Research Article

Impact of Community Outreach Programs of Taguig City Police Station Community Affairs Development Division: Basis for a Capacity Development Plan

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ABSTRACT

This study will assess the impact of the outreach programs that are implemented by the Community Affairs Development Division (CADD) of the Taguig City Police Station as relates to peace and order, intelligence collection, image of the police, effectiveness at resolution of crimes among many others. Several reasons are cited for conducting studies like the above ones and these include evaluation of the effectiveness of programs and the establishment of areas that require improvements. Information was collected from barangay officials, CADD personnel, and their auxiliary members using a quantitative research design comprised of surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions. It was discovered that outreach benefited the police reputation, intelligence gathered, the ability to solve crimes, in general, the maintenance of public order, through stronger police-community partnerships and raised sentiments of safety. Nevertheless, the shortcoming of the program was also commended just as much as very poor communication between the police and the community members and very few of they in intelligence gathering. In accordance with the query of the effectiveness of the programs, there was no statically significant difference between the categories of the respondents, both showing that programs are helpful. But resources, which have been identified to be challenged in the CADD outreach programs, relate to resource management, diversity of skills, communication with partner agencies, and availability of the venue, allocation of the budget, financial support on constant basis, and inter-agency cooperation to name the few. In this context, the report on 'Partnerships between Law Enforcement and Local CADD Agencies' observes, The CADD outreach programs have greatly reduced the problem in relation to the concerns of both public safety and the relation of the law enforcement

agency with the community. There will be improved diversification of skills and competence levels, effective utilization of the resources, good communication means, and proper housing. All this with increased budget allocations, regular financial help and strengthening links with other agents.

Introduction

Community engagement initiatives have assumed importance over the last decade for police organizations in the world. They play a very providential role in creating trust, better communication, and even making that community safe. For good guidance, at the international level, organizations like the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) agree on its importance. UNODC works proactively for crime prevention and comprehensive change in the criminally oriented justice systems of the world. The Taguig Police Station in the Philippines is one that has been eagerly doing its role in community outreach through CADD, or Community Affairs Development Division. However, data suggest that there may be discrepancies in the effectiveness and impact of such programs; clearly, this signals a problem that will need to be taken through further scrutiny in the development of a strategic plan for how to effect improvements.

While community outreach does reveal remarkable adherence to an already widespread acceptance and integration, its effectiveness is rendered less well-evaluated particularly within the boundaries of the Philippines. Providing that such activities will be effective in fostering trust and cooperation, and proper relations between the police and the community per se is to require that they be evaluated and improved upon on a regular basis, based on these evaluations. This study will try to bridge this gap by looking into the community outreach efforts of CADD in the Taguig City Police Station and building an improved comprehensive strategy in their service to the public.

The study shall take notice and evaluate the effective ability of the community outreach programs of the Chief of Division of the Administrative Branch, and of the Investigation Division of eliciting information as directed in resolving criminal cases, and at the same time, ensuring the safety of the people in the community regarding repairing the reputation of the police organization. The relevance of the programs to these critical domains and the detection of problems and concerns that impair their efficacy constitute our study aim. Finally, this research study will also propose strategies to address this difficulty and come up with an action plan to improve community engagement initiatives for the Taguig City Police Station.

Design and methods. This single research proposal will follow a mixed methods design that includes collecting both quality and quantity of data by using survey questionnaires, direct interviews, observation guide, focus-group guides, and documents review. The approach will be able to establish adequate information regarding the effectiveness of the various community outreach activities and the views from a number of stakeholders.

The main point of this research identifies the outreach programs of the CADD of Taguig City Police Station. The purpose will be to give new perception, new information, and advice to our politicians, law enforcers, and even leaders in the community. This is for public safety to improve maximally and even the furtherance of these programs. The evidence from the study will be a valuable addition to the already existing body of knowledge as it relates to community policing and outreach in the Philippine context, while supporting all the objectives toward the further action plan in enhancing community outreach efforts of the Taguig City Police Station.

Research Methodology
Theoretical Framework

It is, therefore, on this basis that a theoretical framework is underlined by the stuck three core concepts interlinked in community policing, problem-solving, and community involvement with each of the three having its own integral part in the shaping of community outreach programs among law enforcement agencies.
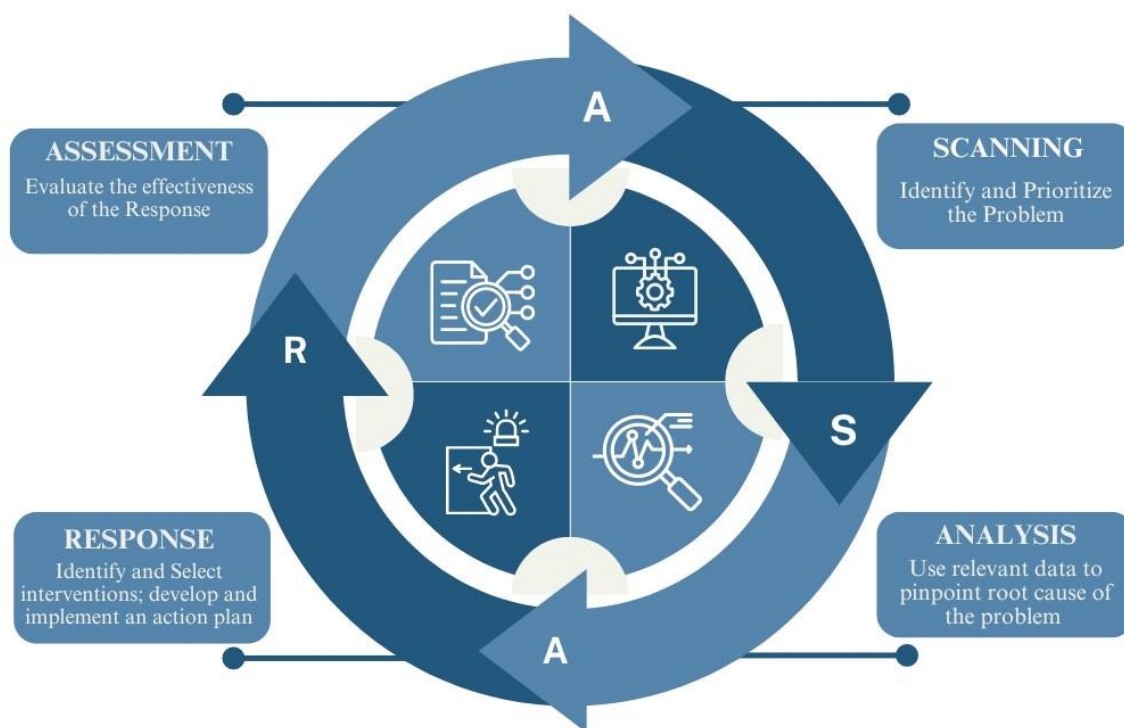
Figure 1. The SARA Model of Problem-Oriented Policing

