

Community Policing, Public Safety and Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention Strategy: A Causal Model on Social Vulnerability Among Marginalized Sectors in Region XII

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APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation sheet entitled “COMMUNITY POLICING, PUBLIC SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY: A CAUSAL MODEL ON SOCIAL VULNERABILITY AMONG MARGINALIZED SECTORS IN REGION XII”, prepared and submitted by Christopher D. De Castro Jr. In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Criminal Justice with Specialization in Criminology, has been examined and is hereby recommended for approval and acceptance.

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to develop the best-fit model of social vulnerability among marginalized sectors in Region XII. Specifically, it examined the levels of community policing, public safety and law enforcement, crime prevention strategies, and social vulnerability. The study employed a quantitative research design using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) approach. A total of 400 respondents from marginalized sectors in Region XII participated in the study. The findings revealed that the levels of community policing, public safety and law enforcement, crime prevention strategies, and social vulnerability were all high. The results also showed significant relationships between community policing and social vulnerability, public safety and law enforcement and social vulnerability, and crime prevention strategies and social vulnerability. Furthermore, community policing and crime prevention strategies significantly influenced social vulnerability, while public safety and law enforcement did not have a significant direct influence. Moreover, the best-fit model revealed that public safety and law enforcement significantly predicts community policing and crime prevention strategies. However, community policing did not significantly predict crime prevention strategies and social vulnerability. Crime prevention strategy emerged as the strongest factor influencing social vulnerability among marginalized sectors. This suggests that strengthening crime prevention programs and preventive community-based initiatives can help reduce vulnerability and improve the safety and well-being of marginalized populations. Finally, the best-fit model of social vulnerability among marginalized sectors was anchored on public safety and law enforcement and crime prevention strategies, with crime prevention strategy serving as the primary pathway influencing social vulnerability.

Keywords: *Social Vulnerability, Community Policing, Public Safety and Law Enforcement, Crime Prevention Strategy, Marginalized Sectors, Structural Equation Model, Philippines.*

SDG Indicator: #16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

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Above all, to Almighty God, for His endless blessings, wisdom, strength, guidance, and grace. Through His divine providence, the researcher was able to overcome challenges and successfully complete this study.

To God be all the glory.

DEDICATION

This study is lovingly dedicated to my wife, Katrina D. De Castro, and my daughters, Kieth Nathalia and Kyrie Nichole De Castro, whose love, patience, and unwavering support have been my source of strength and inspiration throughout this journey. I also dedicate this work to my family, friends, and everyone who encouraged and believed in me during the completion of this study.

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Sir DC

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Marginalized groups such as the urban poor, indigenous peoples, women, and informal workers face layered social vulnerabilities, poverty, crowded housing, limited transport access, discrimination, and weak access to services, that both increase their exposure to crime and reduce their capacity to prevent or recover from victimization, these conditions drive higher victimization risk, deepen mistrust of authorities, and worsen mental-health and livelihood outcomes (Siller & Aydin, 2022). Structural neglect and intersectional disadvantage mean marginalized victims often receive poorer protection, have less access to justice or social support, and may be further criminalized or pushed into survival strategies that elevate risk (Tadem, 2021). In short, social vulnerability operates as both a cause and multiplier of crime-related harm producing concentrated harms (health, economic, psychosocial) in communities least able to cope and if these problems are not addressed through equitable social protection, inclusive policing, and targeted services, victimization and social exclusion will become entrenched and intergenerational, perpetuating cycles of crime and deprivation (Ancheta et al., 2021).

Studying Social vulnerability of crime is crucial for understanding victimization patterns and developing effective crime prevention strategies. Research demonstrates that social vulnerabilities and victimization results from complex interactions between biological, socio-cultural, and developmental factors, with ecological elements like physical environment and crowding significantly influencing community vulnerability (Dedović et al., 2018). Community engagement theory proves applicable to crime prevention, showing that psychological drivers at individual, community, and institutional levels influence citizens' willingness to report and intervene in criminal situations (Schreurs et al., 2019). Fear of crime research reveals how individuals respond to community social order and societal moral trajectory, highlighting the importance of understanding social vulnerability and social amplification processes (Jackson, 2006). Additionally, sense of community serves as both a protective and risk factor for criminal behavior among youth, with belonging, identity, and support networks acting as protective elements while their absence increases delinquency risk (Lizmar et al., 2025).

Recent research has deepened understanding of how policing strategies intersect with social vulnerabilities and community outcomes. Lo, et al., (2022) test a mediation model in Taiwan showing that community policing increases social capital, which in turn improves residents' feelings of safety. And Johnson (2024) examines situational crime prevention strategies, arguing that anticipating future forms of crime especially those enabled by digital and social changes can guide law enforcement to tailor strategies that mitigate risk before crime happens. Also Solar (2023) uses multilevel modelling across Brazilian cities to show that individual and city/state-level variables crime victimization, corruption experience, interpersonal trust are significant predictors of police confidence; this points to the importance of structural and social environment in shaping legitimacy and perceived vulnerability. Lastly, the meta-analysis by Chan et al., (2025) of procedural justice and legitimacy looks at how social identity and contexts moderate the effects of policing, reinforcing that trust, legitimacy, and procedural justice are not simply outcomes but part of causal chains involving social vulnerability.

Other recent work has more explicitly focused on prevention, causal mechanisms, or implementation in vulnerable communities. Siegelaar & Ballard (2023) evaluate why community policing forums (CPFs) and social crime prevention approaches in Western Cape, South Africa, have not succeeded in reducing violent crime, concluding that failures in addressing underlying social risk factors (poverty, inequality, institutional weaknesses) are central. Muchow, 2023 studies the Los Angeles Community Safety Partnership and finds evidence that community-oriented policing reduces violent crime in targeted areas, especially when paired with deep local engagement and structural supports. (SAGE Journals) Finally, "Predictive Enforcement" (Che et al. 2024) investigates how predictive policing models risk reinforcing inequalities ("over-policing") unless care is taken with how data and enforcement interact causally in communities.

Community-oriented policing and problem-solving strategies are increasingly understood in the literature as upstream interventions that reshape social vulnerability through environmental and social changes. Braga et.,al (2024) explain that community policing (COP) and problem-oriented approaches (POP) extend beyond enforcement functions, emphasizing partnerships, local problem analysis, and shared responsibility in reducing community risks. In addition, they highlight how targeted initiatives addressing environmental conditions, such as vacant lots or poor lighting, can decrease the criminogenic opportunities that expose residents to victimization. Likewise, Nubani (2023) shows that community engagement and participatory approaches foster localized knowledge, enabling tailored prevention measures that strengthen social cohesion and collective efficacy mechanisms that directly mitigate community-level vulnerability.

Furthermore, the evidence base on crime reduction effects of community policing demonstrates mixed outcomes, which complicates simple causal models. Ekici (2022) emphasizes that while community policing can generate modest reductions in crime, these results are highly context-dependent, often varying across crime types and implementation settings. Similarly, Weisburd (2024) argues that the effectiveness of community policing depends largely on the quality of implementation and the socio-structural conditions of a neighborhood. Besides pointing to the importance of trust and partnership, these findings reveal that community

policing alone cannot universally reduce vulnerability unless combined with structural supports that address poverty, housing instability, and unequal service provision.

On the contrary, some scholars caution that policing may inadvertently contribute to vulnerability when not implemented equitably. Gaynor et al., (2020) contend that policing functions as a social determinant of health, sometimes exacerbating disparities for racialized and low-income populations. Smylie et al. (2023), examining policing during the COVID-19 pandemic, also found that aggressive enforcement tactics heightened community distrust and worsened vulnerabilities. Nevertheless, Dobson et al., (2025) demonstrate that transparency statements and improved accountability can strengthen perceptions of legitimacy, reducing the negative feedback loops that policing sometimes creates. Thus, causal models linking policing to social vulnerability must acknowledge both protective and harmful pathways.

Moreover, researchers emphasize the critical role of multi-agency collaborations and non-police actors in reducing vulnerability. For instance, Koper et al. (2022) stress that partnerships with residents and local organizations create opportunities for responsive, place-based strategies in crime hot spots. Likewise, Petersen et al. (2023) show that police stops and place-management strategies generate spillover benefits when coordinated with broader community safety interventions. Nubani (2023) also highlights that participatory urban planning, when integrated with policing, directly addresses upstream drivers of vulnerability, such as infrastructure deficits and service gaps. Besides reducing exposure to crime, such partnerships create resource linkages that enhance residents' resilience to broader social risks.

Nevertheless, the Philippine experience demonstrates the uneven application of these frameworks. Patalinghug et al. (2023) report that community policing activities, when tied to crime-prevention programs and consistent communication with barangay leaders, can enhance public trust and perceptions of safety. Similarly, a study published by Scientific Research (2025) notes that integrating community policing with local governance programs in the Philippines has led to improvements in neighborhood safety and collective participation. However, these same studies caution that resource constraints, uneven training, and politicization of policing sometimes limit the effectiveness of these strategies, leaving social vulnerabilities unaddressed. Therefore, causal models in contexts like the Philippines must account for governance capacity and cultural dynamics that shape implementation.

Finally, scholars stress the need for rigorous causal modelling that incorporates intervention heterogeneity and structural conditions. Petersen et al., (2023) argue that policing interventions often generate diffusion-of-benefit effects, reducing crime in nearby areas, which causal models must account for. At the same time, Weisburd (2024) highlights that meta-analyses often underestimate long-term outcomes because they rarely measure broader indicators such as health, trust, and access to services. In sum, contemporary literature supports a systems-oriented framework: one that links community policing, law enforcement, and public safety strategies not only to reductions in crime but also to broader reductions in social vulnerability, while remaining attentive to both protective and harmful feedback loops.

Despite increasing efforts in the Philippines to strengthen community policing and enhance crime prevention, there is still a noticeable gap in understanding how these combined initiatives influence social vulnerability, especially in Region XII. Most existing research looks at policing, public safety, or crime prevention as separate areas and often highlights issues such as operational processes or community trust. However, very few studies examine how these three components collectively reduce social risks like poverty, insecurity, and weak community resilience conditions that are evident in various communities across Region XII. In addition, local research usually relies on descriptive or qualitative findings, without establishing clear causal links between policing strategies and actual changes in social vulnerability. This lack of empirical evidence makes it difficult to determine whether community-oriented policing efforts in Region XII truly contribute to improving safety, strengthening resilience, and reducing social vulnerability.

The urgency of this study arises from the increasing social and economic challenges affecting many Philippine communities, where crime and inequality continue to undermine public safety. In the Region XII where law enforcement faces difficulties in maintaining peace and gaining community trust. By developing a causal model that links community policing, public safety, and crime prevention strategies to social vulnerability, this study provides a timely and practical framework for strengthening community resilience. Its uniqueness lies in its integrated approach that not only fills a theoretical gap in criminology research but also supports evidence-based policymaking and community engagement for safer and more inclusive local governance.

This study primarily aims to determine the level of community policing, public safety and law enforcement, and crime prevention strategies as a factor influencing social vulnerability among marginalized sectors in Region XII. Specifically, it seeks to assess: First the community policing in terms of patrol operations, traffic investigations, and crime investigation; Second evaluate public safety and law enforcement based on community involvement, safety, procedural justice, performance, and contact and satisfaction. Third examine crime prevention strategies through perceptions of safety and security, threats to physical safety and security against property and persons, and worries about crime and victimization.

The study further aims to evaluate the Fourth objective, social vulnerabilities in terms of context-based worries, community affection, and both objective and subjective dimensions and feeling of safety. Additionally, the Fifth objective intends to determine

the significant relationships between community policing, public safety and law enforcement, crime prevention strategies, and social vulnerabilities, as well as identify the; Sixth objective the singular and combined influence of these variables on social vulnerability. Ultimately, and the Seventh objective is to identify the best-fit model that explains how community policing, public safety and law enforcement, and crime prevention strategies impact social vulnerability.

The following null hypothesis will be tested at 0.05 level of significance: First there is no significant relationships between community policing, public safety and law enforcement, crime prevention strategies, and social vulnerabilities. Community policing, public safety and law enforcement, crime prevention strategies do not significantly influence the social vulnerabilities among the marginalized in Region XII. Second, there is no best-fit model that explains how community policing, law enforcement, and crime prevention strategies shape social vulnerability.

This study holds significant global and social value as it contributes to a deeper understanding of how community policing, public safety, and crime prevention strategies can reduce social vulnerability and promote inclusive security. Globally, the study aligns with modern criminological approaches that emphasize human centered policing, community partnership, and proactive prevention rather than reactive enforcement. Its findings may help policymakers and law enforcement institutions develop more empathetic, participatory, and data-driven models for peace and order. At the community level, it offers practical insights for local governments, police agencies, and civic organizations on how to strengthen social cohesion, trust, and safety thereby enhancing the collective well-being of citizens. The study will also benefit future researchers by serving as a foundation for further empirical studies on crime prevention and social resilience, especially in developing contexts similar to the Philippines.

This research directly supports the realization of United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (UN SDG) No. 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, as adopted by the Philippine government. By examining how integrated policing and crime prevention strategies influence community vulnerability, the study promotes the development of transparent, accountable, and community-oriented institutions. It encourages policies and practices that uphold justice, reduce inequalities, and ensure public safety through collaboration rather than coercion. Ultimately, the study contributes to building peaceful and resilient communities, where people can live free from fear and insecurity reflecting the global pursuit of sustainable peace and inclusive governance.

The present study is anchored on Social Disorganization Theory by Shaw and McKay (1942), which posits that crime and social problems stem from the breakdown of social institutions such as family, school, and local organizations within communities. According to this theory, structural conditions like poverty, unemployment, residential mobility, and weak community ties lead to the disorganization of social control and the rise of social vulnerability. In the context of this study, community policing, public safety, and law enforcement strategies serve as exogenous variables that influence the degree of social vulnerability as an endogenous outcome. When law enforcement and community initiatives work effectively to strengthen social bonds, encourage civic participation, and maintain order, social vulnerability decreases. However, when policing is weak or perceived as unjust, community disorganization and vulnerability intensify (Shaw & McKay, 1942).

Supporting this framework, the Routine Activity Theory by Cohen and Felson (1979) and the Collective Efficacy Theory by Sampson et al., (1997) provide deeper insights into how community interaction and policing strategies shape vulnerability levels. Routine Activity Theory explains that crime and victimization occur when motivated offenders encounter suitable targets in the absence of capable guardians. Community policing enhances guardianship and reduces opportunities for crime, thereby decreasing vulnerability among marginalized sectors (Cohen & Felson, 1979). Meanwhile, Collective Efficacy Theory emphasizes that mutual trust and cooperation among residents enable communities to regulate behavior and maintain order. Effective law enforcement that fosters collaboration and trust enhances collective efficacy, which reduces fear, disorder, and overall social vulnerability (Sampson et al., 1997). Together, these theories provide a strong causal foundation explaining how policing, law enforcement capacity, and preventive strategies influence social vulnerability within marginalized communities.

This study is fastened on the relationship between community policing, public safety and law enforcement, and crime prevention strategy as the exogenous variables, and social vulnerability as the endogenous variable. The conceptual framework suggests that the effectiveness of community-based policing, the implementation of public safety initiatives, and proactive crime prevention strategies collectively influence the level of social vulnerability in communities. Together, these variables demonstrate how coordinated law enforcement efforts and community engagement can enhance safety and resilience against crime and social risks.

Community Policing, as defined by Laruan and Beup (2015), promotes collaboration between the police and the community to identify and solve local problems. In the adapted instrument, it includes patrol operations, traffic investigations, and crime investigations activities that rely on trust, shared responsibility, and active citizen participation. Meanwhile, Public Safety and Law Enforcement, based on the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS, 2014), focuses on protecting citizens through ethical, transparent, and community-based practices. Its indicators include community involvement, safety, procedural justice, *performance*, and *public satisfaction highlighting that genuine safety depends on public cooperation and confidence in the justice system*. Furthermore, Crime Prevention Strategy, as presented by Patalinghug et al. (2022), consists of organized efforts to reduce crime through education, community programs, and preventive actions. It includes factors such as perceptions of safety, threats to property

and personal security, and fear of victimization. Lastly, the endogenous variable, Social Vulnerability, based on Valente et al. (2018), measures the susceptibility of individuals or groups to harm caused by social and economic risks. Indicators include worries about safety, community disaffection, and perceived security. Overall, this causal model assumes that strong community policing, effective law enforcement, and well-designed prevention strategies can collectively reduce social vulnerability, build trust, and promote sustainable peace and security.

