Very High Regards
2.51	–	3.25	=	High Regards
1.76	–	2.50	=	Low Regards
1.00	–	1.75	=	Very Low Regards

IV. RESULTS

This study resulted in the following responses collected from researchers' questionnaires.

Table 1

Demographic Profile of the respondents in terms of Age

Age	Frequency	Percentages
20 years old and below	48	15.3%
21 – 25 years old	132	42.2%
26 years old and above	133	42.5%
Total	313	100%

Table 1 shows the respondents' profiles in terms of age. Frequency counts and percentages were utilized to determine the respondents' age. The data reveal that most

respondents were within the age brackets of 21 – 25 and 26 years old and above, with the frequency of 132 and 133, or 42.2% and 42.5%, respectively.

Age is a fundamental demographic variable that influences various behaviors, preferences, and decision-making processes. Understanding age demographics enables researchers to tailor their analyses and interventions effectively (Smith et al., 2019).

Notably, the statistics display the respondents' age-related demographic profile. We employed frequency counts and percentages to ascertain the age distribution. The data showed that the age group with experience on checkpoints was 26 years old and older, with 133 or 42.5% and 132 or 42.2% of the total respondents, respectively, representing the majority of the respondents. The age group with the lowest frequency, comprising only 48, or 15.3% of the respondents, was 20 years old or younger.

Table 2

Demographic Profile of the respondents in terms of Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentages
Male	163	52.1%
Female	150	47.9%
Total	313	100%

Table 2 shows the respondents' demographic profile regarding sex. Out of 313 respondents, the data showed that 163, or 52.1%, are Male and 150, or 47.9%, are Female.

Gender can influence behavior, attitudes, and perceptions, leading to variations in responses to research questions. Recognizing these differences helps researchers analyze data accurately and draw meaningful conclusions (Smith et al., 2020).

Notably, The information displays the respondents' sex-specific demographic characteristics. The statistics showed that the frequency of male and female respondents was 163 or 52.1% and 150 or 47.9%, respectively. The equal representation of male and female responses indicates opinions regarding the checkpoint.

Table 3

Demographic Profile of the respondents in terms of Civil Status

Civil Status	Frequency	Percentages
Single	213	68%
Married	92	29.4%
Widowed	3	1%
Separated	5	1.6%
Total	313	100%

Table 3. shows the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of civil status. Out of 313 respondents, the data showed that 212, or 68% are single, 92, or 29.4%, are married, 3, or 1%, are widowed, and 5, or 1.6%, are separated.

Civil status carries legal and social implications related to rights, responsibilities, and societal norms. Studying civil status allows researchers to explore how legal frameworks and cultural norms influence individuals' lives and experiences (Martinez et al., 2022).

Notably, in terms of Civil Status, the majority of the respondents, 212, or 68%, belonged to the single category, while the least presented group belonged to the Widowed category, with 3, or 1%.

Table 4

Demographic Profile of the respondents in terms of Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percentages
Elementary Graduate	2	.6%
High School Level	21	6.7%
Senior High School	25	8.0%
College Level	122	39%
College Graduate	133	42.5%
Post Graduate Studies	10	3.2%
Total	313	100%

Table 4 shows the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of educational attainment. Out of 313 respondents, the data showed that 2, or .6%, are elementary graduates; 21, or 6.7%, are high school graduates; 25, or 8.0%, are senior high school graduates; 122, or 39%, are College Graduates; 133, or 42.5%, are college graduates, and 10, or 3.2%, are postgraduate studies.

Education is associated with higher levels of political participation and civic engagement. Individuals with higher levels of education are more likely to vote, engage in community activities, and advocate for social change. Understanding educational attainment can inform research on civic behavior and democratic processes (Garcia et al., 2023).

Notably, as to Educational Attainment, the majority of the respondents belonged to College Graduates, with 133 or 42.5%, while the least presented group belonged to Elementary Graduates, with 2 or 6%.

Table 5

Demographic Profile of the respondents in terms of Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentages
Teacher	47	15%
Lawyer	5	1.6%
Accountant	25	8%
Medicine	33	10.5%
Others	203	64.9%
Total	313	100%

Table 5 shows the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of occupation. Out of 313 respondents, the data showed that 47, or 15%, are Teachers; 5, or 1.6% are Lawyers; 25, or 8%, are Accountants; 33, or 10.5% are Doctors; and the other 203, or 64.9%, are participants who were not covered by our selections.

Notably, as to occupation, the majority of the respondents belonged to participants who were not covered by our selections, with a total of 203, or 64.9%. The least presented group belonged to Lawyers, with a total of 5, or 1.6%.

The demographic profile of research participants can significantly impact the outcomes, conclusions, and generalization of research findings. Demographic variables such as age, gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, education level, and geographic location can influence various research outcomes (Smith et al., 2019).

Mean Perception of community towards safety and security

Table 6 reflects the composite or overall weighted mean of the respondent's assessment of the community's perception of conducting checkpoints regarding Safety and Security.

Out of 5 indicators of Safety and Security, the data showed that indicator 1, or "I believe that the use of checkpoints is an important tool in ensuring public safety within our community." with the average weighted mean of 3.69, interpreted as "Very High Regards," indicator two or "People will be less inclined to commit crimes when they know there is a high chance they will get caught." With the average weighted mean of 3.65 interpreted as "Very High Regards," indicator three or "Police checkpoints improve overall safety and security in your community." with the average weighted mean of 3.62 interpreted as "Very High Regards," indicator four or "I believe that PNP checkpoints treat all individuals fairly and without discrimination." with the average weighted mean of 3.36 interpreted as "Very High Regards," indicator five or "I feel safe when passing through police checkpoints in your area." with the average weighted mean of 3.51 interpreted as "Very High Regards."

Notably, in terms of Safety and Security, out of 5 indicators, indicator 1, or "I believe that the use of checkpoints is an important tool in ensuring public safety within our community." got the highest mean score of 3.69, interpreted as "Very High Regards." In contrast, indicator no.4, "I believe that PNP checkpoints treat all individuals fairly and without discrimination." got the lowest mean score of 3.36, interpreted as "Very High Regards" perceived by the respondents.

The results demonstrated that police checkpoints have had a significant impact in terms of safety and security. This supports the statement of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) (2023), "Checkpoints contribute to traffic safety by enforcing traffic laws and regulations, reducing the risk of accidents, and promoting road safety. Importantly, their presence fosters community engagement and trust-building as law enforcement officers interact with community members, provide information, and address concerns, ultimately enhancing public perception of safety. Overall, police checkpoints are essential components of

comprehensive safety and security strategies, ensuring the protection of individuals and communities."

Table 7 reflects the composite or overall weighted mean of the respondents' assessment of the community's Perception of conducting checkpoints in terms of inconvenience.

Out of 5 indicators of inconvenience, the data showed that indicator no. 1, or "I believe that PNP checkpoints inconvenience or disrupt daily activities in your community." with an average weighted mean of 3.07, interpreted as "High Regards," indicator no. 2 or "PNP Checkpoint affects the flow of the traffic in your area" with the average weighted mean of 3.17 interpreted as "High Regards," indicator no. Three or "I believe police checkpoints disproportionately impact certain communities or demographics." with an average weighted mean of 3.14, interpreted as "High Regards," indicator no. 4 or "I experienced delays or disruptions due to police checkpoints." with average weighted mean of 3.25 interpreted as "High Regards," indicator no. 5 or "I have personally experienced delays or disruptions due to police checkpoints." with the average weighted mean of 3.24 interpreted as "High Regards."

Notably, in terms of inconvenience out of 5 indicators, indicator no.4 or "I experienced delays or disruptions due to police checkpoints." got the highest mean score of 3.25, interpreted as "High Regards," while indicator no. 1 or "I believe that PNP checkpoints inconvenience or disrupt daily activities in your community." got the lowest mean score with the average weighted mean of 3.07 interpreted as "High Regards" perceived by the respondents.

The results demonstrated that police checkpoints have had a significant impact in terms of inconvenience. Police checkpoints, while essential for maintaining safety and security, can also significantly impact individuals in terms of inconvenience. Baker (2023) states, "The establishment of checkpoints may necessitate temporary road closures or detours, further exacerbating inconvenience for travelers. While these inconveniences are a necessary part of law enforcement efforts to ensure public safety, authorities need to minimize disruptions and

communicate effectively with the community to mitigate the impact of checkpoints on individuals".

Table 8 reflects the composite or overall weighted mean of the respondents' Assessments of the community's perception of conducting checkpoints in terms of Trust in Law Enforcement.

Out of 5 indicators of Trust in Law Enforcement, the data showed that indicator no.1, or "I am satisfied with the conduct of PNP personnel at checkpoints in terms of professionalism and courtesy." the average weighted mean of 3.25 was interpreted as "High Regards," indicator no.2 "I am confident in the Philippine National Police's ability to maintain security through checkpoint operations." with the average weighted mean of 3.42 interpreted as "Very High Regards" indicator no.3 or "I believe that the checkpoint is carried out properly according to their duty." with the average weighted mean of 3.40 interpreted as "Very High Regards" indicator no.4 or "I have trust in law enforcement agencies when it comes to conducting police checkpoints in your community." with the average weighted mean of 3.45 interpreted as "Very High Regards" indicator no.5 or "Have positive or negative experiences at police checkpoints influenced your level of trust in law enforcement." with the average weighted mean of 3.39 interpreted as "Very High Regards."

Notably, in terms of Trust in Law Enforcement out of 5 indicators, indicator no.4 or "I have trust in law enforcement agencies when it comes to conducting police checkpoints in your community." got the highest mean score of 3.45, interpreted as "Very High Regards" while indicator no. 1 or "I am satisfied are you with the conduct of PNP personnel at checkpoints in terms of professionalism and courtesy." got the lowest mean score of 3.25 interpreted as "High Regards."

The results suggested that police checkpoints significantly influenced Trust in Law Enforcement. Police checkpoints can have a complex impact on trust in law enforcement, depending on various factors such as community perceptions, officer conduct, and the purpose of the checkpoint. When conducted professionally and transparently, checkpoints can enhance trust by demonstrating a visible commitment to public safety and crime prevention (Tyler et al., 2022).

Table 4 reflects the composite or overall weighted mean of the respondents' assessment of the community's Perception of conducting checkpoints in terms of transparency.

Out of 5 indicators of transparency, the data showed indicator no.1, or "Demonstrate proper conduct in dealing with people in the community." had an average weighted mean of 3.47, interpreted as "Very High Regards" indicator no.2 or "I agree that the checkpoint provides service to everyone without discrimination." with the average weighted mean of 3.37 interpreted as "Very High Regards" indicator no.3 or "I am satisfied with the conduct of PNP personnel at checkpoints in terms of professionalism and courtesy." with the average weighted mean of 3.36 interpreted as "Very High Regards" indicator no.4 or "I am well-informed to feel about the purpose and objectives of police checkpoints in your community." with the average weighted mean of 3.36 interpreted as "Very High Regards" indicator no.5 or "I believe law enforcement agencies communicate the reasons behind conducting specific checkpoints to the public." with the average weighted mean of 3.38 interpreted as "Very High Regards."