Community Policing: At the core of community policing is the transformation of the traditional role of the police force. Community policing is not just a paradigm that police officers must react with after crimes have occurred, but proactive and problem-oriented. Officers are put into full-time assignments, involving countless non-crisis functions, like mediating minor brawls and giving outreach on issues such as social development issues. They are one with the community, able to understand better the smallest details of the community workings. This can also assume that the police are allocated geographically—simply put, posted in places referred to as "beats." These officers are, in principle, assumed to be in constant contact with community members to ensure good relations are brought forth with them for cooperation (Rosenbaum and Lurigio, 2015).

Problem-solving: This paradigm is systemic in the sense that it delves into thorough, deep-seated problems responsible for a given public safety issue like crime and social disorder. It usually involves four steps, elaborated by its SARA model: scanning in the identification of problems; analysis of underlying problems; response in the development and implementation of solutions; and finally, assessment in appraising the effectiveness of the adopted solutions. The problem-solving approach enables a law enforcement agency to deal with the root causes of criminal activity and social disorder, as opposed to dealing with just the symptoms. This kind of crime-fighting approach often includes bringing in the community and other stakeholders in order for them to come up with comprehensive and workable solutions with regard to a certain problem (McDowall, Loftin, & Wiersema, 2017).

Community Involvement: Community involvement is the core feature in both the aspects of community policing and a problem-

solving approach. In every essence, it entails the participation of the community members in the betterment of public safety. This may include things like community meetings, giving opinions concerning public safety, working on programs that will better the quality of life of an area, or engaging in volunteer-based community crime prevention. Community participation will come with a feeling of collective responsibility toward public safety and improve the partnership between the law enforcers and the society they policed. Participation in community involvement may allow more creative, easily acceptable, local solutions (Magpantay & Ramirez, 2019:54).

The three elements contributing to the overall mission of the community outreach programs are broad; they give the community a framework of understanding and a guideline on evaluation. This theoretical basis will guide the study analysis and interpretation of findings in the develop salient insights towards development of a comprehensive action plan, fostering even better Police-Community Relations.

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this study as shown in figure 2 is founded on the analysis of the effectiveness of the community outreach programs of the Taguig City Police Station's Community Affairs and Development Division.

This framework, as a process, can be seen as a structure that can be introduced through the full range of Community Outreach Programs. The term structure comprises a series of Input, Process, Output, and Feedback/Outcome, all of which are important in the analysis of research.

The input for this structure is the Community Outreach Programs within the various programs of the Taguig City Police Station's Community Affairs and Development Division. The basis for these programs involves a series of methods and strategies designed to uplift the image of the police force, gather intelligence information, solve crime incidents, and uphold peace and order.

The process implementation entails the evaluation of this entire programming. It will dictate the perspectives of various participants regarding the effectiveness of this programming concerning the image of the police, the methods of collecting intelligence, the strategy used in solving crimes and the skills in peace and order. It will also identify the problems recorded concerning the programming of these activities.

The output process entails the identification of particularly potential actionable areas within these programs. It will also identify the policy instructions that the police should utilize in addressing those problems to increase their programming.
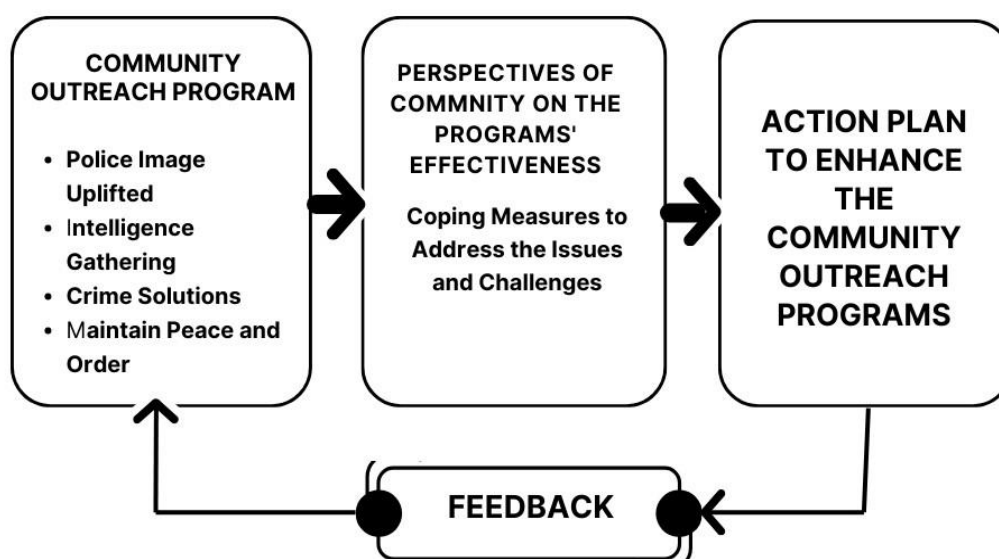

Figure 2. Conceptual Framework

Feedback or outcome is an instruction process of formulating an action plan based on this study's output. It uses the basis of this study to enhance these programs and increase their demands compared to the outcomes.

The diagram or flowchart below represents a visual of the input process, output process, and finally a visual representation of the feedback outcome. This view is critical in presenting the process of the study at a glance, giving a clear indication of the point at which a study will start until an action plan is suggested. An image is thus connected with the process of the methodology head to approach to present the logic of approach in the study.