➤ *Conceptual Framework of the Study*

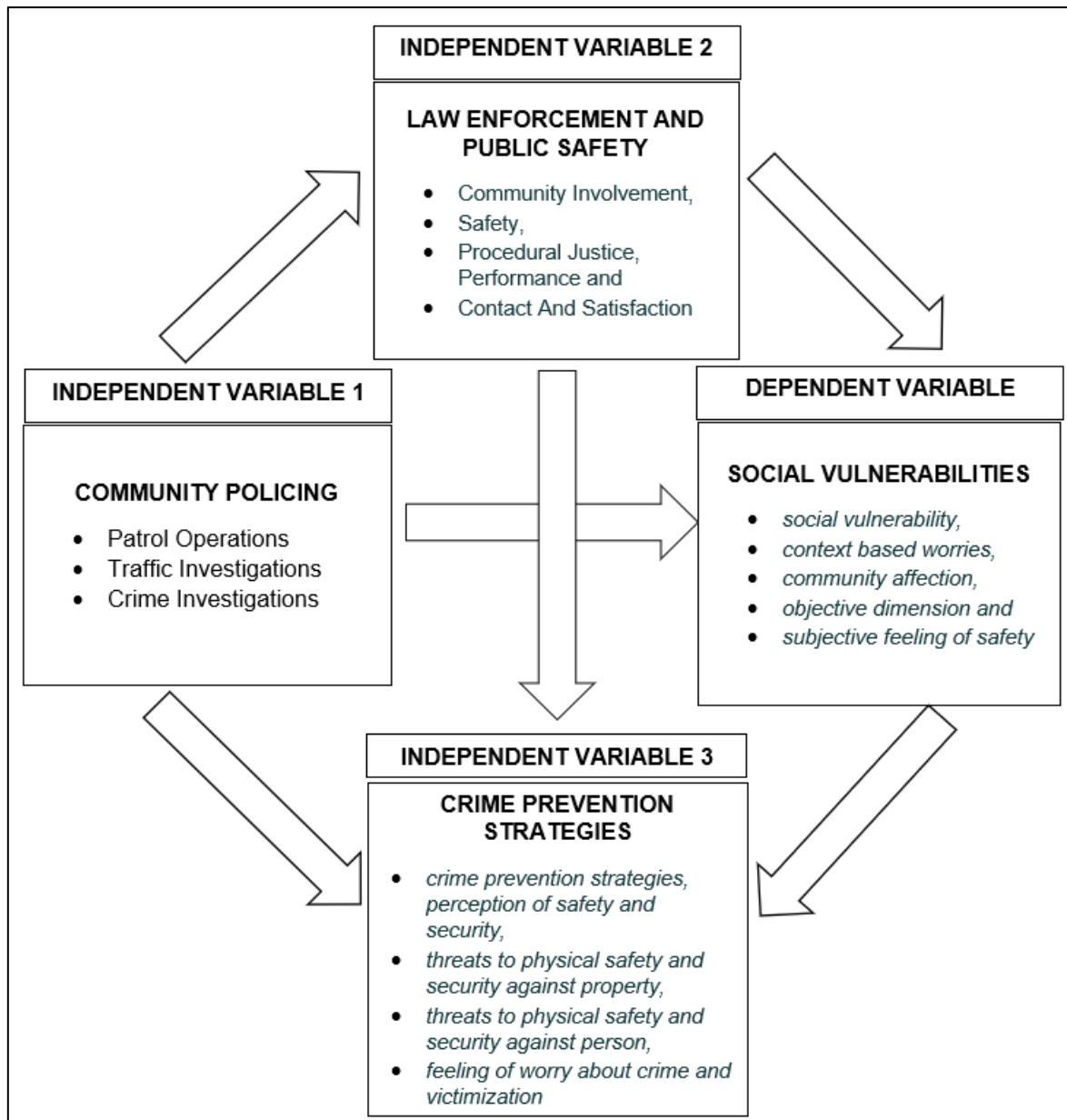


Fig 1 Presents the Conceptual Paradigm of the Study

CHAPTER TWO

METHOD

This section outlined the steps and procedures employed in the structural equation model design of the study. It described the research respondents, materials and instruments, research design and procedures, data analysis techniques, and ethical considerations.

➤ *Research Respondents*

The target population of the study consisted of marginalized households in Region XII identified through the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Listahanan database. These groups shared characteristics of socioeconomic vulnerability, limited access to basic services, unstable livelihood conditions, and heightened exposure to risks affecting safety and well-being—factors directly relevant to examining community policing, public safety, and crime prevention strategies. Based on the most recent available DSWD Listahanan data, Region XII had an estimated 358,132 marginalized households, which served as the study's total population. Using Slovin's formula ($n = N / [1 + Ne^2]$) with a 5% margin of error, the computed sample size was approximately 400 respondents, a statistically acceptable number for large populations, as supported by sampling principles promoting adequate representativeness (Israel, 1992). The distribution of respondents was proportionally allocated across the provinces of North Cotabato, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, and General Santos City according to their share of the marginalized population, thereby ensuring balanced representation of various sectors within Region XII.

The study employed proportionate stratified random sampling, a technique appropriate for populations divided into identifiable subgroups, specifically provinces and marginalized sectors within Region XII. Stratification ensured that each subgroup was represented in the sample proportionate to its population size, thereby enhancing accuracy and reducing sampling error (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

The inclusion criteria required respondents to be residents of Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN) who were officially classified under the DSWD Listahanan database as belonging to marginalized or low-income households. Eligible respondents were at least 18 years old to ensure their capacity to provide informed consent, were currently employed or self-employed, and had resided in the study area for a minimum of six (6) months. Respondents were drawn from selected municipalities and cities with the highest recorded concentration of marginalized households based on DSWD Listahanan data. To ensure the reliability and relevance of responses, the household head or an authorized adult household representative, such as a spouse or primary decision-maker, served as the respondent and answered the questionnaire on behalf of the household.

The exclusion criteria included individuals who were non-residents of Region XII, were not listed in the DSWD Listahanan database, were below 18 years of age, or were not recognized as the household head or authorized representative. Individuals who were unable to participate meaningfully due to serious health conditions, cognitive impairments, or language barriers that prevented comprehension of the survey instrument were also excluded. Likewise, individuals who declined or withdrew their informed consent were excluded from the study. Participants were informed that they could withdraw from the study at any time and for any reason without penalty or adverse consequences. In cases where a respondent withdrew or refused to answer the questionnaire, data collection was immediately discontinued, and any information collected from that participant was excluded from the analysis. Withdrawal did not affect the participant's relationship with any institution or the researcher, and all decisions regarding participation were respected and treated confidentially.

The study was conducted in Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN), which comprised the provinces of North Cotabato, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, and Sarangani, as well as General Santos City. Geographically, the region was characterized by a combination of upland indigenous communities, agricultural lowlands, coastal fishing areas, and expanding urban centers, making it socioeconomically diverse. This context was relevant to the study because variations in livelihood, geography, population density, and access to services contributed to differing experiences with policing, public safety, and social vulnerability across communities.

➤ *Materials and Instrument*

The study utilized an adapted questionnaire from the studies of Laruan and Beup (2015) on the effectiveness of community policing, COPS (2014) on public safety and law enforcement, Patalinghug et al. (2023) on crime prevention and perception of safety, and Valente et al. (2018) on the role of social vulnerability as a predictor of people's feelings of unsafety. As an adapted instrument, it was subjected to validation by a panel of experts to ensure content accuracy, clarity, and contextual relevance. After incorporating their recommendations, the instrument underwent pilot testing with 30 respondents who possessed characteristics similar to those of the target population but were excluded from the final sample. The pilot test aimed to assess item clarity and determine the reliability of the instrument using Cronbach's alpha.

The instrument was divided into four major sections corresponding to the key variables of the study. The community policing scale consisted of Likert-type statements adapted from established police performance and community interaction surveys, covering patrol operations, traffic investigation, and crime investigation. The public safety and law enforcement scale was adapted from

procedural justice and community satisfaction instruments and contained items measuring community involvement, safety, procedural justice, police performance, and police-citizen contact. The crime prevention strategies scale was derived from crime perception and safety assessment instruments and measured perceptions of safety and security, threats against persons and property, and levels of fear or worry about victimization. Finally, the social vulnerability scale included items adapted from vulnerability and social risk assessment tools, focusing on social vulnerability indicators, context-based worries, community dissatisfaction, and both objective and subjective feelings of unsafety. All sections utilized a five-point Likert scale, making the instrument simple, measurable, and appropriate for quantitative analysis.

Responses for the variables community policing, public safety and law enforcement, and crime prevention strategies were interpreted using a five-point Likert scale. Mean scores ranging from 4.20 to 5.00 were interpreted as Very High, indicating that the practices were always implemented. Scores from 3.40 to 4.19 were interpreted as High, indicating that the practices were oftentimes implemented. Mean scores ranging from 2.60 to 3.39 were interpreted as Moderate, indicating that the practices were sometimes implemented. Scores from 1.80 to 2.59 were interpreted as Low, indicating that the practices were seldom implemented. Lastly, scores from 1.00 to 1.79 were interpreted as Very Low, indicating that the practices were never implemented.

Likewise, responses for the social vulnerability variable were interpreted using a five-point Likert scale. Mean scores ranging from 4.20 to 5.00 were interpreted as Very High, indicating that social vulnerability was always manifested. Scores from 3.40 to 4.19 were interpreted as High, indicating that social vulnerability was oftentimes manifested. Mean scores ranging from 2.60 to 3.39 were interpreted as Moderate, indicating that social vulnerability was sometimes manifested. Scores from 1.80 to 2.59 were interpreted as Low, indicating that social vulnerability was seldom manifested. Finally, scores ranging from 1.00 to 1.79 were interpreted as Very Low, indicating that social vulnerability was never manifested.

➤ *Design and Procedure*

The study employed a quantitative descriptive-predictive research design using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). This design enabled the researcher to describe the levels of community policing, public safety and law enforcement, crime prevention strategies, and social vulnerability among marginalized groups in Region XII while simultaneously testing a theoretically grounded causal model linking these variables. Structural Equation Modeling was utilized because it allowed the analysis of multiple latent constructs, the estimation of direct and indirect causal effects, and the assessment of overall model fit, which are essential for understanding complex criminological and public safety phenomena (Kline, 2016; Byrne, 2013). Furthermore, goodness-of-fit measures were used to evaluate whether the proposed structural equation model adequately represented the relationships among community policing, public safety and law enforcement, crime prevention strategies, and social vulnerability among marginalized groups in Region XII. According to Schermelleh-Engel et al. (2003), model evaluation should be based on a combination of absolute, incremental, and error-based fit indices rather than a single statistic, as this provides a more reliable assessment of overall model adequacy.

The data were analyzed using appropriate quantitative statistical techniques. Descriptive statistics, including frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation, were used to determine the levels of community policing, public safety and law enforcement, crime prevention strategies, and social vulnerability among marginalized sectors in Region XII. The reliability of the research instrument was assessed using Cronbach's alpha. Pearson correlation analysis was employed to determine the relationships among the study variables, while multiple regression analysis was used to examine their influence on social vulnerability. Finally, Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was applied to test the proposed causal model and identify the best-fitting model using standard goodness-of-fit indices. All statistical tests were conducted at the 0.05 level of significance.

The study was conducted in strict adherence to established ethical standards and was approved by the university's research ethics committee under UMER Protocol No. 2026-117. It complied with ethical principles relating to voluntary participation, privacy, confidentiality, informed consent, risks, and benefits. All respondents belonging to marginalized groups participated voluntarily and were fully informed about the purpose of the study, the procedures involved, the time required to complete the questionnaire, and any potential consequences associated with their participation. Informed consent was obtained prior to data collection, and respondents were assured that their responses would be treated with honesty, respect, and confidentiality throughout the research process.

CHAPTER THREE RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section exhibited the results of the study as well as the discussions of the tabulated data treated statistically.

➤ *Level of the Community Policing among Marginalized Sectors*

Presented in Table 1 is the level of community policing among the marginalized sectors in Region XII, with an overall mean score of 3.93, described as high, and a standard deviation of 0.656, indicating clustered responses. This means that community policing was oftentimes manifested as perceived by the respondents. Among the three domains, patrol operations obtained the highest mean score of 3.96, described as high, indicating that police visibility and patrol activities were oftentimes manifested. This was followed by crime investigation with a mean score of 3.93, also described as high, showing that crime investigation efforts were oftentimes manifested. Meanwhile, traffic investigation obtained the lowest mean score of 3.88, but it was still described as high, indicating that traffic investigation activities were likewise oftentimes manifested. Overall, the findings suggest that all domains of community policing were oftentimes manifested, with patrol operations being the most evident among the respondents.

Table 1 Level of Community Policing among Marginalized Sectors

Indicators	SD	Mean	Descriptive Level
<i>Patrol Operations</i>	0.711	3.96	<i>high</i>
<i>Traffic Investigations</i>	0.683	3.88	<i>high</i>
<i>Crime Investigation</i>	0.718	3.93	<i>high</i>
Overall	0.656	3.93	<i>high</i>

The findings suggest that the high level of community policing in Region XII, as reflected in the favorable ratings of marginalized sectors on patrol operations, crime investigation, and traffic investigation, is associated with an enhanced feeling of safety among community members. Positive police visibility, responsiveness, and investigative effectiveness may strengthen perceptions of security, reduce fear of crime, and increase confidence in law enforcement, thereby contributing to a safer and more secure community environment as perceived by marginalized sectors. The findings are consistent with the study of Yesberg, et. al (2024) found that policing strategies emphasizing community policing are associated with stronger collective efficacy, social trust, and community confidence in safety. The study suggests that police visibility and cooperative relationships with residents improve public reassurance and strengthen perceptions that communities are protected, supporting your finding that community policing positively affects feelings of safety among marginalized sectors.

Furthermore increased police presence through intensified patrol, especially in disadvantaged or vulnerable neighborhoods, is associated with stronger public support because citizens often perceive police patrol as preventive and reassuring. This supports the result that favorable ratings on patrol operations and police responsiveness may contribute to marginalized sectors feeling safer, since visible police patrols reduce uncertainty and fear of victimization (Metcalf & Bolaji, 2024)

In addition, citizens' perception of police roles and fear of crime reported that positive perceptions of police functions are linked to lower fear of crime and higher perceived community safety. When residents perceive police as effective in crime control, investigation, and public-order maintenance, they are more likely to feel secure (Mark and Kim, 2024). This aligns closely with your findings that high ratings in patrol, crime investigation, and traffic investigation correspond to a positive perception of community policing and a heightened feeling of safety among marginalized sectors.

The study is further supported by literature emphasizing that traffic safety enforcement constitutes a key public safety mechanism. According to Mofijur et al. (2024), proactive traffic enforcement enhances road safety and public order, thereby contributing to greater public confidence and perceptions of security among community members.

➤ *Level of Public Safety and Law Enforcement among Marginalized Sectors*

Presented in table 2 the data on the level of public safety and law enforcement among marginalized sectors. The results revealed an overall mean score of 3.91 with a standard deviation of 0.651, described as high. This indicates that public safety and law enforcement are highly observed or experienced by marginalized sectors. Among the indicators, community involvement obtained the highest mean score of 3.97 with a standard deviation of 0.722, interpreted as high. This means that respondents perceived law enforcement as actively engaging and involving the community. This was followed by safety, which obtained a mean score of 3.95 with a standard deviation of 0.712, also interpreted as high, indicating that respondents generally feel safe and secure. Moreover, procedural justice and performance both obtained a mean score of 3.90, with standard deviations of 0.737 and 0.735, respectively, and were interpreted as high. This shows that respondents generally perceived law enforcement officers as fair and effective in carrying out their duties. Lastly, contact and satisfaction obtained the lowest mean score of 3.82 with a standard deviation of 0.729, although still interpreted as high. This suggests that respondents generally had positive experiences and satisfaction with law enforcement services. Overall, the findings indicate that marginalized sectors have a high perception of public safety and law enforcement in their community.

Table 2 Level of Public Safety and Law Enforcement Among Marginalized Sectors

Indicators	SD	Mean	Descriptive Level
<i>Community Involvement</i>	0.722	3.97	<i>high</i>
<i>Safety</i>	0.712	3.95	<i>high</i>
<i>Procedural Justice</i>	0.737	3.90	<i>high</i>
<i>Performance</i>	0.735	3.90	<i>high</i>
<i>Contact and Satisfaction</i>	0.729	3.82	<i>high</i>
Overall	0.651	3.91	<i>high</i>

The high level of public safety and law enforcement among marginalized sectors is attributed to the high ratings of respondents on community involvement, safety, procedural justice, performance, and contact and satisfaction. Data imply that marginalized sectors perceive law enforcement agencies as actively engaging with communities and contributing to the maintenance of peace and public order. The findings further suggest that respondents generally feel safe and secure due to the presence and actions of law enforcement personnel. In addition, respondents perceive police officers as fair, respectful, and effective in the performance of their duties. Positive ratings on contact and satisfaction also indicate generally favorable experiences and interactions with law enforcement personnel, reflecting confidence in the services provided. Overall, the findings imply that marginalized sectors have favorable perceptions of public safety and law enforcement within their communities.

In addition, the high level of community involvement can be explained by active police engagement and collaboration with communities. In the study of O'Reilly (2023), effective community policing improves public confidence when police demonstrate shared values and meaningful engagement with community members. The study emphasized that positive police-community interaction strengthens trust and cooperation, which may explain why marginalized sectors perceived community involvement to be high. Similarly, Yesberg and Bradford (2021) reported that visible policing and community engagement contribute to stronger collective efficacy and citizen participation in maintaining peace and order.

Moreover, the high level of safety suggests that respondents generally perceived their environment as secure due to police presence and public safety efforts. According to Basco-Galangco and Chinayo (2022), citizens' trust and satisfaction in police performance are associated with stronger perceptions of security and safety within communities. Likewise, Tamayo (2025) explained that perceived safety significantly contributes to satisfaction with police services because citizens who feel protected are more likely to trust police effectiveness in maintaining peace and order.

Likewise, the high level of procedural justice indicates that respondents generally perceived police officers as fair and respectful in carrying out their duties. According to Chan, et.al (2025), procedural justice plays an important role in police legitimacy because citizens are more likely to trust law enforcement when officers act fairly, respectfully, and transparently. In the same way, Gold (2022) emphasized that improving procedural fairness strengthens police-community relations and increases public confidence in law enforcement.