Regarding transparency, out of 5 indicators, indicator no.1, or "Demonstrate proper conduct in dealing with people in the community." got the highest with the average weighted mean of 3.47, interpreted as "Very High Regards." In contrast, indicator no. 3, or "I am satisfied with the conduct of PNP personnel at checkpoints in terms of professionalism and courtesy." and indicator no.4, or "I am well-informed to feel about the purpose and objectives of police

checkpoints in your community." got the lowest average weighted mean of 3.36 interpreted as "Very High Regards." The results demonstrated that police checkpoints performed a significant function regarding transparency. Police checkpoints can significantly impact transparency within law enforcement practices. When conducted transparently, checkpoints demonstrate law enforcement's commitment to public safety and crime prevention. Transparent checkpoints are conducted openly, with clear communication to the public regarding their purpose, procedures, and the legal basis for their implementation. This transparency helps build trust between law enforcement agencies and the community by providing reassurance that checkpoints are being conducted fairly and accountable (Hinds et al., 2023).

Table 2.5 reflects the composite or overall weighted mean of the respondent's assessment of the community's perception of conducting checkpoints regarding Operational Compliance.

Out of 5 indicators of Operational Compliance, the data showed that indicator no.1 or "There is a written standard operating procedure (SOP) for conducting checkpoints, and is it followed by all officers." with the average weighted mean of 3.47 interpreted as "Very High Regards" indicator no. 2 or "Officers following the correct procedures for stopping vehicles and determining which ones to inspect." with the average weighted mean of 3.46 interpreted as "Very High Regards" indicator no. Three or "Officers conducting searches of vehicles in a respectful and non-discriminatory manner." with the average weighted mean of 3.44 interpreted as "Very High Regards" indicator no. 4 or "Officers properly document the details of each checkpoint, including the date, time, location, and reasons for the stop." with the average weighted mean of 3.49 interpreted as "Very High Regards" and indicator no. 5 or "Officers professionally conducting themselves during the checkpoints." with the average weighted mean of 3.44 interpreted as "Very High Regards."

Notably, in terms of Operational Compliance, out of 5 indicators, indicator no. 4 or "Officers properly document the details of each checkpoint, including the date, time, location,

and reasons for the stop." got the highest average weighted mean of 3.49 interpreted as "Very High Regards" while indicator no.3 or "Officers conducting searches of vehicles in a respectful and non-discriminatory manner." and indicator no. 5 or "Officers professionally conducting themselves during the checkpoints." got the lowest average weighted mean of 3.44.

The results showed that Police checkpoints can significantly impact operational compliance within law enforcement agencies. When conducted effectively and by established procedures and legal standards, checkpoints contribute to operational compliance by ensuring that officers adhere to specific protocols and guidelines. These protocols may include requirements for conducting vehicle inspections, interacting with drivers and passengers, and documenting checkpoint activities. Compliance with these procedures helps to ensure the legality and legitimacy of checkpoint operations, thereby reducing the risk of legal challenges and ensuring that evidence obtained during checkpoints is admissible in court (Smith et al., 2023).

V. DISCUSSION

This study aims to determine the community's perception of conducting a police checkpoint. We measure the effectiveness of the following variables: Safety and Security, Inconvenience, Trust in Law Enforcement, Transparency, and Operational Compliance.

The study's respondents are the residents of Tagaytay City living near a police checkpoint. The study uses a Descriptive Quantitative research design. Descriptive quantitative research designs provide valuable insights into the characteristics, behaviors, and attitudes of individuals or groups within a population, serving as a foundation for further exploration and hypothesis testing in future research.

To determine the community's perception of police checkpoints in Tagaytay City, the researchers provided a survey questionnaire consisting of demographic profiles and the

respondent's perception of the police checkpoint based on the following variables (Safety and Security, Inconvenience, Trust in Law Enforcement, Transparency, and Operational Compliance). The researchers distributed the questionnaires to the residents of Tagaytay City.

Upon studying the respondents' demographic profiles in terms of age, the majority of the respondents were between the ages of 21 and 25 and 26 and older. Regarding respondent's sex, the data from 313 respondents revealed that 163 (or 52.1%) are men and 150 (or 47.9%) are women. About their civil status, the single category comprised 212 respondents, or 68% of the total. In comparison, the widowed category comprised three respondents, or 1%, of the few respondents in terms of civil status. Regarding respondents' educational attainment, college graduates comprised the majority of respondents (133 out of all respondents, or 42.5%), while elementary graduates made up the least (2 out of all respondents, or 6%). Lastly, regarding occupation, the bulk of respondents—203 in total, or 64.9% belonged to participants whose occupations were not included in our selections, while lawyers made up the least represented group—5, or 1.6%. Research findings' conclusions, generalizations, and consequences can all be strongly impacted by the demographic makeup of the participants. The demographic profile of research participants can significantly impact the outcomes, conclusions, and generalization of research findings. Demographic variables such as age, gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, education level, and geographic location can influence various research outcomes (Smith et al., 2019).

Alongside studying the result of the perceptions of the community towards the conduct of checkpoints by the personnel of the Philippine National Police in terms of the following variables: Safety and Security, Inconvenience, Trust in Law Enforcement, Transparency, and Operational Compliance. These are the results that we gathered. In terms of Safety and Security, the mean perception of the community towards safety and security is 3.56, which indicates Very High Regard. The results demonstrated that police checkpoints have had a

significant impact in terms of safety and security. This supports the statement of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) 2023, "Checkpoints contribute to traffic safety by enforcing traffic laws and regulations, reducing the risk of accidents, and promoting road safety." The mean perception of the community towards inconvenience is 3.17, which indicates High Regard and demonstrates that police checkpoints have had a significant impact in terms of inconvenience. Police checkpoints, while essential for maintaining safety and security, can also significantly impact individuals in terms of inconvenience.

Regarding Trust in Law Enforcement, the mean community perception towards trust in Law Enforcement is 3.40, indicating Very High Regard. The results suggested that police checkpoints significantly influenced trust in law enforcement. Police checkpoints can have a complex impact on trust in law enforcement, depending on various factors such as community perceptions, the conduct of officers, and the purpose of the checkpoint. In terms of transparency, the mean perception of the community towards transparency is 3.38, which indicates Very High Regard. The results demonstrated that police checkpoints performed a significant function in terms of transparency. Police checkpoints significantly impact transparency within law enforcement practices. Lastly, the mean community perception of operational compliance indicates very high regard. The results showed that Police checkpoints can significantly impact operational compliance within law enforcement agencies. Police Checkpoints in Tagaytay are conducted effectively and by established procedures and legal standards; checkpoints contribute to operational compliance by ensuring that officers adhere to specific protocols and guidelines.

Drawing upon the insights gained from the research, the following recommendations are presented to inform decision-making, guide future actions, and promote sustainable outcomes. Our survey's results show that the lowest mean perceptions across all variables are associated with professionalism. As researchers, we recommend implementing feedback

mechanisms, such as anonymous surveys or suggestion boxes, to gather input from officers and the public on improving professionalism at checkpoints. Regularly review feedback and take action to address any identified issues or areas for improvement. Additionally, officers should be encouraged to pursue continuing education opportunities related to checkpoint operations, professionalism, and related topics. This could include attending relevant conferences, taking online courses, or participating in specialized training programs. These suggestions and exercises can help police agencies improve professionalism at checkpoints and foster good relations with the public by being included in training and professional development programs.

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Experiences of Policemen amidst Negative Stereotyping in Tagaytay City: Interpretative Phenomenology

*Nathaniel C. Romasanta, Lovely Rose T. Miranda, Albert Efthraim M. Demillo,
Pooja A. Ruiz and Alexandra D. Clarin*

I. ABSTRACT

This study aimed to identify the experiences and reactions of police officers in terms of negative stereotyping to know their strategies and responses to the problem. It explored the phenomenon of stereotypes, which often portrayed officers in a negative light, perpetuating prejudice and discrimination. The method used was qualitative research involving five Police Officers from Tagaytay City Component Police Station. The researchers used a purposive sampling method to collect their sample informants and the basic qualitative approach for data analysis to interpret the experiences and what meaning they attribute. Everyone in the group was present, and it was held in Tagaytay City. Each member was allowed to interview the respondents they had chosen. Following the interviews, the researchers developed an illustration/drawing and a storyboard featuring each participant as well as three main themes and sub-themes that summed up their study. The researchers came up with three main themes with codes: Negative Criticism, which consists of negative stereotyping, disrespected profession, and discrimination; Professionalism, which consists of a positive attitude, avoiding negative comments, and wise decisions; and maximum tolerance, for Positive Introspection which consists of self-reflection, perspective-shifting, and positive affirmations. This study found out that the law enforcement personnel in Tagaytay City are still facing negative stereotyping, such as negative comments and negative feedback. However, in response, the officers utilize coping mechanisms and demonstrate maximum tolerance and their foremost commitment to sworn duty, delivering exemplary service to the community in the presence of negative stereotyping.

Keywords: *negative stereotyping, policemen, experiences, reactions, police officers, coping mechanism, law enforcement personnel, response*

II. INTRODUCTION

The study explored the present issue of negative stereotyping faced by police officers, highlighting the detrimental effects of hasty generalizations on law enforcement professionals. It explored the phenomenon of stereotypes, which often portrayed officers in a negative light, perpetuating prejudice and discrimination. Drawing on examples of excessive use of force and media depictions, the research underscored the urgent need to address these biases, particularly in light of their impact on minority communities.

According to Brink et al. (2019), the phenomenon of stereotypes has been studied since the early 1900s, and today, this crisis exists in the more extensive society, just as inside numerous associations all over the world. A wide number of people are usually stereotyped, for example, among others Chiefs, bosses, and people from different statuses. Such stereotyping can prompt negative results inside spaces like in the work environment. Subsequently, associations have gotten increasingly centered on dealing with these generalizations and, what is more, their negative result.

Stereotyping is known as the view of one person to another having an over-generalized belief about a particular category of people. The stereotype itself is that quite a few depictions of police officers in the electronic media have shown police officers consuming coffee and donuts, which pertain to laziness, as exposed by Nuesca (2019), the incidents where police officers use more force than necessary to subdue a suspect, resulting in serious injuries or death. There have been numerous cases where unarmed individuals, including minors, have been shot and killed by police officers. These incidents raise concerns about the use of lethal force and the lack of de-escalation techniques employed by some officers. Examples include a case like the shooting of Sonya Gregorio, 52, and her son Frank, 25, by a Police officer.

According to Betterhelp (2023), negative stereotyping is a major way we attempt to simplify our social worlds. Unfortunately, this can lead to social categorization, which is a

component of prejudiced attitudes. The development of prejudice often leads to an "us vs. them" mentality, creating strife on a societal level. The most harmful stereotypes are typically centered around generalizations of people based on race, religion, gender, age, weight, or sexual orientation.

As stated by Roufa (2019), police stereotypes are as common as they are diverse. Some of these stereotypes are unrealistically negative, seeing police officers as ill-tempered, hard-nosed, macho guys who love weapons and speedy cars. Television and films have influenced our views of officers as being doughnut lovers, sticking to ticket quotas, and having gruff attitudes. A stereotype is any usual or widely held view of an individual. They are typically grossly oversimplified, large-sweeping, and negative. Stereotypes encourage prejudice and discrimination. By perceiving the background of traditional stereotypes, you are able to see their unfounded nature.