Research Design

For the research design, it is a descriptive research design which has been supported by a mix-method approach. Descriptive research design is a quantitative design which seeks to offer an accurate and conclusive description of the characteristics of certain phenomena which answers the "what" question Creswell, 2018. In this case, it favors me since it allows for a description of the current situation of the TCPS-CADDS community outreach programs.

The mix-method approach according to Johnson, Onwuegbuzie and Turner, 2007 combines both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection and analysis. For the study, it is more appropriate as it appreciates and gives in to the limitation of a certain method by strengthening one with the other Fetters, Curry and Creswell, 2013.

The quantitative approach uses structured questionnaires to collect numerical data that is measurable and which can be statistically analyzed. This will offer substantive measurement of the effective of the community outreach programs basing on four variables which are: image of the police, the crime rate reported, the amount of police intelligence gathered, ability to solve cases and maintain regional peace and order. According to Bryman, 2016, Quantitative simulations are most appropriate for producing simple findings which are broad and generalizable.

The qualitative approach will be through interviews and focus group interview where they will be deeper revelation based on user's or rather in this case the police and the resident's point of view from their experience to recommendations on the programs. The qualitative is best suited for exploration of context, non-linearity, understanding of complex time-dependent phenomena Patton, 2015. Ultimately, the mixed-method approach will be a channel of the action plan and services to offer based on the findings of the research.

Population and Sampling Technique

The population under examination refers to all possible individuals or objects relevant to the study at hand (Bryman, 2016). Specifically, this research population includes both police officers directly engaged in community outreach through the TCPS-CADD initiative as well as community members who participated in such programs. Their direct experience renders their perspectives absolutely critical to assessing how effectively these programs achieve their goals.

Whereas population denotes all feasible subjects, sampling involves intentionally selecting a subset to contribute to the investigation. Here, we employed a stratified random sampling method. As Creswell and Creswell (2018) explain, this approach divides the population into clear subgroups or strata before randomly choosing individuals from each. It proves useful when distinct demographic segments must be portrayed in the sample. Consequently, variables such as age, gender, and socioeconomic standing were taken into account to ensure a diverse and representative sample.

Stratified random sampling yields advantages such as mitigating sampling bias and boosting how representative the sample is of the population (Lavrakas, 2008). This ensures all demographic factions within the population are adequately illustrated in the sample, augmenting the external validity and generalizability of the conclusions (Bryman, 2016). However, stratified random sampling necessitates a solid grasp of the population's various segments and their proportional sizes (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

Description of the Respondents
Table 1. Groups of Respondents

Types of respondents	Frequency	Percent (%)
BRGY OFFICIALS	40	28.5
SCADD	40	28.5
AUXILLARY	60	43.0
Total	**140**	**100.0**

Table 1 shows the groups of respondents included in the study. There were 60 AUXILLARY participants in this study, 43% of whom were respondents. This was followed by the BRGY OFFICIALS, with 40 respondents or 28.5%. The SCADD had 40 respondents or 28.5% of the total respondents.

Table 2 displays the demographic characteristics of the participants in relation to their age. Most participants fell between the age range of 31 to 35 years, with a majority of 30 or 21.44%. The age group of 46 to 50 years old closely trails behind, with a total of 22 individuals or 15.71% of the population. There were 21 to 25 years old responders, which accounts for 15% of the total. A total of 16 participants, accounting for 11.43% of the sample, were into the age range of 18 to 20 years. There are 11 participants, totaling 7.86%, who are between the ages of 41 and 45. 7.14% of the respondents, specifically ten individuals, were aged 61 years or above. A total of nine participants, accounting for 6.43% of the sample, fell into the age range of 36 to 40 years. 5.71% of the respondents, namely eight individuals, were into the age ranges of 26 to 30 years and 51 to 55 years. The age group with the lowest proportion of participants (5 or 3.57%) was within the 56 to 60 years range.

Table 2. Profile of Respondents in Terms of Age

Age	BRGY OFFICIALS		SCADD		AUXILLARY		Overall	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
18-20	5	12.5	10	25	1	1.66	**16**	**11.43**
21-25	2	5.0	15	37.5	4	6.66	**21**	**15**
26-30	3	7.5	0	0	5	8.33	**8**	**5.71**
31-35	15	37.5	0	0	15	25	**30**	**21.44**
36-40	5	12.5	2	5	2	3.33	**9**	**6.43**
41-45	5	12.5	3	7.5	3	5	**11**	**7.86**
46-50	2	5.0	5	12.5	15	25	**22**	**15.71**
51-55	2	5	5	12.5	1	1.66	**8**	**5.71**
56-60	1	2.5	0	0	4	6.66	**5**	**3.57**
61 years old and above	0	0	0	0	10	16.7	**10**	**7.14**
Total	**40**	**100**	**40**	**100**	**60**	**100**	**140**	**100**

Legend: F = Frequency, P = Percent

Table 3. Respondent Profile in Terms of Highest Educational Attainment

Highest Educational Attainment	BRGY OFFICIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
High School Grad.	30	75	0	0	43	71.67	**73**	**52.15**
College Level	8	20	0	0	4	6.66	**12**	**8.57**
College Graduate	2	5	35	87.5	13	21.67	**50**	**35.71**
With Master Unit	0	0	3	7.5	0	0	**3**	**2.14**
Master Graduate	0	0	2	5	0	0	**2**	**1.43**
With Ph. DUnit	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**

Highest Educational Attainment	BRGY OFFICIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Ph. D Grad	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Llb./JD	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Post Doctorate	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Total	**40**	**100**	**40**	**100**	**60**	**100**	**140**	**100**

Legend: F = Frequency, P = Percent

Table 3 presents the demographic characteristics of the participants based on their greatest level of educational achievement. The majority of participants in this research were individuals who had completed high school, including 73 out of 52.15%. Subsequently, 50 participants, accounting for 35.71% of the total, possess a college degree. A total of 12 participants, accounting for 8.57% of the sample, possess a college education. Three participants (2.14%) were affiliated with the Maste Unit. Only 1.43% of the respondents had a Master's degree.