Also, the high level of performance indicates that marginalized sectors generally perceived law enforcement as effective in carrying out their functions and responsibilities. Lum & Koper (2025), stressed that public confidence in police agencies is influenced by perceptions of police effectiveness and service delivery, particularly in maintaining order and responding to community concerns. Similarly, Basco-Galangco & Chinayo (2022) found that satisfaction with police performance strengthens police legitimacy and public confidence.

Finally, the high level of contact and satisfaction suggests that respondents generally experienced positive interactions with law enforcement. Agreeing to Merenda, et., al (2021), direct and indirect contact with police significantly affects public satisfaction, particularly when encounters are perceived as respectful and procedurally fair. Likewise, Wolfe et.,al, (2022) emphasized that citizens' satisfaction with police services influences cooperation and confidence in law enforcement.

➤ *Level of Crime Prevention Strategy among Marginalized Sectors*

Shown in Table 3 are the data on the level of crime prevention strategy among marginalized sectors. Computations yielded an overall mean of 3.96 with a standard deviation of 0.683, described as high, indicating that crime prevention strategies are highly observed and perceived among marginalized sectors. Data show that the indicator which yielded the highest mean score, as shown in Table 3, is threats to physical safety and security against a person, with a mean score of 4.00 and a standard deviation of 0.751, interpreted as high. This was followed by crime prevention strategies, with a mean score of 3.98 and a standard deviation of 0.719, and feeling of worry about crime victimization, with a mean score of 3.96 and a standard deviation of 0.739, both interpreted as high. Next is threats to physical safety and security against property, which obtained a mean score of 3.95 and a standard deviation of 0.754, also described as high. Lastly, the lowest indicator, albeit still interpreted as high, is perceptions of safety and security in the province, which gained a mean score of 3.90 and a standard deviation of 0.731.

The high level of crime prevention strategy among marginalized sectors is due to the high ratings of respondents on crime prevention strategies, perceptions of safety and security in the province, threats to physical safety and security against property, threats to physical safety and security against a person, and feeling of worry about crime victimization. Data imply that marginalized sectors generally perceive crime prevention efforts as present and effective in maintaining peace and order within their communities. The findings further suggest that respondents are aware of safety and security concerns involving both persons and property while still recognizing the importance of crime prevention measures in reducing risks and promoting security. Moreover, respondents generally reported concerns about crime victimization, indicating awareness of possible threats while maintaining positive perceptions regarding safety and crime prevention efforts in their communities. Overall, the findings indicate that crime prevention strategies are highly perceived among marginalized sectors and contribute to maintaining a sense of safety and security.

Table 3 Level of Crime Prevention Strategy among Marginalized Sectors

Indicators	SD	Mean	Descriptive Level
Crime Prevention Strategies	0.719	3.98	High
Perceptions of safety and security in the Province	0.731	3.90	High
Threats to physical safety and security against property	0.754	3.95	High
Threats to physical safety and security against a person	0.751	4.00	High
Feeling of worry about crime victimization	0.739	3.96	High
Overall	0.683	3.96	High

Furthermore, the high level of crime prevention strategies may be explained by the perceived presence of crime prevention initiatives and collaboration between law enforcement and communities. According to Amante et. al., (2021), community-based crime prevention strategies strengthen local safety by encouraging cooperation among police, local governments, and residents in reducing crime risks and promoting peace and order. Their findings emphasized that crime prevention programs improve perceptions of safety and community protection, supporting the result that marginalized sectors perceived crime prevention strategies as highly evident.

Also, the high level of perceptions of safety and security in the province suggests that respondents generally perceive their surroundings as safe and secure. In the study of Yesberg & Bradford (2021), policing strategies that strengthen collective efficacy and visible law enforcement contribute to improved perceptions of community safety and public confidence. Their findings suggest that citizens are more likely to feel secure when law enforcement is perceived as active and responsive in maintaining order.

Moreover high level of threats to physical safety and security against property indicates that respondents are aware of risks involving property-related crimes while remaining conscious of security measures. Doyle et. al., (2021) explained that perceptions of property crime influence citizens' feelings of unsafety and fear of crime, particularly when individuals perceive threats to homes, possessions, and neighborhood security. Their findings indicate that property-related risks shape public evaluation of safety and crime prevention efforts.

In addition the high level of threats to physical safety and security against a person suggests that respondents are highly aware of risks to personal safety and victimization. Langton & Planty (2025), emphasized that threats of violent victimization significantly affect perceptions of safety because experiences and awareness of violence contribute to emotional, physical, and psychological concerns regarding personal security. Their findings suggest that threats against persons strongly shape citizens' perceptions of crime risks and security.

Lastly, the high level of feeling of worry about crime victimization indicates that respondents experience concern about becoming victims of crime despite perceiving crime prevention efforts positively. Choi, et. al., (2021) found that fear of victimization influences people's perceptions of safety, particularly when individuals perceive themselves as vulnerable to criminal activities. Likewise, McGrath et. al., (2025) emphasized that experiences of crime and perceptions of police effectiveness affect fear of crime and feelings of safety among citizens.

➤ *Level of Social Vulnerability among Marginalized Sectors*

Shown in Table 4 are the data on the level of social vulnerability among marginalized sectors. Computations yielded a overall mean of 3.98 with a standard deviation of 0.648, described as high, and this indicates that social vulnerability among marginalized sectors is highly manifested. From this result, the indicator of social vulnerability among marginalized sectors that yielded the highest mean score, as shown in Table 4, is social vulnerability with a mean score of 4.05 and a standard deviation of 0.718, interpreted as high, followed by subjective feelings of safety, which ranked as the second-highest indicator with a mean score of 4.01 and a standard deviation of 0.753, also interpreted as high. This is followed by objective dimension, which gained a mean score of 3.97 and a standard deviation of 0.727, and community affection, which obtained a mean score of 3.94 and a standard deviation of 0.740, both interpreted as high. Lastly, context-based worries obtained the lowest mean score of 3.93 with a standard deviation of 0.736, although still interpreted as high. The findings suggest that respondents have perceptions and experiences related to community conditions, personal safety, and environmental risks, which influence how they view their sense of security and

vulnerability. Moreover, respondents generally expressed awareness of worries and concerns within their surroundings while maintaining positive perceptions regarding community belonging and personal safety.

Table 4 Level of Social Vulnerability among Marginalized Sectors

Indicators	SD	Mean	Descriptive level
<i>Social Vulnerability</i>	0.718	4.05	<i>High</i>
<i>Context-based Worries</i>	0.736	3.93	<i>High</i>
<i>Community Affection</i>	0.740	3.94	<i>High</i>
<i>Objective Dimension</i>	0.727	3.97	<i>High</i>
<i>Subjective Feelings of Safety</i>	0.753	4.01	<i>High</i>
Overall	0.648	3.98	High

The high level of social vulnerability is supported by literature explaining that vulnerability is influenced by socioeconomic conditions, inequality, and limited access to resources. Conferring to Cutter et. al., (2021), social vulnerability reflects the degree to which communities are exposed to risks and have limited capacity to cope with hazards, including crime and insecurity. Similarly, Flanagan et al. (2021) highlighted that marginalized populations are more vulnerable due to structural inequalities such as poverty, limited services, and reduced access to protection, which shape their overall perception of vulnerability.

Moreover, the high level of context-based worries is supported by research showing that environmental conditions, crime exposure, and neighborhood disorder influence fear and worry about safety. According to Hale et. al., (2022), contextual factors such as crime prevalence and neighborhood instability significantly increase individuals' fear and worry about victimization. Similarly, Franklin et al. (2023) found that perceived neighborhood disorder and environmental stressors strongly affect residents' feelings of insecurity.

In addition the high level of community affection is emphasize that strong community ties improve resilience and reduce feelings of insecurity. Sampson (2021), discussed the social cohesion and collective efficacy strengthen emotional attachment to the community and improve perceptions of safety. Likewise, Forrester et al. (2022) found that individuals who feel connected to their community tend to report higher trust and lower fear of crime.

Also the high level of the objective dimension is supported by the study of Birkmann et al. (2022), objective indicators of vulnerability such as exposure to hazards and environmental risks significantly shape how communities assess their level of safety. Similarly, Ranjan & Sharma (2023) noted that objective conditions like crime incidence and service availability directly influence public perception of security.

Likewise, the high level of subjective feelings of safety is supported by literature stating that perceived safety is influenced by personal experiences, trust in authorities, and environmental conditions. In the study of Jackson & Gray (2021), subjective safety is strongly linked to trust in police and perceived effectiveness of crime prevention strategies. Likewise, Lorenc et al. (2022) found that individuals' emotional perceptions of safety are shaped more by fear and experience than by actual crime statistics.

➤ Significance of the Relationship Between Community Policing and Social Vulnerability among Marginalized Sectors

Presented in Table 5 the relationship between community policing and social vulnerability among marginalized sectors. The findings revealed a significant positive relationship between community policing and social vulnerability, with an overall correlation coefficient of $r = 0.764$ and $p < 0.05$. This indicates that community policing is significantly associated with social vulnerability among marginalized sectors. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected.

Table 5 Significance of the Relationship Between Community Policing and Social Vulnerability among Marginalized Sectors

Community Policing	Social Vulnerability					Overall
	Social Vulnerability	Context-based Worries	Community Affection	Objective Dimension	Subjective Feelings of Safety	
Patrol Operations	.694* (0.000)	.674* (0.000)	.633* (0.000)	.620* (0.001)	.577* (0.000)	.724* (0.000)
Traffic Investigation	.681* (0.000)	.627* (0.000)	.585* (0.000)	.602* (0.000)	.542* (0.000)	.688* (0.000)
Crime Investigation	.700* (0.000)	.644* (0.000)	.632* (0.000)	.610* (0.000)	.599* (0.000)	.721* (0.000)
Overall	.743* (0.000)	.696* (0.000)	.663* (0.000)	.656* (0.000)	.615* (0.000)	.764* (0.000)

Among the domains of community policing, patrol operations obtained the highest correlation with overall social vulnerability ($r = 0.724$, $p < 0.05$), followed by crime investigation ($r = 0.721$, $p < 0.05$) and traffic investigations ($r = 0.688$, $p < 0.05$). Overall,

the results indicate that all domains of community policing were significantly related to social vulnerability among marginalized sectors.

The significant relationship between community policing and social vulnerability among marginalized sectors is supported by literature showing that police visibility, community engagement, and policing practices influence how vulnerable groups perceive safety, risks, and security in their communities. Previous studies suggest that effective community policing helps reduce fear of crime, strengthens trust in law enforcement, and improves feelings of safety among socially vulnerable populations. Yesberg & Bradford (2021), community policing and police engagement strengthen collective efficacy and improve citizens' perceptions of safety, particularly in communities experiencing social disadvantage and vulnerability. Their findings emphasized that police-community partnerships increase trust, cooperation, and social cohesion, which influence how communities perceive safety and vulnerability. This supports the finding that community policing is significantly related to social vulnerability among marginalized sectors.

➤ *Significance of the Relationship between Public Safety and Law Enforcement and Social Vulnerability Among Marginalized Sectors*

Presented in Table 6 presents the relationship between public safety and law enforcement and social vulnerability among marginalized sectors. The findings revealed a significant positive relationship between public safety and law enforcement and social vulnerability, with an overall correlation coefficient of $r = 0.774$ and $p < 0.05$. This indicates that changes in the level of public safety and law enforcement are significantly associated with changes in the level of social vulnerability among marginalized sectors. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected.

Among the domains of public safety and law enforcement, safety obtained the highest correlation with overall social vulnerability ($r = 0.721$, $p < 0.05$), followed by procedural justice ($r = 0.700$, $p < 0.05$), performance ($r = 0.699$, $p < 0.05$), community involvement ($r = 0.697$, $p < 0.05$), and contact and satisfaction ($r = 0.662$, $p < 0.05$). Overall, the results indicate that all domains of public safety and law enforcement were significantly related to social vulnerability among marginalized sectors.

Table 6 Significance of the Relationship between Public Safety and Law Enforcement and Social Vulnerability among Marginalized Sectors

Public Safety and Law Enforcement	Social Vulnerability					Overall
	Social Vulnerability	Context-based Worries	Community Affection	Objective Dimension	Subjective Feelings of Safety	
Community Involvement	.690* (0.000)	.631* (0.000)	.616* (0.000)	.589* (0.001)	.550* (0.000)	.697* (0.000)
Safety	.707* (0.000)	.670* (0.000)	.605* (0.000)	.606* (0.000)	.594* (0.000)	.721* (0.000)
Procedural Justice	.684* (0.000)	.642* (0.000)	.625* (0.000)	.586* (0.000)	.555* (0.000)	.700* (0.000)
Performance	.684* (0.000)	.644* (0.000)	.609* (0.000)	.601* (0.000)	.551* (0.000)	.699* (0.000)
Contact and Satisfaction	.616* (0.000)	.620* (0.000)	.589* (0.000)	.593* (0.000)	.505* (0.000)	.662* (0.000)
Overall	.753* (0.000)	.714* (0.000)	.678* (0.000)	.662* (0.000)	.613* (0.000)	.774* (0.000)

The significant relationship between public safety and law enforcement and social vulnerability among marginalized sectors is supported by literature showing that law enforcement effectiveness, safety measures, procedural fairness, and police-community interaction influence how vulnerable populations perceive risks, security, and well-being. Previous studies suggest that public safety and effective law enforcement shape perceptions of vulnerability, fear of crime, trust in authorities, and feelings of safety in communities. In line with this Bradford, et.al., (2022) stress that public trust in police, procedural justice, and police effectiveness significantly influence perceptions of safety and social vulnerability. Their findings emphasized that communities with stronger confidence in law enforcement tend to report greater feelings of security and lower perceived vulnerability to crime and disorder.

Moreover, Doyle et. al., (2021), highlighted that neighborhood safety, police presence, and crime conditions significantly influence perceived vulnerability and fear of victimization. Their study found that perceived unsafety and fear of crime are strongly associated with environmental conditions and public safety experiences, indicating that law enforcement and safety conditions affect how vulnerable sectors perceive risks and security. This supports the finding that public safety and law enforcement are significantly related to social vulnerability among marginalized sectors.

➤ *Significance of the Relationship Between Crime Prevention Strategy and Social Vulnerability Among Marginalized Sectors*

Presented in Table the relationship between crime prevention strategy and social vulnerability among marginalized sectors. The findings revealed a significant positive relationship between crime prevention strategy and social vulnerability, with an overall correlation coefficient of $r = 0.830$ and $p < 0.05$. This indicates that crime prevention strategy is significantly associated with social vulnerability among marginalized sectors. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. Among the domains of crime prevention strategy, feeling of worry about crime victimization obtained the highest correlation with overall social vulnerability ($r = 0.811$, $p < 0.05$), followed by threats to physical safety and security against property ($r = 0.767$, $p < 0.05$), perceptions of safety and security in the province ($r = 0.757$, $p < 0.05$), threats to physical safety and security against a person ($r = 0.752$, $p < 0.05$), and crime prevention strategies ($r = 0.749$, $p < 0.05$). Overall, the results indicate that all domains of crime prevention strategy were significantly related to social vulnerability among marginalized sectors.

The significant relationship between crime prevention strategy and social vulnerability among marginalized sectors is supported by literature showing that crime prevention measures, public safety initiatives, and risk reduction strategies influence how vulnerable populations perceive safety, security, and exposure to crime. Previous studies suggest that effective prevention efforts reduce vulnerability to crime, strengthen community resilience, and improve perceptions of safety among socially disadvantaged groups. In addition Amante, et. al., (2021), cited that local crime prevention initiatives and safety partnerships significantly influence community resilience and public perceptions of security. Their study emphasized that coordinated crime prevention strategies involving law enforcement and communities help reduce social risks and improve local safety conditions, particularly among vulnerable populations. Similarly, Taylor & Covington (2022) reported that crime prevention efforts and neighborhood safety interventions are associated with reduced perceptions of disorder, victimization risk, and social vulnerability. Their findings suggest that stronger preventive measures influence how residents assess safety and insecurity within communities.

Table 7 Significance of the Relationship Between Crime Prevention Strategy and Social Vulnerability Among Marginalized Sectors

Crime Prevention Strategy	Social Vulnerability					
	Social Vulnerability	Context-based Worries	Community Affection	Objective Dimension	Subjective Feelings of Safety	Overall
Crime Prevention Strategies	.737* (0.000)	.680* (0.000)	.628* (0.000)	.657* (0.001)	.605* (0.000)	.749* (0.000)
Perceptions of safety and security in the Province	.755* (0.000)	.724* (0.000)	.631* (0.000)	.635* (0.000)	.597* (0.000)	.757* (0.000)
Threats to physical safety and security against property	.766* (0.000)	.753* (0.000)	.636* (0.000)	.619* (0.000)	.612* (0.000)	.767* (0.000)
Threats to physical safety and security against a person	.755* (0.000)	.728* (0.000)	.613* (0.000)	.621* (0.000)	.606* (0.000)	.752* (0.000)
Feeling of worry about crime victimization	.769* (0.000)	.759* (0.000)	.686* (0.000)	.684* (0.000)	.685* (0.000)	.811* (0.000)
Overall	.819* (0.000)	.789* (0.000)	.691* (0.000)	.696* (0.000)	.672* (0.000)	.830* (0.000)

➤ *Significance of the Influence of Community Policing, Public Safety and Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention Strategy on the Social Vulnerability Among Marginalized Sectors*

Presented in Table 8 the significant influence of community policing, public safety and law enforcement, and crime prevention strategy on social vulnerability among marginalized sectors. The results showed that the regression model was statistically significant ($F = 311$, $p = 0.000$) and explained 70.2% ($R^2 = 0.702$) of the variation in social vulnerability. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. Among the predictor variables, crime prevention strategy emerged as the strongest predictor of social vulnerability ($\beta = 0.576$, $t = 9.76$, $p = 0.000$), followed by community policing ($\beta = 0.153$, $t = 2.53$, $p = 0.012$), both of which significantly influenced social vulnerability among marginalized sectors. On the other hand, public safety and law enforcement did not significantly influence social vulnerability ($\beta = 0.103$, $t = 1.55$, $p = 0.123$). Overall, the findings indicate that community policing and crime prevention strategy significantly influence social vulnerability among marginalized sectors, with crime prevention strategy emerging as the strongest predictor, while public safety and law enforcement did not significantly predict social vulnerability when analyzed together with the other variables.