As indicated by Walsh et al.'s study (2021), prior research found that differential police exposure to certain types of suspected offenders led to the development of cognitive scripts that function as stereotypes and may play a role in informing suspicions concerning policing.

According to the researchers' experience and observation, police officers face negative stereotypes due to how people perceive their job, often shaped by what they see in the news, in the media, or hear from others. Some people assume that all police officers are aggressive or abusive simply because of their profession, without considering the responsibility of their job or their unique characteristics as police officers. The researchers observed that this may create tension and a lack of trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve, making it more challenging for officers to effectively fulfill their duties and establish positive relationships with the public.

As indicated in Leonard's study (2018), stereotyping leads to harassing and discriminatory situations, and the work environment becomes tainted with negativity. Someone

feeling attacked via the stereotype may feel unsafe or as if they do not belong. This separates teams and stalls creative efforts.

As stated by Griego (2021), much of the study is based on participants' experiences in crime-related scenarios when they interact with police. However, it is notable that studies have shown that between 70 and 80 percent of requests for police assistance are unrelated to criminal behavior. However, little is known about how interactions between police and civilians in non-criminal and non-emergency situations affect the public's opinion of law enforcement.

The importance of the study is to gather knowledge about the toxic perspective of the people among our law enforcers and their experiences. Police officers usually have a negative outlook that pertains to their duty as professionals in public service. In modern society, the mistake of presumptuous generalization is becoming more prevalent. In short, the usual perspective of every civilian in terms of police outlook for its profession shapes the overview for the negative stereotyping of police officers. The study aims to identify the experiences and reactions of police officers in terms of negative stereotyping in order to know their strategies and responses to the problem.

The Threat Perception theory focuses on how people, including police officers, perceive and react to potential threats in their environment. Threat perception is the estimation that something or someone is harmful, whether it is conscious or unconscious. Scientists have long recognized that a sense of threat may influence behavior and attitudes. In the context of police stereotyping, this theory suggests that officers' perceptions of threat or danger can contribute to biased decision-making and the reinforcement of stereotypes. Individual experiences, cultural influences, and environmental signals can all have an impact on how someone perceives a threat.

The study "Experiences of Policemen Amidst Negative Stereotyping" tries to dig into the perspective of every civilian in terms of police outlook on its profession and shapes the

overview for the negative stereotyping of policemen in the modern world of the 21st century. Specifically, this study will seek to answer the following questions: What are the experiences of police officers in Tagaytay City as professionals in negative stereotyping against people? How do policemen in Tagaytay City who have experienced negative stereotyping respond to the issue when they encounter it? What strategies do police officers in Tagaytay City use to avoid being victimized by negative stereotypes while carrying out their duties and responsibilities in the community?

This study aims to explore how police officers handle challenges associated with negative stereotypes. It aims to benefit current and future officers by providing coping mechanisms, educating students about the risks officers face in the Philippines, serving as a reference for future researchers, and raising awareness in the community about the impact of negative stereotypes on police duties.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the role of stereotypes in police-minority relations, emphasizing the importance of understanding officers' experiences and responses to negative stereotyping. By giving knowledge on the toxic perspectives prevalent among law enforcers, the research seeks to foster a deeper understanding of police-community dynamics and advocate for initiatives aimed at promoting mutual respect and trust.

III. METHODOLOGY

To collect information about present existing conditions in the study and to determine issues, gaps, and problems related to the topic, "Experiences of Policemen amidst Negative Stereotyping," the researchers used Qualitative research to determine the experiences of the policemen on how they responded to stereotyping. Researchers applied Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis because the key currency for an Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis study is the meanings that certain experiences, events, and states have for informants.

This allows researchers to examine in depth how informants are making sense of their personal and social worlds. This data will be collected through interviews and observations. It makes an effort to look into one's own experience and is concerned with a person's interpretation or account of a thing or an event, as opposed to an effort to create an impartial description of the thing or occurrence.

The study was conducted in Tagaytay City Component Police Station. Since the researchers are near the area of Tagaytay City, this is the setting that the researcher chose as they are taking advantage of the location in order to identify the policeman's reactions, experiences, responses, and strategies in negative stereotyping. The researchers decided to choose the area around Tagaytay City because it is one of the largest areas in Cavite with a low crime rate. Tagaytay can offer more security in exchange for the threat of criminality. It is certainly a safe place to consider, with a crime index of just 8.33 and a good safety level. In this current study, the instrument used is semi-structured interview interviews. The researchers invited the respondents for a one-on-one interview using the validated questionnaires they made based on the research question, and the researcher also provided informed consent to each respondent before conducting the interview.

The researchers used a purposive sampling method to collect their sample informants by choosing members of the population to participate in their study. This method is suitable for gathering data from the informants of the researchers, and the informants should qualify for the given qualifications. Also, this method will help to easily identify who will be informants based on the researcher's judgment. In addition to this, it will be used for the convenience of the researchers because they will be choosing informants who are really knowledgeable of the study they are currently making. For this study, the researchers have decided to look for five (5) police officers who have been serving in Tagaytay City with 10-25 years length of

experience, aged 35 and above, male or female, and holding the rank of Patrolman and higher as their informants.

Since the study is all about negative stereotyping, it is a phenomenal issue that assures possibility in our society. Upon the approval of the study, the researchers first guarantee the availability of the respondents to be interviewed in the study. The researchers first gave a letter to their respective research advisers.

When the study was approved, the researchers conducted a one-on-one interview of the researchers respectively with the chosen respondents through three interview questions and the use of a formal interview and a recorder. The researchers provided a permission letter regarding the approval of the respondents to be interviewed. After the interview, the researchers will give their deepest gratitude to the respondents. Lastly, when the interview was made, the researchers interpreted the interview by listening to the recordings, and it was time to do the coding and analysis in order to determine the experiences of police officers amidst negative stereotyping.

The basic qualitative approach for data analysis was the method used by the researchers to interpret the experiences and what meaning they attribute. The researchers used Edmund Husserl's phenomenological analysis to analyze the data gathered from personal interviews. The process involves a bracketing phase where preconceptions and biases are set aside in order to view the facts objectively. Information regarding the phenomenon of interest is gathered in great detail through data collection, which is usually qualitative. The process of phenomenological analysis involves determining information-gathering tools first, then making textual transcripts and textual coding after the interview is conducted by ontological description, in which the researcher will identify the experiential content and intentionality, and by phenomenological reduction, which the researchers will describe the key essences and the core structures of experiences. After that, the next step will be hermeneutical analysis to understand the meanings and interpretations of experience and also assemble findings/holistic

overview, which is the synthesis. Lastly, the researchers will have a narrow and deep perspective and understanding of learning through the data.

Phenomenological analysis is known for its emphasis on exploring and understanding subjective experiences. This makes it commonly used in various disciplines and can be applied to investigate a wide range of phenomena. It involves techniques such as in-depth interviewing and ethnographic observations to uncover the social processes and mechanisms underlying human behavior associated with qualitative data.

IV. RESULTS

It was held in Tagaytay City with all the group members. Each member was given the opportunity to interview the respondents they selected. After the interview, the researchers created a storyboard of every participant and three main themes with codes to summarize their analysis. The researchers decided to construct Negative Criticism, Professionalism, and Positive Introspection.

The informants were asked about their demographic profile. This part depicts the demographic profile of the police officers from the Tagaytay Component City Police Station. A total of five informants were involved in this study. Out of the five, two of the informants are male, and three are female. All the five informants are currently working. All of them work at the Tagaytay Component City Police Station in Tagaytay City, Province of Cavite. The components are middle-aged people, with the youngest age of forty years old and the eldest fifty years old. All of the informants have a long service period from ten years to twenty-five years. Regarding their gender, there are two male and three female respondents with a high rank of specialization in service.

SOP 1: What are the experiences of policemen in Tagaytay City as professionals in negative stereotyping against people?

Theme 1. Negative Criticism

Negative criticism is quite prevalent among service police officers in Tagaytay City. It tends to transmit an effective tough-minded character attitude, which may lead the critic to disregard anything that lacks rational-logical integrity. Based on our informants, when one of them commits a transgression related to their area of work, they are typically criticized; even if they do not all commit the transgressions, they are mostly generalized and subject to criticism.

Table 1.1

Negative Stereotyping

Informants	Excerpt	Code	Theme
Informant 1	<i>“Isang pulis nagkamali o sa PNP nilalahat na so hindi naman dapat ganun kasi iilan lang , isa sa amin magkamali ang pananaw ng tao sa amin ay dinadamay ang pang kalahatan sa organisasyon.”</i>		
Informant 2	<i>“May mga ilan kaming naririnig na hindi maganda tungkol sa amin pero hindi kami nagpapadala dun sa mga negative stereotyping na tinatawag kasi once na magpapadala tayo dun madedemoralize kami.”</i>	Negative Stereotyping	Negative Criticism
Informant 3	<i>“Usually may mga naririnig din kaming negatibong komento pero hindi naman ganun ka ano saka hindi nga namin iniintindi basta kami ay trabaho lang ganon.”</i>		

Negative stereotyping encompasses the act of forming and perpetuating biased, often harmful, generalizations about a certain group of people based on their perceived characteristics or attributes. Three informants in our study stated that they were generalized when some police officers committed wrong acts since they work in the sector and are accustomed to it. They do, however, have faith in themselves and believe that if they are performing their duties and have not done anything wrong, they will be able to disregard any criticism.

According to Manwong (2024), the public’s attitude toward the criminal justice system’s treatment of individuals is an issue that receives a great deal of attention from both popular media sources and scholars alike. The elusive question of whether bias exists within the criminal justice system and whether the public perceives bias exists has puzzled and stimulated debate among scholars for decades and will continue to do so.

Table 1.2

Disrespected Profession

Informants	Excerpt	Code	Theme
Informant 1	<i>“Na mahina ka katulad ng iba mong mga kasama, di mo kayang maabot ang posisyon na mataas sa pagpupulis.”</i>		
Informant 2	<i>“Nagpadala sya sa dun sa galit eh kaya lahat ng ano nun ay tinitingnan na gagawin din namin yun kaming mga pulis.”</i>	Disrespected Profession	Negative Criticism
Informant 4	<i>“Generalization and gender equality pagdating sa mga duties , dahil kami bilang mga babae lagi sinasabi ng iba na pang office lang kami 'di nila</i>		

alam na pare parehas lang naman kami ng training na pinagdaanan.”

The Disrespected profession of police is the people's perception that the duties of police officers always lead to judgment for not being able to do the job properly. People always treat police officers disrespectfully because of their line of work. Informants in our interview reported that they frequently hear remarks such as "You cannot achieve a high rank because you are weak or You're one of the police officers who can do that also" in their line of work that they typically take offense or disrespectful comments to it. Most people have a lot to say negatively to our law enforcement officers.

According to Pickett et al. (2019), demeanor exerts a large causal effect on officers' thoughts and feelings in police-civilian encounters. In each experiment, civilian hostility and disrespect increased officers' self-reported suspicion, perceived danger, and antagonistic emotions (anger, frustration, and annoyance).

