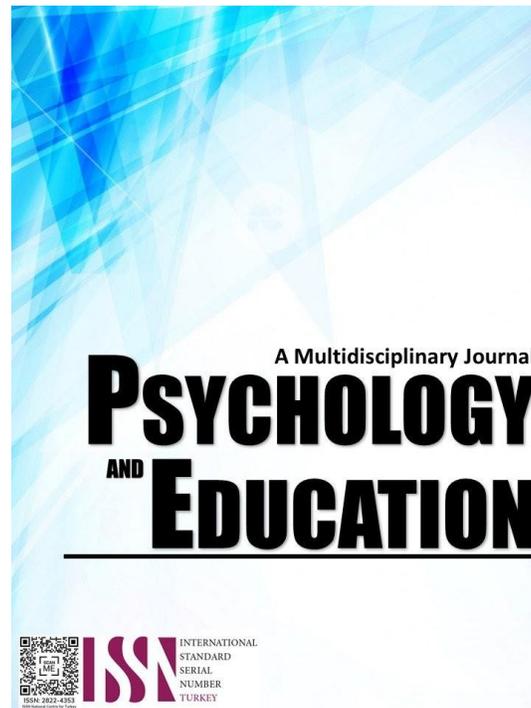


**PUBLIC SAFETY IMPLEMENTATION AND RESIDENTS' SATISFACTION
AS PREDICTORS OF COMMUNITY'S PEACE AND ORDER
IN TACURONG CITY**



PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL

Volume: 24

Issue 4

Pages: 420-435

Document ID: 2024PEMJ2272

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.13375600

Manuscript Accepted: 07-23-2024

Public Safety Implementation and Residents' Satisfaction as Predictors of Community's Peace and Order in Tacurong City

Raquel G. Ignacio,* Marnie J. Besas
For affiliations and correspondence, see the last page.

Abstract

This study aimed to determine the level of public safety implementation and resident satisfaction as key predictors of peace and order within Tacurong City. To achieve this, a quantitative research design utilizing a descriptive survey approach was employed, allowing for a comprehensive analysis of the variables under consideration. For the data collection process, a random sampling method was utilized to select respondents from each barangay. Specifically, ten (10) residents were randomly chosen from every barangay, resulting in a total of 200 respondents participating in the study. Upon analyzing the data, the study yielded noteworthy findings. Regarding public safety implementation, the results indicated an exceptionally high level of implementation concerning procedural justice. Additionally, a high level of implementation with respect to community involvement, safety, performance, and contact and satisfaction was observed. Moreover, the level of resident satisfaction was high in terms of services provided by law enforcers, problems in the delivery of law enforcement services, and suggestions for improving the delivery of these services. Furthermore, the level of community peace and order was very high in terms of security, public order, and safety ensured by law enforcement efforts. Moreover, public safety implementation and resident satisfaction significantly predicts peace and order. Finally, public safety implementation in terms of community involvement, safety, and performance predicts the community's peace and order, while in resident's satisfaction in terms of services of law enforcers and suggestions in the delivery of services of the law also predicts community's peace and order.

Keywords: *criminal justice education, community peace and order, public safety, resident's satisfaction*

Introduction

Peace and order in society are essential since they significantly impact the development and well-being of communities worldwide. One of the key reasons is the potential spillover effects that a lack of peace and order within a community can have on neighboring regions and even other countries. Instability or violence in one community can lead to an influx of refugees or the spread of conflict, creating a burden on neighboring nations and potentially destabilizing entire regions. Moreover, the humanitarian impact of conflicts or high crime levels within communities must be considered. Populations may suffer from displacement, loss of livelihoods, and even loss of life. Thus, this strains humanitarian organizations and can lead to international responses to provide aid and assistance (Brillantes, 2023).

Additionally, it has been noted that community peace and order hold importance because they promote stability, economic prosperity, and social cohesion. They prevent conflicts, protect human rights, and address global challenges like migration and climate change. Peaceful communities foster cross-cultural understanding, inspire positive change, and contribute to better health, education, and innovation on a global scale. Additionally, by tackling the issue of global poverty, community-level peace and order play a vital role in creating a more equitable and interconnected world. Ultimately, peace and order within communities create a foundation for addressing broader global issues and building a harmonious global society (Wang, 2019).

On the other hand, peace and order in Tacurong City, specifically in the Philippines, are considered severe issues. Relative to other places, the city's crime incidence could affect the citizens' quality of life. In 2014, there were around 700.1 crime incidents per 100,000 individuals across the SOCCSKSARGEN Region of the Philippines. Provinces of South Cotabato, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, and General Santos comprise the region with approximately 4.5 million in population. These incidents are alarming to the community. Peacekeeping is the primary function, and police visibility is one of the main thrusts of the peacekeeping activity. With the police, it would be easier to maintain peace and order, where they must share the mantle of responsibility for fighting crime with the community members (Mendoza et al., 2018).

Furthermore, residents encounter various challenges when implementing crime prevention measures in their communities. One of the primary obstacles is the need for more awareness. Many residents may need more knowledge about crime prevention strategies and techniques. They may be unaware of the steps they can take to enhance their safety and prevent criminal activities. This lack of awareness hinders their ability to implement crime prevention measures effectively. Another significant challenge is limited resources. Implementing crime prevention measures requires financial resources, time, and effort. However, residents may need help accessing these resources. Financial constraints, lack of community support, or limited availability of tools and technology can make it difficult for residents to implement effective crime prevention strategies.

Thus, the urgency arises from the ever-evolving challenges and threats the communities face. Crime rates, emerging criminal activities, and societal unrest pose significant risks to public safety. These threats can disrupt the peace and order of a community, leading to fear, anxiety, and a decline in residents' quality of life. Swift and effective action is necessary to prevent and address these challenges,

ensuring the safety and security of community members. Residents' satisfaction plays a crucial role in maintaining community peace and order. Social cohesion and harmony flourish when residents are satisfied with the safety measures, trust their law enforcement agencies, and feel heard and supported. Conversely, a lack of satisfaction can lead to distrust, discontent, and a breakdown of community relations, jeopardizing the peace and order of the entire area. Addressing residents' concerns and meeting their expectations is vital for fostering a safe and harmonious community (Brillantes, 2023).

Hence, this study was conducted to determine the implementation of public safety and residents' satisfaction with peace and order in Tacurong City. The findings may provide the Philippine National Police with baseline information on whether the residents in Tacurong are satisfied with the Philippine National Police services. Furthermore, this study could give policymakers insights into improving peace and order in the city.

Research Objectives

The study aimed to determine public safety implementation and residents' satisfaction as predictors of communities' peace and order as the basis for an intervention program in Tacurong City. Specifically, this study addressed the following objectives:

1. To determine the level of public safety implementation in terms of:
 - 1.1. community involvement;
 - 1.2. safety;
 - 1.3. procedural justice;
 - 1.4. performance; and
 - 1.5. contact and satisfaction.
2. To determine the level of residents' satisfaction with public safety implementation in terms of:
 - 2.1. services of the law enforcers;
 - 2.2. problems in the delivery of law enforcers; and
 - 2.3. suggestions in the Delivery of the Services of the law enforcers
3. To determine the level of community's peace and order in Tacurong City in terms of:
 - 3.1. security;
 - 3.2. public order; and
 - 3.3. safety ensured.
4. To determine which domain of public safety implementation and residents' satisfaction significantly predicts community peace and order.
5. To develop an intervention program based on the study's findings.

Methodology

Research Design

This research used a quantitative design with a descriptive survey technique to collect the data, thoughts, facts, and information relevant to the subject. Researchers gather data in non-experimental research without adding or altering it. There was no manipulation of the variables or control of the setting in this study. A non-experimental quantitative research design was used in this study. Non-experimental research is to be conducted when the researcher does not have direct manipulation of the independent variables simply because their manifestations had already occurred. Non-experimental research is used when the variables of interest cannot be controlled through manipulation, inclusion, exclusion, or group. In addition, non-experimental designs are research designs that test social instances without direct manipulation of the conditions that the subjects experience (Bloomfield & Fisher, 2019).