The results of Table 7, which show that community policing and crime prevention strategy significantly influence social vulnerability while public safety and law enforcement is not significant, are supported by several recent studies explaining how policing practices and prevention strategies shape vulnerability, safety perceptions, and community resilience. The significant influence of community policing on social vulnerability is supported by literature showing that police-community engagement affects trust, fear of crime, and perceived safety among vulnerable populations. Jackson, et. al., (2022), community policing and

procedural justice improve perceptions of legitimacy and safety, particularly in disadvantaged communities. Moreover, finding that crime prevention strategy is the strongest predictor is supported by research showing that prevention-based approaches significantly reduce perceived risk and vulnerability. Weisburd & Lum (2021), focused crime prevention strategies such as hot-spot policing and situational prevention effectively reduce crime and improve perceptions of safety in high-risk communities. Similarly, Clarke, (2022) emphasized that situational crime prevention reduces opportunities for crime and directly lowers community fear and vulnerability, especially in marginalized areas. Their study found that stronger police-community relationships reduce perceived vulnerability by increasing trust and cooperation.

Table 8 Significance of the Influence of Community Policing, Public Safety and Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention Strategy on the Social Vulnerability among Marginalized Sectors

	Standard Coefficient Beta	t	p-value	Remarks
Community Policing	0.153	2.53	.012	Significant
Public Safety and Law Enforcement	0.103	1.55	.123	Not Significant
Crime Prevention Strategy	0.576	9.76	.000	Significant
R ²	0.702			
F	311			
p-value	0.000			
Remarks	Significant			

The finding that public safety and law enforcement is not a significant predictor is consistent with literature suggesting that general perceptions of policing and safety do not always translate into measurable reductions in vulnerability when other variables are considered. According to Papachristos & Wildeman (2021), structural inequality and neighborhood disadvantage often outweigh general policing measures in explaining vulnerability outcomes. Their findings suggest that broader social conditions, rather than general law enforcement presence alone, are stronger predictors of social vulnerability in marginalized communities. Likewise, Sampson (2021) explained that concentrated disadvantage and structural conditions have stronger effects on vulnerability than routine public safety perceptions, which may explain why law enforcement was not a significant predictor in the model.

➤ Hypothesized Model

The hypothesized model showed the direct relationships among Community Policing (CPol), Public Safety Law Enforcement (PSLE), and Crime Prevention Strategy (CPS) on Social Vulnerability among Marginalized Sectors (SVul). The results revealed that the model explained 69% of the variance in social vulnerability, indicating a strong explanatory power, while the remaining 31% may be due to other factors not included in the study. Among the predictors, Crime Prevention Strategy ($\beta = 0.81$) had the strongest influence on social vulnerability, followed by Public Safety Law Enforcement ($\beta = 0.16$), while Community Policing ($\beta = 0.10$) had the least influence. Overall, the findings indicate that although all three variables contribute to social vulnerability, crime prevention strategy is the most dominant predictor among marginalized sectors.

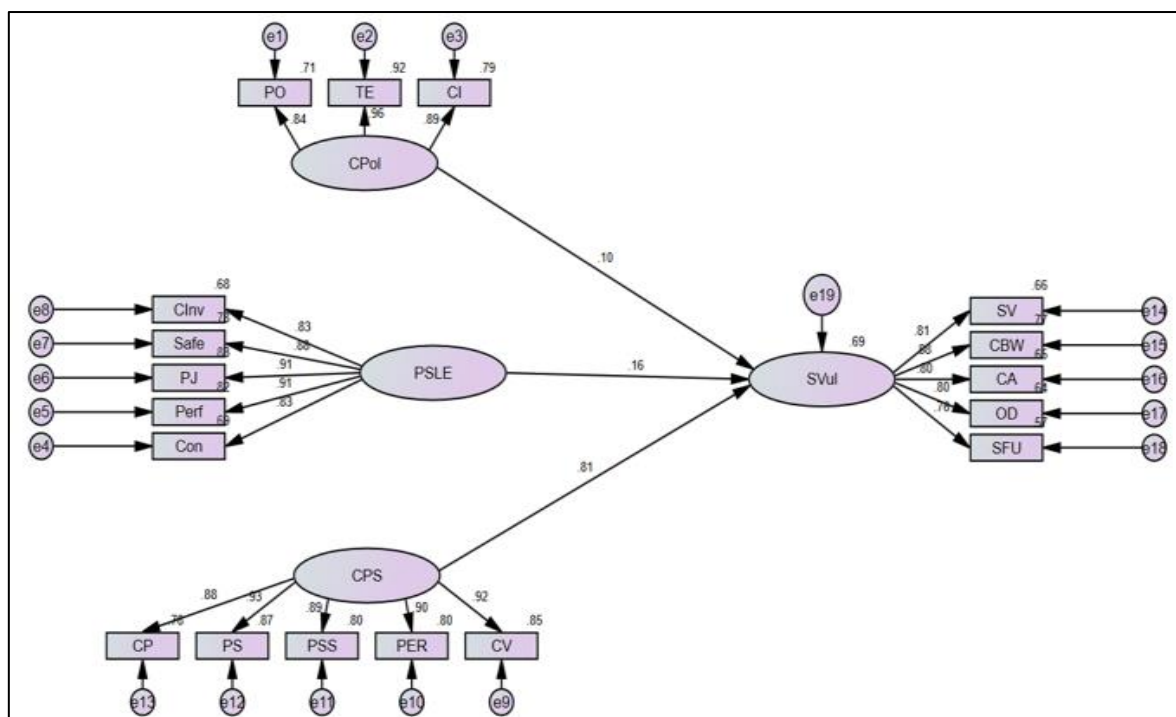


Fig 2 Hypothesized Model

The direct effect of community policing on social vulnerability among marginalized sectors highlights the role of police-community partnerships in addressing local concerns through collaboration, trust-building, information sharing, and problem-solving. Although its influence was relatively modest, the positive relationship suggests that community policing contributes to shaping vulnerability outcomes by encouraging citizen participation and strengthening relationships between residents and authorities. This allows marginalized groups to express concerns, access support systems, and engage in community safety efforts. In support of this, Yesberg & Bradford (2021) found that community policing enhances collective efficacy and social cohesion by promoting cooperation between police and communities, leading to greater trust in law enforcement and improved perceptions of safety, which can help reduce social vulnerability. Likewise, Nix et al. (2022) reported that positive police-community interactions increase public trust and willingness to cooperate with authorities, thereby strengthening community resilience and improving the ability of vulnerable groups to respond to social challenges. Moreover, Gill et al. (2021) emphasized that community-oriented policing strategies contribute to crime reduction, improved public satisfaction, and stronger perceptions of safety. They found that sustained partnerships between police and community stakeholders provide marginalized groups with opportunities to express concerns, access resources, and participate in decisions related to community safety, which helps reduce social vulnerability and strengthen community resilience.

The direct effect of public safety and law enforcement on social vulnerability among marginalized sectors highlights the role of security and law enforcement in promoting community well-being through maintaining public order, deterring crime, and protecting vulnerable groups. The positive relationship suggests that law enforcement remains an important factor in reducing vulnerability; however, the relatively smaller effect indicates that policing alone is not enough to address the complex and multidimensional nature of social vulnerability. In support of this, Tyler and Jackson (2021) found that public trust in law enforcement and perceptions of police effectiveness are linked to greater feelings of safety and lower vulnerability, emphasizing that law enforcement is most effective when combined with procedural fairness and community cooperation. Similarly, Kochel & Skogan (2021) reported that effective and visible policing increases public confidence, reduces fear of crime, and improves safety perceptions, although they stressed that long term vulnerability reduction requires broader social and economic interventions. Likewise, Tankebe et al. (2023) noted that perceptions of police effectiveness and legitimacy enhance public security and social well-being, but emphasized that social vulnerability is also shaped by factors such as poverty, exclusion, and limited access to resources, which may explain the weaker influence of law enforcement compared to other predictors.

The most notable finding of the model is the strong direct effect of crime prevention strategy on social vulnerability among marginalized sectors, with a standardized coefficient of $\beta = .81$, making it the most influential predictor. This indicates that preventive approaches play a crucial role in reducing vulnerability, as they focus on proactive interventions such as community education, youth programs, situational crime prevention, stakeholder collaboration, and awareness campaigns that address risks before crimes occur. The strength of this relationship suggests that prevention strategies are more effective in influencing vulnerability outcomes compared to reactive law enforcement approaches, highlighting the importance of investing in comprehensive crime prevention programs to enhance community resilience and reduce exposure to crime-related risks. Supporting this, Welsh & Farrington (2021) found that crime prevention programs reduce criminal opportunities and risk factors, improve community safety, and promote long-term social stability and well-being. Similarly, Sidebottom & Tilley (2022) emphasized that situational crime prevention reduces crime risks by limiting opportunities for offending and increasing community guardianship, thereby lowering fear of crime and strengthening resilience, especially among vulnerable populations. Likewise, Braga et al. (2023) reported that evidence-based, problem-oriented crime prevention strategies involving community partnerships and collaboration among stakeholders significantly improve public safety and reduce crime-related harms, reinforcing that prevention-focused approaches are most effective when implemented through coordinated community efforts.

➤ *Goodness of Fit Indices of the Hypothesized Model*

In terms of model fit, Table 7 shows that the hypothesized model did not achieve acceptable goodness-of-fit based on several established fit indices. Specifically, the obtained value of CMIN/DF = 13.789 exceeded the recommended threshold of less than 3.0, indicating a substantial discrepancy between the observed covariance matrix and the covariance matrix implied by the model. Likewise, the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI = .772) and Comparative Fit Index (CFI = .803) fell below the recommended criterion of .95, suggesting that the hypothesized model did not adequately reproduce the relationships observed in the data.

Furthermore, the Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA = .179) substantially exceeded the acceptable threshold of .08 and was far from the criterion for close fit ($< .05$), indicating a poor approximation of the model to the population covariance matrix. Similarly, the p-close value of .000 was lower than the recommended value of .05, providing additional evidence that the model failed to achieve a close fit to the data.

Table 9 Goodness of Fit Indices of the Hypothesized Model

Index	Criteria	Model Fit Value
CMIN/DF	< 3.0	13.789
TLI	> 0.95	.772
CFI	> 0.95	.803
RMSEA	< 0.05	0.179

p-close	> 0.05	0.000
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• **Legend:**

- ✓ CMIN/DF - Conformity to Masculine Norms Inventory/Degrees of Freedom
- ✓ TLI – Tucker Lewis Index
- ✓ CFI – Comparative Fit Index
- ✓ RMSEA – Root Mean Square of Error Approximation
- ✓ p-CLOSE – p of Close Fit

The results indicate that the hypothesized model was not adequately supported by the empirical data. The poor fit statistics suggest that the specified relationships among the latent variables and their indicators may not sufficiently explain the covariance structure of the observed variables. Consequently, model re-specification was deemed necessary to identify a more parsimonious and theoretically meaningful model that better represents the underlying relationships among Community Policing, Public Safety Law Enforcement, Crime Prevention Strategy, and Social Vulnerability among Marginalized Sectors.

➤ **Best Fit Model of Social Vulnerability among Marginalized Sectors**

A model re-specification procedure was conducted to determine the best-fit model of Social Vulnerability among marginalized sectors by removing non-significant paths and applying theoretically justified modifications based on modification indices. The resulting model showed improved fit and provided a more parsimonious explanation of the relationships among Community Policing, Public Safety Law Enforcement, Crime Prevention Strategy, and Social Vulnerability. The final model revealed that Public Safety Law Enforcement significantly predicted Community Policing ($\beta = .940$, $p < .001$) and Crime Prevention Strategy ($\beta = .867$, $p < .001$), indicating that effective law enforcement strengthens both community policing and crime prevention efforts.

This suggests that law enforcement agencies play a key role in supporting community engagement and preventive initiatives. Supporting this, Gill et al. (2021) emphasized that effective law enforcement enhances community policing through stronger partnerships, problem-solving activities, and community engagement, leading to greater public trust and increased citizen participation in addressing local safety concerns. Likewise, Yesberg & Bradford (2021) found that police legitimacy and effective law enforcement strengthen collective efficacy and community cooperation, as communities are more likely to engage in community policing when they view law enforcement as fair, responsive, and effective, leading to stronger collaboration and improved community-based safety initiatives. Similarly, Braga et al. (2022) emphasized that law enforcement agencies are key drivers of crime prevention through problem-oriented policing, strategic partnerships, and preventive interventions, as they help coordinate stakeholders, mobilize resources, and address underlying crime conditions. Overall, their findings support the strong influence of Public Safety Law Enforcement on Crime Prevention Strategy observed in the best-fit model.

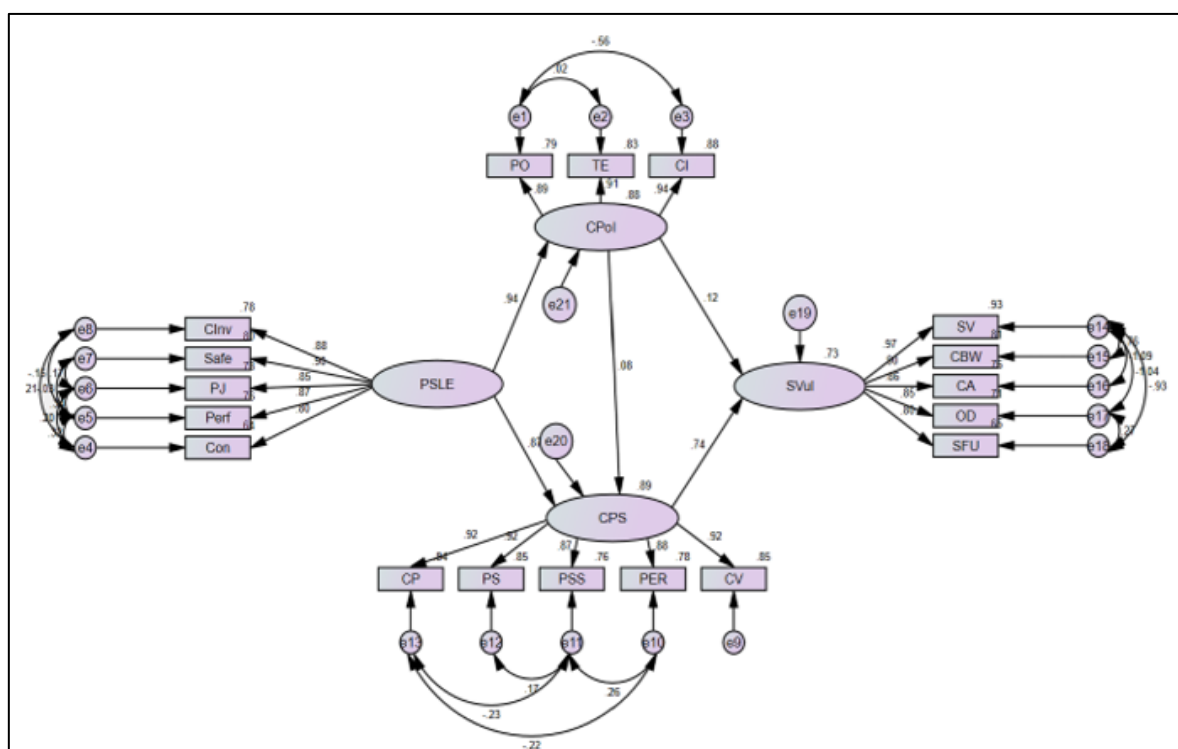


Fig 3 The Best Fit Model of Social Vulnerability among Marginalized Sectors

However, the path from Community Policing (CPol) to Crime Prevention Strategy (CPS) was found to be non-significant ($\beta = .082$, $p = .442$), indicating that community policing does not directly influence crime prevention strategies when public safety law enforcement is included in the model. This suggests that while community policing is important in building trust, cooperation, and positive police-community relations, it does not independently drive crime prevention outcomes.

In support of this, Bullock & Johnson (2021) noted that community policing mainly strengthens social relationships and citizen participation but has limited and inconsistent direct effects on crime prevention and reduction. Similarly, Terpstra & Salet (2022) found that although community policing improves information sharing, trust, and cooperation, effective crime prevention depends more on organizational capacity, formal law enforcement support, and interagency coordination. Likewise, Cordner & Scarborough (2023) emphasized that community policing is more effective in enhancing legitimacy and trust than directly producing crime prevention results, as its impact varies depending on how well it is integrated with formal prevention programs.