Table 1.3

Discrimination

Informants	Excerpt	Code	Theme
Informant 2	<i>“Talagang kung meron talagang ganoong aksidente, maaapektuhan talaga ang imahe ng pulis na katulad ko.”</i>	Discrimination	Negative Criticism
Informant 3	<i>“Ano, nagiging masama yung tingin ng mga tao sa mga kapulisan.”</i>		

Informant *“Parang pinapang-takot nila ang mga pulis sa
5 halip na turuan nila na mas lumapit sa amin.”*

Police discrimination is commonly the People's perceptions of police work, naturally resulting in criticism of police officers for their perceived deficiencies. According to our research, this is one of the most frequent issues or stereotypes that police officers may run into. For example, you may be subjected to discrimination and offensive remarks like "Hala ka may police kukuhanin ka niyan," which is something mothers frequently tell their children. However, police officers should always be looked up to and supported.

According to Harding (2020), when people do not know you personally, they judge you according to their stereotype of any group with which they associate you. When one cop, somewhere in the country, makes negative headlines for the week, that affects the immediate stereotype of the rest of us.

SOP 2: How do policemen in Tagaytay City who have experienced negative stereotyping respond to the issue when they encounter it?

Theme 2. Professionalism

Professionalism is the cornerstone of success in any workplace environment. It encompasses a set of behaviors, attitudes, and qualities that define individuals as competent, reliable, and ethical practitioners in their respective fields. Based on our study, amidst all of the negative comments police officers are receiving, they always look back and remember why they chose to become law enforcers. Their main goal is to protect and serve the community. They are always ignoring the negative comments they are hearing in order for them to do their duties well and avoid these comments becoming a hindrance to doing their job.

Table 2.1

Positive Attitude

Informants	Excerpt	Code	Theme
	<i>“Yun nga ang sinasabi ko basta gumawa lang tayo ng tama. Wag tayo mag pa-ano dun sa mga bash or kung ano man yung naririnig natin basta gampanan lang ang tungkulin kasi yun ang sinumpaang eh.”</i>		
Informant 2			
	<i>“Positively, we have to act positively especially in public. Kasi ano ehh, public servant kami kahit ano mang sabihin nila.”</i>	Positive Attitude	Professionalism
Informant 4			
	<i>“Syempre, positively ang response sa ganyan, dahil kumbaga, para ma-improve mo pa lalo yung relationship mo sa community kasi kung iaano mo yun, itetake mo yon as negative, paano mo mababago ang tingin nila sa mga pulis, ‘diba?’”</i>		
Informant 5			

A positive attitude is a mental and emotional condition distinguished by an optimistic and constructive view on life, events, and problems. All of the informants showed developing a mindset that concentrates on the good parts of a situation, retains hope and confidence, and approaches life with an open and optimistic attitude when encountering that issue.

As mentioned by Pelayo et al. (2019), citizens who perceive the police as legitimate engage more positively with the police, obey laws without the threat of punishment, and subsequently, are less likely to make complaints about their encounters with the police, have

higher levels of satisfaction with the police generally, and are more likely to report crime and disorder problems.

Table 2.2

Avoiding Negative Comments

Informants	Excerpt	Code	Theme
	<i>“Tulad ng aking naranasan, hindi mo maiiwasan ang pambabatikos at pagkatakot nila</i>		
Informant 1	<i>sa isang pulis may masasabi at masasabi pa rin sila sa kung paano ka nila makita gaya ng kung paano ka rumesponde at makipag usap bastat ipakita mo na nasa puso mo ang pagseserbisyo.”</i>		
Informant 3	<i>“Hindi na namin iniintindi basta kami ay trabaho lang ganon dahil kung pag tutuunan lang naming ng pasin wala din naman mangyayari basta kami ginagawa namin ang trabaho at tungkulin namin bilang isang pulis kasi yun ang sinumpaan naming tungkulin sa bayan.”</i>	Avoiding Negative Comments	Professionalism
Informant 5	<i>“Karamihan siguro sa mga lalaki, na yayabangan, o saamin naman dahil ano ang mga babae, mahina, maarte ganun. Pinapakita na lang namin sa ibang paraan kami makakatulong.”</i>		

Avoiding negative comments is intentionally deciding not to let negative feedback or criticism influence your emotions, thinking, or well-being. It is not merely a matter of politeness but also a demonstration of professionalism and maturity. The informants in this research mentioned that they refrain from negative comments so that they can contribute to a more positive and constructive environment in both personal and professional setting as police officers and they mentioned that it is significant to be committed more to their duties and responsibilities rather than giving attention to such negative comments, they hear that may affect their field of work.

According to Janssens et al. (2018), resilience, hardiness, and psychological capital are considered to be important capacities for police officers to cope with and adapt to challenging, stressful, and potentially traumatic situations.

Table 2.3

Wise Decision

Informants	Excerpt	Code	Theme
	<i>“Dapat hindi ka nalo-low morale dapat ipakita mo na may paninindigan ka kasi alam mo naman sa sarili mo na di ka naman nagawa ng masama bakit mo iisipin yung sinasabi nila at ma-low morale?”</i>	Wise Decision	Professionalism
Informant 1	<i>“Meron syang mga ganun pero ang isang ano dyan is meron kaming mga supervisor na gumaguide sa ’min kumbaga nililift nila yung moral namin na wag tularan yun.”</i>		
Informant 2			

Informant
5

“Nakakalow morale din minsan pero tinitake namin as challenge yung negative stereotyping sa amin, sa mga pulis. Challenge para nga, kumbaga para mabago namin yung paniniwala sa amin ng mga tao.”

A wise decision demonstrates good judgment, logical reasoning, and careful evaluation of the possible consequences. The informants on this research appear making smart judgments entails evaluating the available information, thinking about the implications, and deciding on a course of action that is consistent with long-term objectives, values, and the general well-being of oneself and others.

As stated by Wyllie (2023), good decision-making is also something that can be—and in police training must be—developed and improved upon. There are a few schools of thought on this. One is Rational Choice Theory (RCT) in which people are taught to gather all available information, make a list of possible actionable options, and compare those choices against a set of measurable parameters (values). Another is Recognition-Primed Decision-Making (RPD), in which people compare possible actions against known outcomes from past experiences (either personal experience or historical example).

Table 2.4

Maximum tolerance

Informants	Excerpt	Code	Theme
Informant 1	<i>“Kami ay dumaan ng training so nanjan nayan criticism sa pulis andyan nayan nasasayo na kung pano mo imanage.”</i>	Maximum Tolerance	Professionalism

Informant *"Pero kayanga ang isa nating isipin is*

2 *kakayanin natin ito at tibayan lang palagi."*

"So siguro, may impact yun sa emotional namin

Informant *pero ready naman kami lagi, parang ganon.*

5 *Lagi kami ready kung ano man yung ibato samin
ng mga tao."*

Maximum tolerance is often defined as the utmost amount of tolerance or acceptance that people, communities, or society may show towards differences, diversity, or opposing viewpoints. All the informants in this research denote a readiness to tolerate or accept a wide range of actions, beliefs, or qualities without responding seriously or seeking to control them.

According to Pieper (2021), police training should include an ethic of moral policing. This becomes particularly important when an officer may be called upon to intervene when a fellow officer is losing control or otherwise acting unprofessionally.

SOP 3: What are the strategies do policemen in Tagaytay City use to avoid being victimized by negative stereotypes while carrying out their duties and responsibilities in the community?

Theme 3. Positive Introspection

Positive introspection is the practice of engaging in self-reflection with a focus on recognizing and appreciating one's strengths, accomplishments, and positive qualities. It effectively helps the respondents to go a long way in understanding certain issues behind negative stereotyping they have experienced. The respondents also show shaping their behavior to boost the motivation and self-confidence they need as a law enforcement officer. The possibility of achieving positive reinforcement through the criminal justice system has also

been noted by Meier. According to this author, positive reinforcement can serve as an alternative to help police officers.

Table 3.1

Self-reflection

Informants	Excerpt	Code	Theme
Informant 1	<i>"Maging patient kalang sa sarili mo at maging humble kalang at disiplina sa sarili"</i>		
Informant 2	<i>"Isipin mo na hindi ka pwede magpadala na babagsak ka agad."</i>	Self- reflection	Positive Introspection
Informant 5	<i>"Yung pagiging open minded tsaka yung mindseting namin para maka-cope sa mga challenges na yun."</i>		

Self-reflection is the process of considering, analyzing, and evaluating one's own ideas, feelings, behaviors, and experiences. It is an effective strategy for personal development, increasing self-awareness, and making sound judgments. All the informants in this research entails taking a step back to get perspective on oneself, comprehending personal reasons, and assessing one's views and values to minimize the impact of stereotypes. Self-reflection provides opportunities to the informants to deepen their understanding of themselves, gain insight into their motivations and decide appropriate actions toward negative stereotyping.

As indicated in the study of Staller et al. (2022), reflection is an important component of professional practice in the field of policing. While reflection goes beyond a mere evaluation of officer behavior in police-citizen interaction based on legitimacy and functionality, deeper

levels of reflections, where underlying assumptions are challenged do not automatically take place within the system of policing.

Table 3.2

Perspective Shifting

Informants	Excerpt	Code	Theme
	<i>“Edi syempre haharapin natin yun kung ano man yun positively, hindi natin gagawin ulit kumbaga bakit natin gagawin uli yung ginawa nung isa e mali naman yun.”</i>		
Informant 2			
	<i>“Hindi kami naapektuhan negatively kasi tinetake namin yun positively na ma-perform namin ng maayos ang trabaho namin.”</i>	Perspective	Positive
Informant 4		Shifting	Introspection
	<i>“Yung positive mindseting lang. Yun lang naman ang ginagawa namin palagi. Hindi namin dinidibdib yung mga negative na sinasabi sa amin dahil alam naman namin na hindi totoo, parang ganon.”</i>		
Informant 5			

The perspective-shifting statements reveal a mindset centered on resilience, positivity, and unwavering commitment to duty amid the challenges faced by police officers. Throughout the statements, some of the Informant consistently emphasize on approaching challenges with a positive mindset, demonstrating a commitment to learning from past mistakes and avoiding negativity. This proactive stance towards personal and professional growth is evident in the rejection of repeating errors. Moreover, Informant four and five emphasize statements that the

conscious decision not to be adversely affected by external opinions or criticisms underscores a deliberate effort to maintain a constructive mindset.

Smith et al. (2018) stated that "Perspective taking among law enforcement officers involves the cognitive processes of understanding diverse viewpoints during interactions with civilians, shaping their decision-making in complex situations."