Furthermore, a quantitative research approach is described by the quantitative research design. It aims to determine the magnitude of the population for a specific action, belief, or emotion. Quantitative research focuses on the volume of replies rather than the deeper or more emotional understanding that qualitative research aims to elicit; large sample sizes are frequently used in these kinds of studies. In a quantitative research design, the same questions are often asked of each respondent to guarantee that the entire data sample can be thoroughly investigated. Moreover, the information is displayed quantitatively, which makes quantitative statistical analysis easier (Rahman, 2020).

Moreover, quantitative research aims to draw evidence-based conclusions that can be generalized to a broader population beyond the sample studied. This research approach is widely used in various fields, including psychology, sociology, economics, marketing, and the natural sciences, to address research questions, test hypotheses, and precisely measure variables (Bloomfield & Fisher, 2019).

On the other hand, descriptive design, also known as descriptive research, is a type of research design used to describe and observe phenomena as they naturally occur, without any intervention or manipulation by the researcher. The primary goal of descriptive design is to provide an accurate and detailed representation of a particular situation, group, or event. This research approach involves collecting data through various methods, such as surveys, questionnaires, interviews, observations, or existing records, and then summarizing and comprehensively presenting the findings (Siedlecki, 2020).



Similarly, descriptive research is beneficial in providing insights into the characteristics, behaviors, attitudes, or opinions of a population or a specific group. It helps researchers understand the recent state of affairs and explore patterns or relationships between variables. However, descriptive design does not aim to establish causal relationships or determine cause and effect; instead, it focuses on describing and reporting what is observed in a given context. Descriptive research is often a foundational step in the research process, as it can help researchers generate hypotheses for further investigation or provide valuable background information for other types of research designs, such as experimental or correlational studies (Sileyew, 2019).

Respondents

This study employed a nonprobability sampling method called convenience sampling. This method involves choosing respondents based on convenience, closeness to the researcher, or ease of access to a data-gathering instrument concerning possible respondents. Convenience sampling was chosen based on its suitability for the multiple linear regression data analysis used in this study. While it quickly recruited willing and available respondents and was less expensive than other sampling strategies, it was also appropriate for our data analysis, justifying the research design. Convenience sampling was chosen for this study because it quickly recruited willing and available respondents and was less expensive than other sampling strategies. However, the associated sampling bias may result in research findings that are only generalizable to the population of origin. Therefore, choosing the appropriate sample size is crucial in any research design (Stratton, 2021).

The study's respondents were residents from 20 different barangays. Ten (10) residents from each barangay were randomly selected as the respondents for a total of 200 respondents.

Two hundred respondents participated in the research, with each Barangay represented by ten individuals. The survey encompassed 20 different Barangays in the area, ensuring a comprehensive representation of the region. Antonio, New Lagao, D'Ledesma Proper, Griño, Tina, San Rafael, San Emmanuel, San Pablo, and Lancheta. Antonio, New Lagao, D'Ledesma Proper, Griño, Tina, San Rafael, San Emmanuel, San Pablo, and Lancheta. The distribution of respondents was uniform across the various locations, with each Barangay accounting for 5% of the total respondents. This balanced representation ensured that the survey's findings were not biased towards any particular area but provided a comprehensive outlook by including respondents from different parts of the region. The researcher utilized the convenience sampling method. To select respondents, the researcher set specific inclusion criteria: the respondents had to be male or female, residents of Tacurong City for ten years, aged 23-60, and approachable. These criteria ensured that the study population was representative of the residents of Tacurong City.

The scope of this study was limited to the residents of Tacurong City, Philippines. To focus on a specific age range, individuals who had resided in the city for less than ten years were excluded from the study. Additionally, residents who were 22 years old and below and those who were 61 years old and above were excluded from the study population. This approach allowed for a more focused analysis of the relationship between public safety implementation and residents' satisfaction with community peace and order in Tacurong City. Respondents were informed of their right to withdraw from the study without consequence, and this information was reiterated throughout the study. Thus, the respondents knew their rights and could quickly stop participating if they were uncomfortable or unwilling. They did not need to give a cause for leaving.

Instrument

The study's data were gathered using a self-made survey questionnaire. The instrument underwent face validation and a reliability test, and five (5) experts validated it. After expert validation, pre-testing was conducted on residents of Tacurong City. Thirty (30) survey questionnaires were used to analyze for reliability testing using Cronbach's Alpha. To be considered acceptable, Cronbach's Alpha must be 0.70 and above. The survey questionnaire had three (3) parts: Part I was the public implementation with five subtopics composed of five indicators per topic; Part II (Residents' Satisfaction) composed of three indicators; and Part III (Community's Peace and Order) with three indicators.

Procedure

The data collection process for this study followed a systematic procedure. Necessary permissions were obtained by sending letters of permission to the Ethics Review Committee (ERC), the Dean of the relevant institution, and the Police Precinct Commanders of the Police Precinct 1- 8 in Tacurong City Police Office, Region XII for the conduct of the study through a formal letter, attaching the endorsed letter from the Police Regional Director, PBGEN Alexander Camelon Tagum. Additionally, approval was sought from the 20 barangays included in the study through a separate letter.

After receiving the necessary approvals, an Informed Consent Form (ICF) and a survey questionnaire were administered to the 200 respondents in Tacurong City, Philippines, on December 13, 2022. The researcher personally visited the different barangays and distributed the questionnaires to the respondents. The questionnaires were collected one week after the distribution to ensure respondents had sufficient time to answer the questions.

Notably, 100% of the distributed questionnaires were successfully retrieved. Subsequently, the collected responses were checked for completeness and accuracy. The data was then tallied to facilitate analysis and interpretation, aligning with the purpose of the study. By adhering to this systematic procedure, the investigator aimed to guarantee the dependability and accuracy of the collected

information. These steps allowed for a rigorous analysis and interpretation of the data, contributing to the overall integrity and quality of the study's findings.

Data Analysis

The data gathered were collated, tabulated, and analyzed using appropriate statistical tools. The following tools were used in this study: Mean. This tool determined public safety, residents' satisfaction, and community peace and order.

Ethical Considerations

A primary ethical consideration had distinct implications for this quantitative research. These issues and concerns might come from the methodology used in this study. The ethical challenges applicable to this research concern are the issues of the proper operation of the study, confidentiality, and anonymity. This study followed the standards of the RMMC Ethics and Review Committee for the guidelines of ethical consideration, particularly in compromising the population and data such as, but not limited to:

Voluntary Participation. The respondents were granted permission to participate without expecting consequences, payment, or loss of benefits. Therefore, after the study's purpose and benefits were shown to the participating person, the participant's rights to provide the body of knowledge were carefully measured and foresighted. In this study, the respondents were not forced to participate. They could withdraw their participation when they felt uncomfortable during the study.

Privacy and confidentiality. By the Data Privacy Act of 2012, which safeguards the fundamental human right to privacy, respondents have the right to privacy, which may not be infringed upon without the respondents' informed agreement. One approach to maintain privacy and confidentiality in this quantitative study was to allow respondents to omit their names from the survey form. Besides, confidentiality and privacy are attained by not publishing the demographic data of the informants, such as age, gender, occupation, employment, and disease, if there are any. Hence, their identity was kept confidential for safety purposes.

Informed consent process. The prospective research respondents were fully informed about the research's objectives, methods, and benefits as comprehensively as possible within the framework of the study. The respondents' consent was obtained, indicating their participation was asked voluntarily. Also, this was done in written form, stating all the essential details to be disclosed to the respondents and how the survey was carried out. The respondents were asked to affix their signatures on the informed consent form confirming that they voluntarily agreed to participate in the survey. Since the respondents are consenting adults, asking for parents' consent was unnecessary. The names of the respondents did not appear in the survey questionnaire, and their answers were kept confidential. The respondents were aware that they could withdraw from participating in the study at any time at any time.

