

PERFORMANCE-BASED ASSESSMENT OF THE BARANGAY PEACEKEEPING ACTION TEAM IN POBLACION, CATEEL, DAVAO ORIENTAL

Jay Mark C. Recomes¹, Vince S. Delos Santos², Leneth Pearl S. Pingot³

Bachelor of Science in Criminology, Davao Oriental State University, Mahan-ob, Cateel, Davao Oriental, Philippines

ABSTRACT

Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team conducts peacekeeping activities in collaboration with various sectors of the community to ensure their ongoing support for the maintenance of peace, order, and safety, whereas Barangay Peacekeeping Operations (BPO), also known as the Bayanihan concept, is a partnership between the community and law enforcement in policing and the maintenance of security, peace, and order. This study evaluates the performance level of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) members in Poblacion, Cateel, Davao Oriental, by examining respondents' demographic profiles and assessing BPAT performance across various domains. A quantitative descriptive-comparative research design was employed, involving a sample size of 357 respondents aged 15-65, selected through simple random sampling. Data was collected using a self-made, validated, and reliable survey questionnaire with a five-point Likert scale. Descriptive statistics and ANOVA were used for data analysis. Findings indicate a balanced distribution of respondents across age, gender, and geographic location. BPAT performance was rated "Very High" across all domains. Significant differences in performance perceptions were observed between genders and across different geographic locations but not across age groups. Conclusions highlight the effectiveness and reliability of BPAT in maintaining community safety. However, variations in performance perceptions suggest a need for targeted strategies to address specific concerns and enhance uniform effectiveness. Specialized training for BPAT members in places of worship and targeted community engagement activities is also recommended to address localized issues

Keyword: *performance, assessment, peacekeeping, BPAT*

1. INTRODUCTION

Crime has become increasingly prevalent in contemporary society, emerging as a significant predicament for our community (Orenze et al., 2021). The government is displaying an assertive attitude in its pursuit of reducing, if not eradicating, the occurrence of criminal activities across different regions in our nation. Enhancing police visibility is a potentially practical approach to curtailing the perpetration of criminal acts (Borovec et al., 2019). Peacekeeping is the primary function of the police, and police visibility is one of the main thrusts of peacekeeping activities. Along this line, a peacekeeping concept responsive to the Philippines' unique peace and order condition must be crafted (Philippine National Police, 2009, as cited by Orenze et al., 2021). As emphasized by the United Nations (2015), peacekeeping has always been highly dynamic and has evolved in the face of new challenges, and it is a tool for collective security. Today's multidimensional peacekeeping operations are tasked with not only maintaining peace and security but also facilitating the political process, protecting civilians, assisting in the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of former combatants, assisting in the organization of elections, protecting and promoting human rights, and assisting in the restoration of the rule of law (Doquilla et al., 2023).

Peacekeeping missions are centered around a deterioration of consent from host countries (UN Press, 2023). Law enforcement is the first pillar of the criminal justice system. Some members of society work together to enforce the

law by identifying, discouraging, rehabilitating, or punishing those who violate the laws and norms that govern that society (Goodwin University, 2021). Law enforcement aims to protect communities, hold individuals accountable, and ensure justice (The Policy

Circle, 2022). Currently, the police use a modern concept of police service, with the yardstick of its efficiency in preventing crime or reducing criminality in society. The partnership of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) and the Philippine National Police (PNP) in maintaining peace and order is essential in curbing crimes.

Community commitment and participation in the BPATs through the assistance of the PNP in the conduct of checkpoints would be a must (Caliguind et al., 2019). Through the context of their performance, barangay tanods are not exempted from the risks due to being exposed to public areas. Aside from health risks, these front liners are also mistreated by violators (Cruz et al., 2021). As reported on the GMA network's official site, two barangay tanods were beaten up, receiving minor injuries from a quarantine violator and their family in Baliuag, Bulacan (Salazar, 2020). However, numerous articles also prove that most barangay tanods use excessive force, escalating to brutality (Cruz et al., 2021). These challenges of being a frontline also aggravate their financial needs, knowing that most Barangay workers are subminimum wage earners (Ismael, 2020).

The relationship between the community and the police is exercised as a weapon system in anti-crime efforts. For this reason, the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team is formed. The rate of the residence and the police claim a support system, such as the activation and organization of BPATs (San Juan, 2013). BPAT members are serious and dedicated to performing their tasks as law enforcers at the barangay level (Laru-an & Penny, 2015). Owing to the role of the Barangay Peacemaking Action Team (BPAT) in peacekeeping, it is paramount that a continuous effort to improve the delivery of BPAT services must be implemented (Saligan et al., 2018). The BPAT focuses on three broad endeavors, which include security services based on a proactive community-based policing system, conflict resolution through the Village Justice System, and crisis management, which includes disaster mitigation. There may be several difficulties in adjusting, but focusing on their primary function as a public servant motivates BPATs to fulfill their duty responsibly. Hence, the study of Cruz et al. (2021) recommends that every member of the BPAT, along with the healthcare or the military sector, should receive adequate support and treatment from the government.

On a positive note, research shows that peacekeepers substantially reduce the risk of societal breakdown and war relapse (Hultman et al., 2016). Even if peace prevails, the violence of war often transforms into other forms of collective violence in the postwar period. Moreover, much research is directed toward peacekeeping effectiveness (Di Salvatore & Ruggeri, 2017). Much literature agrees that peacekeeping establishes and keeps peace (Nygren, 2021). However, although numerous attempts have been made to address this topic (Etcuban et al., 2018), it is evident that very little to no attention has been given to the performance of BPATs in their peacekeeping activities in the community.

The main motivation and relevance are found in its contribution to the overall discussion of how successful and effective peacekeeping operations are or how efficient the BPAT members are in utilizing their skills in peacekeeping. This research would likely establish relevant data on the implementation of peace and order in the local area through the initiative of the BPAT members. The study could contribute to the literature regarding the primary topic. It aims to measure the level of performance of BPAT members in Poblacion, Cateel, Davao Oriental, as perceived by the locale

residents.

1.1 Conceptual Framework

This study is anchored on the BPAT Manual (2009), which provides a detailed framework and set of guidelines for assessing the effectiveness, efficiency, and overall impact of BPATs in maintaining peace and order within the community. The BPAT Manual (2009) outlines specific roles, responsibilities, and operational procedures that BPAT members must follow. We ensure a systematic approach to evaluating various performance indicators by grounding this study in the manual's guidelines. These indicators include performance at loading and unloading areas, schools and universities, churches or places of worship, congested or crime-prone areas, parks, checkpoint/chokepoints, beer houses, barangays or coastal areas, dialogues or symposiums, and terminals.

The Philippine National Police (PNP) has acknowledged the significant contributions of Barangay Tanods, Bantay Chief Visionary Officers (CVOs), Barangay auxiliaries, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and people's organizations in combating crime, insurgency, and terrorism. These groups are also crucial partners in

community development (BPAT Manual, 2009). Under the guidance of the National Peace and Order Council and the PNP, the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPAT) have been established as the primary operators of the Community Oriented Policing System and Public Safety System (COPSPSS).

BPATs consist of a PNP supervisor, barangay chairman, executive officer, and Barangay Tanods. Their mission involves conducting peacekeeping activities in collaboration with various community sectors and ensuring ongoing support for peace, order, and safety. The vision for BPAT is to create a peaceful, orderly community that effectively addresses its citizens' safety and security needs in partnership with local police (BPAT Manual, 2009).

This study's findings will enhance the broader discussion on community-based security efforts, offering valuable insights and best practices that can be applied to similar contexts in other areas. The BPAT Manual (2009) is a critical reference for this evaluation, emphasizing the importance of structured, community-focused strategies for maintaining grassroots peace and security. Assessing the performance level of BPATs is essential for understanding their effectiveness in achieving these goals and identifying areas for improvement in their operations.

Transportation-related areas. Loading and unloading exclusion zones help to keep people safe when loading and unloading vehicles (Welch, 2018). The availability of loading and unloading zones is critical for reducing urban transport times and costs of last-mile operations and improving planning and city sustainability, road safety, and livability (Van, 2018). Loading and unloading activities are carried out conventionally (Setyawati et al., 2022). Unsafe loading is dangerous. According to Joloda (2022), it can cause risk and injury to those involved in loading, damage, or movement of the items being transported and even be a risk to vehicle handling. As stated by Josa (2023), the misuse of parking spaces reserved on public roads causes all kinds of traffic problems in cities, from traffic jams to high concentrations of vehicles looking for parking (traffic jostling) because the misuse of loading and unloading spaces or double-parked cars causes a knock-on effect. Thus, improving the management of parking spaces in loading and unloading areas is necessary in any city's mobility plan (Josa, 2023).

The provision and management of loading-unloading spaces for pickup-delivery vehicles are essential issues in busy urban areas. In areas without loading-unloading spaces, delivery vehicles often park on the roadway lanes, negatively impacting road capacity and safety.

The performance of BPATS in loading and unloading areas aligns well with the goals of maintaining order, ensuring safety, and facilitating efficient transportation operations. By effectively managing these areas, BPATS helps to create a structured environment where vehicles and goods can be loaded and unloaded in an organized manner, reducing congestion and minimizing the risk of accidents. This orderly approach enhances safety for workers and drivers and contributes to a smoother flow of transportation activities. Furthermore, the efficiency gained through BPATS's systematic management supports timely operations, ensuring that schedules are met and resources are optimally utilized. This comprehensive alignment with the goals of order, safety, and efficiency underscores the critical role of BPATS in successfully functioning loading and unloading zones.