Table 3.3

Positive Affirmations

Informants	Excerpt	Code	Theme
Informant 1	<i>"So always be humble, magpakumbaba tayo at yun naman ang sikreto ng isang mabuting tao maraming karakter ang dapat natin iadapt para ang isang tao ay nasa matuwid na daan."</i>		
Informant 3	<i>"Samahan nyo sya ng pagmamahal kasi pag di nyo mahal yung trabaho nyo maari kayong makagawa ng kalokohan."</i>	Positive Affirmation	Positive Introspection
Informant 4	<i>"Kumbaga magkaroon ka ng, tawag nito, Legacy! Umalis ka man, may maiiwan ka na positive tungkol sa iyo."</i>		

Positive affirmations are statements or phrases that are intentionally crafted to promote self-confidence, self-belief, and a positive mindset. They are designed to challenge and replace negative thoughts or beliefs with empowering and uplifting messages. The police officers' positive affirmation statements emphasize key values for aspiring officers, highlighting the importance of personal discipline, humility, and a commitment to the job. The analogy of creating a legacy underscores the lasting impact of a police officer. The final statement stated the significance of genuine desire, hard work, and passion for success in the field. Overall, these statements guide aspiring officers towards a holistic and proactive approach to their roles in law enforcement.

According to Nyanchama (2023), encouraging words for police officers motivate and inspire them to become better human beings and do better work. In addition, the words create a bridge of compassion and kindness between the police officers and the people they protect.

RESULT ILLUSTRATION

The illustration represents the result of our research. Inside the Police officers' badge are a group of police officers from Tagaytay City standing together, each wearing their uniform with a mix of expressions on their faces, including determination and resilience despite facing challenges. In the upper background, there are civilian protests with negative comments and stereotypes directed towards the Police Officers. Some of the officers are shown ignoring these comments, while others are engaging with the community in a positive manner, demonstrating their commitment to service despite the negativity. Additionally, there are symbols representing their love for their family, the community and the country, highlighting the officers' preparedness to handle and combat negative stereotyping. Overall, the illustration portrays the resilience, dedication to the community and the country and professionalism of the police officers in Tagaytay City in the face of adversity.

V. DISCUSSION

The main purpose of this study is to know the different experiences of policemen in terms of the negative stereotyping they receive from the people. Also, the researchers want to educate other people or the students on how they will overcome this type of problem that involves the dignity of the other people. With that, upon gathering and evaluating the findings, the following themes emerged from the study which explain their experience, response, and strategies in facing negative stereotyping.

The essence of experience in the result illustration regarding negative criticism, professionalism, and positive introspection of police officers is a complex interplay of challenges, growth, and resilience within law enforcement.

Negative criticism is an inevitable aspect of any profession, but perhaps more pronounced in law enforcement due to its high-stakes nature and public scrutiny. Police officers often face harsh judgment and critique from various stakeholders, including the media, community members, and internal reviews. However, the essence of experience lies in how police officers in Tagaytay City respond to such criticism. It's about cultivating resilience, maintaining integrity, and using constructive feedback as an opportunity for growth and improvement.

Professionalism is at the core of policing, embodying a commitment to upholding ethical standards, serving the community with dignity, and adhering to the principles of justice and fairness. Despite external pressures and challenges, police officers in this study maintain professionalism to earn public trust and preserve the legitimacy of law enforcement institutions.

Positive introspection among police officers involves a continuous process of self-reflection and self-improvement. It's about examining one's actions, biases, and attitudes, and striving to be better versions of themselves both personally and professionally. Through introspection, police officers in Tagaytay City can confront implicit biases, address areas for development, and foster empathy and understanding towards the communities they serve.

In essence, the experience of negative criticism, professionalism, and positive introspection intertwines to shape the character and conduct of police officers in Tagaytay City. It's about navigating the complexities of the job with humility, resilience, and a steadfast commitment to serving and protecting the public.

Based on the findings, the researchers concluded that the police officers in Tagaytay City are still facing the challenges when it comes to negative stereotyping by generalizing them

in their duties. Negative stereotyping is still well evident in the line of work of the police officers of Tagaytay City. In Tagaytay City, the police officers are experiencing more verbal or negative comments in the actions they made to the communities. The coping mechanisms used by the police officers of Tagaytay City are avoiding the negative comments or using maximum tolerance and they are more focused on giving good service when it comes to the community. The police officers of Tagaytay City are more aware and trained how to handle things when they are encountering Negative stereotyping.

The researchers also identified three major themes with codes which correspond to the following statement of the problem. For statement of the problem 1, negative criticism which consists of negative stereotyping, disrespected profession, and discrimination. For statement of the problem 2, excellent lifework which consists of positive attitude, avoiding negative comments, wise decision, and maximum tolerance. For statement of the problem 3, positive self-talk which consists of self-reflection, perspective shifting and positive affirmations.

The findings of the study drove the researchers to construct recommendations for certain people for the improvement of the study are the following:

It is clear from the findings of our study that they are subjected to a lot of negative criticism, which lead to negative stereotyping. The results of this study will assist police officers in overcoming this obstacle by fostering understanding through outreach programs, educational initiatives, and training in cultural competency. Officers may foster trust and help create safer, more welcoming communities by responding to preconceptions with empathy and leading by example.

The police officers' remarks on our findings highlight their dedication to professionalism, responsibility, and constructive community involvement. When responding to stereotypes, police officers can maintain their professionalism by keeping their responsibility and service to the community at the forefront of their minds. To foster trust, the officials

promote justice, impartiality, and open communication while also acknowledging their faults and honoring their sworn responsibility to God. They demonstrate a commitment to exceeding expectations, dispelling prejudices, and complying with directions from superiors while keeping an optimistic attitude.

According to the findings of our study, positive introspection which is defined as focusing only on the good parts of one's life is the most common tactic they employ. For police officers, it can contribute to their personal growth that they can improve upon themselves. This will be beneficial to police officers since they deal with a variety of scenarios daily and can overcome the challenge of negative stereotyping, which erodes community trust.

For the future researchers and students, they may help develop ways that allow law enforcement to connect with the community in an effective manner and build mutual trust by completing research of this kind. As criminology students, we have the opportunity to participate in on-the-job training at police stations, which allows us to see and observe this issue more closely. We can also visualize it better and learn about the coping mechanisms they employ in response to comments that can be harmful and stereotype-inducing. The researchers recommend that future studies aim to help police officers address misconceptions among the public. By conducting such research, students can contribute to developing strategies that enable law enforcement to effectively communicate with the community, fostering mutual understanding and trust.

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**Sectoral Perception on the Effects on Lowering the Age of Criminal Liability:
A Basis for Policy Review**

*Amon, Reignell Don A. Consul Mark Clarence L, Dela Rea, Daniella P. Demalata,
Alaiza Desepeda Diane R. Natanuan, Jules Gian F.*

I. ABSTRACT

The study examines the effects of lowering the age of criminal liability on social intervention and rehabilitation programs. Through a comprehensive analysis of ten indicators related to social intervention and rehabilitation programs, the study uncovers insights into how various interventions and programs can potentially impact the behavior and outcomes of young offenders. The perception of different sectors on the lowering of the age of criminal liability is a crucial topic that warrants in-depth analysis. This comparative study delves into the varied viewpoints of key sectors in Tagaytay City, Cavite, including the Philippine National Police, the Department of Social Welfare and Development, parents, and religious sectors. The findings of this study shed light on the demographic profile of the respondents, highlighting their distribution in terms of age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, and sector representation. Understanding these demographics is essential in interpreting the perspectives shared by individuals from different backgrounds. Moreover, it revealed that there is a consensus among respondents on certain aspects, such as the importance of social intervention in deterring crime among the youth population and the role of rehabilitation programs in aiding the reintegration of young offenders into society. The study also highlights the potential collaborations between different agencies and the significant contributions of parents in the rehabilitation process if the criminal liability age is lowered. Overall, this study offers valuable insights into the perceptions of different sectors regarding the lowering of the age of criminal liability and provides a nuanced understanding of the potential implications of social intervention and rehabilitation efforts in addressing juvenile delinquency.

Keywords: *Criminal liability, demographic profile, comprehensive analysis, social intervention, rehabilitation programs, Philippine National Police.*

II. INTRODUCTION

The age of criminal liability refers to the age at which individuals can be held accountable for their criminal actions. In recent years, there have been calls to lower the age of criminal liability to address the rising rates of juvenile delinquency and protect society from youthful offenders. However, this proposal has faced opposition from those who argue that it may lead to the violation of children's rights and hinder their rehabilitation. The police sector plays a crucial role in enforcing the law and maintaining public order. Their perspective on the age of criminal liability is shaped by their experiences dealing with juvenile offenders and their understanding of the effectiveness of the current system. The selective barangay, or local government unit, also plays a significant role in addressing community issues, including juvenile delinquency. Their perception of the age of criminal liability may be influenced by their proximity to the local community and their understanding of the social dynamics involved. The social welfare sector is responsible for the welfare and protection of children, including those who have come into conflict with the law. Their perception of the age of criminal liability is likely to be influenced by their expertise in child development, rehabilitation, and the best interests of the child. Religious institutions, on the other hand, may have moral and ethical perspectives on the age of criminal liability, considering factors such as forgiveness, redemption, and the potential for rehabilitation.

The most common offenses by young people were related to violence. Acts intended to cause injury made up one in four youth crimes. Illicit drug offenses decreased for the eighth consecutive year. Two-thirds of offenders were boys. The most common age range for youth offending was 14-17-year-olds. According to the United Nations Children's Foundation (UNICEF), there have been more than 50,000 young Filipinos arrested and imprisoned since the year 1998. Most of the offenses committed are robbery, theft, solvent abuse, and, worse, murder. According to the Department of Social and Welfare Development (DSWD), children

between the age of 15 – 17 have the greatest number of offenses committed, amounting to 46.96%, followed by 18 years old and above (19.05%) and 10 – 14 years old (9.17%) and lastly children with the age of 5 to 9 (0.64%). They said that poverty is the major reason why minors are committing crimes. According to the United Nations Children's Foundation (UNICEF), there have been more than 50,000 young Filipinos arrested and imprisoned since the year 1998. Most of the offenses committed are robbery, theft, solvent abuse, and, worse, murder. According to the Department of Social and Welfare Development (DSWD), children between the ages 15 – 17 have the greatest number of offenses committed, amounting to 46.96%, followed by 18 years old and above (19.05%) and 10 – 14 years old (9.17%) and lastly children with the age of 5 to 9 (0.64%). They said that poverty is the major reason why minors are committing crimes.

Parents, as primary caregivers and protectors of children, have a unique perspective on the age of criminal liability. Their perceptions may be influenced by their personal experiences and concerns for their children.

Selective barangay, or local government unit, plays a significant role in addressing community issues, including juvenile delinquency. Their perception of the age of criminal liability may be influenced by their proximity to the local community and their understanding of the social dynamics involved. The perception of the criminal liability age may be impacted by social dynamics knowledge and one's level of connection to the local community. According to research, people's opinions about punishment and liability differ greatly depending on situations and norms such as "dangerous proximity." Respondents are more inclined to assign liability when the criteria of the dangerous proximity test are satisfied, indicating a crucial stage in the liability assignment process. This shows the extensive interaction that influences criminal liability between social dynamics, individual perceptions, and community attitudes.

Police officers may also be subject to the perception process, which is influenced by proximity. This could present ethical dilemmas and perceptual errors, such as the application of racial schema to judgments.

Knowing the various types of criminal accountability, such as direct and indirect perpetration, can help clarify how blame is seen and allocated in various situations.

The barangay officials are responsible for maintaining peace and order in their community, and the age of criminal liability is a crucial factor in determining how they can deal with juvenile offenders. Religious institutions, on the other hand, may have moral and ethical perspectives on the age of criminal liability, considering factors such as forgiveness, redemption, and the potential for rehabilitation.