The descriptions of the respondents in terms of their status are shown in Table 4. The process of classifying individuals into distinct relationship statuses. A total of 76 participants, accounting for 54.29% of the sample, were found to be married. Subsequently, a total of 42 participants, accounting for 30% of the whole sample, were classified as being unmarried. Only 19 people, accounting for 13.57% of the total responses, belong to the segregated group. Significantly, 3 participants, accounting for 2.14% of the total, were classified as widows in this study.

Table 4. Respondent Profile in Terms of Status

Status	BRGY OFFICIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Single	18	45	13	32.5	11	18.33	**42**	**30**
Married	20	50	17	42.5	39	65	**76**	**54.29**
Separated	2	5	8	20	9	15	**19**	**13.57**
Widow	0	0	2	5	1	1.67	**3**	**2.14**
Total	**40**	**100**	**40**	**100**	**60**	**100**	**160**	**100**

Legend: F = Frequency, P = Percent

Table 5 provides a breakdown of the respondents based on their gender. 39.86% of the responses are male, with a total of 53 males. Succeeding this, a total of 52 female participants (37.14%) participated. The remaining participants belonged to the LGBTQIA+ community, including 35 individuals or 25% of the total responses.

Table 5. Respondent Profile in Terms of Sex

Sex	BRGY OFFICIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Male	20	50	15	37.5	18	30	**53**	**37.86**
Female	10	25	10	25	32	53.33	**52**	**37.14**
LGBTQIA+Community	10	25	15	37.5	10	16.67	**35**	**25**
Total	**40**	**100**	**40**	**100**	**60**	**100**	**140**	**100**

Legend: F = Frequency, P = Percent

Results And Discussions
Impact of the Outreach Programs of the Taguig City Police Station Community Affairs Development Division

Table 6 offers an extensive review of the effectiveness of the outreach initiatives implemented by the Community Affairs Development Division (CADD) of the Taguig City Police Station in enhancing public perception of law enforcement. This evaluation encompasses a detailed examination of numerous factors. The survey questions BRGY officials, SCADD members, and auxiliary staff on their perspectives. The results indicate an average weighted mean of 3.16, generally agreeing the initiatives are successfully improving the police image locally.

The assessment considers public perception of law enforcement, officer accessibility, communication efficacy, and safer community promotion. Results primarily lean towards the 'Achieve' category across most metrics, showing beneficial influence of outreach on reputation and community relations. The statement "Community outreach has strengthened police-community partnership" received highest affirmation with a mean of 3.50, 'Strongly Achieving' mutual trust and collaborative efforts. Aligning with the Department of Justice's 2019 Community Relations Strategy emphasizing trust's crucial role in successful policing and safety.

However, data also emphasizes areas needing improvement. Indicators like "Officers participate professionally and with integrity" and "Officers effectively engage members" 'Not Achieve' with means of 2.46 and 2.28 respectively. This study indicates significant communication and professionalism improvement necessity when engaging communities, since competent dialogue and behavior fundamentally establish credibility and trust. Dismantling preconceptions demands examining these domains to surmount obstacles through continual honesty and respectful outreach.

Table 6. Impact of the Outreach Programs of the Taguig City Police Station Community Affairs Development Division in Terms of Police Image Uplifting

Indicators	BRGY OFFICIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	WM	VI
1. Positively influenced the public perception of the police.	3.25	A	3 .10	A	3.22	A	3.19	**A**
2. The Police officers involved in the programs are approachable and friendly.	3.25	A	3.9	A	3.22	A	3.42	**A**
3. Improved community trust in the police.	3.11	A	3.17	A	3.22	A	3.17	**A**
4. The police officers effectively communicate with the community members during the programs.	2.10	NA	2.41	NA	2.31	NA	2.28	**NA**
5. Increased transparency and accountability within the police force.	2.40	NA	3.17	A	3.50	A	3.09	**A**
6. The police officers involved in the programs demonstrate professionalism and integrity.	2.36	NA	3.1	A	2.1	NA	2.46	**NA**
7. The public's understanding of the challenges faced by the police.	3.22	A	3.1	A	3.43	A	3.28	**A**
8. The police officers actively listen to the concerns and feedback of the community members during the program.	3.54	A	3.42	A	3.21	A	3.36	**A**

Indicators	BRGY OFFICIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	WM	VI
9. The community outreach programs have strengthened partnership between the police and the community.	3.2	A	3.51	A	3.7	A	3.50	**SA**
10. The police officers actively participate in community events and activities, contributing to a positive police image.	3.20	A	3.39	A	3.61	A	3.43	**A**
11. The community outreach programs have reduced the negative stereotypes associated with the police.	3.11	A	3.44	A	3.38	A	3.32	**A**
12. The police officers effectively address community concerns and issues during the programs.	3.29	A	3.41	A	3.30	A	3.33	**A**
13. Increased community cooperation and collaboration with the police.	3.16	A	3.17	A	3.19	A	3.18	**A**
14. The police officers are respectfully and courteous toward community members during the programs.	3.40	A	3.13	A	3.22	A	3.24	**A**
15. The community outreach programs have promoted a sense of safety and security within the community.	3.10	A	3.04	A	3.11	A	3.09	**A**
Overall	**3.07**	**A**	**3.09**	**A**	**3.16**	**A**	**3.16**	**A**

Legend: M = Mean,   WM = Weighted Mean   VI = Verbal Interpretation
SA - Strongly Achieve   NA - Not Achieve
A – Achieve   SNA - Strongly Not Achieve

The findings present a complex storyline—although there have been notable advancements in enhancing community-police relations through outreach initiatives, resulting in a better perception of the police and greater community involvement, there is still potential for further development in certain areas of police behavior and communication. The significance of visibility and non-enforcement contact in dismantling prejudices and cultivating good associations with law enforcement is highlighted by the Department of Justice's CRS (2019), providing valuable guidance for future progress. This statement underscores the significance of ongoing and intensified endeavors in these domains, with the aim of not only improving the perception of law enforcement but also guaranteeing that police conduct authentically aligns with community values and embodies the concepts of procedural justice and legitimacy.