Schools and universities. According to Santiago (2024), schools need more security to protect students from today's evolving safety and security threats. The goal of all security measures should be to keep students safe. Learners and staff must feel safe before they can focus their energy on teaching and learning. As schools seek to improve academic performance, there is a need to create a physically and emotionally safe environment for everyone (Mubita, 2021b). Safety in school allows learners and staff to look forward to being in an encouraging environment, promoting social and creative learning (Applebury, 2021; Mubita, 2021a).

If, by any chance, their safety is not met, learners and staff could be at risk, and this may increase truancy and drop out for learners in extreme cases (Mubita, 2021b). A safe school creates an open space for learners to learn and explore many new things in their playgrounds (Applebury, 2021). Learners of all ages require a safe learning environment for better education and development (Mubita, 2021a). Research continues to illustrate that children who feel unsafe at school perform worse academically and are more at risk for getting indulged in drugs and delinquency (Concordia University, 2016). Both government and private schools face a major safety and security crisis (Mubita, 2021b). Unfortunately, in today's world, strong locks and security guards security are not enough to ensure excellent physical security, especially in different school characteristics (Santiago, 2024).

It is necessary to manage school safety and security properly in order to prevent accidents and incidents, creating an environment in which physical, emotional, and social well-being is promoted (Mubita, 2021b). Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) are essential community allies, working closely with law enforcement and educational institutions to ensure safety within schools and universities. Comprised of dedicated local volunteers, BPAT members undergo security protocols, conflict resolution, and emergency response training. They are pivotal in

detering threats and promoting a secure environment by patrolling school grounds, mitigating risks like theft and vandalism, and fostering collaboration with authorities. BPATs also engage in community outreach, educating students on crime prevention, drug abuse, and road safety, instilling a sense of civic responsibility. Their presence enhances safety and strengthens community relations, building trust and a cohesive neighborhood. BPATs exemplify the impact of community engagement in safeguarding educational spaces and nurturing personal development.

Churches or Places of Worship. In today's world, churches must be vigilant in ensuring the safety and security of their congregation (App & Warshaw, 2023). From active shooters to property crimes, numerous threats can disrupt the peace and sanctity of houses of worship (App & Warshaw, 2023). Violence at places of worship is increasing (Mehl, 2019). The most tragic and shocking incidents make the news and shock the public, yet many minor incidents occur weekly at churches (Mehl, 2019). Place of worship security is paramount to provide peace of mind to all staff, members, and visitors at their church or other places of worship (Lead Star Security, 2022). The places of worship are significantly affected in terms of security, which affects the disposition of Christians during church worship (Adedayo et al., 2016). Trending violence directed at soft targets is growing, forcing places of worship to respond with highly trained personnel to intervene (Erskine & Volpi, 2024) quickly.

The Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) are integral in enhancing security in churches and places of worship, ensuring a safe environment for congregants to practice their faith. These teams, composed of local volunteers, work closely with community leaders and law enforcement agencies to maintain order and address potential threats. BPATs help to deter criminal activities and respond swiftly to emergencies. Their presence reassures worshippers and strengthens communal bonds, promoting a sense of collective responsibility for safety and well-being. Furthermore, BPATs are often instrumental in conflict resolution, mediating disputes before they escalate and providing support during large gatherings or special religious events. Through their dedicated efforts, BPATs contribute significantly to the overall security infrastructure, making churches and worship sanctuaries of peace and harmony.

Congested or crime-prone areas. Identifying crime-prone barangays is necessary to deploy law enforcement officers (Caliwan, 2023). These are the areas where the personnel would be deployed, and the heads are already advised to implement safety measures and conduct supervision to do these correctly (Caliwan, 2023). Law enforcement organizations intensify patrol operations in crime-prone areas (Bautista, 2018). Deployment of additional personnel in crime-prone areas will also be based on other factors, like the time of day that criminals might strike due to the absence of police visibility (Saavedra, 2023). Proactive crime mapping allows law enforcement agencies to identify crime-prone areas, enabling them to allocate resources efficiently (Mehta, 2023). By concentrating patrols, surveillance, and other crime-fighting measures in these hotspots, police forces can deter criminal activities and maximize their impact (Mehta, 2023). Caliwan (2023) emphasized the importance of cooperation among the barangay officials in maintaining peace and order.

The Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) are crucial in handling crime-prone areas, significantly reducing criminal activities and enhancing public safety. Comprising local volunteers familiar with their communities, BPATs collaborate with law enforcement agencies to conduct regular patrols, monitor suspicious activities, and implement crime prevention strategies. They engage in proactive measures such as community policing, organizing neighborhood watch programs, and educating residents on safety practices. Their intimate knowledge of the area allows them to identify and address potential threats swiftly, often preventing crimes before they occur. Additionally, BPATs facilitate better communication between the community and the police, ensuring that concerns are promptly reported and addressed. Building trust and cooperation among residents fosters a collaborative environment where everyone plays a part in maintaining security. BPATs help to create safer, more resilient communities, reducing fear and improving the overall quality of life in crime-prone areas.

Parks. Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) play a significant role in maintaining safety and fostering a positive park atmosphere. These teams, composed of dedicated local volunteers, work closely with law enforcement agencies to ensure that parks remain secure and welcoming spaces for the community. BPAT members are trained in basic security protocols, conflict resolution, and emergency response, enabling them to address safety concerns effectively within park environments. In parks, BPATs serve as a visible presence, deterring potential threats such as vandalism, theft, and antisocial behavior. Their regular patrols help to create a sense of security for park visitors, encouraging families and individuals to utilize these public spaces for recreation and leisure. BPATs also assist in managing large gatherings and events in parks, ensuring order, and providing support during emergencies.

Beyond their security duties, BPATs engage in community outreach by organizing and participating in educational campaigns and activities. They often promote awareness of environmental conservation, public safety,

and healthy living, thereby contributing to the community's overall well-being. By involving residents in these initiatives, BPATs help to foster a sense of civic responsibility and community pride. The presence of BPATs in parks enhances safety and strengthens community ties, making parks more enjoyable and inclusive for everyone. Their efforts exemplify the importance of community involvement in maintaining and improving public spaces, ensuring they remain vibrant and safe for all to enjoy.

Beer houses. Alcohol affects the part of the brain that lowers our inhibitions and makes people who drink quicker to anger or more likely to lose control of their emotions and reactions to situations (Delius, 2024). Early substance misuse, including alcohol misuse, is associated with a greater likelihood of developing a substance use disorder later in life (Moss et al., 2014). By preventing tied houses, consumers enjoy various beer options in their bars (Reis, 2018). Preventing or reducing early substance use initiation, substance misuse, and the harms related to misuse requires the implementation of effective programs and policies that address substance use across the lifespan (Department of Health and Human Services (2018). Imposing security in beer houses is essential to ensure the safety of patrons, staff, and the establishment itself. Security measures help prevent and manage altercations arising from alcohol consumption, enforce legal requirements such as preventing underage drinking, and control access to the premises. Additionally, security personnel can monitor and address potential threats or disturbances, creating a safer and more enjoyable environment for everyone (Ferdinano, 2024). This protects the business from liability and enhances its reputation as a responsible and secure venue.

Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) are crucial in maintaining order and safety at beer houses. These establishments often attract large and diverse crowds and can be hotspots for various safety concerns, such as disorderly conduct, theft, and other disturbances. BPAT members, composed of trained local volunteers, work closely with law enforcement to ensure a secure environment within and around beer houses. BPATs provide a visible security presence in these settings that helps deter potential misconduct. Their regular patrols and vigilant monitoring can prevent incidents before they escalate, ensuring a safer atmosphere for patrons and staff. BPATs are trained in conflict resolution and emergency response, enabling them to manage disputes effectively and respond promptly to emergencies. Beyond their immediate security duties, BPATs also foster a respectful and responsible drinking culture. They often collaborate with beer house management to implement safety protocols and promote awareness of issues such as responsible alcohol consumption and the prevention of drunk driving. These efforts contribute to reducing alcohol-related incidents and enhancing the overall experience for patrons.

Additionally, BPATs may engage in community outreach activities extending beyond the confines of beer houses. By educating the public on safety measures and fostering positive relationships between patrons, staff, and local authorities, BPATs help build a more cohesive and resilient community. The involvement of BPATs at beer houses enhances safety and order and promotes a more responsible and community-oriented environment. Their presence underscores the importance of community engagement in maintaining public safety and improving the quality of social spaces.

Visiting barangays or coastal areas. A stable social order includes a balanced environment, the friendliness of locals, public security systems, and available facilities and equipment (Xie et al., 2021). Implementing security in barangays or coastal areas is crucial for several reasons. First, it ensures the safety of both residents and visitors, protecting them from potential threats such as crime, natural disasters, or accidents. One's sense of safety is an emotional experience involving interactions with actors from the external environment (Barnes, 2018). Adequate security measures help manage and mitigate risks associated with coastal areas, such as unauthorized access, environmental hazards, and illegal activities like poaching or smuggling (Abdulhaleem, 2023). Furthermore, a strong security presence can foster a sense of community trust and stability, promoting tourism and local economic development by making these areas more attractive and safer for visitors (Zou & Yu, 2022). Security implementation enhances these regions' overall quality of life and economic vitality.

Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) ensure safety and security when visiting barangays and coastal areas. These teams, composed of trained local volunteers, collaborate closely with law enforcement agencies to address specific safety concerns unique to these environments. BPATs enhance community safety in barangays by patrolling streets and public spaces, deterring criminal activities such as public disturbances. Their presence provides a sense of security to residents, encouraging community engagement and participation in local events. BPATs also assist in resolving conflicts and mediating disputes among community members, fostering a harmonious and cooperative atmosphere. In coastal areas, BPATs face additional challenges due to the diverse nature of these regions, which may include tourist spots, fishing communities, and ports. They patrol beaches, docks, and other waterfront areas to prevent illegal smuggling, fishing, and environmental violations. BPATs are trained to respond to maritime

emergencies, assisting with drowning, boat accidents, or natural disasters. BPATs also play a proactive role in environmental conservation in coastal regions. They engage in initiatives to protect marine life and ecosystems, conducting awareness campaigns on proper waste disposal, coral reef protection, and sustainable fishing practices. By educating residents and visitors, BPATs help promote a culture of environmental stewardship.

Moreover, BPATs often collaborate with local authorities and organizations to implement safety and emergency response plans tailored to the unique needs of coastal communities. This includes disaster preparedness training, which is particularly important in areas prone to typhoons, flooding, and other natural calamities. The performance of BPATs in barangays and coastal areas enhances safety and security and strengthens community resilience and environmental protection. Their efforts exemplify the importance of community involvement in maintaining public order and safeguarding natural resources, ensuring a safe and thriving environment for all residents and visitors.

Dialogues or symposiums. Symposiums can become hotspots for crime, making security essential for several reasons. First, they often gather many people, which can attract pickpockets, fraudsters, and other criminals looking to exploit the crowd (Huang et al., 2017). Second, symposiums frequently involve high-profile speakers and valuable equipment, increasing the risk of theft or targeted attacks. Additionally, diverse groups and sometimes contentious topics can lead to conflicts or disturbances (Omisore & Abiudon, 2014). Security measures help manage these risks by controlling access, monitoring suspicious activities, and ensuring a swift response to incidents, maintaining a safe and orderly environment for all attendees.

Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) significantly contribute to community engagement and education through the performance of dialogues and symposiums. These events are essential for fostering open communication, raising awareness of critical issues, and building a collaborative spirit within the community. In organizing and participating in dialogues and symposiums, BPATs help educate community members, encourage proactive behavior, and foster a sense of shared responsibility. During these events, BPATs facilitate discussions between community members, local leaders, law enforcement officials, and subject matter experts. This inclusive approach ensures that diverse perspectives are heard and considered, leading to more comprehensive and practical solutions. Dialogues and symposiums provide a platform for residents to voice their concerns, ask questions, and gain insights into their community's challenges and opportunities.

BPATs also use these forums to share their experiences and best practices. Moreover, these events serve as opportunities for BPATs to strengthen partnerships with various stakeholders, including local government units, non-governmental organizations, schools, and businesses. By fostering these connections, BPATs can leverage additional resources and support for their activities, enhancing their impact. The performance of dialogues and symposiums by BPATs educates and empowers community members and builds trust and cooperation between residents and local authorities. These events underscore the importance of open communication and collective action in addressing community issues, ultimately leading to a safer, more resilient, and cohesive society.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Design

Based on the stated problem, the research design employed by the researcher is a quantitative descriptive-comparative research design. Quantitative research involves collecting and analyzing numerical data. It is ideal for identifying trends and averages, making predictions, testing relationships, and generalizing results for large populations (Fleetwood, 2023). One of the main characteristics of this type of research is that the results can be depicted in numerical form. Descriptive-comparative research is a quantitative research design that describes the differences between groups in a population without manipulating the independent variable (Cantrell, 2011; Formplus Blog, 2020).

2.2 Respondents and Sampling Procedure

The respondents included in the administration of survey questionnaires consisted of residents of barangay Poblacion, Cateel, Davao Oriental. In terms of the residents, only those aged 15-65 were included in the survey.

They were chosen through a stratified random sampling method. The population sample was calculated using Slovin's formula with a confidence level of 95% and a margin error 0.05. Further, the total number of residents aged 15-65 is 2 345. As calculated using the formula, the sample generated is 375 respondents from barangay Poblacion, Cateel, Davao Oriental.

Table 1. Number of respondents

Purok Address	Population	Frequency
Acacia	287	31
Almasiga	512	31
Camagong	261	31
Gemilina	338	31
Ipil-ipil	963	32
Madre de Cacao	1012	32
Magupay 1	452	31
Magupay 2	268	31
Maribuhok	683	32
Manga	365	31
Talisay 1	277	31
Talisay 2	677	31
Total	6,095	375

2.3 Research Instrument

This study used the descriptive design of quantitative research by utilizing a self-made instrument, a questionnaire, to measure BPAT members' performance levels scientifically. The survey questionnaire used as the primary tool for collecting quantitative data comprised two parts. The first part was designed to examine the demographic profile of the respondents. The second part determined the respondents' responses to the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) performance.

This self-made questionnaire that was developed underwent both validity and reliability tests. The validity criteria were met through factor analysis, identifying nine valid factors, resulting in 50 valid items out of the 68 items analyzed. The reliability test, performed using Cronbach's alpha, yielded a coefficient of 0.936, indicating that the questionnaire is highly reliable. Therefore, the survey instrument used in this study is both valid and reliable.

2.4 Data Gathering Procedure

The data was collected with standard protocol precautions to obtain reliable information from the identified respondents, residents, and barangay officials of the identified research locale. The following were the steps in gathering the data:

1. Seeking ethical clearance. The researchers first sought ethical clearance from the REO of Davao Oriental State University.
2. Signing of informed consent forms. Before the researchers surveyed the identified respondents, they were asked to sign informed consent forms to prove their voluntary participation in the study.
3. Administration of survey questionnaires. Before the study was conducted, approval from the appropriate authorities was obtained prior to the study's execution. Before receiving their complete agreement as volunteers, the respondents thoroughly explained the study's purpose. It was also stated that

this study would do no harm to the respondents and that they could withdraw at any time if they felt threatened. Furthermore, it was ensured that people's privacy and confidentiality were protected, such as keeping the names of those engaged private and not revealing them to the public. The research subjects' dignity was a major priority. Afterward, survey questionnaires were administered.

4. Retrieval of questionnaires. After administering the survey questionnaires, the researchers retrieved the already filled-out questionnaires. The questionnaires were subjected to analysis through the aid of an expert statistician.

2.5 Analysis of Data

Descriptive statistics enabled the researchers to present the data according to the objectives set in this study. The following statistical tools are used in the study:

Frequency counts and percentages were used to assess the respondents' demographic profile and answer problem number 1's statement.

The weighted mean was used to determine the level of performance of BPAT members in transportation-related areas, schools, universities, places of worship, congested areas, parks, beer houses, barangay or coastal areas, and dialogues or symposiums. This data is also used to answer the statement of problem number two.

Table 2. Interpretation of different levels of performance

Interval	Response	Description
1.00 – 1.80	Very Low	Performance fails to meet expectations with significant issues and unprofessional staff behavior.
1.81 – 2.60	Low	Performance is substandard, with noticeable deficiencies and indifferent people.
2.61 – 3.40	Neutral	Performance meets basic expectations, providing adequate but unremarkable experiences.
3.41 – 4.20	High	Performance is above average with timely service, helpful BPATS, and well-groomed personnel.
4.21 – 5.00	Very High	Performance exceeds expectations with outstanding service and exceptional attention to community needs.

ANOVA was used to determine whether there was a significant difference in the level of performance of BPAT members in terms of the IVs when respondents were grouped into profiles.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Profile of the Respondents

This section presents the demographic characteristics of the respondents, focusing on three key areas: age, gender, and location of residence. By examining these profiles, we can gain insights into community members' diverse perspectives and experiences, crucial for evaluating BPATS' performance across different settings.

Table 3 presents the age distribution of the respondents, segmented into three distinct age groups. Each age group—15 to 30 years old, 31 to 40 years old, and 41 years old and above—has an equal number of respondents, with 125 individuals each. This equal distribution across age groups ensures that the perspectives of young adults, middle-aged individuals, and older adults are equally represented in the study.

Table 3. Profile of respondents in terms of their age brackets

Age Interval	Frequency	Percent
15 to 30 years old	125	33.30
31 to 40 years old	125	33.30

41 years old and above	125	33.30
Total	375	100.00

The results show an exact division of respondents into three age categories, with each group comprising 33.30% of the total sample. This uniform distribution underscores a balanced representation of different age demographics within the community. By having an equal number of respondents in each age group, the study can capture various experiences and viewpoints, reflecting the diverse age-related concerns and insights regarding the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT).

The equal distribution of respondents across the three age intervals enhances the study's comprehensiveness and reliability. This balanced age representation allows for a thorough analysis of the BPAT's performance and its impact on various age groups within the community. It ensures that the findings reflect the experiences and needs of young adults, middle-aged individuals, and older adults, providing a holistic view of community peacekeeping efforts. Such a distribution is crucial for developing age-inclusive strategies and policies to improve BPAT performance and community safety.