Religion plays an important role in shaping the moral values and beliefs of individuals, and these values may influence their perception of the age of criminal liability. Religious leaders may also have a significant influence on their respective communities, and their views may shape public opinion on this issue. In recent years, there has been a growing debate surrounding the age at which individuals can be held criminally responsible for their actions.

This issue has sparked discussions among various sectors, including legal professionals, policymakers, educators, and parents. While some argue for lowering the age of criminal liability, others advocate maintaining the existing thresholds. This introduction aims to provide an overview of the perceptions held by different sectors on this contentious topic. The primary reason behind the debate is the belief that the current age of criminal liability does not adequately address the issue of juvenile delinquency.

Advocates for lowering the age argue that it would hold young offenders accountable for their crimes and serve as a deterrent against criminal behavior. They suggest that younger individuals, deemed capable of understanding the consequences of their actions, should face legal repercussions, thereby promoting a sense of responsibility from an earlier age. The issue

of lowering the age of criminal liability has been a subject of intense debate and controversy in many countries around the world.

The perception of different sectors on this matter plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion and influencing policy decisions. Understanding the viewpoints of various sectors, such as the police, selective barangay, social welfare, religious institutions, and parents, is essential in comprehending the complexities surrounding this issue. However, opponents of lowering the age of criminal liability, such as human rights activists and child protection organizations, oppose the idea of lowering the age of criminal liability. They argue that children who commit crimes are often victims themselves, and the focus should be on rehabilitation and addressing the root causes of their behavior. They believe that the criminal justice system should prioritize the best interests and welfare of minors.

Anyone under the age of 18 is considered a child, according to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)—the act of 2006 Concerning Juvenile Justice and Welfare. Greater differences are made in criminal law; however, they are not spelt out in the statute. Anyone under the age of 18 is considered a juvenile justice person; those between the ages of 14 and 18 are classified as young adults, and those younger than 14 are considered children. This implies that there is the ability to successfully distinguish between various ages and respond to various ages' behaviors in the criminal justice system (CJS) in England and Wales.

The substitute bill that would amend Republic Act 10630, the law that currently maintains a minimum age of criminal responsibility of 15 but permits juveniles as young as 12 to be detained in youth care facilities or "Bahay Pag-asa" for serious crimes, such as rape, murder, and homicide, was approved by the House justice committee. These actions are in reaction to President Rodrigo Duterte's wishes, who has pushed for the age to be lowered to 9 years old since his campaign in 2016.

By passing Republic Act No. 9344, also known as the "Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006," which covers the various stages involving children at risk and children in conflict with the law from prevention to rehabilitation and reintegration, the Philippines has already made progress in the realization and protection of children's rights. It forbids the imprisonment of minors in prisons, raises the criminal responsibility age from nine to fifteen, and offers initiatives to avoid juvenile misbehavior. A bill called House Bill 8858 would reduce the criminal culpability age from 15 to merely 12 years old to make up for crimes committed by children who are legally considered to be adults and to give the victim rights. Additionally, it serves as a safeguard against the exploitation of children as criminals. This study aims to investigate the perceived benefits and drawbacks of lowering the age of criminal liability, as well as any concerns, criticisms, or reservations raised by different sectors.

One of the many reasons for amending the law is that, under the current Juvenile Justice Welfare Act, children and youth in conflict with the law could escape the penal system of judicial measures. As a result, Congress has decided to brand children and youth in conflict with the law (CYCL) as criminals in order to implement proper judicial measures and processes and to lessen, if not completely prevent, the involvement of children and youth in crimes (UN Child Rights Envoy Urges Government Not to Lower Age of Criminal Responsibility, n.d.).

Individuals with speech, language and communication needs (SLCN) are at greater risk of contact with the criminal justice system. Diagnosis and appropriate treatment of SLCN reduce these risks, leading to better life outcomes for the individual as well as broader social and economic benefits. These youth represent a particularly high-priority group for research into language deficits, as the juvenile justice system involves situations with high risk or serious consequences that rely upon the application of effective language skills. Canete and Pandey (2020). This study aims to investigate the perceived benefits and drawbacks of

lowering the age of criminal liability, as well as any concerns, criticisms, or reservations raised by different sectors.

This study anchored on the work of Jean Piaget's "The Moral Judgment of the Child, as cited by Guevara (2008) in his book *Juvenile Delinquency and Prevention*. This theory established not only the cognitive but also the moral development of a child's mind, précising that they cannot undertake certain tasks until they are psychologically mature enough to do so. The psychologist Kohlberg expanded on Piaget's position and their theories, explaining that at ten years of age, children are not capable of making moral decisions similar to that of adults, as they have not fully learned to do so. The theories suggest that there are two stages of moral reasoning (which sometimes overlap): the heteronomous stage and the autonomous stage.

At the heteronomous stage, the child is egocentric and believes the world revolves around them, and they will act depending on the severity of the outcome. This stage continues past the age of ten, so before they reach the next stage, it is unlikely that they will be aware of the severity of any outcome. Subsequently, when they are autonomous, intentions are more important than the consequences of action and should be the basis for judging behavior, and it is then that a child should be held accountable for his or her actions, not before. The theories suggested here are non-conclusive and non-exhaustive and cannot give a precise indication of what the age should be, but at least give an insight into the questionable nature of the entire concept of an absolute age of criminal responsibility. With that in mind, the age of criminal responsibility cannot remain at ten years old because children's minds have just not developed enough to justify the implications of being found guilty and put it into a system which would label them as criminals for possibly the rest of their lives. This study aims to investigate the perceived benefits and drawbacks of lowering the age of criminal liability, as well as any concerns, criticisms, or reservations raised by different sectors.

Lowering the age of criminal liability has sparked debates and discussions among different sectors. Exploring these perceptions can provide valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders involved in decision-making processes. What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of the following: Age, Sex, Civil Status, Educational Attainment, and Community Affiliation; how do representatives from the Social Intervention and Rehabilitation Program perceive the potential effects of lowering the age of criminal liability on social intervention and rehabilitation programs? Is there a significant difference in the perceived effects of lowering the age of criminal liability in which group, according to the sector? Based on the result, what recommendation can be drawn from the study?

III. METHODS

The research used the comparative-quantitative approach to determine the perception of different sectors on the lowering of the age of criminal liability. Quantitative research is a systematic investigation of phenomena by gathering quantifiable data and performing statistical, mathematical, or computational techniques. Quantitative research collects statistically significant information from existing and potential customers using sampling methods and sending out online surveys, online polls, and questionnaires.

The researchers conducted surveys to (1) Police Officers, (2) Social workers, (3) Religious sectors and (4) Parents in Tagaytay City for their perception on lowering the age of criminal liability.

The researchers utilized Google Forms and pen and paper to conduct a survey using their self-made questionnaire. This tool serves a purpose as it will provide an answer to the question of what their perception is on lowering the age of criminal liability.

The target population of this study is selected sectors in the community in Tagaytay City, which are Police Officers, Social workers, the religious sector, and parents. The sampling technique that will be used is a purposive sampling design. It is a non-probability sample that is selected based on the characteristics of a population and the study's objective. In this study, the total population of the four sectors is 303 participants.

The researchers used the comparative-quantitative approach to determine the perceptions of different sectors regarding the lowering of the age of criminal liability. *Comparative quantitative research* is a valuable tool that allows researchers to explore and understand the complexities of various phenomena through a quantitative lens, providing a robust foundation for generating reliable and generalizable insights.

This approach is commonly used in quantitative research to examine relationships, differences, or trends among variables. It aims to provide a systematic and objective analysis of data to generate reliable and generalizable findings.

To understand the purpose of this study, we will use the purposive sampling design. This non-probability sampling method involves the researcher intentionally selecting participants based on specific criteria relevant to the research question.

Purposive sampling is suitable when the research aims to study specific characteristics, behaviors, or expertise related to the topic. The criteria for selecting the sample in this study involves focusing on different sectors' perceptions regarding the impact of lowering the age of criminal liability. The sample selection criteria likely involve individuals or representatives from various sectors, such as government agencies, non-governmental organizations, legal professionals, educators, community leaders, and possibly individuals directly impacted by the policy change. The goal is to gather a diverse range of perspectives to understand how different sectors view the implications of reducing the age of criminal responsibility. This sampling

approach aims to provide a comprehensive and multifaceted analysis of the potential effects of lowering the age of criminal liability from various stakeholder viewpoints.

The researchers' survey questionnaires are self-made. The researcher designs these questionnaires without direct interaction during the data collection process. Self-made survey questionnaires can be tailored to specific research objectives, ensuring that the questions are clear, relevant, and aligned with the study's goals.

The researchers gave a letter of approval to conduct the study in Tagaytay City. A letter of request was made and has been permitted; the researchers assured that the information gathered in this study would be treated with strict discretion and that data would be presented in aggregate form only.

Using these research methodologies and statistical techniques, you will be able to analyze the relationship between the perceptions of different sectors regarding the lowering of the age of criminal liability and identify potential contributing factors to the outcomes that have been observed in Tagaytay City.

The ethical content of the study likely revolves around the ethical considerations related to lowering the age of criminal liability. This study may delve into the moral implications, social justice aspects, and human rights considerations associated with holding individuals below a certain age accountable for criminal actions. Ethical content in this context could involve discussions on the rights of children, the impact of criminalization on youth development, the effectiveness of rehabilitation versus punishment, and the societal responsibility towards addressing the root causes of juvenile delinquency. Additionally, the study may explore the ethical dimensions of policy decisions regarding the age of criminal responsibility, considering factors like fairness, equity, and the well-being of young individuals involved in the justice system. The ethical content in this study is likely to be multifaceted,

addressing complex issues surrounding youth justice, social welfare, and the protection of vulnerable populations.

This analysis may include descriptive statistics to summarize the characteristics of the sample and inferential statistics to conclude the relationships between variables or differences between groups. Researchers may use statistical tests to determine the significance of differences in perceptions among various sectors, identify patterns or trends in the data, and assess the strength of relationships between variables. Additionally, statistical analysis could involve regression analysis to explore the factors influencing sectorial perceptions, factor analysis to identify underlying dimensions in the data, or other advanced statistical techniques to provide a comprehensive understanding of the sectoral perspectives on the issue of lowering the age of criminal liability.

IV. RESULT

Problem No. 1. What is the demographic profile of the five sectors of respondents in terms of the following: (a) age; (b) sex; (c) Civil Status; (d) Educational Attainment; (e) Community Affiliation?

Table 1.1
Demographic Profile of Respondents in Terms of Age

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
25-30	59	19.55%
30-36	78	25.7%

36-42	105	34.7%
43 and above	61	20.1%
TOTAL	303	100%

Out of 303 respondents, 59, or 19.55 percent, are in the age bracket of 25-30; 78, or 25.7 percent, are in the age bracket of 30-36; 105, or 34.7 percent, are in the age bracket of 36-42; and 61, or 20.1 percent, are in the age bracket of 43 and above.

Notably, as to age, the majority of the respondents were 36 to 42 years old, with 105 responses or 34.7 percent, while the least represented group was 25 to 30 years old, which got 59 responses or 19.55 percent. The data suggests that the majority of respondents are 36-42 years old.