Recruitment. The respondents were informed of why they had become part of the study. The researcher explained the study's objective to the respondents so they could draw more conclusions from her and grasp the main idea of the investigation. In addition to the letter, the researcher explained the purpose and importance of the study.

Risks. Research should be conducted if there is an acceptable positive benefit-risk ratio. In this study, protecting the respondents from significant harm is equally essential. The study prioritized the welfare of the respondents. Furthermore, the respondents were not harmed since their identity was held confidential. Their security and safety were of the utmost concern. As the researcher, they needed to ensure that the respondents were physically, emotionally, and socially ready. In answering the survey questionnaire, the researcher ensured the respondents did not feel discomfort or awkward.

Benefits. This study would be beneficial to the respondents since the results of this study would serve as an eye-opener for the PNP officials, police officers, and even junior police officers on creating programs and ways how to improve the work in the community to increase efficiency at work, which would lead to a competent public servant. This study was conducted to serve its internal and external stakeholders, most especially the students. Furthermore, to achieve benefits in research, the researcher did all the aspects that would not harm the respondents' lives and, thus, would benefit from further undertakings about the related studies.

Plagiarism. The study was run via plagiarism detection tools such as Grammarly, and it had no traces or indications of misinterpreting someone else's work. Cheerful character and integrity, linked to moral characteristics and ideals, are essential for researchers. The researcher must know more about plagiarism to produce a respectable research report.

Fabrication. The report did not hint or provide evidence that the work had been intentionally misinterpreted. There was no fabrication of information or outcomes or deliberate presentation of incorrect conclusions. The investigator utilized and incorporated information-related theories along with additional inferential notions.

Falsification. There was no indication that the study had overstated or exaggerated anything, nor was there any hint of deliberately misrepresenting the data or theoretical expectations. This study did not follow the guidelines for manipulating data, which included making claims, omitting crucial information, or using supplies, equipment, or techniques that might deceive people.

Conflict of Interest (COI). The study lacked any indication of a conflict of interest, such as the disclosure of conflicts of interest (COIs), which are a set of circumstances in which a secondary interest—such as financial or academic gains or recognitions—tends to influence professional judgment regarding a primary interest, such as the welfare of respondents or the validity of the research. Additionally, the

respondents were coerced into participating in the survey by the researcher, who had no authority or influence over them.

Deceit. There was no indication in the study, the participants were misled about any potential risk. Ensuring the protection of respondents' rights is paramount in any study. It means that the research was conducted with complete transparency, providing respondents with transparent and honest information about the study's nature, purpose, and potential risks. Ethical standards were rigorously followed to prevent deception, ensuring respondents were not misled or coerced. In addition to avoiding deceit, the study adhered to balanced and appropriate principles, which included obtaining informed consent, guaranteeing confidentiality, and respecting the autonomy and well-being of all participants.

Permission from Organization/Location. The researcher followed the study protocols. The researcher requested permission to perform the study from the Police Precinct Commanders of Tacurong City Police Office, Region XII, using an official letter after getting the go-ahead from the panelists, adviser, and committee of the RMMCERC. The letter included the endorsed letter from the Police Regional Director as part of the approval process.

Authorship. The researcher, who is currently enrolled in RMMC Graduate School, underwent a series of revisions for the thesis based on the adviser's suggestions and recommendations. The adviser guided the completion of the paper, and their input played an essential role in refining the thesis. The researcher ensured that the paper adhered to the standards set by the RMMC Ethics Review Committee for ethical considerations. The guidance and adherence to ethical guidelines were instrumental in ensuring the quality and integrity of the research work.

Results and Discussion

This section presents the presentation, analysis, and interpretation of the data collected in the study.

The Level of Public Safety Implementation

The first objective of this study was to determine the level of public safety implementation while the community in Tacurong City evaluated them. The level of public safety implementation was gauged in terms of community involvement, safety, procedural justice, performance, and contact and satisfaction.

Table 1. *The Level of Public Safety Implementation*

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
Community Involvement	4.10	High
Safety	4.00	High
Procedural Justice	4.20	Very High
Performance	4.00	High
Contact and Satisfaction	3.90	High
AVERAGE	4.04	High

Table 2 presents the data on the level of public safety implementation. The overall mean score of 4.04 indicates a high level of public safety implementation in the community of Tacurong City, suggesting a commitment to its development and improvement for better implementation.

Further data analysis revealed that law enforcers had excelled in various aspects of public safety implementation. Procedural justice obtained the highest mean score of 4.20, indicating that law enforcers had demonstrated a very high level of ensuring fairness, concern, trust, and respect within the community. Similarly, community involvement attained the second-highest mean score of 4.10, signifying that law enforcers had been high in developing relationships with community members, regularly communicating, facilitating input, and working collaboratively to solve local problems. Additionally, safety achieved a mean score of 4.00, denoting that law enforcers received a high level in making community members feel safe both during the day and at night. Furthermore, contact and satisfaction received a mean score of 3.90, indicating a high level of law enforcers' interactions with community members. Their satisfactory handling of traffic issues, emergency and non-emergency calls, and other interactions demonstrates their commitment to providing quality service and addressing community concerns.

The Level of Residents' Satisfaction

The second objective of this study was to determine the residents' satisfaction, which was evaluated by the community in Tacurong City. The level of residents' satisfaction was gauged in terms of the services of the law enforcers, problems in the delivery of the law enforcers, and suggestions in the delivery of the services of the law enforcers.

Presented in Table 2 was the data on the level of residents' satisfaction. The level of residents' satisfaction reached the overall mean of 4.0, which indicates high; this means that the level of residents' satisfaction was highly observed among law enforcers.

From this data, the service of the law enforcers has the highest mean score of 4.1, which means that law enforcers garnered a high level in locating missing persons, conducting rescue operations during emergencies, providing community policing through patrolling and

counseling, and offering security services on special occasions. Additionally, suggestions in the delivery of the services of the law enforcers had the second highest mean score of 4.1, which means that law enforcers received a high level in giving due respect and due process to violators, undergoing further training, being visible in remote barangays, being consistent in implementing laws/guidelines and improving self-discipline. These suggestions align with the residents' desire for fair and prompt responses, law enforcers serving as role models, and being in uniform while on duty. Moreover, problems in the delivery of law enforcers had a total mean score of 3.7, which means that law enforcers marked a high level in issues like disrespect or not being approachable, not following protocols, and inconsistency in implementations.

Table 2. *The Level of Residents' Satisfaction*

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
Services of the Law Enforcers	4.10	High
Problems in the Delivery of the Law Enforcers	3.70	High
Suggestions in the Delivery of the Services of the Law Enforcers	4.10	High
AVERAGE	4.0	High

The Level of Community's Peace and Order

The third objective of this study was to determine the communities' peace and order while the community in Tacurong City evaluated them. Community peace and order levels were measured regarding security, public order, and safety.

Table 3. *The Level of Community's Peace and Order*

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
Security	4.20	Very High
Public Order	4.20	Very High
Safety Ensured	4.20	Very High
AVERAGE	4.20	Very High

Presented in Table 3 were the data on the level of community peace and order. The level of community peace and order reached the overall mean of 4.2, which indicates that the level of community peace and order was highly observed.

Based on the provided data, it was evident that the community's peace and order was high in various aspects. The security dimension obtained a total mean score of 4.20, indicating a high state of the community's peace and order. Law enforcers have demonstrated their commitment to enforcing the law, promptly investigating and solving crimes, carefully arresting lawbreakers, and increasing police visibility. Additionally, public order achieved a total mean score of 4.20, denoting a high level of utilizing their mandate, administering local regulations, implementing local ordinances, and providing essential information to reduce crimes. Moreover, safety ensured a total mean score of 4.20, signifying that law enforcers received a very high mark in prioritizing the safety requirements and interests of the community. They had demonstrated their accessibility, strengthened partnerships with local peace and order institutions, and provided sufficient information and safety measures. Furthermore, their enhanced humanitarian assistance and disaster response capability contributed to overall safety.