Similarly, the direct path from Community Policing (CPol) to Social Vulnerability (SVul) among marginalized sectors was found to be non-significant ($\beta = .120$, $p = .079$), indicating that community policing does not directly reduce vulnerability conditions in marginalized communities. This suggests that although community policing promotes trust, cooperation, and engagement between police and residents, its effect on social vulnerability is more likely indirect rather than direct. Supporting this, Renauer & Covelli (2021) found that community policing strengthens police legitimacy, public trust, and social cohesion but has limited direct impact on broader social issues such as vulnerability and inequality, as it is more effective in building relationships than addressing structural problems. Similarly, Bolger (2022) reported that while community policing improves citizen participation and perceptions of fairness, its influence on social conditions is often mediated by other factors such as socioeconomic status, access to resources, and neighborhood conditions, suggesting that reducing vulnerability requires broader institutional and social interventions beyond community policing alone.

In contrast, Crime Prevention Strategy (CPS) emerged as the most important predictor of Social Vulnerability (SVul) among marginalized sectors ($\beta = .745$, $p < .001$), indicating that proactive and preventive interventions play a key role in addressing the conditions that contribute to vulnerability. This finding highlights the importance of preventive programs, awareness campaigns, stakeholder collaboration, and community-based safety initiatives in improving the welfare and protection of marginalized populations, suggesting that crime prevention efforts are more impactful than relying solely on traditional reactive policing. Supporting this, Cozens & Love (2022) found that crime prevention strategies reduce opportunities for crime and improve perceptions of safety, emphasizing that community participation and environmental design strengthen protective factors that lessen vulnerability among disadvantaged groups, and that preventive approaches are more sustainable than reactive responses. Likewise, Santos et al. (2023) reported that community-based crime prevention programs and collaborative safety initiatives enhance resilience and reduce social risks by addressing both immediate safety concerns and underlying social conditions, stressing that partnerships among government agencies, law enforcement, and communities are essential for achieving long-term reductions in vulnerability.

➤ Standardized Path Estimates of the Best Fit Model

Table 9 presents the standardized path estimates of the best-fit model, showing both significant and non-significant relationships among the variables. The results revealed that Public Safety Law Enforcement (PSLE) had strong and significant effects on Community Policing (CPol) ($\beta = .940$, $p < .001$) and Crime Prevention Strategy (CPS) ($\beta = .867$, $p < .001$), indicating that effective law enforcement strengthens both community policing efforts and crime prevention initiatives. In turn, CPS significantly predicted Social Vulnerability (SVul) ($\beta = .745$, $p < .001$), making it the strongest direct predictor of vulnerability, while CPol did not significantly predict CPS ($\beta = .082$, $p = .442$) and had no significant direct effect on SVul ($\beta = .120$, $p = .079$).

These findings suggest that community policing influences social vulnerability only indirectly, mainly through other structural mechanisms, while crime prevention strategy plays the central role in reducing vulnerability. All indicator loadings for the constructs were also significant ($p < .001$), confirming strong measurement validity for PSLE, CPol, CPS, and SVul dimensions. Overall, the model demonstrates that public safety law enforcement operates as a key driver of both community policing and crime prevention strategy, while crime prevention strategy is the most important determinant of social vulnerability among marginalized sectors.

Table 10 Standardized Path Estimates of the Best Fit Model

			Estimate	P	Label
CPol	<---	PSLE	.940	0.000	Significant
CPS	<---	PSLE	.867	0.000	Significant
CPS	<---	CPol	.082	0.442	No Significant
SVul	<---	CPS	.745	0.000	Significant
SVul	<---	CPol	.120	0.079	Not Significant
TE	<---	CPol	.910	0.000	Significant
CI	<---	CPol	.938	0.000	Significant
Perf	<---	PSLE	.871	0.000	Significant
PJ	<---	PSLE	.854	0.000	Significant

Safe	<---	PSLE	.896	0.000	Significant
CInv	<---	PSLE	.883	0.000	Significant
CV	<---	CPS	.920	0.000	Significant
PER	<---	CPS	.882	0.000	Significant
PSS	<---	CPS	.872	0.000	Significant
PS	<---	CPS	.924	0.000	Significant
CBW	<---	SVul	.901	0.000	Significant
CA	<---	SVul	.865	0.000	Significant
OD	<---	SVul	.845	0.000	Significant
SFU	<---	SVul	.805	0.000	Significant

➤ *Summary of Goodness of Fit of the Structural Equation Model*

Table 10 presents the goodness-of-fit indices of the re-specified structural model, which collectively indicate an excellent model fit. The results showed that all fit indices met the recommended standards, with CMIN/DF = 1.53 indicating minimal discrepancy between the model and the observed data. In addition, the TLI = 0.987 and CFI = 0.990 both exceeded the 0.95 criterion, suggesting an excellent fit of the model. The RMSEA value of 0.028 also fell below the 0.05 threshold, indicating a close fit to the population data, while the PCLOSE value of 0.841 further confirmed a strong model fit. Overall, these results demonstrate that the re-specified structural model fits the data well and can be considered the best-fit model for explaining Social Vulnerability among marginalized sectors.

Table 11 Summary of Goodness of Fit of the Structural Equation Model

Index	Criteria	Model Fit Value
CMIN/DF	< 3.0	1.53
TLI	> 0.95	0.987
CFI	> 0.95	0.990
RMSEA	< 0.05	0.028
p-close	> 0.05	0.841

• *Legend:*

- ✓ CMIN/DF - Conformity to Masculine Norms Inventory/Degrees of Freedom
- ✓ TLI – Tucker Lewis Index
- ✓ CFI – Comparative Fit Index
- ✓ RMSEA – Root Mean Square of Error Approximation
- ✓ p-CLOSE – p of Close Fit

The goodness-of-fit thresholds used in this study are supported by established SEM literature. Arbuckle and Wothke (1999) recommended that a well-fitting model should have a CMIN/DF below 3.0, while CFI and TLI values should approach or exceed 0.95. In addition, MacCallum, Browne, and Sugawara (1996) stated that RMSEA values below 0.05 indicate close model fit, and PCLOSE values above 0.05 support a good approximation of the population model. These criteria are further reinforced by Wang & Wang (2020), Schumacker & Lomax (2016), & Byrne (2016), who emphasized that CFI, TLI, and RMSEA remain key indicators of structural model adequacy across different research contexts.

Based on the best-fit model, Public Safety Law Enforcement influences Social Vulnerability indirectly through Crime Prevention Strategy, which serves as the main pathway affecting vulnerability among marginalized sectors. Community Policing showed no significant direct effects, suggesting it plays a more supportive or indirect role rather than a primary determinant. Supporting this, Braga & Weisburd (2022) found that crime prevention is most effective when backed by strong law enforcement systems and collaborative structures, while Foster & Hope (2021) emphasized that public safety institutions reduce vulnerability mainly through preventive programs and risk-reduction initiatives. Overall, the findings indicate that strengthening crime prevention strategies supported by effective law enforcement is more impactful in reducing social vulnerability than relying solely on traditional policing approaches.

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Results showed that the levels of community policing, public safety and law enforcement, crime prevention strategies, and social vulnerability among marginalized sectors in Region XII were all high. It is therefore recommended to enhance these levels from high to very high by strengthening patrol operations, traffic investigations, crime investigations, community involvement, procedural justice, and law enforcement performance. This may be achieved through continuous capacity building programs, enhanced police community partnerships, regular community consultations, and the adoption of innovative and evidence based policing practices. Likewise, crime prevention initiatives should be intensified through awareness campaigns, community-based programs, stakeholder collaboration, and preventive interventions that address the safety concerns of marginalized sectors.

The test of correlation showed that community policing, public safety and law enforcement, and crime prevention strategies were significantly related to social vulnerability among marginalized sectors. Furthermore, the regression analysis revealed that community policing and crime prevention strategy significantly influence social vulnerability, while public safety and law enforcement did not significantly influence social vulnerability when analyzed together with the other predictors. Among the variables, crime prevention strategy emerged as the strongest predictor of social vulnerability, highlighting the importance of preventive approaches in addressing the challenges faced by marginalized communities.

Lastly, the best-fit model revealed that Public Safety and Law Enforcement significantly predicts Community Policing and Crime Prevention Strategy, while Crime Prevention Strategy serves as the primary mechanism influencing Social Vulnerability among Marginalized Sectors. The model further showed that the direct effects of Community Policing on Crime Prevention Strategy and Social Vulnerability were not significant, suggesting that community policing plays a complementary role in enhancing preventive interventions rather than directly reducing vulnerability. Moreover, this suggests that law enforcement agencies, local government units, and community stakeholders should focus on strengthening crime prevention programs anchored on effective public safety and law enforcement systems. Specifically, greater emphasis should be placed on preventive and proactive interventions such as community safety education, youth development programs, crime awareness campaigns, stakeholder collaboration, environmental crime prevention measures, and other community-based initiatives that promote resilience and reduce vulnerability among marginalized sectors.

The findings of the study support the Social Disorganization Theory of Shaw and McKay (1942), which explains that communities with weak social connections and limited community involvement are more likely to experience crime and vulnerability. The significant influence of crime prevention strategies on social vulnerability suggests that strengthening community participation, cooperation, and support systems can help reduce the challenges faced by marginalized sectors. Likewise, the findings support the Routine Activity Theory of Cohen and Felson (1979), which states that crime is more likely to occur when there is an opportunity for it and insufficient protection or guardianship. The strong influence of crime prevention strategies indicates that preventive programs, community awareness, public participation, and effective safety measures can help reduce crime opportunities and protect vulnerable groups.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX-A (RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE)

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE		
RESEARCH TITLE: COMMUNITY POLICING, PUBLIC SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES. A CAUSAL MODEL ON SOCIAL VULNERABILITY AMONG MARGINALIZED IN REGION XII"		
Dear Respondent,		
Good day!		
You are invited to participate in a research study that aims to understand community policing, public safety and law enforcement, crime prevention strategies: A causal model on social vulnerability in Region XII. This study is being conducted for academic purposes and seeks to generate information that may help improve community safety and support programs, especially for marginalized sectors.		
Your participation is entirely voluntary. The questionnaire will take approximately 10–20 minutes to complete. You may skip any question you do not wish to answer and may stop participating at any time without any penalty. All information you provide will be treated with strict confidentiality and will be used for research purposes only. No names or identifying details will be recorded.		
By proceeding with this questionnaire, you indicate that you have understood the purpose of the study and voluntarily agree to participate.		
Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.		
PART I. RESPONDENT PROFILE		
(Please check (✓) or write the appropriate answer.)		
Age:	Sex:	Civil Status:
☐ 18–25	☐ Male	☐ Single
☐ 26–35	☐ Female	☐ Married
☐ 36–45	☐ Prefer not to say	☐ Widowed
☐ 46–55		☐ Separated
☐ 56 and above		
Highest Educational Attainment:	Employment Status:	Length of Residence in the Community:
☐ High School Level	☐ Employed	☐ Less than 6 months
☐ Senior High School	☐ Self-employed	☐ 6 months – 1 year
☐ College Level	☐ Unemployed	☐ 1–5 years
☐ College Graduate		☐ More than 5 years
☐ Postgraduate		
Sector Membership (if applicable):		
☐ Urban Poor		
☐ Indigenous Peoples (IP)		
☐ Muslim Community		
☐ Other marginalized group (please specify): _____		
☐ None		

Part II: Level of Community Policing

Instruction: Please answer this questionnaire properly and sincerely by putting a check on the space that best corresponds to your observation on the following items using the following criteria:

- | | | |
|---|------------|--|
| 5 | Always | Measures of community policing is always implemented |
| 4 | Oftentimes | Measures of community policing is oftentimes implemented |
| 3 | Sometimes | Measures of community policing is sometimes implemented |
| 2 | Seldom | Measures of community policing is seldom implemented |
| 1 | Never | Measures of community policing is never implemented |

Patrol Operations		5	4	3	2	1
as a community member, I observed that the police officers... (bilang kasapi ng komunidad, napansin ko na ang mga opisyal ng PNP...)						
1	have collaborative partnerships with individuals and community organizations. "may pakikipagtulungan sa mga indibidwal at organisasyon ng komunidad."					
2	are visible most of the time. "nakikita at present ang mga opisyal ng PNP sa karamihan ng oras."					
3	treat the people with respect and sensitivity. "tinatrato ang mga mamamayan nang may respeto at malasakit."					
4	maintain a good working relationship with the common people. "nagpapanatili ng maayos na ugnayan sa mga mamamayan."					
5	are present in the local area, helping reduce the occurrence of crimes. "ang presensya ng pulisya sa lokal na lugar ay nakakatulong bawasan ang krimen."					
6	report to the barangay authorities the movements of questionable people in the community. "inuulat sa barangay ang kilos ng mga kahina-hinalang tao sa komunidad."					
7	create programs and activities that are useful to the community to reduce and solve crime and crime-related problems. "gumagawa ng mga programa at aktibidad na nakakatulong sa komunidad para mabawasan at malutas ang krimen at kaugnay na problema."					
8	ensure resources are equally distributed among barangays in the municipality. "pantay ang pamamahagi ng mga kagamitan at resources sa mga barangay sa munisipyo."					
9	are equipped with communication devices to ensure easy and fast response to the needs of the community. "may mga kagamitan sa komunikasyon para sa mabilis at maayos na pagtugon sa pangangailangan ng komunidad."					
10	are present in local areas and create awareness to prevent the occurrence of crimes. "present ang pulisya sa lokal na lugar at nagbibigay-kaalaman upang maiwasan ang krimen."					
Traffic Enforcement		5	4	3	2	1
as a community member, I observed that the police officers... (bilang kasapi ng komunidad, napansin ko na ang mga opisyal ng PNP...)						
1	are quick in responding to reported vehicular accidents. "mabilis tumugon sa naiulat na aksidente sa sasakyan."					

2	conduct seminars about traffic laws, rules, and regulations. "nagsasagawa ng seminar tungkol sa batas-trapiko at mga patakaran sa kalsada."					
3	collaborate with the LGU in the effective construction and maintenance of traffic facilities. "nakikipagtukungan sa LGU sa maayos na pagtatayo at pagpapanatili ng mga pasilidad sa trapiko."					
4	are particular with the presence of road signs. "pinapansin at tinitiyak ang maayos na pagkakalagay ng mga palatandaan sa kalsada."					
5	conduct periodic assessment of the factors contributing to road accidents. "nagsasagawa ng pana-panahong pagsusuri sa mga salik na nagdudulot ng aksidente sa kalsada."					
6	establish the chain of events in vehicular accidents from a proper reporting system. "natutukoy ang sunod-sunod na pangyayari sa aksidente sa sasakyan sa pamamagitan ng maayos na reporting system."					
7	can conduct at-scene investigations properly. "maayos na nagsasagawa ng imbestigasyon sa mismong lugar ng aksidente."					
8	are knowledgeable of vehicular crime scene reconstruction. "may kaalaman sa reconstruction ng crime scene ng sasakyan."					
9	perform proper collection of data to help identify and classify a motor vehicle. "maayos na kinokolekta ang impormasyon upang matukoy at makilase ang sasakyan."					
10	investigate hit-and-run cases and are more likely to solve them. "iniimbestigahan ang hit-and-run cases at mas mataas ang tsansa na malutas ito."					
Crime Investigation		5	4	3	2	1
as a community member, I observed that the police officers... (bilang kasapi ng komunidad, napansin ko na ang mga opisyal ng PNP...)						
1	preserve or stick to the task despite the many obstacles surrounding the case. "nagpapatuloy at nananatili sa tungkulin sa kabila ng maraming balakid sa kaso."					
2	treat all individuals according to their constitutional rights: officers are sworn to protect and enforce. "tinatrato ang lahat ng indibidwal alinsunod sa kanilang karapatang konstitusyonal, na tungkulin ng pulisya na pangalagaan at ipatupad."					
3	observe proper procedures and methods in conducting search of the crime scene. "sumusunod sa wastong pamamaraan at metodo sa paghahalughog sa pinangyarihan ng krimen."					
4	follow the rules and elements of sketching the crime scene. "sumusunod sa alituntunin at elemento ng pagguhit (sketching) ng crime scene."					
5	consider interviews and interrogation as important tools in establishing a suspect's identity. "itinuturing ang panayam at interogasyon bilang mahalagang kasangkapan sa pagtukoy ng pagkakakilanlan ng suspek."					
6	maintain contact with different groups of people as sources of information. "pinananatili ang pakikipag-ugnayan sa iba't ibang sektor o grupo bilang pinagkukunan ng impormasyon."					
7	conduct surveillance activities to determine the connection of the suspect to the crime. "nagsasagawa ng pagmamamanman (surveillance) upang matukoy ang ugnayan ng suspek sa krimen."					

8	conduct follow-up investigations of reported cases. <i>"nagsasagawa ng follow-up investigation sa mga naiulat na kaso."</i>					
9	are updated with new scientific methods of investigation. <i>"napapanahon sa mga bagong metodo at siyentipikong pamamaraan ng imbestigasyon."</i>					
10	ensure reports and files are properly maintained for easy retrieval of data that helps investigations. <i>"ang mga ulat at talaan ay maayos na pinananatili upang madaling makuha ang datos na makatutulong sa imbestigasyon."</i>					

Reference: Laru-an, R., & Beup, C. (2015). Community policing and peacekeeping approaches in local governance.