In brief, the CADD outreach activities implemented by the Taguig City Police Station have shown significant success in their objective of enhancing the perception of the police force and cultivating a perception of safety and security among the local populace. However, it is crucial to prioritize the improvement of officer professionalism, integrity, and communication skills. This is a key point to consider, as addressing these areas could greatly enhance the effectiveness of outreach initiatives and strengthen the trust and cooperation between the police and the communities they serve.

The assessment of the community involvement projects carried out by the Taguig City Police Station Community Affairs Advancement

Division (CADD) with regards to gathering intelligence, as evidenced in Table 7, presents a complex view. Based on an average score of 3.17, the information signifies that these initiatives successfully achieve their aim of boosting intelligence collection from citizens. This feat stays consistent across all respondent factions, with SCADD participants expressing a slightly higher rating of 3.24. This finding proposes that SCADD members may engage more profoundly with the strategic components of these attempts.

While neighborhood-centered information compilation has reached general success, certain sections display barriers in fully capitalizing on its potential. Significantly, the participation of law enforcement with citizens for the goal of accumulating intelligence (with an average rating of 2.48) and motivating community individuals to report dubious activities or possible crimes (with an average rating of 2.28) do not meet the level of achievement. The results of this study point to a notable deficiency in the programs' ability to cultivate an proactive reporting culture among citizens and an energetic engagement strategy by law enforcement

Conversely, several indicators demonstrate notable accomplishments, like the prompt response to info furnished by individuals of the community, the recognition of intelligence contributions as greatly valued, and the development of efficient communication routes for the swap of intelligence. The aforementioned qualities highlight the capacity of outreach projects to offer a favorable environment for the exchange of intelligence, with a particular emphasis on the critical importance of perceived trust and worth in this process

The importance of citizens as vital sources of information for law enforcement is underscored by a report from the International Association of Chiefs of Police, highlighting the need for increased awareness and reporting of potentially suspicious behavior. The findings of this collaboration between the IACP and FEMA to develop policies aimed at boosting public reporting shows a widespread acknowledgment of both the difficulties and possibilities related to leveraging community intelligence to promote security.

Certain deficiencies may stem from several variables, including residents' limited comprehension of how to report suspicions, fears of retaliation, or a lack of faith in a swift police response. These issues are far from isolated to Taguig City and rather pervasive across many communities policing efforts worldwide.

To address these gaps, the IACP study provides valuable guidance. Engagement and cooperation could significantly improve through educational outreach clearly communicating the value of community tips, ensuring anonymity and safety for informants, and showcasing positive outcomes of public reporting. Moreover, fostering a police culture emphasizing citizen participation, professionalism, approachability, and effectively utilizing and responding to community-provided data can strengthen trust and collaboration essential for implementing effective security measures.

Table 7. Impact of the Outreach Programs of the Taguig City Police Station Community Affairs Development Division in Terms of Intelligence Gathering

Indicators	BRGY OFFICIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	WM	VI
1. Effectively encourage community members to provide information on suspicious activities or potential crimes.	2.14	NA	2.51	NA	2.24	NA	**2.28**	**NA**
2. Community outreach programs provide clear guidelines and procedures for community members to report information related to criminal activities.	3.33	A	3.42	A	3.32	A	**3.35**	**A**

Indicators	BRGY OFFICIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	WM	VI
3. The police officers involved in the community outreach programs actively engage with the community members to gather intelligence on criminal activities.	2.23	NA	3.24	A	2.13	NA	**2.48**	**NA**
4. Effectively educate community members on the importance of sharing information that can contribute to intelligence gathering efforts.	3.12	A	3.43	A	3.46	A	**3.35**	**A**
5. The police officers involve in the community outreach programs demonstrate competence in handling and analyzing intelligence gathered from the community.	3.51	A	3.48	A	3.19	A	**3.36**	**A**
6. Community members feel comfortable and confident in sharing sensitive information with the police officers involved in the community outreach program.	3.34	2A	3.12	A	3.52	A	**3.35**	**A**
7. The community outreach programs effectively establish channels of communication between the police and community members for intelligence sharing.	3.56	A	3.31	A	3.42	A	**3.38**	**A**
8. The police officers involve in the community outreach programs promptly act on the intelligence provided by community members.	3.52	A	3.17	A	3.48	A	**3.4**	**A**
9. The community outreach programs have led to an increase in the quantity of intelligence received by the police.	3.54	A	3.41	A	3.28	A	**3.31**	**A**
10. Community members perceived that their intelligence contributions are valued and have a positive impact on crime prevention and investigation.	3.56	A	3.29	A	3.54	A	**3.4**	**A**
Overall	**3.18**	**A**	**3.24**	**A**	**3.16**	**A**	**3.17**	**A**

In summary, the varied outreach activities carried out by the diligent officers at the Taguig City Police Station have yielded commendable results in gathering useful intelligence. Nonetheless, several opportunities were pinpointed that could further bolster the potency of these efforts. To strengthen the bond between law enforcement and citizens, these initiatives must address the impediments to cooperation and tip-offs while capitalizing on the perks of swift intervention and crucial clues. Furthermore, some programs could feature more complex discussions to engage a wide range of community members. With perseverance from both police and public, barriers to collaboration will gradually dissolve. Ultimately, this will

cultivate a social environment defined by tranquility and public security for all.

The evaluation of the effect of the outreach activities done by the Community Affairs Development Division of the Taguig City Police Station on crime solutions is shown in Table 8. The average score is 3.14, suggesting that the outreach activities are generally considered as successful in addressing crime. The analysis of mean scores across different groups reveals that SCADD members exhibit the greatest mean score of 3.22, followed by Auxiliary members with a mean score of 3.11, and Barangay Officials with a mean score of 3.08.

All markers have been successfully attained, as shown by mean scores above 3.0. Significantly, the statement "Community outreach programs have promoted the active engagement of community members in upholding peace and order" had the highest average rating (3.41), indicating that these programs effectively stimulate community participation in crime prevention. The outreach activities are also seen as positives due to the strong communication shown by police officers during criminal investigations and the subsequent rise in successful resolutions of criminal cases.