Table 4 illustrates the gender distribution of respondents participating in the study, showing an almost equal representation of males and females. Of 375 respondents, 188 are male, accounting for 50.10% of the sample, while 187 are female, representing 49.90%. This near-equal gender distribution ensures that both male and female perspectives are adequately captured in the analysis.

Table 4. Profile of respondents in terms of their gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	188	50.13
Female	187	49.87
Total	375	100.00

The results highlight a minimal difference in the number of male and female respondents. The slight predominance of male respondents (by only one individual) does not significantly skew the data, indicating that the sample is well-balanced in gender. This balance is critical in understanding the performance and perception of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) across both genders, ensuring that the findings reflect the experiences and views of the entire community.

The nearly equal representation of male and female respondents in the study enhances the credibility and inclusiveness of the research findings. This balance allows for a comprehensive analysis of the BPAT's performance from both male and female perspectives, providing valuable insights into gender-specific experiences and expectations regarding community peacekeeping. Such a well-balanced gender profile supports the reliability of the conclusions drawn from the study, ensuring that the results broadly apply to the entire barangay population.

Table 5 presents the profile of respondents based on their purok (sub-village) addresses, reflecting the distribution of participants across various puroks within the barangay. The total number of respondents is 375, distributed almost evenly across the 12 different puroks, each with a similar number of respondents. This even distribution ensures a representative sample from each purok, providing a balanced perspective on the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) performance.

Table 5. Profile of respondents in terms of their purok address

Purok Address	Frequency	Percentage
Acacia	31	8.27
Almasiga	31	8.27
Camagong	31	8.27
Gemilina	31	8.27
Ipil-ipil	32	8.53
Madre de Cacao	32	8.53
Magupay 1	31	8.27

Magupay 2	31	8.27
Maribuhok	32	8.53
Manga	31	8.27
Talisay 1	31	8.27
Talisay 2	31	8.27
Total	375	100.00

The table shows that three puroks—Ipil-ipil, Madre de Cacao, and Maribuhok—each have the highest number of respondents, with 32 individuals each, accounting for 8.50% of the total respondents. Conversely, the remaining puroks—Acacia, Almasiga, Camagong, Gemilina, Magupay 1, Magupay 2, Manga, Talisay 1, and Talisay 2—each have 31 respondents, representing 8.30% of the total. This slight variation in the number of respondents between the highest and lowest can offer insights into potential differences in BPAT performance or community engagement levels across these areas.

The even distribution of respondents across the different puroks ensures that the data collected is well-represented and can provide a comprehensive overview of BPAT performance across the entire barangay. This balanced representation is crucial for accurately assessing the effectiveness and challenges faced by the BPAT in various parts of the community. Any minor variations in the number of respondents are unlikely to significantly impact the overall findings, allowing for a reliable analysis of the BPAT's performance and its impact on community safety and peacekeeping efforts.

3.2 Level of Performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams

Table 6 presents the performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) in transportation-related areas that have been evaluated, yielding an overall very high rating. This highlights their consistent excellence in various operational aspects. The high scores in the individual statements in this category indicate that BPATs are highly effective and uphold high standards in their roles, contributing positively to managing transportation-related areas. Further, the overall category mean score of 4.50 indicates that the performance of BPATS in terms of transportation-related factors exceeds expectations with outstanding service and exceptional attention to community needs.

Table 6. Level of BPATS performance in transportation-related areas

No.	Description	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
1	BPATs ensure the proper wearing of uniforms in loading and unloading areas, checkpoint/chokepoint operations, and terminals.	4.56	0.62	Very High
2	BPATs maintain good posture in loading and unloading areas, checkpoint/chokepoint operations, and terminals.	4.50	0.65	Very High
3	BPATs exhibit an approachable and friendly demeanor in loading and unloading areas, checkpoint/chokepoint operations, and terminals.	4.42	0.69	Very High
4	BPATs use the Mark Police Patrol Vehicle visibly in loading and unloading areas, checkpoint/chokepoint operations, and terminals.	4.50	0.67	Very High
5	BPATs always bring and present the letter or Patrol Order in loading and unloading areas, checkpoint/chokepoint operations, and terminals.	4.37	0.72	Very High
6	BPATs remain vigilant in loading and unloading areas, checkpoint/chokepoint operations, and terminals.	4.13	0.95	High
7	BPATs observe proper SOPs in the conduct of operations and ensure that members are properly briefed.	4.41	0.35	Very High

Average	4.50	0.68	Very High
----------------	------	------	-----------

The performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) in transportation-related areas, as evidenced by the high ratings across various aspects, aligns closely with the standards and guidelines outlined in the BPAT Manual. In relation to the results, more extensive use of performance management practices does contribute to increased effectiveness in this segment of the transit areas (Poister et al.,2013). Cruz et al. (2021) further stated that the additional workload added to their work is guarding the checkpoint area, checking if the people abide by the health protocols, and an additional two days of work. Their exceptional performance in this area indicates a strong commitment to creating a secure and organized environment for community members. According to (Melkamu and Teshome, 2023), effective community policing significantly enhances public safety and trust, particularly in high-traffic areas such as terminals and checkpoints. Enhancing training and oversight in this area could ensure that BPATs consistently perform their duties within the bounds of the law and ethical standards. Exceptional effectiveness in maintaining safety and order aligns with findings by (Iqbal, 2021) that well-managed public spaces contribute to lower crime rates and increased community well-being. The performance and targeted improvements can significantly enhance community support, reflecting the positive impact of structured community policing initiatives (Kiptoo, 2017).

Schools and Universities. Table 7 evaluates the performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) in schools and universities, showing an overall very high rating. This reflects their consistent excellence across various operational aspects in schools and universities. The high ratings in individual areas demonstrate that BPATs are highly effective, maintaining high standards and positively impacting the management of school and university environments. The overall mean score of 4.45 indicates that BPATs exceed expectations with outstanding service and exceptional attention to community needs.

The high ratings across various aspects of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) performance in schools and universities align with the standards and guidelines outlined in the BPAT Manual. The manual stipulates that BPATs are required to uphold high professionalism.

Table 7. Level of BPATS performance in school and universities

No.	Description	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
1	BPATs ensure the proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis) at schools and universities.	4.37	0.73	Very High
2	BPATs maintain good posture in schools and universities.	4.33	0.70	Very High
3	BPATs exhibit an approachable and friendly demeanor at schools and universities.	4.35	0.72	Very High
4	BPATs coordinate or conduct dialogues or symposiums at schools/universities regarding updates on peace and order situations and distribute safety tip pamphlets if necessary.	4.39	0.43	Very High
Average		4.45	0.71	Very High

The consistently high performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) in schools and universities highlights the effectiveness of law enforcement in maintaining discipline and order within educational institutions (Nance et al., 2023). The highest mean related to ensuring proper uniform wearing underscores commitment to promoting standards of appearance and discipline (Kim & Song, 2021). The slightly lower score exhibiting an approachable and friendly demeanor, although still high, suggests that BPATs could benefit from additional training in interpersonal communication, as recommended by Rajae et al. (2013), who emphasized the importance of positive interactions

Churches or Places of Worship. Table 8 showcases the performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) in churches or places of worship, resulting in a very high rating. This signifies their consistent excellence in

various operational aspects within these settings. The high scores across individual statements highlight the effectiveness and high standards maintained by BPATs, contributing significantly to the management of peace and order in churches and places of worship. The overall mean score of 4.53 indicates that BPATs meet and exceed expectations with outstanding service and exceptional attention to community needs.

Table 8. Level of BPATS performance in churches or places of worship

No.	Description	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
1	I observe that the BPATs ensure the proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis) at churches or places of worship.	4.35	0.70	Very High
2	I observe that the BPATs maintain good posture at churches or places of worship.	4.32	0.73	Very High
3	I observe that the BPATs exhibit an approachable and friendly demeanor at churches or places of worship.	4.37	0.70	Very High
4	I observe that the BPATs coordinate or conduct dialogues or symposiums with religious leaders regarding updates on peace and order situations.	4.33	0.74	Very High
5	I observe that the BPATs bring/present the letter/Patrol Order always at churches or places of worship.	4.36	0.40	Very High
	Average	4.53	0.64	Very High

The high ratings across various aspects of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) performance in churches or places of worship strongly reflect the standards and guidelines in the BPAT Manual. According to the manual, BPATs must maintain high professionalism in such areas. Further, broader literature stated that trending violence directed at soft targets is growing, forcing places of worship to respond with highly trained personnel to intervene quickly (Erskine & Volpi, 2023). The consistently high performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) in churches or places of worship highlights the effectiveness of law enforcement individuals in maintaining order, safety, and security within churches (Erskine & Volpi, 2023). This emphasizes ensuring order and decorum during various religious events in churches, houses of worship, and adjacent areas (Shurukhnov, 2023). The high standard of uniform adherence demonstrates a strong commitment to their roles and responsibilities (Hannah et al., 2014).

Congested or Crime-Prone Areas. Table 9 evaluates the performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) in congested or crime-prone areas, showing an overall very high rating. This highlights their consistent excellence in managing safety and security in these challenging environments. The high scores in individual aspects indicate that BPATs are highly effective and uphold high standards in their roles, contributing significantly to the maintenance of order in congested and crime-prone areas. The overall mean score of 4.34 suggests that BPATs meet and exceed expectations, delivering exceptional service and meticulous attention to community safety needs.