Age is a critical variable in research on the effects of lowering the age of criminal liability, as it influences public opinion, has legal implications, and is a key factor in determining criminal responsibility. Analyzing the age distribution of respondents is essential for understanding how perceptions may vary across age groups and informing evidence-based policy decisions.

According to Crofts (2022), the age at which a kid should be charged with a crime for misbehaving has been the topic of a protracted discussion in Australia. It supports specific actions by governments and territories to increase the MACR to at least 14 but ideally higher. Additionally, it suggests that older children need *doli incapax* or another form of defense if the MACR is only elevated to 12 or 14.

The study on sectoral perceptions regarding the lowering of the age of criminal liability offers important insights that could influence policy decisions. The age-related differences in perspective highlight how various demographic groups view this sensitive issue differently.

Older age groups bring experience into their understanding, while younger demographics might have fresher perspectives or newer societal influences shaping their views.

These findings suggest that policymakers need to consider a balanced approach that adequately reflects the diverse opinions within the community. Additionally, referencing studies like those by Crofts could help argue for more nuanced laws that adjust based on age but also consider the maturity and cognitive development of young people.

A policy review driven by such studies could be vital in ensuring that changes in the law regarding criminal responsibility are fair, just, and appropriately tailored to serve both social justice and community safety. Future discussions and legislation should engage actively with a broad cross-section of society to ensure these laws are comprehensive and empathetic to societal values and the welfare of the younger population.

TABLE 1.2

Demographic Profile of Respondents in Terms of Sex

SEX	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MALE	88	29%
FEMALE	215	71%
TOTAL	303	100%

Out of 303 respondents, 88 or 29 percent are male, and 215 or 71 percent are female. Notably, as to sex, most of the respondents belonged to females, with a total of 215 respondents or 71 percent, while the least represented group belonged to males, with 88 respondents or 29 percent.

Research indicates significant differences in crime rates and patterns between males and females, making gender a consistent predictor of criminal behavior. Understanding these differences is crucial for analyzing how perceptions of lowering the age of criminal liability may vary based on gender.

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According to Pusch & Holtfreter (2017), even while young men continue to be the main offenders of juvenile offenses, the number of girls who come into dealings with the criminal justice system has increased.

The significant difference in the number of male and female respondents may indicate a gender disparity in perceptions regarding the effects of lowering the age of criminal liability. This could suggest that females are more inclined to participate in surveys or have stronger opinions on this topic compared to males.

The higher representation of females in the study may influence policy recommendations and interventions related to juvenile justice. Understanding the perspectives of a predominantly female sample could lead to gender-specific policy considerations in addressing issues related to juvenile offenses and the age of criminal responsibility.

Despite young men traditionally being the main offenders of juvenile offenses, the increasing number of girls involved in the criminal justice system, as highlighted by Pusch & Holtfreter (2017), underscores the importance of studying female perspectives on lowering the age of criminal liability. This data could provide insights into the unique challenges and needs of young females in the justice system.

The study results emphasize the necessity of adopting gender-sensitive approaches in juvenile justice policies and programs. Understanding the perceptions of females, who are the

majority in this study, can help tailor interventions that address the specific concerns and experiences of young women involved in the criminal justice system.

In conclusion, the gender distribution of respondents in the study can offer valuable insights into the sectoral perceptions on lowering the age of criminal liability, highlighting the importance of considering gender dynamics in policy formulation and addressing juvenile offenses.

TABLE 1.3

Demographic Profile of Respondents in Terms of Civil Status

CIVIL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SINGLE	87	28.7%
MARRIED	205	67.7%
DIVORCED	3	1%
WIDOWED	4	2.6%
TOTAL	303	100%

Out of 303 respondents, 88 or 29 percent are male, and 215 or 71 percent are female. Notably, as to sex, most of the respondents belonged to females, with a total of 215 respondents or 71 percent, while the least represented group belonged to males, with 88 respondents or 29 percent.

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In conclusion, the gender distribution of respondents in the study can offer valuable insights into the sectoral perceptions on lowering the age of criminal liability, highlighting the

importance of considering gender dynamics in policy formulation and addressing juvenile offenses.

TABLE 1.4

Demographic Profile of Respondents in Terms of Educational

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL	17	5.6%
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	68	22.4%
COLLEGE LEVEL	67	22.1%
COLLEGE GRADUATE	150	49.5%
POSTGRADUATE STUDIES	1	3%
TOTAL	303	100%

Out of 303 respondents, 17 or 5.6 percent are high school graduates; 68 or 22.4 percent are college graduates; 67 or 22.1 percent are college graduates; 150 or 49.5 percent are college graduates; and one or .3 percent are postgraduate studies.

Notably, as to educational attainment, the majority of the respondents belonged to college graduates, with 150 respondents, or 49.5 percent, while the least represented group belonged to postgraduates, who got one respondent, or .3 percent.

Because educational attainment has a significant impact on criminal behaviour and the possible outcomes of changing the age of criminal liability, it is important to consider this factor when researching the effects of lowering the age of criminal liability. Research has repeatedly demonstrated that lower rates of criminal activity are correlated with higher educational attainment levels. This relationship is explained by education's ability to give people the skills they need to make more thoughtful decisions, build stronger bonds with their

communities, and increase their employment and income opportunities. Furthermore, since those with greater levels of education are less likely to commit crimes again, there is a correlation between educational attainment and lower recidivism rates.

According to Abeling-Judge (2019), education has repeatedly been shown to be a helpful instrument for controlling and preventing crime. This suggests reevaluating education's role in prevention and resistance, and it also broadens the theoretical and practical discussion on resistance through educational activities.

The varying levels of educational attainment among respondents may influence their perspectives on the effects of lowering the age of criminal liability. College graduates, who represent the majority, may bring a higher level of education and critical thinking skills to their perceptions, potentially leading to more nuanced viewpoints on juvenile justice policies.

The presence of respondents with varying educational backgrounds, including postgraduates, may highlight the importance of education-based interventions in addressing juvenile delinquency. This could lead to recommendations for investing in educational programs, skill-building initiatives, and youth development strategies to prevent youth involvement in criminal activities.

The findings could encourage collaboration between researchers, policymakers, and educators to develop comprehensive strategies that consider the educational backgrounds of individuals affected by juvenile justice policies. This interdisciplinary approach may lead to more holistic and sustainable solutions to address the challenges associated with lowering the age of criminal liability.

In summary, the educational attainment distribution of respondents in the study provides valuable insights into how different educational backgrounds may shape sectoral perceptions of the effects of lowering the age of criminal liability. These findings can inform

policy recommendations that are informed, inclusive, and tailored to the diverse educational needs of stakeholders involved in juvenile justice issues.

TABLE 1.5

Demographic Profile of Respondents in Terms of Sector

SECTOR	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
PNP	61	19.8%
RELIGIOUS SECTOR	61	20.1%
DSWD	61	20.5%
PARENTS	120	39.6%
TOTAL	303	100%

Out of 303 respondents, 61 or 19.8 percent are PNP; 61 or 20.1 percent are religious; 61 or 20.5 percent are DSWD; 120 or 39.6 percent are parents.

Notably, as to sector, most of the respondents belonged to parents, with 120 respondents, or 39.6 percent, while the least represented group belonged to PNP, which got 61 respondents, or 19.8 percent.

Based on their expertise and experiences, each sector may have specific policy implications and recommendations regarding the age of criminal responsibility. By including multiple sectors in the research, a more holistic and well-rounded understanding of the potential effects of lowering the age of criminal liability can be achieved.

According to Conary (2023), focus on maintaining family values and correcting your children instead of attempting to become legislators themselves. Maybe even if the MACR is

lowered below the age of 12, we won't have anything to worry about if we have been raised morally and conscientiously.

The high representation of parents (39.6%) among the respondents suggests that the study places significant emphasis on the perspectives of this key stakeholder group. This could indicate that policymakers may give greater weight to parental concerns and priorities when considering the effects of lowering the age of criminal liability.

The inclusion of various sectors, such as law enforcement, social services, and religious organizations, suggests the need for cross-sectoral collaboration in developing effective policies and programs related to lowering the age of criminal liability. This collaborative approach can foster a more holistic and coordinated response to juvenile justice issues.

The differential representation of sectors may indicate the need for targeted interventions and policy considerations that cater to the specific concerns and perspectives of each stakeholder group. This could lead to more nuanced and tailored solutions that address the unique needs and challenges faced by different sectors.

In summary, the sectoral distribution of respondents in the study highlights the importance of considering diverse stakeholder perspectives, with a particular emphasis on the role of parents in shaping policies related to the age of criminal liability. This multifaceted approach can contribute to the development of more comprehensive and effective policy recommendations.

Table 2.1

How do representatives from the following sectors perceive the potential effects of lowering the age of criminal liability in terms of social intervention and rehabilitation programs?

Social Intervention	Mean Score	V.I
Lowering the criminal liability age would help deter crime among the younger population.	3.75	VHE
Lowering the criminal liability age would help ensure the protection and welfare of young offenders	3.66	VHE
A reduction in the criminal liability age would affect your parental responsibilities and keeps children away from crime.	3.69	VHE
Place to ensure the rights and well-being of young offenders and their families are protected under the lower criminal liability age.	3.70	VHE
Social welfare initiatives are to help and support underprivileged people and families	3.69	VHE
Increased accountability among juvenile offenders.	3.67	VHE
Effectiveness in reducing domestic violence incidents are effective.	3.66	VHE
Interventions in the fields of health and mental health programs aim to advance both mental and physical health.	3.69	VHE
Social intervention contributes to the improvement of mental health outcomes in disadvantaged communities.	3.74	VHE
Social intervention plays a role in lowering		

the age of criminal liability.	3.72	VHE
Perceived effects on social intervention	3.69	VHE

Out of ten indicators, *"Lowering the criminal liability age would help deter crime among the younger population."* is given the highest preference. This finding is supported by an average mean of 3.75 interpreted as a "Very High Effect", followed by *"Social intervention contributes to the improvement of mental health outcomes in disadvantaged communities."* with a weighted mean of 3.74, interpreted as a "Very High Effect"; *"Social intervention plays a role in lowering the age of criminal liability"* with an average weighted mean of 3.72 interpreted as "Very High Effect"; *"A reduction in the criminal liability age would affect your parental responsibilities and role in keeping children away from crime."* with an average weighted mean of 3.69 interpreted as "Very High Effect" also the *"Social welfare initiatives are to help and support underprivileged people and families"* and *"Interventions in the fields of health and mental health programs aim to advance both mental and physical health."*; *"Reducing the criminal liability age would lead to increased accountability among juvenile offenders"*, with an average weighted mean of 3.67 interpreted as "Very High Effect" The lowest among the indicators is *"Lowering the criminal liability age would help ensure the protection and welfare of young offenders"* and *"Social intervention strategies in reducing domestic violence incidents are effective."* with an average weighted mean of 3.66 interpreted as "Very High Effect" of the respondents.

Reducing the age of criminal responsibility and applying punitive criminal justice to minor offenses has drawbacks. These include increased risk of involvement in criminal activity at an earlier age, difficulties completing education, and restricted access to opportunities for

vocational skills (UN Child Rights Envoy Urges Government Not to Lower Age of Criminal Responsibility, n.d.).