Table 8. Impact of the Outreach Programs of the Taguig City Police Station Community Affairs Development Division in Terms of Crime Solutions

Indicators	BRGY OFFICIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	WM	VI
1. Contribute to the identification and apprehension of individuals involved in criminal activities.	2.14	NA	2.51	NA	2.24	NA	2.29	**NA**
2. The police officers involved in the community outreach programs demonstrate proficiency in investigating and solving crimes.	3.33	A	3.42	A	3.32	A	3.35	**A**
3. Provide community members with information on crime prevention strategies and techniques.	3.23	A	3.54	A	3.13	A	3.28	**A**
4. The police officers involved in the community outreach programs effectively collaborate with community members in solving crimes.	3.12	A	3.43	A	3.46	A	3.35	**A**
5. The community outreach programs have led to an increase in the successful resolutions in criminal case.	3.51	A	3.48	A	3.19	A	3.36	**A**
6. The police officers involved in the community outreach programs promptly respond to reports of criminal activities.	3.34	A	3.12	A	3.52	A	3.35	**A**
7. Police officers involved in the community outreach programs effectively communicate with community members during criminal investigations.	3.44	A	3.53	A	3.23	A	3.38	**A**
8. The community outreach programs have effectively addressed	2.15	NA	2.41	NA	2.32	NA	2.30	**NA**

Indicators	BRGY OFFICIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	WM	VI
issues for public disorder and nuisance in the community.								
9. The community outreach programs provide resources and support for community members affected by crime.	3.14	A	3.3	A	3.43	A	3.31	**A**
10. The community outreach programs have encouraged community members to actively participate in maintaining peace and order.	3.45	A	3.52	A	3.30	A	3.41	**A**
Overall	**3.08**	**A**	**3.22**	**A**	**3.11**	**A**	**3.14**	**A**

Legend: M = Mean,   WM = Weighted Mean   VI = Verbal Interpretation
*   SA - Strongly Achieve   NA - Not Achieve*
*   A – Achieve   SNA - Strongly Not Achieve*

Nevertheless, the mean scores for two indicators, namely "Contribute to the identification and apprehension of individuals involved in criminal activities" and "Community outreach programs have effectively addressed issues for public disorder and nuisance in the community," are below 3.0. This suggests that these aspects have not been attained to a satisfactory degree. This implies that there is potential for enhancing the overall efficacy of outreach initiatives in combating crime and public disturbance by making improvements in these specific areas.

The significance of community engagement in crime prevention is emphasized by the reference provided by Spry (2022). It emphasizes that while community involvement has some hazards, it is essential for diminishing crime and improving safety. The results shown in Table 8 are consistent with this viewpoint, since the elevated ratings indicate that community engagement and communication are significant strengths of the outreach initiatives. Nevertheless, the comparatively lower ratings pertaining to the identification and apprehension of persons engaged in illegal activities, as well as the management of public disturbance, indicate that these domains may need more community engagement and the implementation of more efficacious techniques to attain improved results.

Table 9. Impact of the Outreach Programs of the Taguig City Police Station Community Affairs Development Division in Terms of Maintaining Peace and Order

Indicators	BRGY OFFCIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	WM	VI
1. The community outreach programs have effectively contributed to a sense of safety and security in the community.	3.32	A	3.52	A	3.49	A	**3.45**	**A**
2. The police officers involved in the community outreach programs are visible and accessible, which helps in maintaining peace and order.	3.16	A	3.31	A	3.40	A	**3.30**	**A**
3. Community members feel that the community outreach programs	2.18	NA	2.32	NA	2.51	NA	**2.36**	**NA**

Indicators	BRGY OFFCIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	WM	VI
have improved the overall quality of life in the community.								
4. Community members perceive that the police officers involved in the community outreach programs respond promptly to incidents and concerns related to peace and order.	3.26	A	3.31	A	3.50	A	**3.38**	**A**
5. Community members are aware of the roles and responsibilities of the police officers involve in the community outreach programs in maintaining peace and order.	2.30	NA	2.54	NA	2.42	NA	**2.42**	**NA**
6. The community outreach programs have successfully reduced incidents of violence and conflicts within the community.	3.54	A	3.48	A	3.30	A	**3.42**	**A**
7. Community members feel empowered and supported by the community outreach programs in addressing issues related peace and order.	2.13	NA	2.41	NA	2.23	NA	**2.25**	**NA**
8. The police officer involved in the community outreach programs effectively mediate and resolve conflicts within the community.	3.22	A	3.47	A	3.02	A	**3.20**	**A**
9. The community outreach programs provide education and awareness on peace and order laws and regulations to community members.	3.01	A	3.59	A	3.11	A	**3.22**	**A**
Overall	2.91	**A**	3.10	**A**	**3.00**	**A**	**3.00**	**A**

Legend: M = Mean,   WM = Weighted Mean   VI = Verbal Interpretation
SA - Strongly Achieve   NA - Not Achieve
A – Achieve   SNA - Strongly Not Achieve

Table 9 examines the effectiveness of the neighborhood Outreach Initiatives implemented by the Taguig City Police Station's Neighborhood Affairs Development Division in preserving peace and order locally. Collectively, participants rated the initiatives 3.00 on average, reflecting an "Achievement" in upholding stability. This suggests widely perceived success.

Some statements elicited elevated means, implying proficiency in certain areas. The programs "have effectively contributed to a sense of safety and security", rated 3.45 on average, showing strong accord on their positive community perception impact. Similarly, a 3.42 mean implied mitigating disputes and violence "hence implying their efficacy in minimizing such occurrences.

However, lower averages in other statements signal room for growth. The programs' influence on "improving the overall quality of life" scored just 2.36, denoting "non-achievement" and insufficient effects. Furthermore, rating "possessing] knowledge regarding the duties and obligations of law enforcement personnel" averaged only 2.42, implying an need for enhanced clarification of officers' community roles.

The police role in ensuring peace and community safety is underscored by the cited work

(CWP, 2023). It highlights community policing's strength in developing robust public-police relations. Table 9 aligns elevated ratings for initiatives' efficacy in bolstering safety and mitigating violence displaying successful application of such tactics. Still, comparatively lower scores regarding awareness and quality-of-life enhancements present an opportunity to deepen relationships between law enforcement and locals, thereby more substantially preserving order.