The high ratings across various aspects of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) performance in congested or crime-prone areas strongly reflect the standards and guidelines outlined in the BPAT Manual. BPATs must maintain a high level of professionalism BPATs' commitment to professionalism, effective community engagement, and public safety reflects their crucial role in maintaining peace and order in their respective communities.

Table 9. Level of BPATS performance in congested or crime-prone areas

No.	Description	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
1	I observe that the BPATs ensure the proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis) in congested and crime-prone areas.	4.33	0.70	Very High

2	I observe that the BPATs maintain good posture in congested and crime-prone areas.	4.27	0.79	Very High
3	I observe that the BPATs exhibit an approachable and friendly demeanor in congested and crime-prone areas.	4.34	0.72	Very High
4	I observe that the BPATs remain vigilant in congested and crime-prone areas.	4.41	0.67	Very High
5	I observe that the BPATs use the Mark Police Patrol Vehicle visibly in congested and crime-prone areas.	4.36	0.73	Very High
6	I observe that the BPATs conduct coordination dialogues or symposiums with community leaders and the public regarding updates on peace and order situations in congested and crime-prone areas.	4.34	0.72	Very High
7	I observe that the BPATs conduct patrols within the area together with the community leader or its representative in congested and crime-prone areas.	4.37	0.36	Very High
	Average	4.34	0.70	Very High

According to such obligation, BPAT members or barangay tanods conduct rondas or daily and night patrols, essentially exposing their lives and appendages to peril within the hands of criminal elements and other wayward individuals of society (Cruz et al., 2021). Their highest score in ensuring the proper wearing of uniforms indicates a strong emphasis on professionalism and visibility (Karl et al., 2013), which is essential for maintaining authority and order in these challenging environments (Evans & Sibley, 2022). BPATs' vigilance and coordination efforts, including dialogues with community leaders and conducting patrols, highlight the proactive approach to managing safety and security (Kosmowski et al., 2016). Overall, by addressing minor areas for improvement, officers can continue to provide exceptional service in congested and crime-prone areas (Kannan & Singh, 2020).

Parks. Table 10 evaluates the performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) in parks, revealing an overall very high rating. This underscores their consistent excellence in various operational aspects within these recreational areas. The high scores in individual statements demonstrate that BPATs are highly effective and maintain high standards, contributing positively to the management and safety of parks. The overall mean score of 4.43 indicates that BPATs meet and surpass expectations, delivering outstanding service and exceptional attention to the needs of park visitors and the community.

Table 10. Level of BPATS performance in parks

No.	Description	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
1	I observe that the BPATs ensure the proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis) in parks.	4.37	0.71	Very High
2	I observe that the BPATs maintain good posture in parks.	4.35	0.69	Very High
3	I observe that the BPATs exhibit an approachable and friendly demeanor in parks.	4.38	0.75	Very High
4	I observe that the BPATs bring and present the letter or Patrol Order always in parks.	4.39	0.37	Very High
5	I observe that the BPATs use the Mark Police Patrol Vehicle, which must be visible to the public in parks, shrines, resorts, beaches, and tourist spots.	4.50	0.68	Very High

	Average	4.43	0.68	Very High
--	----------------	------	------	-----------

The high ratings across various aspects of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) performance in parks align with the standards and guidelines established in the BPAT Manual. The manual mandates that BPATs maintain high performance and professionalism, evident in their effective management and safety measures in park settings. The consistently high performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) in parks underscores their effectiveness in maintaining order and visibility in these recreational areas (Sezavar et al., 2023). Their highest score in ensuring the proper wearing of uniforms highlights their commitment to professionalism and enhancing public trust (Jenkins et al., 2021). Jenkins (2021) further states that it is essential to understand how uniforms influence public perceptions. Further, marked patrol vehicles and diligent reporting indicate a comprehensive strategy for park safety and community engagement (Hall, 2021).

Beer Houses. Table 11 evaluates the performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) in beer houses, showing an overall very high rating. This highlights their consistent excellence in maintaining safety and order in these establishments. The high scores in individual statements indicate that BPATs are highly effective and uphold high standards, ensuring a secure and orderly environment in beer houses. The overall mean score of 4.42 reflects the BPATs' ability to effectively manage potential risks and disturbances, demonstrating their commitment to community safety. This exceptional performance underscores their role in fostering a safer and more controlled atmosphere in beer houses, contributing significantly to public confidence and security.

Table 11. Level of BPATS performance in beer houses

No.	Description	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
1	Observe that the BPATs ensure the proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis) in beer houses.	4.39	0.69	Very High
2	Observe that the BPATs maintain good posture in beer houses.	4.43	0.69	Very High
3	Observe that the BPATs remain vigilant in beer houses.	4.43	0.35	Very High
4	Observe that the BPATs use the Mark Police Patrol Vehicle, which must be visible to the public, in beer houses.	4.49	0.71	Very High
5	Observe that the BPATs coordinate and conduct dialogues with the administrator or head of security pertaining to the update of peace and order situations and standard operating procedures in beer houses.	4.41	0.67	Very High
	Average	4.42	0.69	Very High

The high ratings across various aspects of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) performance in beer houses align closely with the standards and guidelines detailed in the BPAT Manual. The manual requires BPATs to uphold high professionalism, demonstrated through their effective management and safety protocols in these establishments. The high performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) in beer houses reflects the effectiveness of maintaining order and safety in these environments. (O'Gorman, 2014). Ensuring the proper wearing of uniforms underscores their commitment to professionalism and authority (MaynardMoody & Musheno, 2022).

Moreover, the vigilance, posture, and coordination with security heads highlight a robust approach to managing peace and order (Babalola, 2019). This consistently high performance indicates that BPATs provide exceptional service and support in these settings. Further, enhancing training focused on report writing and documentation could solidify the ability to provide comprehensive records of their activities (Jackson, 2014).

Visiting barangay or coastal areas. Table 12 evaluates the performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) in visiting barangays or coastal areas, showing an overall very high rating. This reflects their consistent excellence in various operational aspects within these areas. The high scores in individual statements highlight the BPATs' effectiveness and dedication, ensuring safety and order in barangays and coastal regions. The overall mean score of 4.32 indicates that BPATs not only meet but often surpass expectations, delivering outstanding service and meticulous attention to the needs of these communities. This exemplary performance underscores their

vital role in fostering a secure and orderly environment, significantly contributing to public safety and confidence in these areas.

Table 12. Level of BPATS performance in visiting barangay or coastal areas

No.	Description	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
1	Observe that the BPATs ensure the proper wearing of uniforms (pulis malinis) while visiting barangays and coastal areas.	4.32	0.70	Very High
2	Observe that the BPATs maintain good posture while visiting barangays and coastal areas.	4.41	0.67	Very High
3	Observe that the BPATs exhibit an approachable and friendly demeanor while visiting barangays and coastal areas.	4.45	0.64	Very High
4	Observe that the BPATs bring and present the letter or Patrol order always while visiting barangays and coastal areas.	4.39	0.69	Very High
5	Observe that the BPATs use the Mark Police Patrol Vehicle, which must be visible to the public while visiting barangays and coastal areas.	4.44	0.66	Very High
6	Observe that the BPATs conduct coordination/dialogue or symposiums with Punong Brgy, Brgy councils, and the general public regarding the update of peace and order, especially on environmental issues while visiting barangays and coastal areas.	4.42	0.32	Very High
7	Observe that the BPATs conduct patrols within the area together with the Punong Brgy or his representative while visiting barangays and coastal areas.	4.59	0.59	Very High
8	Observe that the BPATs always observe advance party, perimeter, and route security while visiting barangays and coastal areas.	4.43	0.65	Very High
	Average	4.32	0.70	Very High

The high ratings across various aspects of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) performance in visiting barangay or coastal areas align closely with the standards and guidelines detailed in the BPAT Manual. The manual requires BPATs to uphold high professionalism, as demonstrated by their effective management and safety protocols in these locations. Their exceptional performance in this area indicates a solid commitment to their responsibilities and the well-being of the communities they serve. Community policing was adopted to enhance security and safety, reduce crime and fear, and improve social order in the neighborhoods through the engagement of the community members and police (Wanjohi, 2014).

Patrolling involves vigilance, effective communication, and a strong understanding of local safety concerns. Regular training on community dynamics, conflict resolution, and emergency response enhances the effectiveness of the BPAT in maintaining peace and security within the barangay (De Asis et al., 2020). Their highest score reinforces the importance of trust in coastal zone management (Gilmour et al., 2015). The results demonstrate a strong commitment to community engagement through an approachable demeanor (Perkin, 2018), visible patrol presence, and proactive coordination with local leaders (Kangaria, 2019). This consistent high performance underscores BPATs' capability to effectively manage peace, order, and environmental issues in barangay and coastal areas.