The significant implications concerning the age at which young individuals should be held criminally responsible. It suggests that lowering the age of criminal liability might deter crime among younger populations, as evidenced by its high effect rating of 3.75. Additionally, the study underscores the importance of social interventions in improving mental health outcomes in disadvantaged communities, which in turn could positively affect crime prevention, shown by a weighted mean of 3.74. The role of social factors in influencing criminal behavior is also recognized with a similarly high rating. Moreover, there is considerable belief that reducing the criminal liability age will notably impact parental responsibilities and their role in preventing children from engaging in criminal activities. The findings highlight the urgency of initiatives that focus on social welfare and support for underprivileged individuals to address the root causes of criminal behavior effectively. However, the study also points to potential drawbacks such as increased early involvement in criminal activities, educational challenges, and limited access to vocational opportunities for younger individuals, as highlighted by the UN Child Rights Envoy. Overall, these outcomes indicate a complex relationship between social interventions, accountability, parental roles, and the associated risks of lowering the age of criminal liability, suggesting that a comprehensive approach is essential for addressing juvenile crime effectively.

Table 2.2

How do representatives from the following sectors perceive the potential effects of lowering the age of criminal liability in terms of social intervention and rehabilitation programs?

Rehabilitation Program	Mean Score	V.I
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Barangay officials can collaborate with other sectors to provide support and guidance to youth offenders under the lower criminal liability age.	3.72	VHE
Reducing the age of criminal responsibility has an effect on the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) workload and resources.	3.69	VHE
The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) can collaborate with other agencies to address the needs of young offenders if the criminal liability age is lowered.	3.75	VHE
Parents can be involved in the rehabilitation and reintegration process of their children if the criminal liability age is lowered.	3.71	VHE
The families of juvenile offenders should have access to support networks to help them deal with and confront their child's engagement in illegal activity.	3.67	VHE
Rehabilitation programs are effective in reducing the rate of habitual offenders among lawbreakers.	3.69	VHE
Encouraging detainees to find work by providing them with job training and assistance is an essential component of rehabilitation.	3.69	VHE
Providing mental health support and counseling		

services is crucial in addressing the root causes of criminal behavior	3.73	VHE
Offering educational opportunities, such as GED (General Educational Development Test) programs or college courses, can significantly improve an offender's chances of successful reintegration into society	3.75	VHE
Cognitive behavioral counseling is a helpful strategy for treating the underlying causes of criminal behavior.	3.74	VHE
Perceived effects on rehabilitation program	3.71	VHE

According to a recent RAND Corporation study, prisoners who receive general education and vocational training have a significantly lower chance of going back to prison after their release and a higher employment rate than their peers who do not receive these opportunities (UN Child Rights Envoy Urges Government Not to Lower Age of Criminal Responsibility, n.d.).

If the criminal liability age is lowered, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) can collaborate with other agencies to address the needs of young offenders, indicating a very high effect (3.75).

Educational Opportunities: Offering educational opportunities, such as GED (General Educational Development Test) programs or college courses, can significantly improve an offender's chances of successful reintegration into society, also with a very high effect (3.75).

Cognitive behavioural counselling is a helpful strategy for treating the underlying causes of criminal behaviour, and it has a very high effect (3.74).

Mental Health Support: Providing mental health support and counselling services is crucial in addressing the root causes of criminal behaviour, and it has a very high effect (3.73).

Barangay Support: Barangay officials can collaborate with other sectors to provide support and guidance to youth offenders under the lower criminal liability age, also with a very high effect (3.72).

Parental Involvement: If the criminal liability age is lowered, parents can be involved in their children's rehabilitation and reintegration process, and this has a very high effect (3.71).

Workload and Resources: Reducing the age of criminal responsibility has a very high effect on the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) workload and resources (3.69).

Rehabilitation Programs: Rehabilitation programs are effective in reducing the rate of habitual offenders among lawbreakers and also have a very high effect (3.69).

Job Training and Assistance: Encouraging detainees to find work by providing them with job training and assistance is an essential component of rehabilitation, and it has a very high effect (3.69).

Support Networks for Families: The families of juvenile offenders should have access to support networks to help them deal with and confront their child's engagement in illegal activity, with a very high effect (3.67).

These findings suggest that lowering the age of criminal liability would have implications for increased collaboration among agencies, educational opportunities, cognitive behavioral counseling, mental health support, barangay support, parental involvement, impact on DSWD workload and resources, the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs, job training and assistance, and support networks for families.

Problem 3. Is there a significant difference in perceived effects of lowering the age of criminal liability who group according to sector?

Table 3

ANOVA table for the difference in perceived effects of lowering the age of criminal liability when group according to sector.

CATEGORY	SUM OF SQUARES	DF	F	SIGNIFICANCE
Perceived Effects of lowering	Between Group		1.581	3
the age of criminal liability	Positions		6.610	.000
when group according to sector	Within Groups		23.835	299
	Total		25.416	302

Legend: P-value < .05 Reject Null Hypothesis

A one-way ANOVA was conducted to determine the difference in the perceived effects of lowering the age of criminal liability when grouped according to respondents' sectors. The data shows that there is a significant difference in the perceived effects of lowering the age of criminal liability when grouped according to sector [$F(3, 299) = 6.610, p = .000$]. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant difference in the perceived effects of lowering the age of criminal liability when grouped according to sector.

The significant difference in perceived effects of lowering the age of criminal liability across different sectors suggests that sectoral affiliations play a crucial role in shaping viewpoints on this policy issue. This implies that stakeholders from various sectors, such as law enforcement (PNP), religious organizations, social services (DSWD), and parents, have distinct perspectives that need to be considered in policy formulation.

The rejection of the null hypothesis based on the ANOVA results provides empirical evidence that sectoral differences exist in perceptions of lowering the age of criminal liability. This evidence can serve as a foundation for evidence-based decision-making in policy reviews and reforms related to juvenile justice, ensuring that interventions are grounded in the diverse perspectives of stakeholders.

In conclusion, the significant difference in sectoral perceptions revealed by the ANOVA analysis underscores the importance of considering sector-specific viewpoints in policy discussions and decision-making processes related to the age of criminal responsibility. This nuanced understanding can lead to more effective, inclusive, and responsive policies that address the complex challenges of juvenile justice

Table 4

Post Hoc-Test, Scheffe Method

SECTOR		SECTOR	MEAN	
DIFFERENCE	SIGNIFICANCE	DECISION		
PNP	RELIGIOUS	-20	.001	Reject Null
	DSWD	-.0805	.480	Accept Null
	PARENTS	-.0425	.824	Accept Null
RELIGIOUS	DSWD	.1296	.093	Accept Null
	PARENTS	.1676	.003	Reject Null
DSWD	PARENTS	.03801	.863	Accept Null

Legend: P-value <.05 reject null hypothesis

Post hoc test scheffe method was conducted to determine further which among the participating sectors has a significant difference in their perceived effect of lowering the crime age of criminal liability. The data reveal that the perception of PNP and the Religious sector is significantly different with the p-value of .001, which is less than the p-value of .05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected. The same is true of the perception of parents and religious sectors; the data shows a p-value of .003, which is less than .05; therefore, the null hypothesis is also rejected. There is a significant difference in the perception of parents and the religious sector.

The significant differences in perceptions between the PNP and the Religious sector suggest that there may be varying opinions on whether lowering the age of criminal liability would effectively address the issue of juvenile crime. This could lead to disagreements on the best approach to address the problem, potentially hindering the development of a unified policy.

The significant difference in perceptions between parents and the religious sector implies that parents may have specific concerns or reservations about lowering the age of criminal liability. These concerns could be related to their personal experiences, values, or beliefs about the role of parents in shaping their children's behavior. Understanding these concerns could inform policy decisions that better address parents' needs and concerns.

The significant difference in perceptions between the religious sector and the other sectors suggests that religious organizations or institutions may have a distinct perspective on the issue. This could be influenced by their values, beliefs, or moral principles. The findings highlight the importance of considering the religious sector's views in policy discussions, as they may bring unique insights or perspectives that can inform policy decisions.

The study's findings emphasize the need for a nuanced understanding of the various sectors' perceptions when developing policies related to lowering the age of criminal liability.

This includes considering the diverse views and concerns of different groups, such as parents, religious organizations, and law enforcement agencies, to ensure that policies are effective and well-received by the public.

The study's results also suggest that further research could explore the specific reasons behind the differences in perceptions between sectors. This could involve investigating the underlying values, beliefs, or experiences that shape these perceptions, ultimately contributing to a deeper understanding of the issue and more informed policy decisions.

V.DISCUSSION

Particularly, in terms of age, the group with the highest number of responses—105, or 34.7 percent—belonged to the 36 to 42-year-old age range, while the group with the lowest representation—25 to 30—got 59 responses or 19.55 percent. In terms of sex, female respondents constituted the majority of respondents (215 in total, or 71 percent), while male respondents (88 in total, or 29 percent) were the least represented in the sector. Remarkably, in terms of civil status, married respondents made up the largest group with 205 respondents, or 67.7 percent, while divorced respondents made up the least represented group with 3 respondents or 1%. In terms of educational attainment, postgraduates were the least represented group with one respondent, or 3 percent, in comparison to college graduates, who accounted for the majority of respondents with 150 respondents, or 49.5 percent. Notably, in terms of sector, parents accounted for the majority of respondents (a total of 120 respondents, or 39.6%), while PNP, with 61 respondents, or 19.8%, was the least represented category.

A study on the correlation between demographic factors and perceptions of lowering the age of criminal liability. This could involve further analysis of how age, type of respondent, sex, civil status, and educational attainment might influence understanding and involvement in lowering the age of criminal liability efforts.

The socioeconomic variables that lead to juvenile delinquency have a major impact on the development of criminal behavior patterns. Studies on family dynamics, the influence of the community, poverty, and restricted educational options are therefore needed. By clarifying these socioeconomic variables, policymakers may create comprehensive plans to deal with the underlying causes of juvenile criminality. Comparative studies of juvenile justice systems in other nations provide insightful information on best practices and alternate strategies. Through a comparative analysis of various legal frameworks, rehabilitation initiatives, and societal perspectives about juvenile offenders, scholars can identify practical ways to reduce the age of criminal liability while preserving the rights and welfare of juveniles. To gather different points of view and promote inclusive policy conversations, it is crucial to include stakeholders, such as legal experts, child advocates, law enforcement officers, and impacted communities. In addition, surveys and focus groups are useful tools for gathering information about public opinion and understanding society's attitudes about the age of criminal responsibility.

The research highlights diverse opinions on this matter, with some countries considering lowering the age to as low as 12 years old. In Korea, experts are divided, with some supporting a decrease below 14 years while others oppose it. Additionally, a comparative analysis across Germany, Belgium, Portugal, and the Netherlands reveals variations in the age of criminal liability, ranging from 12 to 16 years old. Despite differing views, a majority in Korea supports lowering the age of criminal responsibility. Furthermore, the study emphasizes the importance of understanding the implications and influencing factors associated with altering the age of criminal responsibility to inform policy decisions effectively.

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