Domain of Public Safety Implementation and Residents' Satisfaction Significantly Predicts Community Peace and Order

Table 4 revealed in the data that public safety implementation and residents' satisfaction significantly predict community peace and order since the probability value is $p < 0.05$. R^2 value of .484, implies that 48.4% of the public safety implementation and residents' satisfaction significantly predicts community's peace and order, while the remaining 51.6% were influenced by other factors. It revealed that the t-values of public safety implementation in terms of community involvement, safety, procedural justice, performance, and contact and satisfaction were 2.45, 3.305, 1.019, and 3.478, respectively. Further, it revealed that the t-values of resident's satisfaction in terms of services of the law enforcers, problems in the delivery of the law enforcers, and suggestions in the delivery of the services of the law were 2.14, .07, and .252, respectively.

Therefore, among the five indicators in public safety implementation, community involvement, safety, and performance understand natural response on public safety and apply a public safety implementation approach significantly predicts the community's peace and order, while in terms of resident's satisfaction, services of law enforcers and suggestions in the delivery of services of the law significantly predicts community's peace and order with $p < 0.05$. The best domain that significantly predicts the community peace and

order in terms of public safety implementation was apply performance with coefficient of .273 and $p = .001$, which is lesser than 0.05 significance level, while in terms of internal control, the best domain that significantly predicts residents' satisfaction was suggestions in the delivery of the services of the law enforcer with coefficient of .252 and $p = .002$ which is lesser than 0.05 significance level.

Table 4. *Domains of Public Safety Implementation and Resident Satisfaction that significantly predicts Community Peace and Order*

Public Safety Implementation	Community Peace and Order		
	B	t-value	p-value
Community involvement	.213	2.45	.003
Safety	.251	3.305	.002
Procedural Justice	.070	1.019	.305
Performance	.273	3.478	.001
Contact and Satisfaction	.214	2.45	.003
Residents' Satisfaction			
Services of the law enforcers	.214	2.786	.003
Problems in the Delivery of the law enforcers	.07	1.44	2.540
Suggestions in the Delivery of the Services of the Law Enforcer	.252	1.983	.002
R	.729		
R-square	.484		
F-value	102.13		
P-value	.000		

The Level of Public Safety Implementation. The level of public safety implementation in Tacurong City was high in community involvement and procedural justice while high in safety, performance, contact, and satisfaction.

A very high community involvement indicated that law enforcers have developed relationships with community members as to residents, organizations, and groups, regularly communicate with community members as to websites, e-mails, or public meetings, and always made it easy for community members to provide input as to comments, suggestions, and concerns, always worked together with community members to solve local problems, and worked with the community to address the causes of crime to decrease the problems themselves through a wide range of activities. This assumption parallels the study of Basilio et al. (2019), who stated that poor access roads to geographically isolated areas are the most difficult challenge in crime prevention and control. This discovery suggests that lawless elements exist in the hinterlands. The inadequate road network can cause significant delays in police assistance and pose a security risk to responders. Rural community isolation and longer travel distances are barriers to seeking and accessing services; thus, there is a growing problem in the rural setting.

A very high procedural justice indicated that the residents felt safe in the community during the day and night. This assumption parallels the study of Habiatan (2019), who stated that the enforcement of local ordinances has also revealed challenges: poor enforcement of ordinances and a lack of community awareness were rated highest, confirming that peace and order council members in the villages participate moderately in the maintenance of peace and order. The top challenge in anti-illegal drugs is that everyone is afraid to report information related to illegal drugs, indicating that drug addiction has already become a social problem, similar to how drug-related laws are not being effectively implemented, thereby alienating residents. This finding is supported by the moderate level rating given by high-income communities for the implementation of the anti-illegal drugs campaign, as well as the lack of a community-based rehabilitation program.

High safety indicated that law enforcers treat people fairly, show concern for community members, gain trust from the community members, often show respect to the community, and sufficiently explain his or her actions and procedures. This assumption parallels the study by Yonson et al. (2018), who stated that the number one challenge in public safety is a lack of resources. Rescue equipment needed to be improved in low-income villages. In contrast, the need for more traffic enforcers was identified as the most difficult challenge in high-income villages. This finding emphasized the importance of communities' economic vulnerability in responding to safety and how socioeconomic development and good local governance reduce vulnerability. Illegal parking was the second-most difficult challenge in high-income and low-income villages, indicating that road safety is an economic growth component.

A very high performance indicated that law enforcers were very effective and proactive in preventing crime, quickly addressed the problems that concerned them, and always gave satisfaction with their performance. This assumption parallels the study of Carter and Fox (2019), who stated that the welfare and protection of the general public are referred to as public safety. It is commonly expressed as a governmental responsibility. Most countries have departments of public safety. The agency's primary goal is to prevent and protect

the public from threats to safety, such as crimes and natural disasters. The public safety division often comprised people from other organizations such as the police, emergency medical services, fire department, and others.

High contact and satisfaction indicated that the residence were satisfied interactions about traffic issues, emergencies, and emergency calls and highly satisfies interactions about contacts. This assumption parallels the study of Haim et al. (2018), who stated that collaboration between the police and the community may increase citizen trust and improve police ability to enforce the law, particularly in contexts where the legitimacy of the state is called into question. The most urgent issues, crime hotspot locations, concerns about suspicious individuals or activity, and crime complaints are all shared by citizens with the police. Police may better deploy scarce resources to deter crime and maintain public safety. The entire system breaks down when people stop having faith in the police.

The Level of Residents' Satisfaction. The level of residents' satisfaction was very high in terms of service of the law and suggestions in the delivery of the service of the law enforcers, while high in terms of problems in the delivery of the law enforcers.

High services of the law enforcers indicated a high satisfaction in locating a missing person, conduct rescue operations in coordination with concerned agencies during emergencies and disasters, highly provide community policing through patrolling, peacekeeping, and counseling, always provide security services on holidays and special occasions, and always provides security escort to VIPs and foreign liaisons. This assumption parallels the study of Arora and Mishra (2019), who stated that aside from the government's poverty, one of the significant issues was crime, which occurs everywhere. An increase in a country's crime rate affects not only the peace and order in its community but also significantly impacts its economic status. A well-planned and well-organized crime prevention strategy prevented crimes and promoted community safety and the country's progress and development.

A big problem in the delivery of the law enforcers indicated that law enforcers were highly approachable/disrespectful, followed the protocols, served in center business in remote barangays, were often late in responding, highly consistent in implementations, highly wearing a uniform, and officers are often violators. This assumption parallels the study of Braga (2019), who stated that safety implementation and residents' satisfaction are predictors of community peace and order based on their findings from this study. According to studies on safety perceptions, safety perceptions are multidimensional, and the focus of each survey is determined by the issues deemed necessary in that local area. Several international studies and indices address or are related to safety and human security.

A high suggestion in the delivery of the services of the law enforcers indicated a satisfying action locating missing persons, highly conducts rescue operations in coordination with concerned agencies during emergencies and disasters, often provides community policing through patrolling, peacekeeping, and counseling, often provides security services on holidays and special occasions, often provides security escort to VIPs and foreign liaisons. This assumption parallels the study of Mouly (2021), who stated that partnership with the community and the police is used as a weapon system in the anti-crime campaign. The police need help to solve today's crime problem. No matter how well organized, equipped, or motivated the PNP is, it can only fight crime effectively with the active participation of the community. The Philippine National Police explicitly states that only active community participation can ensure peace, order, and public safety.

The Level of Community Peace and Order. Community peace and order levels were very high regarding security, public order, and safety.

Very high security indicated that law enforcers strictly impose the law, investigate and solve crimes, carefully arrest the lawbreakers, increase police visibility, professionalize the police consistently ranks, very high conduct of internal cleansing in law enforcement, sustain and expand systems for responding to crime and emergencies. This assumption parallels the study of Kiwanuka (2018), who stated that peace and security are essential components of human life. A peaceful and secure atmosphere is critical to every society because it affects all aspects of a country's economic and social development, and it is a "sine qua non" for the realization of human rights. These have a direct impact on the development of sound, competitive, and equitable economic development, which has a positive impact on the entire society. No country can develop or grow economically unless its citizens and borders coexist peacefully. The fastest developing countries have the best security structures, architecture, and thriving peace and tranquility.