Dialogues or Symposiums. Table 13 evaluates the performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) in dialogues or symposiums, showing an overall very high rating. This highlights their consistent excellence in managing interactions during such events. The high scores across individual aspects demonstrate that BPATs are highly effective and maintain high standards, ensuring a professional and approachable presence. The overall mean score of 4.52 reflects the BPATs' commitment to upholding proper decorum and fostering a positive atmosphere during dialogues and symposiums. This exceptional performance underscores their vital role in promoting effective

communication and community engagement, contributing significantly to public trust and cooperation. Table 13. Level of BPATS performance in dialogues or symposiums

No.	Description	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
1	Observe that the BPATs ensure the proper wearing of uniforms during dialogues or symposiums.	4.50	0.40	Very High
2	Observe that the BPATs maintain good posture and exhibit an approachable and friendly demeanor during dialogues or symposiums.	4.41	0.23	Very High
3	Observe that the BPATs maintain proper decorum during dialogues or symposiums.	4.49	0.61	Very High
	Average	4.52	0.39	Very High

The high ratings across various aspects of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) performance in dialogues or symposiums align closely with the standards and guidelines detailed in the BPAT Manual. The manual requires BPATs to uphold high professionalism, which is demonstrated through effective communication and engagement during these events. The result reflects their commitment to welcoming and professional interactions (Basit, 2019). Johnson (2017) emphasized the significance of consistently ensuring the proper wearing of uniforms during such events. This overall performance indicates that such individuals play a significant role in fostering effective communication and problem-solving within the community (Antonenko et al., 2014), aligning with broader findings on the importance of structured and well-conducted dialogues in enhancing community relations and trust (Garcia, 2019; Johnson & Martinez, 2018).

Level of BPAT performance. Table 14 summarizes the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams' (BPATS) performance across various areas. The overall performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) across various areas yielded an impressive mean score of 4.42 with a standard deviation of 0.24. This high overall average indicates a consistent level of excellence in BPATs' operations, regardless of the specific context or environment.

Table 14. Summary of BPATS performance across different areas

Factors	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
A. Transportation-related areas	4.50	0.68	Very High
B. School or universities	4.45	0.71	Very High
C. Churches or places of worship	4.53	0.64	Very High
D. Congested or crime-prone areas	4.34	0.70	Very High
E. Parks	4.43	0.68	Very High
F. Beer Houses	4.42	0.69	Very High
G. Visiting barangay or coastal areas	4.48	0.61	Very High
H. Dialogues or symposiums	4.52	0.39	Very High
Overall Performance	4.42	0.24	Very High

Such a consistently high rating reflects the BPATs' adherence to the rigorous standards and guidelines outlined in the BPAT Manual. These standards emphasize the importance of professionalism, effective communication, and proactive community engagement. The BPATs' ability to maintain high performance across diverse areas, from transportation-related tasks to dialogues and symposiums, demonstrates their versatility and commitment to public safety and order. The low standard deviation of 0.24 suggests that the performance ratings are tightly clustered around the mean, indicating reliability and uniformity in the quality of service provided by BPATs. This uniformity is crucial in building and maintaining public trust, as it ensures that community members can expect the same high level of service and professionalism in various situations and settings. The average score of 4.42 underscores the BPATs' exemplary performance and critical role in enhancing community safety and well-being through consistent, high-quality service delivery.

These findings align with studies that emphasize the crucial role of local peacekeeping teams in enhancing community safety and engagement. Research has shown that dedicated teams like BPATs significantly reduce crime

rates and improve residents' sense of security (Aballe et al., 2022). BPAT calls for PNP members to lead in the fight against all forms of criminality distinct to their areas of responsibility, utilizing the active participation of the community (PNP, 2009; Hart, 2013). Their role as barangay tanod or BPAT members also revolves around assisting the government in maintaining order and peace inside the community (Cruz et al., 2021). BPAT officers are highly knowledgeable and visible in securing their respective communities (Laroza et al., 2022). The community leaders are then expected to take a unified stand against crimes, violence, and disregard for laws and commit to crime prevention and control programs (San Juan, 2013). Enhancing training and focus on maintaining a high level of interaction and engagement in these areas could further solidify BPATS' effectiveness and community relations. Walter et al. (2020) highlight that peacekeeping teams foster stronger community relationships and trust between citizens and law enforcement. Dennis (2022) underscores the adaptability of peacekeeping teams in addressing specific local issues.

3.3 Significant Difference to the BPATS Level of Performance when Respondents are Grouped Profile

Significant Difference in Terms of Age. The data in the table examines whether there is any significant difference in the level of performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATS) when respondents are grouped according to age across various factors. The results indicate that there are no significant differences in BPATS' performance across all the assessed areas, including transportation-related areas, schools or universities, churches or places of worship, congested or crime-prone areas, parks, beer houses, visiting barangays or coastal areas, and dialogues or symposiums. This is evidenced by the p-values, all greater than the standard significance level of 0.05.

Table 15. Mean comparison on BPATS level of performance among different age brackets of respondents

Factors	F-value	pvalue	Interpretation
A. Transportation-related areas	0.120	0.887	Do not differ significantly
B. School or universities	0.149	0.862	Do not differ significantly
C. Churches or places of worship	0.590	0.555	Differs Significantly
D. Congested or crime-prone areas	0.153	0.858	Differs Significantly
E. Parks	1.683	0.187	Differs Significantly
F. Beer Houses	2.262	0.106	Differs Significantly
G. Visiting barangay or coastal areas	0.964	0.382	Differs Significantly
H. Dialogues or symposiums	0.649	0.523	Do not differ significantly
Overall Performance	0.956	0.385	Differs Significantly

The overall performance of BPATS also does not significantly differ based on the age of the respondents, with an F-value of 0.956 and a p-value of 0.385. This suggests that age does not influence the perceived performance of BPATS across the various operational areas. Consequently, the results imply a consistent level of performance by BPATS, regardless of the age group of the respondents, indicating uniformity and reliability in their duties across different community segments.

Significant Difference in Terms of Gender. The data in Table 16 examines whether there is any significant difference in the level of performance of Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATS) based on the respondents' gender across various factors.

Table 16. Mean comparison on BPATS level of performance between different genders of respondents

Factors	t-value	p-value	Interpretation
A. Transportation-related areas	-0.038	0.970	Do not differ significantly
B. School or universities	1.357	0.176	Do not differ significantly
C. Churches or places of worship	0.038	0.970	Do not differ significantly
D. Congested or crime-prone areas	1.682	0.093	Do not differ significantly

E. Parks	-0.565	0.572	Do not differ significantly
F. Beer Houses	-0.181	0.856	Do not differ significantly
G. Visiting barangay coastal areas or	-0.807	0.420	Do not differ significantly
H. Dialogues or symposiums	-0.352	0.725	Do not differ significantly
Overall Performance	1.961	0.051	Do not differ significantly.

The results indicate that there are no significant differences in BPATS' performance across most assessed areas, including transportation-related areas, schools or universities, churches or places of worship, congested or crime-prone areas, parks, beer houses, visiting barangays or coastal areas, and dialogues or symposiums. Overall performance shows a t-value of 1.961 and a p-value of 0.051, suggesting that, although close, there is no significant difference in the overall perception of BPATS' performance between different respondents' genders. The comparison of mean performance levels across various factors indicates that gender does not significantly influence the perception of BPATS' performance. This consistency across all areas suggests that BPATs maintain a uniform standard of service that both male and female respondents equally recognize.

Significant Difference in Terms of Location/Residence. Table 17 compares Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams (BPATs) performance among respondents' different purok addresses, showing significant differences in overall performance. The overall performance yielded an F-value of 27.625 and a p-value of 0.000, indicating that the performance levels of BPATs vary significantly across different purok addresses.

Table 17. Mean comparison on BPATS level of performance among different purok addresses of respondents

Factors	Fvalue	pvalue	Interpretation	Post Hoc Test
A. Transportationrelated areas	4.169	0.000	Differs Significantly	Acacia & Gemilina, Acacia & Magupay, Gemilina & Madre de Cacao, Gemilina & Maribuhok, Gemilina & Manga, Gemilina & Talisay 1, Gemilina & Talisay 2, Manga & Magupay 1
B. School or universities	2.732	0.002	Differs Significantly	Almaciga & Camagong Almasiga & Gemilina
C. Churches or places of worship	4.953	0.000	Differs Significantly	Acacia & Camagong, Acacia & Magupay 1, Camagong & Maribuhok, Camagong & Manga, Camagong & Talisay 1, Gemilina & Maribuhok, Gemilina & Manga, Gemilina & Talisay 1, Magupay 1 & Maribuhok, Magupay 1 & Manga, Magupay 1 & Talisay 1
D. Congested or crime-prone areas	2.929	0.001	Differs Significantly	Camagong & Madre de Cacao Gemilina & Madre de Cacao Gemilina & Manga
E. Parks	4.716	0.000	Differs Significantly	Almasiga & Talisay Camagong & Magupay 2, Camagong & Maribuhok Camagong & Talisay 1, Gemilina & Magupay 2, Gemilina & Maribuhok Gemilina & Talisay 1, Magupay 1 & Magupay 2, Magupay 1 & Talisay 1
F. Beer Houses	2.240	0.012	Differs Significantly	Camagong & Madre de Cacao, Gemilina & Ipil-ipil, Gemilina & Madre de Cacao, Gemilina & Magupay 2 Gemilina&Maribuhok,Gemilina& Manga, Gemilina & Talisay 2 Madre de Cacao & Magupay 1