Part III: Level of Public Safety and Law Enforcement

Instruction: Please answer this questionnaire properly and sincerely by putting check on the space that best corresponds to your observation on the following items using the following criteria:

5	Always	Measures of public safety and law enforcement is always implemented
4	Oftentimes	Measures of public safety and law enforcement is oftentimes implemented
3	Sometimes	Measures of public safety and law enforcement is sometimes implemented
2	Seldom	Measures of public safety and law enforcement is seldom implemented
1	Never	Measures of public safety and law enforcement is never implemented

Community Involvement		5	4	3	2	1
as a community member, I observed that the police officers... (bilang kasapi ng komunidad, napansin ko na ang mga opisyal ng PNP...)						
1	develop good relationships with community members (e.g., residents, organizations, and groups). <i>"nagpapaunlad ng mabuting ugnayan sa mga kasapi ng komunidad (hal., residente, organisasyon, at grupo)."</i>					
2	regularly communicate with community members (e.g., websites, e-mails, or public meetings). <i>"regular na nakikipag-ugnayan sa mga kasapi ng komunidad (hal., sa pamamagitan ng website, e-mail, o pampublikong pagpupulong)."</i>					
3	make it easy for the community to provide inputs (e.g., comments, suggestions, and concerns). <i>"pinadadali ang pagbibigay ng opinyon at suhestiyon ng komunidad (hal., mga komento, mungkahi, at hinaing)."</i>					
4	work together with community members to solve problems. <i>"nakikipagtulungan sa mga kasapi ng komunidad sa paglutas ng mga suliranin."</i>					
5	work with the community to address the causes of crime in order to reduce problems through a wide range of activities. <i>"nakikipagtulungan sa komunidad upang matugunan ang mga sanhi ng krimen at mabawasan ang problema sa pamamagitan ng iba't ibang gawain at aktibidad."</i>					
Safety		5	4	3	2	1
as a community member, I observed that police officers... (bilang kasapi ng komunidad, napansin ko na ang mga opisyal ng PNP...)						
1	and community shared efforts lessen crimes like burglaries and theft. <i>"ang komunidad at pulisya ay nagtutulungan upang mabawasan ang mga krimen tulad ng pagnanakaw at pagnanakaw sa bahay."</i>					

2	respond actively to crimes against persons, such as child abuse, domestic violence, homicide, sexual assault, and rape, which are still prevalent despite active police patrol. "ang mga krimeng laban sa tao tulad ng pang-aabuso sa bata, karahasan sa tahanan, pagpatay, seksuwal na pananakit, at panggagahasa ay nababawasan dahil sa aktibong pagpapatrolya ng pulisya."					
3	conduct aggressive traffic enforcement to prevent crimes like driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and overspeeding. "ang mahigpit na pagpapatupad ng batas-trapiko ay nakapipigil sa mga krimen tulad ng pagmamaneho sa ilalim ng impluwensiya ng alak o droga at sobrang bilis ng takbo."					
4	conduct constant patrolling, which lessens cases of public intoxication and noise violations. "ang tuluy-tuloy na pagpapatrolya ay nakababawas sa paglalasing sa publiko at paglabag sa ordinansa sa ingay."					
5	work with the community in strict enforcement of anti-illegal drug campaigns, leading to a decrease in drug abuse (manufacture, sale, use) cases. "dahil sa aktibong pakikilahok ng komunidad sa kampanya laban sa ilegal na droga, bumababa ang mga kaso ng pag-abuso sa droga (pagmamanupaktura, pagbebenta, at paggamit)."					
6	work with the community to trace and apprehend offenders involved in internet crimes like pornography, child trafficking, and scams. "ang komunidad at pulisya ay nagtutulungan upang matunton at mahuli ang mga salarin sa krimen tulad ng pornograpiya, human trafficking ng bata, at panlilinlang (scam)."					
7	constantly maintain police visibility, which lessens crimes like illegal possession of firearms. "dahil sa tuluy-tuloy na presensya ng pulisya, nababawasan ang mga krimen tulad ng ilegal na pagmamay-ari ng baril."					
	As a member of the community I feel...					
8	safe walking alone outside during day or night time. "nakakaramdam ako ng kaligtasan kapag naglalakad mag-isa sa loob o labas ng komunidad sa araw o gabi."					
9	safer walking alone outside day and night compared to previous months and years. "mas ligtas ang aking pakiramdam kapag naglalakad mag-isa sa araw at gabi kumpara sa mga nakaraang buwan at taon."					
	Procedural Justice	5	4	3	2	1
	as a community member, I observed that police officers... (bilang kasapi ng komunidad, napansin ko na ang mga opisyal ng PNP...)					
1	treat the people fairly. "tinatrato nang patas ang mga mamamayan."					
2	show concern for community members. "naggapakita ng malasakit sa mga kasapi ng komunidad."					
3	are respectful to the members of the community. "magalang sa pakikitungo sa mga kasapi ng komunidad."					
4	display responsive actions to the concerns reported by the community. "naggapakita ng maagap na pagtugon sa mga iniuulat na suliranin ng komunidad."					
	as a community member...					

2	respond actively to crimes against persons, such as child abuse, domestic violence, homicide, sexual assault, and rape, which are still prevalent despite active police patrol. "ang mga krimeng laban sa tao tulad ng pang-aabuso sa bata, karahasan sa tahanan, pagpatay, seksuwal na pananakit, at panggagahasa ay nababawasan dahil sa aktibong pagpapatrolya ng pulisya."					
3	conduct aggressive traffic enforcement to prevent crimes like driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and overspeeding. "ang mahigpit na pagpapatupad ng batas-trapiko ay nakapipigil sa mga krimen tulad ng pagmamaneho sa ilalim ng impluwensiya ng alak o droga at sobrang bilis ng takbo."					
4	conduct constant patrolling, which lessens cases of public intoxication and noise violations. "ang tuluy-tuloy na pagpapatrolya ay nakababawas sa paglalasing sa publiko at paglabag sa ordinansa sa ingay."					
5	work with the community in strict enforcement of anti-illegal drug campaigns, leading to a decrease in drug abuse (manufacture, sale, use) cases. "dahil sa aktibong pakikilahok ng komunidad sa kampanya laban sa ilegal na droga, bumababa ang mga kaso ng pag-abuso sa droga (pagmamanupaktura, pagbebenta, at paggamit)."					
6	work with the community to trace and apprehend offenders involved in internet crimes like pornography, child trafficking, and scams. "ang komunidad at pulisya ay nagtutulungan upang matunton at mahuli ang mga salarin sa krimen tulad ng pornograpiya, human trafficking ng bata, at panlilinlang (scam)."					
7	constantly maintain police visibility, which lessens crimes like illegal possession of firearms. "dahil sa tuloy-tuloy na presensya ng pulisya, nababawasan ang mga krimen tulad ng ilegal na pagmamay-ari ng baril."					
	As a member of the community I feel...					
8	safe walking alone outside during day or night time. "nakakaramdam ako ng kaligtasan kapag naglalakad mag-isa sa loob o labas ng komunidad sa araw o gabi."					
9	safer walking alone outside day and night compared to previous months and years. "mas ligtas ang aking pakiramdam kapag naglalakad mag-isa sa araw at gabi kumpara sa mga nakaraang buwan at taon."					
	Procedural Justice	5	4	3	2	1
	as a community member, I observed that police officers... (bilang kasapi ng komunidad, napansin ko na ang mga opisyal ng PNP...)					
1	treat the people fairly. "tinatrato nang patas ang mga mamamayan."					
2	show concern for community members. "nagpapakita ng malasakit sa mga kasapi ng komunidad."					
3	are respectful to the members of the community. "magalang sa pakikitungo sa mga kasapi ng komunidad."					
4	display responsive actions to the concerns reported by the community. "nagpapakita ng maagap na pagtugon sa mga iniulat na suliranin ng komunidad."					
	as a community member...					

5	I have trust and confidence in the capabilities of the PNP officers. <i>"mayroon akong tiwala at kumpiyansa sa kakayahan ng mga opisyal ng PNP."</i>					
6	I have experienced actual contact with the PNP officers, and they sufficiently explain their actions and procedures. <i>"nakaranas ako ng aktuwal na pakikipag-ugnayan sa mga opisyal ng PNP at maayos nilang ipinaliwanag ang kanilang mga kilos at pamamaraan."</i>					
	Performance	5	4	3	2	1
	as a community member, I believed that... <i>(Bilang kasapi ng komunidad, naniniwala ako na...)</i>					
1	police officers perform effectively and proactively in preventing crimes. <i>"ang mga opisyal ng PNP ay epektibo at maagap sa pagpigil ng krimen."</i>					
2	my interactions with PNP officers, especially in traffic issues is satisfactorily. <i>"nasiyahan ako sa aking pakikipag-ugnayan sa PNP, lalo na sa mga usaping trapiko."</i>					
3	I am satisfied with the overall performance of PNP officers. <i>"nasiyahan ako sa kabuuang pagganap ng mga opisyal ng PNP."</i>					
4	police officers perform well in patrol operations. <i>"mahusay ang pagganap ng PNP sa mga operasyong pagpapatrolya."</i>					
5	police officers act in accordance with the law. <i>"ang mga opisyal ng PNP ay kumikilos alinsunod sa batas."</i>					
	Contact and Satisfaction	5	4	3	2	1
	As a community member... <i>(Bilang kasapi ng komunidad...)</i>					
1	I frequently encounter PNP officers, especially in traffic issues (e.g., citation, warning, or vehicle crash). <i>"Madalas kong nakakasalamuha ang mga opisyal ng PNP sa mga usaping trapiko (tiket, babala, o aksidente)."</i>					
2	I am satisfied with the overall performance of PNP officers in traffic issues. <i>"Nasiyahan ako sa kabuuang pagganap ng mga opisyal ng PNP sa trapiko."</i>					
4	I have experienced direct response from PNP officers through the 911 emergency calls. <i>"Nakaranas ako ng agarang pagtugon ng PNP sa mga tawag sa 911."</i>					
5	I am satisfied with the law enforcement agency's response to 911 calls. <i>"Nasiyahan ako sa pagtugon ng PNP sa mga tawag sa 911."</i>					
6	I have experienced direct contact with PNP officers for non-emergency calls (e.g., crimes or suspicious activity). <i>"Nakaranas ako ng direktang pakikipag-ugnayan sa PNP para sa mga di-emergency na tawag (krimen o kahina-hinalang gawain)."</i>					
7	I am satisfied with the overall performance of PNP officers in responding to non-emergency calls. <i>"Nasiyahan ako sa kabuuang pagganap ng PNP sa pagtugon sa mga di-emergency na tawag."</i>					
8	I observed that PNP officers attend community meetings in barangays.					

12	install and effectively use CCTV cameras to monitor public areas. <i>"gumagamit ang pulisya ng CCTV at teknolohiya para sa pagbabantay at pag-iwas sa krimen."</i>					
13	support active neighborhood or barangay watch groups in crime prevention efforts. <i>"sinusuportahan ang barangay o neighborhood watch sa pag-iwas sa krimen."</i>					
14	work with police multipliers such as barangay tanods and volunteer groups. <i>"nakikipagtulungan ang pulisya sa barangay tanod at volunteer groups para sa seguridad ng komunidad."</i>					
15	establish and maintain a community police post that is operational and accessible. <i>"may police outpost o himpilan na madaling lapitan ng mamamayan sa oras ng pangangailangan."</i>					
	Perceptions of safety and security in the Province	5	4	3	2	1
	As a community member, I believe that police efforts... (Bilang kasapi ng komunidad, naniniwala ako na ang mga pagsisikap ng pulisya ay...)					
1	make walking on the street during nighttime safer for community members. <i>"nagpapaligtas sa paglalakad sa gabi."</i>					
2	protect motorcycles and other vehicles parked outside residential areas from crime. <i>"nakatutulong sa pagprotekta ng mga sasakyang nakaparada sa labas ng bahay."</i>					
3	prevent theft and criminal activity involving unattended livestock and livelihood assets. <i>"nakatutulong sa pag-iwas sa pagnanakaw ng mga alagang hayop at kabuhayan."</i>					
4	discourage crimes against individuals wearing jewelry or carrying visible valuables in public spaces. <i>"nakapipigil sa krimen laban sa mga taong may dalang mahahalagang gamit."</i>					
5	secure homes and residential areas during nighttime. <i>"nakatutulong sa seguridad ng mga tahanan tuwing gabi."</i>					
6	encourage residents to properly secure gates and doors to prevent unlawful entry. <i>"humihikayat sa mga mamamayan na maayos na isara ang mga pinto at gate upang maiwasan ang ilegal na pagpasok."</i>					
7	ensure the safety of children playing outside through visibility and patrol presence. <i>"nakatutulong sa kaligtasan ng mga batang naglalaro sa labas sa pamamagitan ng presensya at pagpapatrolya."</i>					
8	maintain community safety even with the presence of tourists and visitors. <i>"nakatutulong sa pagpapanatili ng kaligtasan ng komunidad kahit may mga turista o bisita."</i>					
9	reduce theft and vandalism involving parked vehicles through monitoring and patrols. <i>"nakababawas sa pagnanakaw at paninira ng mga nakaparadang sasakyan."</i>					
10	improve personal safety for people waiting for public transportation at night. <i>"nagpapabuti sa personal na kaligtasan ng mga naghihintay ng masasakyan sa gabi."</i>					
11	prevent theft of clothes and personal belongings placed outside the residence. <i>"nakatutulong sa pag-iwas sa pagnanakaw ng mga damit at personal na gamit sa labas ng bahay."</i>					
12	reduce the loss of valuables such as shoes, clothes, or tools through crime prevention activities.					

	<i>"nakatutulong sa pagbawas ng pagkawala ng mahahalagang bagay tulad ng sapatos, damit, at kagamitan."</i>					
13	discourage crimes against individuals carrying valuables while walking on the street.					
	<i>"nakapipigil sa krimen laban sa mga taong may dalang mahahalagang gamit habang naglalakad."</i>					
14	ensure safer use of parks and public spaces through regular patrol and visibility.					
	<i>"nakatutulong sa mas ligtas na paggamit ng mga parke at pampublikong lugar."</i>					
15	reduce vulnerability to crime among first-time visitors in unfamiliar places.					
	<i>"nakatutulong sa pagbawas ng panganib na mabiktima ng krimen sa mga hindi pamilyar na lugar."</i>					
Threats to physical safety and security against property		5	4	3	2	1
As a community member, I observed that police efforts... (Bilang kasapi ng komunidad, aking napansin na ang mga pagsisikap ng pulisya ay...)						
1	reduce incidents of property-related crimes involving households and community members in this area.					
	<i>"nakatutulong sa pagbawas ng mga krimeng may kaugnayan sa ari-arian sa lugar na ito."</i>					
2	prevent unauthorized entry into homes or residences intended to commit theft or other crimes.					
	<i>"nakatutulong sa pag-iwas sa mga tangkang pagpasok sa bahay upang gumawa ng krimen."</i>					
3	deter the taking of property through force or threats within the community.					
	<i>"nakatutulong sa pagpigil sa pagkuha ng ari-arian sa pamamagitan ng dahas o pananakot."</i>					
4	help prevent the intentional damage or destruction of property belonging to community members.					
	<i>"nakatutulong sa pag-iwas sa sinadyang paninira ng ari-arian ng mga residente."</i>					
5	reduce property-related crimes that community members witness or hear about in this area.					
	<i>"nakatutulong sa pagbawas ng mga krimeng may kaugnayan sa ari-arian na nasasaksihan o nababalitaan sa komunidad."</i>					
Threats to physical safety and security against a person		5	4	3	2	1
As a community member, I observed that police efforts... (Bilang kasapi ng komunidad, aking napansin na ang mga pagsisikap ng pulisya ay...)						
1	reduce incidents of physical assault such as hitting, pushing, or kicking in the community.					
	<i>"nakatutulong sa pagbawas ng mga insidente ng pananakot o karahasan laban sa mga mamamayan."</i>					
2	prevent serious physical attacks such as stabbing, beating, or strangulation in the community.					
	<i>"nakatutulong sa pag-iwas sa mga seryosong pag-atake na nagdudulot ng pinsala sa mga biktima."</i>					
3	deter shooting incidents and the use of firearms in the community.					
	<i>"nakatutulong sa pagpigil sa mga insidente ng pamamaril sa lugar."</i>					
4	prevent cases of kidnapping or abduction within the community.					
	<i>"nakatutulong sa pag-iwas sa mga kaso ng kidnapping o sapilitang pagdukot."</i>					
5	deter threats of violence involving explosives or similar dangerous acts.					
	<i>"nakatutulong sa pagpigil sa mga banta ng karahasan na may kaugnayan sa pampasabog o kahalintulad na gawain."</i>					
6	reduce incidents of abduction, sexual harassment, or sexual assault through prevention and response measures.					

	<i>"Napansin ko na dumadalo ang PNP sa mga pulong ng komunidad sa barangay."</i>					
9	I am satisfied with the efforts of PNP officers in attending community meetings.					
	<i>"Nasiyahan ako sa mga pagsisikap ng PNP sa pagdalo sa mga pulong ng komunidad."</i>					
	Reference: Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). (2014). "Community policing defined." U.S. Department of Justice.					