A very high public order indicated that law enforcers utilize their mandate and properly administer local regulations, wholly implement the local ordinances in the city, always retain suitable prominence in the community, always provide significant information to lessen crimes, and always provide crime prevention measures and procedures. It parallels Carter and Fox (2019), who stated that human rights are invariably violated during times of war and violence. Building a culture of human rights is a prerequisite for achieving peace.

A very high safety indicated that the law enforcer undoubtedly recognized the safety requirements and interests of the community, is constantly at ease to talk with and accessible, continuously strengthens the partnership between law enforcement agencies, local peace and order institutions, and communities, and always provided sufficient information and safety nets to the community, and continuously strengthen the capability of the security sector for humanitarian assistance and disaster response. This assumption parallels the study of Tibus (2021), who stated that inequality, injustice, and exclusion are at the heart of many violent conflicts. While criminality can feed on and into a conflict, there are frequently genuine and unresolved grievances at work, which manifest themselves in violence.

Domain of Public Safety Implementation and Residents' Satisfaction Significantly Predicts Community Peace and Order.

Among the five indicators in public safety implementation, community involvement, safety, and performance, understanding natural response to public safety and applying a public safety implementation approach predicts the community's peace and order. In contrast, regarding resident satisfaction, law enforcers' services and suggestions for delivering law services predict the community's peace and order. The best domain that significantly predicted community peace and order in terms of public safety implementation was performance, while in terms of internal control, the best domain that significantly predicted residents' satisfaction was suggestions for the delivery of the services of the law enforcer. Implementing public safety and residents' satisfaction predicts the relationship between community peace and order.

In addition, the Community and Service-Oriented Policing System will be strengthened to develop relationships between police officers and local communities and increase community involvement in tackling public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime (Owens & Ba, 2021).

Conclusions

The conclusions were established based on the data gathered. The level of public safety implementation was very high in terms of procedural justice while high in terms of community involvement, safety, performance, and contact and satisfaction. Residents' satisfaction was high in terms of the services of the law enforcers, problems in the delivery of the law enforcers, and suggestions in the delivery of the services of the law enforcers. Community peace and order levels were very high regarding security, public order, and safety. Moreover, the domain of performance was the most significant predictor of community peace and order regarding public safety implementation. In terms of internal control, the best predictor of residents' satisfaction was the suggestions for improving the delivery of services by law enforcement.

On the other hand, this study proposed an intervention program for the SASPO PROGRAM (SAFE AND SATISFACTION, PEACE AND ORDER).

The recommendations were drawn based on the findings: Firstly, governments worldwide should prioritize implementing and expanding community policing initiatives. It emphasizes collaboration between law officer agencies and their communities, fostering trust, dialogue, and mutual understanding. Additionally, the Philippine National Police (PNP) should invest in training activities and resources that focus on conflict resolution, mediation, and restorative justice practices. Similarly, police officers should actively engage citizens through participatory platforms such as community forums, town hall meetings, and citizen advisory boards. This engagement fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility among citizens, strengthening their cooperation with law enforcement. Moreover, Barangay officials should utilize the study's findings to understand better their role and importance in maintaining peace and order within their communities. Recognizing the significance of their position, barangay officials can actively contribute to implementing practical peace and order strategies, ensuring the well-being and safety of the residents.

Furthermore, the study's findings can provide valuable information to the citizens of Tacurong City, raising awareness about their responsibilities as active participants in maintaining peace and order. By understanding their role in promoting a safe and secure environment, citizens can contribute to the community's overall well-being. Lastly, the study's findings can serve as a valuable resource for research in the future, providing a foundation for further exploration and understanding of peace and order. By building upon this knowledge, future researchers can contribute to improve effective strategies and policies that promote community peace and order.

References

- Aguja, M. J. (2018). Security and sustainable development in General Santos City, Philippines. Geneva: DCAF. <http://surl.li/usmoq>
- Akinlabi, O. M. (2020). Citizens' accounts of police use of force and its implication for trust in the police. *Journal of Crime and Justice*, 43(2), 145-160. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0735648X.2019.1650798>
- Alexander, R. (2018). Gender, structural violence, and peace. In *The Routledge Handbook of Gender and Security* (pp. 27-36). Routledge. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9781315525099-2/gender-structural-violence-peace-ronni-alexander>
- Al-Noman, H. (2021). Peace and good order: The case for Indigenous justice in Canada. <https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/dalholwj44&div=16&id=&page=>
- Andersen-Rodgers, D., & Crawford, K. F. (2022). *Human security: Theory and action*. Rowman & Littlefield. <http://surl.li/fhndbp>
- Andersson, C., & Kazemian, L. (2018). Reliability and validity of cross-national homicide data: A comparison of UN and WHO data. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 42(4), 287-302. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01924036.2017.1370676>
- Arora, N. K., & Mishra, I. (2019). United Nations sustainable development goals 2030 and environmental sustainability: Race against time. *Environmental Sustainability*, 2(4), 339-342. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s42398-019-00092-y>
- Ashcroft, R., Sur, D., Greenblatt, A., & Donahue, P. (2022). The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on social workers at the frontline: A survey of Canadian social workers. *The British Journal of Social Work*, 52(3), 1724-1746.

<https://academic.oup.com/bjsw/article/52/3/1724/6328852>

Asor, J. R., Catedrilla, G. M. B., & Estrada, J. E. (2018,). A study on the road accidents using data investigation and visualization in Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines. In 2018 International Conference on Information and Communications Technology (ICOIACT) (pp. 96-101). IEEE. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/8350662>

Azmi, A. C., & Hamdan, M. (2022). Review of international studies on perception of safety and human security. *Journal of Community Safety and Well-Being*, 7(1), 10-13. <https://www.journalcswb.ca/index.php/cswb/article/view/234>

Baharuddin, A. S., Ahmad, M. H., Ismail, W. A. F. W., Mutalib, L. A., & Harun, M. A. W. (2019). Catalysing global peace through the strengthening of forensic science application in Sharī‘ah Law. *Al-Shajarah: Journal of the International Institute of Islamic Thought and Civilization (ISTAC)*, 77-103. <https://journals.iium.edu.my/shajarah/index.php/shaj/article/view/924>

Bakare, T. V. (2018). Integrating sustainability principles into community development and Peace efforts in Nigeria. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Educational Research and Policy Studies*, 9(5), 220-228. <https://journals.co.za/doi/abs/10.10520/EJC-124629de5e>

Basilio, M. P., Pereira, V., & Costa, H. G. (2019). Classifying the integrated public safety areas (IPSAs): A multi-criteria based approach. *Journal of Modelling in Management*, 14(1), 106-133. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/JM2-01-2018-0001/full/html>

Baquiano, M. J. (2022). Unpacking peace and order in Mindanao, Philippines using a peace psychology framework. *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*. <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2022-44675-001>

Berardi, L., Bucerius, S., Haggerty, K. D., & Krahn, H. (2021). Narcan and Narcan't: Implementation factors influencing police officer use of Narcan. *Social Science & Medicine*, 270, 113669. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0277953621000010>

Bhardwaj, P. (2019). Types of sampling in research. *Journal of Primary Care Specialties*, 5(3), 157-163. https://journals.lww.com/jopc/_layouts/15/oaks.journals/PageNotFound.aspx

Biden, J. (2021). Executive order on protecting public health and the environment and restoring science to tackle the climate crisis. Press Release. https://digitalcommons.law.buffalo.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1004&context=reshaping_ej_law_and_social_policy

Blair, G., Weinstein, J. M., Christia, F., Arias, E., Badran, E., Blair, R. A., ... & Wilke, A. M. (2021). Community policing does not build citizen trust in police or reduce crime in the Global South. *Science*, 374(6571), eabd3446. <https://www.science.org/doi/full/10.1126/science.abd3446>