G. Visiting barangay or coastal areas	4.241	0.000	Differs Significantly	Camagong & Madre de Cacao, Gemilina & Ipil-ipil, Gemilina & Madre de Cacao, Gemilina & Magupay 2, Gemilina & Maribuhok, Gemilina & Manga, Madre de Cacao & Magupay 1
H. Dialogues or symposiums	5.892	0.000	Differs Significantly	Acacia & Madre de Cacao, Almasiga & Madre de Cacao, Camagong & Ipil-ipil, Camagong & Madre de Cacao, Camagong & Maribuhok, Camagong & Manga, Gemilina & Maribuhok, Gemilina & Manga, Madre de Cacao & Magupay 1
Overall Performance	27.625	0.000	Differs Significantly	Acacia & Camagong, Acacia & Gemilina, Acacia & Magupay 1, Almasiga & Camagong, Almasiga & Gemilina, Almasiga & Magupay 1, Camagong & Ipil-ipil, Camagong & Madre de Cacao, Camagong & Magupay 2, Camagong & Maribuhok, Camagong & Manga, Camagong & Talisay 1, Gemilina & Magupay 2, Gemilina & Maribuhok, Gemilina & Manga, Gemilina & Talisay 1, Ipil-ipil & Magupay 1, Ipil-ipil & Talisay 1, Magupay 1 & Maguoy 2, Magupay 1 & Maribuhok, Magupay 1 & Manga, Maguoy 1 & Talisay 1, Magupay 2 & Talisay 1

1

This significant variation suggests that residents' perceptions of BPATS' effectiveness are influenced by their specific locations within the barangay. For instance, notable differences were observed between Acacia and Camagong, Acacia and Gemilina, and Magupay 1 and Talisay 1. These differences underscore the importance of considering location-specific strategies to ensure uniform high performance and address different community segments' varying needs and perceptions. The findings highlight that while BPATS generally maintain high standards, there is room for tailored approaches to enhance performance consistency across all areas.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results, the following are the conclusions drawn:

1. The study's demographic analysis reveals a well-balanced representation of respondents across age, gender, and geographic distribution within the community. This balance ensures that the findings reflect the diverse perspectives within the community, enhancing the reliability and generalizability of the results. The equal distribution among different age brackets, nearly equal gender representation, and even spread across various purok addresses highlight a thorough and inclusive approach to data collection.
2. BPATS demonstrates consistently high performance across all evaluated domains, including transportation-related areas, schools, places of worship, congested areas, parks, beer houses, barangay or coastal areas, and dialogues or symposiums. The ratings consistently falling within the "very high" category indicate that BPATS is perceived to exceed expectations in providing outstanding service and exceptional attention to community needs. This uniform high performance underscores BPATS' effectiveness and reliability in maintaining community safety and satisfaction.
3. While BPATS' overall performance is highly rated, there are significant differences in performance perceptions based on the demographic factor of geographic location (purok addresses). Significant variations were noted across different purok addresses, indicating that perceptions of BPATS' performance can vary based on respondents'

geographic locations. These findings suggest the need for targeted strategies to address specific concerns and enhance BPATS' effectiveness uniformly across all community segments.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We want to express our deepest gratitude and appreciation to all who have contributed to completing our study. This research endeavor would not have been possible without various individuals and organizations' support, guidance, and assistance.

We humbly acknowledge the presence and guidance of the Almighty God in completing our thesis. In every step of this research journey, we have felt His divine presence, wisdom, and grace leading us towards fulfilling our goals.

We want to extend our gratitude and appreciation to our parents for their unwavering love, support, and sacrifices throughout the journey of completing our thesis. Their unconditional love and encouragement have been the cornerstone of our success, giving us the strength and motivation to pursue our academic endeavors. We express our most profound appreciation for their endless support and belief in our abilities. Their words of encouragement, understanding, and patience have been a source of inspiration, pushing us to strive for excellence and persevere through challenges.

We also want to acknowledge the guidance and supervision of our thesis adviser, Ma'am Leneth Pearl S. Pingot, whose expertise and mentorship have been crucial in shaping the direction of our research. Her valuable feedback and constructive criticism have contributed significantly to the quality of our work. The guidance and mentorship of our research adviser have been pivotal in enhancing our rigor, credibility, and academic integrity study. Their expertise, wisdom, and unwavering support have been instrumental in guiding us through the complexities of the research process and ensuring the quality of our findings.

Furthermore, we are grateful to the residents of Poblacion, Cateel, Davao Oriental, who generously shared their perspectives and experiences with us. Their willingness to participate in surveys has enriched our study and provided us with a comprehensive understanding of the community dynamics.

We also want to express our sincere appreciation and gratitude to our chair of the panel, Sir Bryan L. Susada, and to the members, Ma'am Mary Lovely Suzzeth P. Mendez and Ma'am Rowena D. Monsalod. We are very thankful for their invaluable contribution, insightful feedback, and guidance throughout the evaluation of our thesis, as well as their expertise, constructive criticism, and thoughtful suggestions, which have significantly enriched the quality of our research and enhanced our academic learning experience. We are deeply thankful for their time and dedication to evaluating our thesis with meticulous attention to detail. Their expertise and critical insights have played a crucial role in shaping the direction of our research, challenging us to think critically, and providing valuable recommendations for improvement.

We want to extend our sincere appreciation and gratitude to the dedicated statisticians, Sir Bryan L. Susada and Sir JR A. Mantog, who played a crucial role in our study's data analysis and interpretation. Their expertise, meticulous attention to detail, and statistical analysis skills have been instrumental in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of our research findings. We are immensely grateful for their invaluable contribution to our research project. Their expertise in statistical analysis, data interpretation, and research methodology has been essential in guiding us through the complexities of data analysis and ensuring the validity of our research findings. In conclusion, we acknowledge and appreciate the contributions of all individuals and entities mentioned above, as well as those who may not have been explicitly named but have contributed to the successful completion of this thesis. Thank you for being a part of this journey and for your invaluable support

6. REFERENCES

- [1] Abdulhaleem, A. (2023). IMPERATIVE OF MARITIME SECURITY IN NIGERIA.
a. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/imperative-maritime-security-nigeriaabdullahi-abdulhaleem>
- [2] Antonenko, P. D., Jahanzad, F., & Greenwood, C. (2014). Fostering Collaborative Problem Solving and 21st Century Skills Using the DEEPER Scaffolding Framework. *Journal of College Science Teaching*, 43(6), 79–88. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43631763>
- [3] Applebury, G. (2021). Why Is School Safety Important? <https://safety.lovetoknow.com>.

- [4] Babalola, A. J. (2019). STRATEGIC PLANNING AND DECISION MAKING FOR CONFLICT AND PUBLIC ORDER MANAGEMENT IN THE NIGERIA
 a. POLICE FORCE.
 b. <http://repository.pgcollegeui.com:8080/xmlui/handle/123456789/832>
- [5] Basit, A. A. (2019). Examining how respectful engagement affects task performance and affective organizational commitment. *Personnel Review*, 48(3), 644–658. <https://doi.org/10.1108/pr-02-2018-0050>
- [6] Bautista, J. (2018). PNP names 10 most crime-prone barangays in Quezon City. *RAPPLER*. <https://www.rappler.com/nation/204653-pnp-most-crime-pronebarangays-quezon-city/>
- [7] Caliguind, R. L., Nalla, C., Paquera, R., Perez, R. And Callora, L. (2019). The Effectiveness of Barangay Peacekeeping Action in Nasipit Agusan del Norte, Philippines. <https://ejournals.ph/article.php?Id=15514>
- [8] Caliwan, C. L. (2023). PNP to beef up police presence in crime-prone barangays. *Philippine News Agency; Philippine National Authority*. Retrieved May 17,
 a. 2024, from <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1200499>
 b. .
- [9] De Asis, J., Malibong, J., Alquiza, C. M. & Tagulao, R. M. (2020). Effectiveness Of Barangay Tanods On The Maintenance Of Peace & Order In The Municipality Of Bayambang. *Southeast Asian Journal Of Science And Technology*, 5(1).
- [10] Delius, B. E. (2024, April 10). Can you sue if you're injured in a bar fight? Delius & McKenzie, PLLC. <https://www.deliusmckenzie.com/2024/04/can-you-sue-if-youre-injured-in-a-bar-fight/>
- [11] Dennis, S. E. (2022). A Phenomenological Study on the Peacekeeping Leadership Experiences of Soldiers from Ecuador – ProQuest. <https://www.proquest.com/openview/533484e28d9e0f4f4b17a5986b60d48d/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750&diss=y>
- [12] Di Salvatore, J. and Ruggeri, A. (2017). Effectiveness of Peacekeeping Operations
 a. Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Politics.
 b. 10.1093/acrefore/9780190228637.013.586.
- [13] Di Salvatore, Jessica, And Andrea Ruggeri. (2020). “The Withdrawal Of Un Peace Operations And State Capacity: Descriptive Trends And Research Challenges.” *International Peacekeeping* 27(1): 12–21.
- [14] Di Salvatore, Jessica. (2019). “Peacekeepers Against Criminal Violence— Unintended Effects Of Peacekeeping Operations?” *American Journal of Political Science* 63 (4): 840–58.
- [15] Doquilla, F., Ayeo-eo, S. And Almerol, P. BARANGAY PEACEKEEPING ACTION TEAM OF SELECTED BARANGAYS OF CABANATUAN CITY, NUEVA
 a. ECIJA. *EPR International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*. 9 (1).
- [16] Erskine, K. & Volpi, J. (2024). Safety and security for churches and other places of worship. Routledge & CRC Press. <https://www.routledge.com/Safety-andSecurity-for-Churches-and-Other-Places-of-Worship/ErskineVolpi/p/book/9780367771713>
- [17] Erskine, K. L., & Volpi, J. A. (2023). Safety and security for churches and other places of worship. CRC Press.
- [18] Etcuban, J., Dinauanao, A. & Macugay, P. J. (2018). *International Journal of Advanced Research and Publications Peacekeeping Action Team In Crime Prevention Of Selected Villages In Cebu City, Philippines*.
- [19] Evans, J., & Silbey, S. S. (2022). Co-Opting regulation: Professional control through discretionary mobilization of legal prescriptions and expert knowledge.
 a. *Organization Science*, 33(5), 2041–2064. <https://doi.org/10.1287/orsc.2021.1525>
- [20] Fleetwood, D. (2023). Quantitative research: What it is, tips & examples. *Questionpro*. <https://www.questionpro.com/blog/quantitative-research/>
- [21] Gilmour, P., Coffey, B., & O’Toole, K. (2015). Trust and knowledge exchange in coastal settings. *Australian Journal of Maritime & Ocean Affairs*, 7(1), 66–74. <https://doi.org/10.1080/18366503.2015.1014013>
- [22] Goodwin University. (2021). The three components of the criminal justice system & where you fit in. <https://www.goodwin.edu/enews/components-criminaljustice/>
- [23] Hall, J. (2021). The sidewalk less traveled: evaluating change in community and
 a. police perception. <https://doi.org/10.18297/etd/3522>
- [24] Hart, R. A. (2013). Children’s participation: The theory and practice of involving young citizens in community development and environmental care.
 a. Routledge. https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/1990953.Children_s_Participation