Part IV: Level of Crime Prevention Strategy

Instruction: Please answer this questionnaire properly and sincerely by putting check on the space that best corresponds to your observation on the following items using the following criteria:

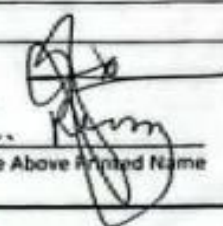
5	Always	Measures of crime prevention strategy is always implemented
4	Oftentimes	Measures of crime prevention strategy is oftentimes implemented
3	Sometimes	Measures of crime prevention strategy is sometimes implemented
2	Seldom	Measures of crime prevention strategy is seldom implemented
1	Never	Measures of crime prevention strategy is never implemented

Crime Prevention Strategies		5	4	3	2	1
	As a community member, I observed that police officers... (<i>Bilang kasapi ng komunidad, napansin ko na ang mga pulis ay...</i>)					
1	maintain a visible presence within the community. <i>"nakikita at aktibo ang mga pulis sa komunidad."</i>					
2	conduct regular patrols in highly populated and high-risk areas. <i>"nagpapatrolya ang mga pulis sa matao at delikadong lugar."</i>					
3	consistently enforce traffic regulations, including minimum speed limits, to ensure road safety. <i>"ipinapatupad nang mahigpit ang mga patakaran sa trapiko para sa kaligtasan sa kalsada."</i>					
4	establish checkpoints and choke points strategically along major municipal roads. <i>"maayos na inilalagay ang mga checkpoint sa pangunahing lansangan."</i>					
5	clearly display posters and tarpaulins with crime prevention and reporting information. <i>"may malinaw na poster at tarpaulin tungkol sa pag-iwas at pag-uulat ng krimen."</i>					
6	establish police assistance centers accessible to community members. <i>"may sentro ng tulong ng pulisya na madaling lapitan ng mamamayan."</i>					
7	work with local political leaders to protect and ensure safety of residents. <i>"nakikipagtulungan ang pulisya sa mga lokal na opisyal para sa kaligtasan ng mamamayan."</i>					
8	coordinate with civic and non-government organizations that provide protection and support. <i>"nakikipag-ugnayan ang pulisya sa mga civic at NGO para sa proteksyon at suporta sa komunidad."</i>					
9	promote strong discipline and unity among community members in maintaining peace and order. <i>"tinutulungan ng pulisya ang mamamayan na maging disiplinado at nagkakaisa sa pagpapanatili ng kapayapaan."</i>					
10	ensure that road traffic is properly managed to promote public safety. <i>"maayos ang pamamahala sa trapiko para maiwasan ang aksidente at panganib."</i>					
11	strictly and fairly enforce relevant laws and local ordinances without bias. <i>"ipinapatupad ang mga batas at lokal na ordinansa nang patas at walang kinikilingan."</i>					

	<i>"ang mga pasilidad pampubliko (tulad ng mga ilaw sa kalsada, mga daan, o waiting shed) ay maayos na napapanatili, na nakatutulong sa kaligtasan ng komunidad."</i>					
	Community Affection					
		5	4	3	2	1
	As a community member, I believe that... (<i>Bilang kasapi ng komunidad, naniniwala ako na...</i>)					
1	I can trust the people living in my neighborhood. <i>"mapagkakathalaan ang mga tao sa aming komunidad."</i>					
2	neighbors in my area help and look out for one another. <i>"ang mga kapitbahay sa aming lugar ay nagtutulungan at nagmamalasakit sa isa't isa."</i>					
3	people in my neighborhood work together to solve community problems. <i>"ang mga tao sa aming komunidad ay nagtutulungan upang lutasin ang mga suliranin ng komunidad."</i>					
4	I feel happy and satisfied living in my neighborhood. <i>"nararamdaman ko ang kasiyahan sa pamumuhay sa aming komunidad."</i>					
5	this neighborhood is a safe and supportive place to live. <i>"aming komunidad ay ligtas at nagbibigay ng suporta sa mga naninirahan dito."</i>					
	Objective dimension					
		5	4	3	2	1
	I believe that I, my companion, and members of my household ... (<i>naniniwala ako na ako, ang aking kasama, at mga miyembro ng aking sambahayan ...</i>)					
1	safe from physical assault in our community. <i>"ligtas mula sa pisikal na pananakit sa aming komunidad."</i>					
2	protected from threats involving weapons or serious harm. <i>"protektado laban sa pagbabanta gamit ang armas o seryosong pinsala."</i>					
3	safe from property theft at home or in the community. <i>"ligtas mula sa pagnanakaw ng ari-arian sa bahay o sa komunidad."</i>					
4	protected from intentional property damage or vandalism. <i>protektado laban sa sinasadyang paninira o vandalismo ng ari-arian."</i>					
5	protected from becoming victims of crime. <i>"ligtas ako, ang aking sambahayan, at ang aming komunidad mula sa pagiging biktima ng krimen."</i>					
	Subjective feelings of unsafety					
		5	4	3	2	1
	As a community member,... (<i>Bilang kasapi ng komunidad, naniniwala ako na...</i>)					
1	I feel safe while walking or staying in my community. <i>"ligtas ako habang naglalakad o nananatili sa aming komunidad."</i>					
2	I feel confident that I will not become a victim of crime. <i>"hindi ako magiging biktima ng krimen."</i>					
3	I can follow my daily routines without fear of crime (e.g., where I go, what I do, or when I go out). <i>"maaari kong isagawa ang aking pang-araw-araw na gawain nang walang takot sa krimen (tulad ng lugar na pupuntahan, gawain, o oras ng paglabas)."</i>					

Part V: Level of Social Vulnerability					
Instruction: Please answer this questionnaire properly and sincerely by putting check on the space that best corresponds to your observation on the following items using the following criteria:					
5	Always	Measures of social vulnerability is always implemented			
4	Oftentimes	Measures of social vulnerability is oftentimes implemented			
3	Sometimes	Measures of social vulnerability is sometimes implemented			
2	Seldom	Measures of social vulnerability is seldom implemented			
1	Never	Measures of social vulnerability is never implemented			
Social vulnerability			5	4	3
As a community member, I believe that police efforts... (<i>Bilang kasapi ng komunidad, naniniwala ako na ang mga pagsisikap ng pulisya ay...</i>)					
1	protect individuals with health problems from becoming victims of crime.				
"tinutulungan ng pulisya na ligtas ang mga may problema sa kalusugan mula sa krimen."					
2	reduce the vulnerability to crime associated with financial difficulties.				
"tinutulungan ng pulisya na mabawasan ang panganib ng krimen dulot ng kahirapan."					
3	promote fair treatment regardless of religious beliefs, which helps community members feel safer.				
"tinutulungan ng pulisya na pantay ang trato sa lahat anuman ang relihiyon, para mas maging ligtas ang komunidad."					
4	promote fair and inclusive treatment regardless of ethnic background, reducing the risk of victimization.				
"tinutulungan ng pulisya na pantay at inklusibo ang trato sa lahat anuman ang etniko, para mabawasan ang panganib na mabiktima ng krimen."					
5	ensure that individuals of different sexual orientations feel safe and included in the community.				
"tinutulungan ng pulisya na ligtas at tinatanggap ang mga may iba't ibang seksuwal na oryentasyon sa komunidad."					
Context-based worries			5	4	3
As a community member, I believe that... (<i>Bilang kasapi ng komunidad, naniniwala ako na...</i>)					
1	my community is safe from crimes.				
"ligtas ang aming komunidad mula sa mga krimen."					
2	anti-social behaviors (such as fighting, vandalism, or public drinking) are being minimized in our area.				
"nababawasan ang mga masasama o anti-social na gawain (tulad ng away, paninira ng ari-arian, o pag-inom ng alak sa pampublikong lugar) sa aming lugar."					
3	I and my household members are protected from becoming victims of crime.				
"ako at ang mga miyembro ng aking sambahayan ay protektado laban sa pagiging biktima ng krimen."					
4	unsafe or dark places in the community, such as poorly lit streets, are addressed to ensure safety.				
"ang mga hindi ligtas o madidilim na lugar sa komunidad, tulad ng mga kalsadang kulang o walang sapat na ilaw, ay inaayos upang masiguro ang kaligtasan."					
5	public facilities (like streetlights, roads, or waiting sheds) are well-maintained, contributing to community safety.				
4	I feel my household and property are protected from criminals.				
"ang aking sambahayan at ari-arian ay protektado laban sa mga kriminal."					
5	I feel secure and comfortable being alone in my community, even at night.				
"ligtas at komportable ako kapag nag-iisa sa aming komunidad, kahit sa gabi."					
Reference: Valente, R. R., Beckley, T. M., & Nadeau, S. (2018). *Social vulnerability and community resilience: Understanding local responses to risks and insecurity.					

APPENDIX-B (QUESTIONNAIRE VALIDATION SHEET)

 UM The University of Mindanao	PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS [] Main [] Branch _____ VALIDATION SHEET FOR RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE																																																
Name of Evaluator : <u>ROMELA CARMAN-PELSON, PhD.</u> Degree : _____ Position : _____ Number of Years of Teaching : _____ To the Evaluator : _____ Points of Equivalent : _____ Please check the appropriate box for your ratings 5 - Excellent 4 - Very Good 3 - Good 2 - Fair 1 - Poor																																																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 5px;">ITEMS</th> <th style="width: 5%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">5</th> <th style="width: 5%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">4</th> <th style="width: 5%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">3</th> <th style="width: 5%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</th> <th style="width: 5%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> 1. Clarity of Directions and Items The vocabulary level, language, structure and conceptual level of questions suit the level of participants. The directions and the items are written in a clear and simple language. </td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> 2. Presentation and Organization of Items The items are presented and organized in logical manner. </td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> 3. Suitability of Items The item is appropriate and represents the substance of the research. The questions are designed to determine the conditions, knowledge, perception and attitudes that are supposed to be measured. </td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> 4. Adequateness of Items per Category or Indicator The items represent the coverage of research adequately. The questions per area category are adequate representations of all the questions needed for research. </td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> 5. Attainment of Purpose The instrument fulfills the objectives for which it was constructed. </td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> 6. Objectivity Each item questions only one specific answer or measures only one behavior and no aspect of the questionnaire is a suggestion of the researcher. </td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> 7. Scale and Evaluation Rating Scale The scale adapted is appropriate for the items. </td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ITEMS	5	4	3	2	1	1. Clarity of Directions and Items The vocabulary level, language, structure and conceptual level of questions suit the level of participants. The directions and the items are written in a clear and simple language.	✓					2. Presentation and Organization of Items The items are presented and organized in logical manner.	✓					3. Suitability of Items The item is appropriate and represents the substance of the research. The questions are designed to determine the conditions, knowledge, perception and attitudes that are supposed to be measured.	✓					4. Adequateness of Items per Category or Indicator The items represent the coverage of research adequately. The questions per area category are adequate representations of all the questions needed for research.		✓				5. Attainment of Purpose The instrument fulfills the objectives for which it was constructed.	✓					6. Objectivity Each item questions only one specific answer or measures only one behavior and no aspect of the questionnaire is a suggestion of the researcher.	✓					7. Scale and Evaluation Rating Scale The scale adapted is appropriate for the items.	✓					
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COMMUNITY POLICING, PUBLIC SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND Title of Approved Research: <u>CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES: A CASE MODEL OF SOCIAL VULNERABILITY FROM PANGASARAN IN REGION VII</u> Name of Researcher: <u>CHRISTOPHER O. DE CASTRO JR.</u> Research Adviser: <u>NESTOR C. NABE, PhD.</u> Date of Evaluation of the Questionnaire: _____ Remarks of the Evaluator: _____  Signature Above Printed Name																																																	

F-13550-011/ Rev. # 3/ Effectivity: January 25, 2018

 UM The University of Mindanao	PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS [] Main [] Branch _____ VALIDATION SHEET FOR RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE
---	--

Name of Evaluator : RICHARD T. CAYANNA, Ph.D.
 Degree : _____
 Position : _____
 Number of Years of Teaching : _____
 To the Evaluator : _____
 Points of Equivalent : _____

Please check the appropriate box for your ratings

5 - Excellent	2 - Fair
4 - Very Good	1 - Poor
3 - Good	

ITEMS	5	4	3	2	1
1. Clarity of Directions and Items The vocabulary level, language, structure and conceptual level of questions suit the level of participants. The directions and the items are written in a clear and simple language.	/				
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7. Scale and Evaluation Rating Scale The scale adapted is appropriate for the items.	/				

Title of Approved Research: COMMUNITY POLICING, PUBLIC SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES: A CASE STUDY OF LOCAL VULNERABILITY FROM MANAGUAZAP in REGION III

Name of Researcher: CHRISTOPHER O. DE QUESADA JR.

Research Adviser: MARK C. MATHIAS, Ph.D.

Date of Evaluation of the Questionnaire: _____

Remarks of the Evaluator: _____


 Signature Above Printed Name

F-13550-011/ Rev. # 3/ Effectivity: January 25, 2018

 UM The University of Mindanao	PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS [] Main [] Branch _____ VALIDATION SHEET FOR RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE
--	--

Name of Evaluator : _____

Degree : _____

Position : _____

Number of Years of Teaching : _____

To the Evaluator : _____

Points of Equivalent : _____

CRONCELYN B. CAMELO, Ph.D.

Please check the appropriate box for your ratings

5 - Excellent	2 - Fair
4 - Very Good	1 - Poor
3 - Good	

ITEMS	5	4	3	2	1
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7. Scale and Evaluation Rating Scale The scale adapted is appropriate for the items.	/				

Title of Approved Research: _____

Name of Researcher: _____

Research Adviser: _____

Date of Evaluation of the Questionnaire: 2-26-26

Remarks of the Evaluator: OK for administration.


 Signature Above Printed Name

F-13550-011/ Rev. # 3/ Effectivity: January 25, 2018

 UM The University of Mindanao	PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS ☒ Main ☐ Branch _____ VALIDATION SHEET FOR RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE
---	---

Name of Evaluator : JOEL D. TRO, CPA, DBA
 Degree : DBA
 Position : RESEARCH SPECIALIST
 Number of Years of Teaching : 15 years
 To the Evaluator :
 Points of Equivalent :

Please check the appropriate box for your ratings

5 - Excellent	2 - Fair
4 - Very Good	1 - Poor
3 - Good	

ITEMS	5	4	3	2	1
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6. Objectivity Each item questions only one specific answer or measures only one behavior and no aspect of the questionnaire is a suggestion of the researcher.	✓				
7. Scale and Evaluation Rating Scale The scale adapted is appropriate for the items.		✓			

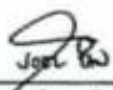
Title of Approved Research: COMMUNITY POLICING, PUBLIC SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES - A CASE STUDY ON SOCIAL VULNERABILITY AMONG MARGINALIZED IN REGION XII

Name of Researcher: CHRISTOPHER D. DE CASTRO JR.

Research Adviser: NESTOR C. NABE, Ph.D.

Date of Evaluation of the Questionnaire: 9-19-2024

Remarks of the Evaluator: Kindly consider comments / suggestions provided. Thank.


 Signature Above Printed Name

F-13550-011 / Rev. # 3 / Effectivity: January 25, 2018

 UM The University of Mindanao	PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS [] Main [] Branch _____ VALIDATION SHEET FOR RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE
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Name of Evaluator : ROBERTO A. MACABOBS, PhD.
 Degree : _____
 Position : _____
 Number of Years of Teaching : _____
 To the Evaluator : _____
 Points of Equivalent : _____

Please check the appropriate box for your ratings

5 - Excellent	2 - Fair
4 - Very Good	1 - Poor
3 - Good	

ITEMS	5	4	3	2	1
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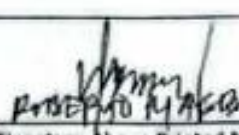
Title of Approved Research: COMMUNITY POLICING, PUBLIC SAFETY & LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES: A CASE STUDY OF SOCIAL VIOLENCE IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF KASIGAUAN, KASIGAUAN, KASIGAUAN

Name of Researcher: CHRISTOPHER D. DE CASTRO JR.

Research Adviser: MESTEL C. MABE, Ph.D.

Date of Evaluation of the Questionnaire: _____

Remarks of the Evaluator: _____


 Signature Above Printed Name

F-13550-001 / Rev. # 3/ Effectivity: January 25, 2018

APPENDIX-C

(APPROVED LETTERS ON THE CONDUCT OF THE STUDY)



UM
The University of Mindanao

Professional Schools
Ground Floor, PS Building
Matina, Davao City
Telephone: (082)305-0645 Local 189

March 06, 2026

HON. LORELIE G. PACQUIAO
City Mayor
General Santos City

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
OFFICE OF THE CITY MAYOR
GENERAL SANTOS CITY
RECEIVED
Date: 30 MAR 2026
Time: 11:45

prof

9860

Dear Hon Mayor Pacquiao;

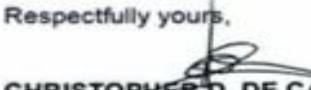
The undersigned is currently working on his dissertation entitled, "Community Policing, Public Safety and Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention Strategies: A Causal Model on Social Vulnerability among Marginalized Sectors in Region XII".

In this regard, the researcher would like to request your approval to conduct the study in your area of responsibility. Rest assured that the confidentiality of the data collected will be of the utmost priority. Attached is a sample survey questionnaire outlining the topics and questions to be discussed.

Attached herewith is the certificate of approval from the University of Mindanao Ethics Review Committee (UMERC) for your perusal. Should you need any clarification on this, you may contact me at my mobile number, 09928260348, or email address, c.decastro5602@umindanao.edu.ph.

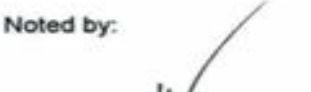
Looking forward to your favorable response to this request.

Respectfully yours,


CHRISTOPHER D. DE CASTRO JR.
Researcher


NESTOR C. NABE, PhD
Research Adviser

Noted by:


EUGENIO S. GUHAO, JR., DM
Dean, Professional Schools

Daylin - 09385040850



Professional Schools
Ground Floor, PS Building
Matina, Davao City
Telephone: (082)305-0645 Local 189

March 06, 2026

HON. KEO DAYLE T. TUAN
Municipal Mayor
T'Boli, South Cotabato Province

Dear Hon Mayor Tuan;

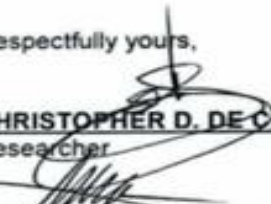
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Looking forward to your favorable response to this request.