Bloomfield, J., & Fisher, M. J. (2019). Quantitative research design. *Journal of the Australasian Rehabilitation Nurses Association*, 22(2), 27-30. <https://search.informit.org/doi/abs/10.3316/INFORMIT.738299924514584>

Boudreau, C., MacKenzie, S. A., & Simmons, D. J. (2019). Police violence and public perceptions: An experimental study of how information and endorsements affect support for law enforcement. *The Journal of Politics*, 81(3), 1101-1110. <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/703540>

Bove, V., Elia, L., & Ferraresi, M. (2023). Immigration, fear of crime, and public spending on security. *The Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization*, 39(1), 235-280. <https://ideas.repec.org/p/cge/wacage/434.html>

Braga, A. A., Brunson, R. K., & Drakulich, K. M. (2019). Race, place, and effective policing. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 45, 535-555. <https://www.annualreviews.org/content/journals/10.1146/annurev-soc-073018-022541>

Brillantes, E. L. B. (2023). Experiences Of trainers and trainees in the implementation of community-based training in areas with unstable peace and order. *Central European Management Journal*, 31(2), 524-537. https://journals.kozminski.cemj.org/index.php/pl_cemj/article/view/732

Bromberg, D. E., Charbonneau, É., & Smith, A. (2020). Public support for facial recognition via police body-worn cameras: Findings from a list experiment. *Government Information Quarterly*, 37(1), 101415. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0740624X19300449>

Capobianco, A., & Nyeso, A. (2018). Challenges for competition law enforcement and policy in the digital economy. *Journal of European Competition Law & Practice*, 9(1), 19-27. <https://academic.oup.com/jeclap/article-abstract/9/1/19/4647344>

Canare, T. (2017). The effect of corruption on foreign direct investment inflows: Evidence from a panel of Asia-Pacific countries. In *The changing face of corruption in the Asia Pacific* (pp. 35-55). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-101109-6.00003-4>

Carter, J. G., & Fox, B. (2019). Community policing and intelligence-led policing: An examination of convergent or discriminant validity. *Policing: An International Journal*, 42(1), 43-58. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/PIJPSM-07-2018-0105/full/html>

- Ceccato, V., & Loukaitou-Sideris, A. (Eds.). (2020). *Transit crime and sexual violence in cities: International evidence and prevention*. Routledge. <http://surl.li/usnnf>
- Charalambous, E., Skitsas, M., Efstathiou, N., & Koutras, N. (2019). A digital decision support system for efficient policing in urban security in a community policing context. *Synergy of Community Policing and Technology: A Comparative Approach*, 1-14. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-00299-2_1
- Cheng, T. (2020). Input without influence: The silence and scripts of police and community relations. *Social Problems*, 67(1), 171-189. <https://academic.oup.com/socpro/article-abstract/67/1/171/5427936>
- Cheng, J. O. S., & Cheng, S. T. (2019). Effectiveness of physical and cognitive-behavioural intervention programmes for chronic musculoskeletal pain in adults: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *PLoS One*, 14(10), e0223367. <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0223367>
- Cohen, G. (2021). Public administration training in basic police academies: A 50-state comparative analysis. *The American Review of Public Administration*, 51(5), 345-359. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0275074021999872>
- da Cruz, C. (2019). Legal aspects of justice in criminal law enforcement. *Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum*, 6(3). <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/328165347.pdf>
- Datu, N. H. (2023, March). Road traffic accidents analysis using association rule mining and descriptive analytics. In *AIP Conference Proceedings* (Vol. 2508, No. 1, p. 020003). AIP Publishing LLC. <https://pubs.aip.org/aip/acp/article/2508/1/020003/2878852/Road-traffic-accidents-analysis-using-association>
- Demir, M., Braga, A. A., & Apel, R. (2020). Effects of police body-worn cameras on citizen compliance and cooperation: Findings from a quasi-randomized controlled trial. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 19(3), 855-882.
- Deri Ritzelda, A., Gilbas Sherill, A., & Dio Ryan, V. (2020). A community survey on the performance of the Philippine National Police (PNP) in the province of Albay. <http://surl.li/usmwu>
- Dias, M. (2020). Open roads to peace and democratization. In *International Perspectives on Democratization and Peace* (pp. 11-25). Emerald Publishing Limited. <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/978-1-80043-067-920200001/full/html>
- Dio, R. V., Apostol, S. M. G., & Madrazo, A. L. (2019). Drug surrenderers and crime statistics during the implementation of Project Double Barrel (PDB) in the Philippines. *International Journal of Social and Administrative Sciences*, 4(1), 31-43. <http://surl.li/usmwg>
- Dotan Haim, Matthew Nanes, Nico Ravanilla (2018). The impact of community policing on attitudes and public safety in the Philippines. <https://www.poverty-action.org/study/impact-community-policing-attitudes-and-public-safety-philippines>
- Dunham, R. G., Alpert, G. P., & McLean, K. D. (2020). *Critical issues in policing: Contemporary readings*. Waveland Press. <http://surl.li/usmwm>
- Etsebeth, T. (2019). Police safety: Do you as a police member feel safe in your police station?. *Servamus Community-based Safety and Security Magazine*, 112(9), 14-19. <https://journals.co.za/doi/abs/10.10520/EJC-17f1be9907>
- Etzioni, A. (Ed.). (1998). *The essential communitarian reader*. Rowman & Littlefield. <http://surl.li/usmws>
- Expósito Álvarez, C., Lila Murillo, M. S., Gracia Fuster, E., & Martín Fernández, M. (2021). Risk factors and treatment needs of batterer intervention program participants with substance abuse problems. *The European Journal of Psychology Applied to Legal Context*, 2021, vol. 13, num. 2, p. 87-97. <https://journals.copmadrid.org/ejpalc/art/ejpalc2021a9>
- Felbab-Brown, V. (2019). AMLO's security policy: Creative ideas, tough reality. *The Brookings Institution*, 1-38. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/FP_20190325_mexico_anti-crime.pdf
- Fogarty, B. E. (2019). *War, peace, and the social order*. Routledge. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9780429267208/war-peace-social-order-brian-fogarty>
- Friedman, B. (2022). What is public safety?. *BUL Rev.*, 102, 725. <https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/bulr102&div=19&id=&page=>
- Gacayan, C. B. A. (2020). Till death (s) do us part?: Policy 'design trace' of the Philippine Anti-Illegal Drug Campaign. *Philippine Journal of Public Policy: Interdisciplinary Development Perspectives*, 1-33. https://cids.up.edu.ph/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Article_Gacayan.pdf
- Gaffney, H., Farrington, D. P., & Ttofi, M. M. (2019). Examining the effectiveness of school-bullying intervention programs globally: A meta-analysis. *International Journal of Bullying Prevention*, 1, 14-31. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s42380-019-0007-4>
- Galabin, N. D., Pallega, R. B., & Recapente, M. A. (2021). Philippine National Police initiatives in the promotion of peace and order