Significant Differences among the Perceptions of the Three Groups of Respondents on the Impact of the Outreach Programs of the Taguig City Police Station Community Affairs Development Division in Terms of Police Image Uplifting, Intelligence Gathering, Crime Solutions, and Maintaining Peace and Order.

Table 10. ANOVA Results between the Impact of the Community Outreach Programs in terms of Police Performance

Variables	Sum of Square	Mean Square	Computed Value	Critical Value	Interpretation
Police Image Uplifted	0.274	0.137	0.89	3.22	Not Significant
	6.452	0.153			
Intelligence Gathering	0.003	0.001	0.01	3.35	Not Significant
	3.791	0.140			
Crime Solution	0.110	0.055	0.26	3.35	Not Significant
	5.849	0.216			
Maintaining Peace and Order	0.186	0.093	0.35	3.40	Not Significant
	6.474	0.269			

The results displayed in Table 10 outline an Analysis of Variance conducted to determine if noteworthy discrepancies existed in the viewpoints of three unique groups of participants (Barangay Officials, SCADD, and Auxiliary personnel) regarding the impact of outreach endeavors enacted by the Taguig City Police Station Community Affairs Development Division across four spheres: enhancing the image of law enforcement, gathering intelligence, solving crimes, and upholding peace and order.

The findings expose that the calculated F-statistics for each of the four factors were less than their respective critical F-values at a 0.05 significance level. For example, the figured F-value for elevating the image of law enforcement was 0.89, below the crucial boundary of 3.22. Similarly, the obtained F-values for collecting intelligence, resolving crimes, and sustaining peace and order were 0.01, 0.26, and 0.35 in that order. These statistics were not substantially higher than their applicable critical values.

The null hypothesis for every factor was not rejected since all estimated F-statistics fell beneath the important thresholds. This uncovering indicates there was no statistically meaningful disparity in the viewpoints of the three participant groups concerning the impact of the outreach programs on boosting the image of law enforcement, gathering intelligence, solving crimes, and preserving peace and order.

The information proposes that the outreach activities were perceived to have comparable impacts on these four arenas by the diverse arrays of respondents. These conclusions demonstrate the outreach endeavors consistently succeeded in engaging all factions of the target population. Any future improvements or adjustments could build upon this favorable basis. Nonetheless, it implies exploring other factors or domains where viewpoints may diverge across groups is needed, to customize and boost the potency of the outreach initiatives.

Challenges Faced by the Outreach Programs of the Taguig City Police Station Community Affairs Development Division

Table 11 displays the challenges faced in the outreach initiatives of the Community Affairs Development Division of the Taguig City

Police Station, as assessed by three distinct groups of participants: barangay officials, the Social and Community Action Development Division, and auxiliary members. The table presents a comprehensive evaluation of fifteen indicators related to various issues. Each group is assigned average scores, and an overall weighted average is also provided. Additionally, a verbal assessment is given to indicate the severity of each circumstance.

The aggregate mean score for all issues is 3.20, suggesting that the issues are widely perceived as substantial by all respondent categories. "Poor allocation and utilization of program resources" (3.53) and "Insufficient diversity of skills among outreach personnel affects program adaptability" (3.51) receive the highest average values, indicating a notable level of significance. This implies that the outreach initiatives face substantial difficulties in resource management and diversity of human skills.

Conversely, the challenges associated with retaining experienced staff for ensuring long-term program stability (2.23) and delays encountered acquiring and distributing essential materials and resources (2.20) are seen as somewhat less important. While these areas remain problematic, they are considered to have a lesser influence on overall outreach activity efficacy compared to other concerns

Several notable issues may be pinpointed, such as absent efficient communication channels with partner agencies (3.47), lack of appropriate venues or locations for program activities (3.43), and inadequate allocation of funds for thoroughly carrying out the program (3.42). The aforementioned issues underscore the importance of proficient communication, suitable infrastructure, and sufficient financing in achieving outreach initiatives.

Maandal's (2022) reference offers a comprehensive perspective examining difficulties faced by Philippine police officers regarding community relations and law enforcement. This statement underscores the significance of misunderstandings and limited comprehension of the police mission, which may result in the notion that community outreach efforts are expendable or ineffective. Nevertheless, the issues highlighted in Table 11 emphasize the intricacies and challenges associated with efficiently executing outreach initiatives. It is essential to prioritize resolving concerns pertaining to resource allocation, diversity in personnel skills, and interagency collaboration to optimize effectiveness of these programs in promoting community safety and fostering positive police-community relations.

Table 11. Problems Encountered by the Impact of the Outreach Programs of the Taguig City Police Station Community Affairs Development Division

Indicators	BRGY OFFICIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	WM	VI
1. Insufficient workforce for outreach campaigns' development and implementation.	3.02	S	3.11	S	3.49	S	3.25	**S**
2. There are not enough properly trained personnel to ensure the program's efficiency.	3.15	S	3.32	S	3.21	S	3.22	**S**
3. The program is not adaptive due to the limited range of personnel's abilities.	3.42	S	3.53	S	3.56	SS	3.51	**SS**
4. It is extremely difficult to keep qualified people and maintain program's stability.	2.14	NS	2.32	NS	2.23	NS	2.23	**NS**
5. Inadequate or obsolete equipment hinders program efficiency	3.21	S	3.28	S	3.43	S	3.32	**S**