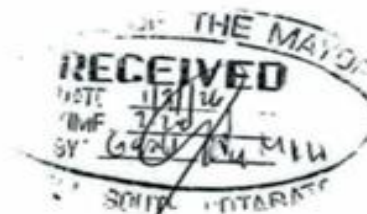
Respectfully yours,

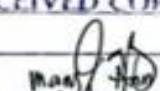
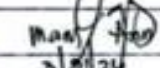

CHRISTOPHER D. DE CASTRO JR.
Researcher


NESTOR C. NABE, PhD
Research Adviser

Noted by:


EUGENIO S. GUHAO, JR., DM
Dean, Professional Schools



Municipality of T'boli Office of the Municipal Administrator	
RECEIVED COPY	
From:	
By:	
Date:	2/18/20
Time:	2:30pm

09358190471



Professional Schools
Ground Floor, P5 Building
Matina, Davao City
Telephone: (082)305-0645 Local 189

March 06, 2026

HON. JOENIME B. KAPINA
Municipal Mayor
Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat Province

Dear Hon Mayor Kapina;

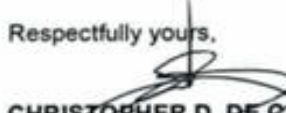
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Looking forward to your favorable response to this request.

Respectfully yours,

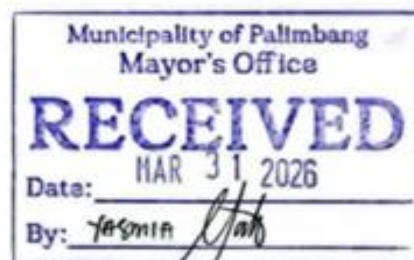

CHRISTOPHER D. DE CASTRO JR.
Researcher


NESTOR C. NABE PhD
Research Adviser

Noted by:


EUGENIO S. GUHAO, JR., DM
Dean, Professional Schools

mayor_joenimekapina@yahoo.com





Professional Schools
Ground Floor, PS Building
Matina, Davao City
Telephone: (082)305-0645 Local 189

March 06, 2026

HON. GEORGE F. FALGUI
Municipal Mayor
Kiamba, Sarangani Province

Dear Hon Mayor Fulgui;

The undersigned is currently working on his dissertation entitled, "Community Policing, Public Safety and Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention Strategy: A Causal Model on Social Vulnerability among Marginalized Sectors in Region XII".

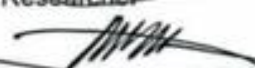
In this regard, the researcher would like to request your approval to conduct the study in your area of responsibility. Rest assured that the confidentiality of the data collected will be of the utmost priority. Attached is a sample survey questionnaire outlining the topics and questions to be discussed.

Attached herewith is the certificate of approval from the University of Mindanao Ethics Review Committee (UMERC) for your perusal. Should you need any clarification on this, you may contact me at my mobile number, 09928260348, or email address, c.decastro5602@umindanao.edu.ph.

Looking forward to your favorable response to this request.

Respectfully yours,


CHRISTOPHER D. DE CASTRO JR.
Researcher


NESTOR C. NABE, PhD
Research Adviser

Noted by:


EUGENIO S. GUHAO, JR., DM
Dean, Professional Schools

MUNICIPALITY OF KIAMBA SARANGANI PROVINCE
MUNICIPAL MAYOR'S OFFICE

RECEIVED

BY: 
DATE: 9/2/20 TIME: _____

APPENDIX-D (INFORMED CONSENT FORM)

 UM The University of Mindanao	University of Mindanao Informed Consent Form (ICF) (18 years old and above)	UMERC - 006 Rev. 01 / December 1, 2016 Approved by: Control No.: _____
University of Mindanao Ethics Review Committee Matina, Davao City		
Informed Consent Form para sa: <u>COMMUNITY POLICING, PUBLIC SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES: A CAUSAL MODEL ON SOCIAL VULNERABILITY AMONG MARGINALIZED SECTORS IN REGION XII</u>		
Pangalan ng Mananaliksik: CHRISTOPHER D. DE CASTRO JR. Institusyon: UNIVERSITY OF MINDANAO		
PANIMULA Inaanyayahan ka na lumahok sa isang pananaliksik na isinasagawa ni Christopher D. De Castro Jr. mula sa University of Mindanao dahil ikaw ay kabilang sa mga kwalipikadong kalahok sa aming pag-aaral. Ang iyong paglahok ay ganap na boluntaryo. Mangyaring basahin ang impormasyon sa ibaba at magtanong kung may hindi malinaw bago ka magpasya kung sasali. Maaari mo ring pag-usapan muna sa iyong pamilya o kaibigan bago magdesisyon. Huwag magmadali; maaari mong basahin ang form nang buong-buo bago pumirma. Kung pipilin mong lumahok, hihilingin sa iyo na pumirma sa form na ito bilang pahintulot. Bibigyan ka rin ng kopya ng form na ito.		
LAYUNIN NG PAG-AARAL Ang pag-aaral na ito ay naglalayong alamin ang antes ng community policing, public safety and law enforcement, crime prevention strategies and social vulnerabilities. Partikular, tinutukoy nito ang pagsusuri sa community policing sa pamamagitan ng <i>patrol operations, traffic investigation, at crime investigation</i> ; sa public safety at law enforcement batay sa <i>community involvement, safety, procedural justice, performance, at contact at satisfaction</i> ; at sa mga crime prevention strategies, <i>perception on safety and security, threats to physical safety and security against property and person, worries about crime and victimization</i> . Layunin din ng pag-aaral na suriin ang social vulnerabilities ng komunidad, kabilang ang mga <i>context-based worries, community dissatisfaction</i> , at objective and subjective dimensions of unsafety. Bukod dito, sinusuri rin ang makabuluhang relasyon ng community policing, public safety at law enforcement, crime prevention strategies, at social vulnerabilities, pati na rin ang magkahiwalay at pinagsamang epekto ng mga variable sa social vulnerability. Sa huli, layunin ng pag-aaral na tukuyin ang pinakamainam na modelo na nagpapaliwanag kung paano nakakaapekto ang community policing, public safety at law enforcement, at crime prevention strategies sa social vulnerability ng mga marginalized na sektor.		
PROSESO NG PAG-AARAL Kung pipilin mong lumahok, sasagutin mo ang isang survey tungkol sa iyong mga karanasan at pananaw sa community policing, public safety and law enforcement, crime prevention strategies and social vulnerabilities. Ang pagsagot sa survey ay tatagal ng humigit-kumulang 10-20 minuto at maaari itong gawin online o personal sa isang ligtas at pribadong lugar na iyong pipiliin, tulad ng iyong tahanan o ibang tahimik na lugar kung saan hindi maririnig ang iyong mga sagot. Ang pangangalap ng datos ay hindi isasagawa sa harap ng mga opisyal ng barangay, mga tauhan ng LGU, o pulis. Ang iyong mga sagot ay mananatiling kompidensiyal at gagamitin lamang upang maunawaan ang mga pattern at ugnayan sa paksa ng pag-aaral, at ang mga resulta ay ilalathala lamang sa buo o summary form. Ang paglahok ay ganap na boluntaryo, at maaari mong iaktawan ang anumang tanong o itigil ang paglahok anumang oras nang walang ano mang kapalit. Upang masiguro ang wastong pag-unawa, ang consent form at survey ay magagamit sa Filipino o Cebuano, o maaari ipaliwanag ng mananaliksik sa iyong nais na wika.		



University of Mindanao

Informed Consent Form (ICF)

(18 years old and above)

 UMERC - 006
 Rev. 01 / December 1, 2016
 Approved by:

Control No.: _____

POTENSIAL NA PANGANIB AT DISKOMPORT

Ang paglahok sa pag-aaral na ito ay may minimal na panganib. Maaaring makaranas ka ng kaunting pag-aalala o emosyonal na diskomport sa pagsagot ng mga tanong tungkol sa iyong mga karanasan at pananaw sa community policing, pampublikong kaligtasan at pagpapatupad ng batas, mga stratehiya sa pagpigil ng krimen, at social vulnerability. Ang paglahok ay ganap na boluntaryo, at maaari mong hindi sagutin ang anumang tanong na nagdudulot ng diskomport. Maaari ka ring umatras sa pag-aaral anumang oras nang walang parusa. Mataas ang pagpapahalaga ng mananaliksik sa iyong paglahok at pinapahalagahan ang iyong kaligtasan, privacy, kompidensyalidad, at kabuuang kagalingan sa buong panahon ng pag-aaral.

POTENSIAL NA BENEFISYO SA MGA KALAHOK AT LIPUNAN

Inaasahang ang pag-aaral na ito ay makapagbibigay ng mahahalagang impormasyon na magiging kapaki-pakinabang sa mga public at private administrators, institusyong pang-akademiko, ahensya ng pagpapatupad ng batas, lider-komunidad, at mga gumagawa ng polisiya. Maaaring maghatid ang mga natuklasan ng evidence-based na kaalaman upang suportahan ang pagbuo ng mga programa, polisiya, at interbensyon na layuning palakasin ang community policing, pagbutihin ang public safety at law enforcement, paigtingin ang crime prevention strategies, at bawasan ang social vulnerability ng marginalized na sektor. Ang mga kaalamang ito ay maaaring gamitin ng mga kaakibat na ahensya ng gobyerno, lokal na pamahalaan, at institusyong pang-edukasyon sa Rehiyon XII upang mapalakas ang mga inisyatibo sa kaligtasan ng komunidad, itaguyod ang inklusibong pamamahala, at suportahan ang mga evidence-based na hakbang sa pagpigil ng krimen at pagpapalakas ng resilience ng komunidad.

KUMPIDENSIYALIDAD

Ang lahat ng rekord at impormasyon na makakalap sa pag-aaral na ito ay mananatiling kompidensiyal. Ang personal na impormasyon, tulad ng pangalan o contact details, ay itatago nang hiwalay mula sa mga sagot sa survey at maa-access lamang ng punong mananaliksik. Ang elektronikong datos ay ilalagay sa password-protected at naka-encrypt na files sa isang secure na computer o encrypted cloud storage, habang ang pisikal na dokumento ay itatago sa locked cabinet. Ang mga datos ay mananatili sa loob ng limang (5) taon matapos ang pagtatapos ng pag-aaral at pagkatapos nito ay secure na buburahin o sisirain. Lahat ng resulta ay ilalathala lamang sa buo o aggregate form, upang masiguro na walang indibidwal na makikilala. Ang paglahok sa pag-aaral na ito ay boluntaryo at hindi makakaapekto sa anumang benepisyo, serbisyo, o tulong na natatanggap mo, at ang pag-etras sa pag-aaral ay walang parusa o negatibong epekto.

PARTISIPASYON AT PAG-ALIS

Ang iyong paglahok sa pag-aaral na ito ay ganap na boluntaryo. Maaari kang hindi sumali o umatras sa pag-aaral anumang oras nang walang kapalit o pagkawala ng anumang benepisyo na karapat-dapat sa iyo. Ang iyong desisyon na lumahok o umatras ay hindi makakaapekto sa iyong mga legal na karapatan, claim, o anumang remedyo.

IMPORMASYON NG MANANALIKSIK

Kung mayroon kang mga tanong o alalahanin tungkol sa pag-aaral na ito, maaari mong kontakin si Christopher D. De Castro Jr. mula sa University of Mindanao, Bansalan College – Department of Criminal Justice Education, Bansalan, Davao del Sur, sa mobile number 0907-643-9725 o sa email c.decastro5602@umindanao.edu.ph.

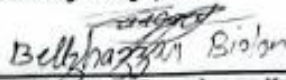
	University of Mindanao Informed Consent Form (ICF) (18 years old and above)	UMERC - 006 Rev. 01 / December 1, 2016 Approved by: _____ Control No.: _____
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KARAPATAN NG KALAHOK SA PANANALIKSIK

Kung mayroon kang mga katanungan o alalahanin tungkol sa iyong mga karapatan bilang kalahok, o kung nais mong makipag-usap sa isang independiyenteng opisyal na hiwalay sa research team, maaari kang makipag-ugnayan sa University of Mindanao Ethics Review Committee (UMERC) sa 0910-591-8740 o sa email umethicsreviewer@umindanao.edu.ph.

RESEARCH PARTICIPANT'S CONSENT

Aking nabasa at naintindihan ang Impormasyong ibinigay. Nabigyan ako ng pagkakataong magtanong, at ang lahat ng aking katanungan ay nasagot nang malinaw at nakatugon sa aking pang-unawa. Sumasang-ayon akong lumahok sa pag-aaral na ito at nakatanggap ng kopya ng form na ito. Nauunawaan ko rin na maaari akong umatras sa aking pahintulot anumang oras at itigil ang aking paglahok nang walang anumang kapalit o negatibong epekto.



Lagda sa Itaas ng Pangalan ng Kalahok

Petsa ng Paglagda

Para sa Mananaliksik na Nangangalap ng Pahintulot:

Ipinaliwanag ko ang konteksto nang pananaliksik sa kalahok at nasagot ang lahat ng kanyang mga tanong. Naniniwala akong naintindihan niya ang Impormasyong nakasaad sa dokumentong ito at boluntaryong pumayag na lumahok sa pag-aaral.



CHRISTOPHER D. DE CASTRO JR
Lagda sa Itaas ng Pangalan ng Kalahok

March 04, 2026

Petsa ng Paglagda

APPENDIX-E (CERTIFICATE OF APPEARANCE)

  	Republic of the Philippines Province of Sultan Kudarat Municipal Government of Palimbang Office of the Local Chief Executive Baranayan, Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat
CERTIFICATE OF APPEARANCE	
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN;	
This is to certify that <u>Mr. / Mrs. CHRISTOPHER B. DE CRISTO JR.</u> appeared to this office for the Purpose as stated.	
Purpose: <u>REQUEST APPROVAL OF LETTER TO GOVERNOR SPIDY AND DATA GAPING</u>	
Date: <u>MARCH 31, 2026</u>	
This certification is being issued upon the request of the above name person for whatever legal purpose it may serve him/her best.	
Issued this <u>31st</u> Day of <u>MARCH</u> , 2026 at Palimbang, Sultan Kudarat	
 MYRINA C. KAPINA Municipal Mayor	



Republic of the Philippines
Province of South Cotabato
MUNICIPALITY OF TBOLI
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MAYOR

CERTIFICATE OF APPEARANCE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that the Official/Employee named below was in this office on the date/s and for the purpose/s hereunder stated:

NAME	: <u>CHRISTOPHER D. DE CASTRO JR.</u>
DESIGNATION	: <u>RESEARCHER - UM</u>
OFFICE/AGENCY	: <u>UNIVERSITY OF MINAHAD, DAVAO CITY</u>
INCL. DATE/S	: <u>MARCH 31</u> day of <u> </u> 2026.
PURPOSE/S	: <u>APPROVAL OF LETTER IN CONNECTION OF STUDY</u>

This travel having been made for the good of public service is hereby considered as an official business.


HON. KEO DAYLAT. TUAN
 Municipal Mayor



Office of the Municipal Mayor Tel. No. & Fax No. (083) 247-1882
TBOLI XNOON



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Sarangani
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MAYOR
Municipality of Kiamba
e-mail address: igkiambasag@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF APPEARANCE

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that CHRISTOPHER D. DE CASTRO JR. with official station at WARRANTY OF MINORITY-BAYAN COUNCIL, appeared in this office on MARCH 30, 2026, 2026, for the purpose of:

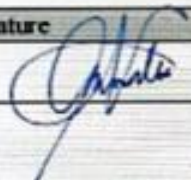
REQUEST APPROVAL TO CONDUCT STUDY & DATA COLLECTION

Issued this 30th day of MARCH 2026 at Kiamba, Sarangani

GEORGE F. FALGUI
Municipal Mayor


JEREMIE G. CATEDRAL
Executive Secretary

APPENDIX-F (UMERC CERTIFICATION)

	ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE (UMERC) Ground Floor, Professional Schools Building Main Marine Campus, Davao City Telephone: 0908 304 6238 umethicsreview@umindanao.edu.ph		
FORM 2.6 Certificate of Approval			
Date <u>MARCH 14, 2026</u>			
This is to certify that the following protocol and related documents have been granted approval by the University of Mindanao Ethics Review Committee for implementation.			
UMERC Protocol No.	UMERC-2026-117	Sponsor Protocol No.	N/A
Principal Investigator/s	CHRISTOPHER D. DE CASTRO JR.	Sponsor	N/A
Title	COMMUNITY POLICING, PUBLIC SAFETY AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY: A CAUSAL MODEL ON SOCIAL VULNERABILITY AMONG MARGINALIZED SECTORS IN REGION XII		
Protocol Version No.	3	Version Date	MARCH 4, 2026
ICF Version No.	3	Version Date	MARCH 4, 2026
Other documents			
Members of the research team			
Study sites	REGION XII		
Type of review	☐ Expedited	Duration of Approval: March 14, 2026 – September 14, 2026	Approved Meeting Date: March 14, 2026
	☒ Full board		
UMERC Chairperson	Signature	Date	
NORMELIZA E. MORALES, Ph.D.		MARCH 14, 2026	
Note: Please be reminded to inform/email the UMERC office if any of the following occur: Any changes to the composition of the study team, study site, protocol, or related documents previously submitted.			
FORM 2.6: CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL		REV. 01/EFFECTIVITY: APRIL 1, 2022	