- in Iligan City: Basis for policy recommendation. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary: Applied Business and Education Research*, 2(9), 773-785. <https://www.ijmaberjournal.org/index.php/ijmaber/article/view/182>
- Goerlandt, F., & Pulsifer, K. (2022). An exploratory investigation of public perceptions towards autonomous urban ferries. *Safety Science*, 145, 105496. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0925753521003398>
- Habiatan, E. N. (2019). The barangay peace and order council of Cabagan, Isabela. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Sciences*, 8(10), 415-441. <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ijarmss&volume=8&issue=10&article=012>
- Haim, D., Ravanilla, N., & Sexton, R. (2019). The local politics of populism: Evidence from Duterte's war on drugs in the Philippines. https://seareg.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Sexton_SEAREG-2019W M.pdf
- Han, G., Yan, S., & Fan, B. (2020). Regional regulations and public safety perceptions of quality-of-life issues: Empirical study on food safety in China. In *Healthcare* (Vol. 8, No. 3, p. 275). MDPI. <https://www.mdpi.com/2227-9032/8/3/275>
- Hanh, T. N. (2020). *Being peace*. Parallax Press. <http://surl.li/dcdngq>
- Hardyns, W., & Rummens, A. (2018). Predictive policing as a new tool for law enforcement? Recent developments and challenges. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 24, 201-218. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10610-017-9361-2>
- Hernández Palacio, A. L. (2018). Peace from the socio-praxis perspective: A reflection in the social and community context. <https://repository.uniminuto.edu/handle/10656/9739>
- Harvey, A. (2020). Fiscal incentives in law enforcement. *American Law and Economics Review*, 22(1), 173-210. <https://academic.oup.com/aler/article-abstract/22/1/173/5780261>
- Heryansyah, D., & Hidayatullah, M. (2018). Problems of law enforcement and ideas of paradigm prophetic in Indonesia. *Jambe Law Journal*, 1(1), 91-114. <https://www.jlj.unja.ac.id/index.php/home/article/view/2>
- Hiebert, M. (2020). Under Beijing's shadow: Southeast Asia's China challenge. Center for Strategic & International Studies. <http://surl.li/usmwx>
- Heikkilä, H., Maalouf, W., & Campello, G. (2021). The United Nations office on drugs and crime's efforts to strengthen a culture of prevention in low-and middle-income countries. *Prevention Science*, 22, 18-28. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11121-020-01088-5>
- Hope Sr, K. R. (2020). Peace, justice and inclusive institutions: Overcoming challenges to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16. *Global Change, Peace & Security*, 32(1), 57-77. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14781158.2019.1667320>
- Howell, A. (2018). Forget "militarization": Race, disability and the "martial politics" of the police and of the university. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, 20(2), 117-136. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14616742.2018.1447310>
- Hurst, T. (2019). World drug report. *The Encyclopedia of Women and Crime*, 1-2. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/9781118929803.ewac0543>
- Ilustrisimo, R., Cruz, J. L. D., Nortega, G. C., Balanquit, E., Hababag, E. L., & Osorio, D. A. G. (2019). Enhancement of criminality recclusion program of Barangay Holy Spirit in Quezon City: Basis for peace and order improvement. *Ascendens Asia Singapore-Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 1(1). <https://www.ojs.aaresearchindex.com/index.php/aasgbcpjmra/article/view/1532>
- Imam, S. K., & Fatima, S. (2021). Significance of road safety: Challenges and prospects. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, 13(4). <https://www.pjcriminology.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/7.-Significance-of-Road-Safety.pdf>
- Johnson, H. R. (2019). *Peace and good order: The case for Indigenous justice in Canada*. McClelland & Stewart. <http://surl.li/usmwz>
- Kaltenborn, M., Krajewski, M., & Kuhn, H. (2020). Sustainable development goals and human rights (p. 239). Springer Nature. <https://library.oapen.org/handle/20.500.12657/22942>
- Kappeler, V. E., Gaines, L. K., & Schaefer, B. P. (2020). *Community policing: A contemporary perspective*. Routledge. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9780429398056/community-policing-victor-kappeler-larry-gaines-brian-schaefer>
- Karjalainen, S., Sahlén, B., Falck, A., Brännström, J., & Lyberg-Åhlander, V. (2020). Implementation and evaluation of a teacher intervention program on classroom communication. *Logopedics Phoniatrics Vocology*, 45(3), 110-122. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14015439.2019.1595131>

- Kennedy, L. W., Caplan, J. M., & Piza, E. L. (2018). Risk-based policing: Evidence-based crime prevention with big data and spatial analytics. University of California Press. <http://surl.li/usmzp>
- Kim, S. C. (2023). Development of peace studies and the Asian context. *Asian Journal of Peacebuilding*, 11(1). <http://surl.li/nxfxts>
- Kimanuka O., (2018). Why peace and security are essential enablers of development. <https://www.newtimes.co.rw/opinions/peace-security-development>
- Kiwanuka, M. S. (2018). Colonial policies and administrations in Africa: The myths of the contrasts. In *The colonial epoch in Africa* (pp. 1-22). Routledge. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9781351058551-2/colonial-policies-administrations-africa-myths-contrasts-semakula-kiwanuka>
- Kutnjak Ivković, S., Peacock, R., & Cajner Mraović, I. (2020). The role of organizational justice and community policing values in the model of external procedural justice in Croatia. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 44(1-2), 47-62. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01924036.2019.1599972>
- Leikuma-Rimicane, L., Ceballos, R. F., & Medina, M. N. (2023). Location and type of crimes in the Philippines: Insights for crime prevention and management. arXiv preprint arXiv:2302.04572. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.04572>
- Lerch, J. C., & Buckner, E. (2018). From education for peace to education in conflict: Changes in UNESCO discourse, 1945–2015. *Globalisation, Societies and Education*, 16(1), 27-48. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14767724.2017.1387769>
- Leyaley, R. V. G. (2020). Coping mechanisms of teacher education students in online class. *KSU [Kalinga State University] Research Journal*. <https://agris.fao.org/search/en/providers/122430/records/6474811179cbb2c2c1b9173e>
- Lila, M., Martín-Fernández, M., Gracia, E., López-Ossorio, J. J., & González, J. L. (2019). Identifying key predictors of recidivism among offenders attending a batterer intervention program: A survival analysis. *Psychosocial Intervention*, 28(3), 157-167. <https://www.redalyc.org/journal/1798/179862157006/179862157006.pdf>
- Lum, C., & Koper, C. S. (2023). Evidence-based policing. *The Oxford Handbook of Evidence-Based Crime and Justice Policy*, 245. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11292-010-9108-2>
- Lynch, G., Cheeseman, N., & Willis, J. (2019). From peace campaigns to peaceocracy: Elections, order and authority in Africa. *African Affairs*, 118(473), 603-627. <https://academic.oup.com/afraf/article/118/473/603/5536927>
- Maguire, E. R., Johnson, D., Kuhns, J. B., & Apostolos, R. (2019). The effects of community policing on fear of crime and perceived safety: Findings from a pilot project in Trinidad and Tobago. *Policing and Society*, 29(5), 491-510. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/10.1080/10439463.2017.1294177>
- Manantan, M. B. F. (2019). Pivot toward China: A critical analysis of the Philippines' policy shift on the South China Sea disputes. *Asian Politics & Policy*, 11(4), 643-662. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/aspp.12498>
- McDougal, M. S., Lasswell, H. D., & Chen, L. C. (2018). Human rights and world public order: The basic policies of an international law of human dignity. Oxford University Press. <http://surl.li/usmzu>
- McLaughlin, E. (2023). Community, policing and accountability: The politics of policing in Manchester in the 1980s. Taylor & Francis. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9781003356936/community-policing-accountability-eugene-mclaughlin>
- Mendoza, R. U., Yusingco, M. H., & Gamboa, J. (2018). The role of mayors and barangay captains in the Philippines' Anti-Drugs Campaign. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3201786
- Merenda, F., Trent, J., Rinke, C. R., & Buchanan, M. (2021). Understanding citizen satisfaction with the police: Results from a community survey. *Police Practice and Research*, 22(1), 692-710. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15614263.2020.1772784>
- Moix, B. (2019). *Choosing peace: Agency and action in the midst of war*. Rowman & Littlefield. <http://surl.li/usnab>
- Montanio, M. L., Caparal, A. F., Hollands, S. N. B., Lagasca, W. M., Martin, S. M. G., Perez, J. M., ... & Tolentino, R. G. C. (2019). Public perception on job performance of PNP personnel. <http://surl.li/usnaf>
- Morris, R. C., & LeCount, R. J. (2020). The value of social control: Racial resentment, punitiveness, and white support for spending on law enforcement. *Sociological Perspectives*, 63(5), 697-718. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0731121419899387>
- Mouly, C. (2021). Peace communities. In *The Palgrave Handbook of Positive Peace* (pp. 1169-1188). Singapore: Springer Singapore. https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007/978-981-15-3877-3_61-1
- Mourtgos, S. M., & Adams, I. T. (2020). Assessing public perceptions of police use-of-force: Legal reasonableness and community standards. *Justice Quarterly*, 37(5), 869-899. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/07418825.2019.1679864>