Indicators	BRGY OFFICIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	WM	VI
6. Delays in obtaining and distributing necessary materials and resources.	2.11	NS	2.33	NS	2.18	NS	2.20	**NS**
7. Insufficient vehicles or transport options limit program reach.	3.12	S	3.29	S	3.32	S	3.25	**S**
8. Poor allocation and utilization of program resources.	3.44	S	3.61	SS	3.54	SS	3.53	**SS**
9. Lack of suitable venues or spaces for program activities.	3.3	S	3.45	S	3.51	S	3.43	**S**
10. Insufficient budget allocation for comprehensive program implementation.	3.45	S	3.51	SS	3.34	S	3.42	**S**
11. Inconsistent financial support leads to program disruptions.	3.21	S	3.22	S	3.45	S	3.32	**S**
12. Weak cooperation with other agencies inhibits program synergy.	3.56	S	3.31	S	3.12	S	3.3	**S**
13. Divergent priorities among agencies hinder shared program goals.	3.41	S	3.12	S	3.32	S	3.29	**S**
14. Lack of effective communication channels with partner agencies.	3.33	S	3.48	S	3.55	SS	3.47	**S**
15. Absence of established protocols for interagency collaboration.	3.11	S	3.54	SS	3.12	S	3.24	**S**
Overall	**3.13**	**S**	**3.23**	**S**	**3.22**	**S**	**3.20**	**S**

Legend: M = mean,   WM = weighted mean   VI = verbal interpretation
SS - Strongly Serious   NS - Not Serious
S - Strong   SNS - Strongly Not Serious

Proposed Strategies for Improving the Performance of Outreach Programs Implemented by the Community Affairs Development Division of the Taguig City Police Station

Table 12 presents suggested strategies aimed at mitigating challenges associated with outreach programs implemented by Taguig City Police Station's Community Affairs Development Division. All organizations endorse this, with average Barangay, SCADD, and Auxiliary official numbers being 3.26, 3.38, and 3.42 respectively. All indications are encouraged. The most prevalent methods promote cross-training to improve varied skills. 3.47; "Investigate public-private sector collaborations to obtain donations or upgrades." The proposal suggests implementing resource management training for coordinators. In order to access venues, engage in collaboration with community centers, schools, or local government agencies is recommended. 3.41; and "establish collaborative outreach capitalizing on respective agency capabilities." 3.40.

Table 12. Proposed Measures to Address the Problems Enacting the Impacts of the Outreach Programs of the Taguig City Police Station Community Affairs Development Division

Recommendation	BRGY OFFICIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	WM	VI
1. Transfer personnel from noncritical tasks to outreach duty stations	3.01	R	3.21	R	3.44	R	**3.25**	**R**
2. Develop a comprehensive training program for outreach personnel.	3.11	R	3.43	R	3.22	R	**3.25**	**R**

Recommendation	BRGY OFFICIALS		SCADD		AUXILIARY		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	WM	VI
3. Encourage cross-training to enhance skill diversity.	3.54	HR	3.32	R	3.52	HR	**3.47**	**R**
4. Establish incentives and recognition programs for long-serving personnel.	3.12	R	3.43	R	3.22	R	**3.25**	**R**
5. Explore public–private partnerships for equipment donations or upgrades.	3.32	R	3.41	R	3.55	HR	**3.44**	**R**
6. Establish a central logistics hub for efficient resource distribution.	3.12	R	3.55	HR	3.42	R	**3.37**	**R**
7. Optimize vehicle allocation and scheduling for program needs.	3.4	R	3.53	R	3.56	HR	**3.55**	**R**
8. Implement resource management training for program coordinators.	3.32	R	3.43	R	3.54	HR	**3.44**	**R**
9. Collaborate with community centers, schools, or local government unit for venue access.	3.44	R	3.23	R	3.52	HR	**3.41**	**R**
10. Advocate for increased budget allocation based on program impact data.	3.24	R	3.54	R	3.41	R	**3.40**	**R**
11. Develop a multiyear budget plan to ensure stable funding.	3.1	R	3.41	R	3.23	R	**3.24**	**R**
12. Develop joint outreach programs that leverage the strengths of each agency.	3.22	R	3.39	R	3.54	HR	**3.40**	**R**
13. Foster a culture of collaboration by emphasizing common community interests.	3.4	R	3.22	R	3.5	HR	**3.39**	**R**
14. Create a dedicated communication protocol for sharing information.	3.1	R	3.22	R	3.43	R	**3.28**	**R**
15. Develop clear guidelines and protocols for interagency collaboration on the conduct of outreach programs.	3.44	R	3.31	R	3.19	R	**3.30**	**R**
Overall	**3.26**	**R**	**3.38**	**R**	**3.42**	**R**	**3.36**	**R**

Garitee (2023) notes the development of police-community interactions holds significance for law enforcement. A community placing faith in and perceiving protection from personnel might enhance job satisfaction and efficacy levels. Establishing interactive collaboration between agencies and served people enhances officer awareness of community events, enabling effective public safety issues addressing. Deploying personnel to participate in activities. Being hosted conveys advantages of familiarity and ties fostering between members and community. Engaging community media platforms serves as an effective dissemination means via radio or television channels. Additionally, this offers an excellent partnership establishing opportunity with a nearby enterprise and commitment demonstrating to cultivate local firm connections. Providing a comprehensive understanding of officers' neighborhood safeguarding efforts is an excellent rapport building method with them. Departments could demonstrate de-escalation, crisis, weapon, and related training

through YouTube videos, social media platforms, and in-person events.

Conclusion

The Taguig City Police Station's Community Affairs Development Division diligently assesses its Community Outreach Programs, revealing commendable accomplishments alongside avenues for optimizing efficacy. BRGY officials, SCADD associates, and auxiliary personnel widely perceive the endeavors' benefits, though constraints persist. Programs cultivate police accessibility and collaborative partnerships, yet incentivizing criminal reports and linking efforts to concrete problem-solving proves intricate. Respondents uniformly recognize advantages and limitations, establishing reform foundations.

However, personnel scarcity, deficient outreach coaching, and constrained funding complicate operations. Addressing deficiencies demands strategic remediation, like personnel redistribution, staff instruction intensification, and resource administration enhancement. Coordinating with other agencies also improves viability. Tackling underlying challenges boosts programs' effectiveness and sustainability.

A thorough strategic action plan prioritizes building police-citizen interactions, intelligence accumulation improvements, competency gaps elimination, and officer preparation expansion. It emphasizes community participation and cross-agency collaboration for sustainable community policing successes.

While programs notably advance relations and security, acknowledging and resolving operational and structural impediments sustains triumphs. Strict strategic plan and measure implementation harness accomplishments, overcome constraints, and establish an efficient, comprehensive, durable framework. The Division's diligent work merits support through continuous reform.

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