- [25] Huang, W., Fan, H., & Zipf, A. (2017). Towards detecting the crowd involved in social events. *ISPRS International Journal of Geo-information*, 6(10), 305. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijgi6100305>
- [26] Hultman, L., Kathman, J., and Shannon, Megan. (2015). United Nations peacekeeping dynamics and the duration of post-civil conflict peace. *Conflict Management and Peace Science*. 33. 10.1177/0738894215570425.
- [27] Iqbal, A. (2021). Inclusive, safe and resilient public spaces: gateway to sustainable cities? DIVA. <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2%3A1712534&dswid=-7383>
- [28] Ismael, J. (2020). Bong Go lauds inclusion of barangay tanod, health, daycare workers in SAP. <https://www.manilatimes.net/2020/04/18/news/lateststories/bong-go-lauds-inclusion-of-barangay-tanod-health-daycare-workers-in-sap/715720/>
- [29] Jackson, D. (2014). Employability skill development in work-integrated learning: Barriers and best practice. *Studies in Higher Education*, 40(2), 350–367. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03075079.2013.842221>
- [30] Johnson, R. (2017). The psychological influence of the police uniform | PoliceOne. (2019, July 11). Police1. <https://www.police1.com/police-products/apparel/uniforms/articles/the-psychological-influence-of-the-policeuniform-bhN9cdehTsvjzbMh/>
- [31] Joloda, H. (2022). What are the Risks of an Unsafe Load? Joloda Hydraroll. <https://www.joloda.com/news/what-are-the-risks-of-an-unsafe-load/>
- [32] Josa, T. (2023). Enhance loading & unloading space management – Urbiotica. Urbiotica. <https://urbiotica.com/en/blog/solutions-management-parkingspaces-loading-unloading-areas/>
- [33] Kangaria, S. (2019). Impact of Community Policing initiatives on the prevention of Violent Crime: a case study of Kitengela Town-Kajiado County. <http://erepository.uonbi.ac.ke/handle/11295/109383>
- [34] Karl, K. A., Hall, L. M., & Peluchette, J. V. (2013). City employee perceptions of the impact of dress and appearance. *Public Personnel Management*, 42(3), 452–470. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0091026013495772>
- [35] Kim, M., & Song, C. S. (2021). Understanding Police Officers' usage of High-Visibility Safety Apparel: the role of safety ethics and professional appearance. *Safety*, 7(1), 15. <https://doi.org/10.3390/safety7010015>
- [36] Kiptoo, A. K. (2017). Determinants of performance of Community Policing project in Kisii County, Kenya. <http://erepository.uonbi.ac.ke/handle/11295/102136>
- [37] Laroza, J., Tacogdoy, G., Cambal, H., Page, J., Canape, B., Cuevas, Jr. (2022). Performance-Based Assessment of the Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team During Covid-19 Pandemic in Ozamiz City. *Middle East Journal of Applied Science & Technology*. 05. 123-136. 10.46431/MEJAST.2022.5214.
- [38] Laru-an, N. and Penny, L. (2015). Performance of Barangay Tanod. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development*; 2(3): 37-39, E-ISSN: 2349-4182 PISSN: 2349-5979
- [39] Laru-an, N. G., & Penny, L. (2015). Performance of barangay tanod. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development*, 2(3), 37-39.
- [40] Mehl, B. (2019). 10 Ways to Improve Church Security. <https://www.getkisi.com/blog/10-church-security-tips>
- [41] Mehta, M. (2023). Proactive Criminal Analysis & Crime Mapping: A Game-Changer. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/proactive-criminal-analysis-crime-mappingmehta-acsfms-mc-bams->
- [42] Melkamu, M. T., & Teshome, W. (2023). Public trust in the police: Investigating the influence of police performance, procedural fairness, and police-community relations in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2023.2199559>
- [43] Mubita, K. (2021a). An assessment of the Provision, Quality and Adequacy of Welfare Facilities in Selected Schools of Lusaka. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science (IJRISS) |Volume V, Issue VI, June 2021|ISSN 2454-6186*
- [44] Mubita, K. (2021b). Understanding School Safety and Security: Conceptualization and Definitions. *Journal of Lexicography and Terminology*, 5. 76-86. <https://journals.unza.zm/index.php/jlt>

- [45] Nygren, E. (2021). The effects of peacekeeping operation on conflict intensity. When taking into account foreign state sponsorship. A Discrete-Time Survival Analysis. Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University
- [46] Omisore, B. O., & Abiodun, A. R. (2014). Organizational Conflicts: causes, effects and remedies. *International Journal of Academic Research in Economics and Management Sciences*, 3(6). <https://doi.org/10.6007/ijarems/v3-i6/1351>
- [47] Orenze, H., Coballes, J., & Ferrer, O. (2021). Performance OF Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams of Buguey Cagayan. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Sciences*, 10(2). Pp. 45-63. ISSN: 2278-6236
- [48] Perkin, C. (2018). Beyond the rhetoric. In *RoutledgeBooks* (pp. 640–654).
a. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315668505-49>
- [49] Poister, T. H., Pasha, O. Q., & Edwards, L. H. (2013). Does Performance Management Lead to Better Outcomes? Evidence from the U.S. Public Transit Industry. *PAR. Public Administration Review/Public Administration Review*, 73(4), 625–636. <https://doi.org/10.1111/puar.12076>
- [50] Rajae, L., Rodriguez, J. M., Addison, L. S., Readio, S., & Longwood, W. (2013). Law Enforcement Advocate Program: An interagency collaboration to enhance Community-Police relations and improve Outcomes for Substance Using Offenders. *Juvenile & Family Court Journal*, 64(2), 17–33. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jfcj.12004>
- [51] Reis, M. (2018). Beer Issues: What's Up With the Three-Tier System? *Serious Eats*.
a. <https://www.serious eats.com/craft-beer-three-tier-system-pros-consdistributor-retailer-debate>
- [52] Saavedra, J. R. (2023). PRO-7 to field more cops in crime-prone areas as BSKE nears. *Philippine News Agency*. <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1211036>
- [53] Salazar, M. (2020). 2 barangay tanod beaten up by quarantine violator, family in Bulacan. <https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/news/regions/735179/2barangay-tanod-beaten-up-by-quarantine-violator-family-in-bulacan/story/30>.
- [54] Saligan, M. P., Baldesanso, M. L., Maniabo, G. L., Canini, N. D. And Jomud, P. D. (2018). Community Satisfaction on Barangay Peacemaking Action Team (BPAT) Performance In Ozamiz City, Philippines. *Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies*. 7(2), 199-121.
- [55] San Juan, R. C. (2013). The Village Peacekeeping Action Team as implemented in Village San Isidro, Angono, Rizal. Retrieved November 2017 from <https://goo.gl/sfpuac>
- [56] Santiago, D. (2024). Why should there be more security in schools? Explained. *Safe and Sound Security*. <https://getsafeandsound.com/2021/10/why-should-there-be-more-security-in-schools/>
- [57] Sezavar, N., Pazhouhanfar, M., Van Dongen, R. P., & Grah, P. (2023). The importance of designing the spatial distribution and density of vegetation in urban parks for increased experience of safety. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 403, 136768. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2023.136768>
- [58] Shurukhnov, N. (2023). Activities of the Police of the Russian Empire to Ensure Order and Decorum in Churches, Houses of Worship, During Spiritual Rites (According to the Draft Police Charter). *Gaps in Russian Legislation* 16 (7), 13-17, 2023. <https://journals.eco-vector.com/2072-3164/issue/view/8857>
- [59] Wanjohi, D. M. (2014). Influence of community policing on crime reduction in Kenya:
a. A case of Machakos county.
b. <http://erepository.uonbi.ac.ke/handle/11295/90295>
- [60] Welch, A. (2018). Improving safety for loading & unloading transport vehicles.
a. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/improving-safety-loading-unloading-transportvehicles-adam-welch>
- [61] Zou, Y., & Yu, Q. (2022). Sense of safety toward tourism destinations: A social constructivist perspective. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 24, 100708. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2022.100708>