- Mscrim, V. V. M. (2018). Community policing system: A community-base evaluation of implementation. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Sciences*, 7(11), 97-116. <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ijarmss&volume=7&issue=11&article=009>
- Nario-Galace, J. (2021). Women count for peace and security: A story of collaboration in the Philippines. *The Journal of Social Encounters*, 5(2), 59-65. https://digitalcommons.csbsju.edu/social_encounters/vol5/iss2/6/
- Nisbet, R. (2023). *The quest for community: A study in the ethics of order and freedom*. Simon and Schuster. <http://surl.li/usnas>
- Nwogbo, D. C., & Eze, M. (2021). Human rights violation in Nigeria and implication for national development. *Journal of management sciences (JOMAS)*, 57, 290. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Cyriacus-Oji-Phd-2/publication/361641356_PDF_ARTICLES_DEC_Edition/links/62bda0dfa31ea259bdbd8a8c/PDF-ARTICLES-DEC-Edition.pdf#page=298
- Oluwasanmi, B. V., Oluwasanmi, A. C., & OJO, S. K. (2020). Issues of peace and security in contemporary Nigeria. *Nigerian Journal of Peace, Development & Humanitarian Affairs (NJPDHA)*, 146. <http://surl.li/usnak>
- Operio, J. (2022). Philippine local government leadership styles, business relations, influences and issues in a new normal environment. In *Effective Public Administration Strategies for Global "New Normal"* (pp. 63-71). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-19-3116-1_5
- Owens, E., & Ba, B. (2021). The economics of policing and public safety. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 35(4), 3-28. <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/jep.35.4.3>
- Peyton, K., Sierra-Arévalo, M., & Rand, D. G. (2019). A field experiment on community policing and police legitimacy. *Proceedings of the national Academy of sciences*, 116(40), 19894-19898. <https://www.pnas.org/doi/abs/10.1073/pnas.1910157116>
- Przeszlowski, K. S., & Crichlow, V. J. (2018). An exploratory assessment of community-oriented policing implementation, social disorganization and crime in America. *Social Sciences*, 7(3), 35. <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-0760/7/3/35>
- Radcliffe, P., Gadd, D., Henderson, J., Love, B., Stephens-Lewis, D., Johnson, A., ... & Gilchrist, G. (2021). What role does substance use play in intimate partner violence? A narrative analysis of in-depth interviews with men in substance use treatment and their current or former female partner. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 36(21-22), 10285-10313. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0886260519879259>
- Rahman, M. S. (2020). The advantages and disadvantages of using qualitative and quantitative approaches and methods in language “testing and assessment” research: A literature review. <http://pearl.plymouth.ac.uk/handle/10026.1/16598>
- Reisig, M. D., Holtfreter, K., & Cullen, F. T. (2022). Faith in trump and the willingness to punish white-collar crime: Chinese Americans as an out-group. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 1-27. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11292-022-09528>
- Rushin, S., & Michalski, R. (2020). Police funding. *Fla. L. Rev.*, 72, 277. <https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/uflr72&div=10&id=&page=>
- Salas-Salvadó, J., Díaz-López, A., Ruiz-Canela, M., Basora, J., Fitó, M., Corella, D., ... & Martínez-González, M. A. (2019). Effect of a lifestyle intervention program with energy-restricted Mediterranean diet and exercise on weight loss and cardiovascular risk factors: One-year results of the PREDIMED-Plus trial. *Diabetes Care*, 42(5), 777-788. <https://diabetesjournals.org/care/article/42/5/777/40527/Effect-of-a-Lifestyle-Intervention-Program-With>
- Schaffer, E. B. (2023). *Community policing*. Taylor & Francis. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9781003358657/community-policing-evelyn-schaffer>
- Sease, T. B., Joe, G., Pankow, J., Lehman, W. E., & Knight, K. (2022). A psychometric reevaluation of the TCU criminal thinking scales (CTS). *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 61(3), 135-147. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10509674.2022.2045528>
- Sharma, P., Charak, N. S., & Kumar, R. (2018). Sustainable tourism development and peace: A local community approach. *Journal of Hospitality Application & Research*, 13(1). <http://surl.li/usndt>
- Siedlecki, S. L. (2020). Understanding descriptive research designs and methods. *Clinical Nurse Specialist*, 34(1), 8-12. https://journals.lww.com/cns-journal/citation/2020/01000/understanding_descriptive_research_designs_and.4.aspx
- Sileyew, K. J. (2019). Research design and methodology. *Cyberspace*, 1-12. <http://surl.li/usndv>
- Simangan, D., Lee, C. Y., Sharifi, A., Candelaria, J. L., & Kaneko, S. (2022). A Global analysis of interactions between peace and environmental sustainability. *Earth System Governance*, 14, 100152. <https://www.science-direct.com/science/article/pii/S2589811622000210>
- Skogan, W. G., & Hartnett, S. M. (2019). Community policing. *Police innovation: Contrasting Perspectives*, 27-44. <http://surl.li/usndu>

- Smythe, T., Zuurmond, M., Tann, C. J., Gladstone, M., & Kuper, H. (2021). Early intervention for children with developmental disabilities in low and middle-income countries—the case for action. *International health*, 13(3), 222-231. <https://academic.oup.com/inthealth/article/13/3/222/5891235>
- Stratton, S. J. (2021). Population research: Convenience sampling strategies. *Prehospital and Disaster Medicine*, 36(4), 373-374. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/prehospital-and-disaster-medicine/article/population-research-convenience-sampling-strategies/BOD519269C76DB5BFFBFB84ED7031267>
- Suyanto, H. (2021). Law enforcement on Carok actor's criminal act. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, 8(12), 346-353. <https://ijmmu.com/index.php/ijmmu/article/view/3308>
- Tafese, G. S., Yunus, A. H., & Kassa, G. B. (2020). The roles of community policing for community security and peace building: The case of Asella town administration. <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/a2e2/e37e714b28bb8b782660055d8525704c5aa3.pdf>
- Tamayo, A., Leros, H., Carpio, N., Sahidaini, M. H., & Juevesano, J. (2022). Anti-insurgency measures and community policing: The revitalized pulis sa barangay (R-PSB) in Region 11, Philippines. <https://mpr.aub.uni-muenchen.de/115225/>
- Tang, C. M. (2021). Power, international law, and the Philippine hedging strategy in the South China Sea. In *Maritime and Territorial Disputes in the South China Sea* (pp. 91-115). Routledge. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9781003035855-5/power-international-law-philippine-hedging-strategy-south-china-sea-chih-mao-tang>
- Tetty, J. N., Crean, C., Rodrigues, J., Yap, T. W. A., Lim, J. L. W., Lee, H. Z. S., & Ching, M. (2021). United Nations office on drugs and crime: Recommended methods for the identification and analysis of synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists in seized materials. *Forensic Science International: Synergy*, 3. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2589871X2030067X>
- Thomas, M. D., Reeves, A. N., Jewell, N. P., Michaels, E. K., & Allen, A. M. (2021). US law enforcement policy predictors of race-specific police fatalities during 2015–16. *PloS one*, 16(6), e0252749. <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0252749>
- Tibus, E. (2021). Values formation index as correlates of Global Peace Index. *Journal of Educational and Human Resource Development (JEHRD)*, 9, 35-47. <https://journals.southernleystateu.edu.ph/index.php/jehrd/article/view/34>
- Tomberlin, J. (2018). Don't elect me: Sheriffs and the need for reform in County Law Enforcement. *Va. L. Rev.*, 104, 113. <https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/valr104&div=7&id=&page=>
- Tosza, S. (2021). Internet service providers as law enforcers and adjudicators. A public role of private actors. *Computer Law & Security Review*, 43, 105614. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S026736492100087X>
- Trojanowicz, R. C. (1971). Police-community relations-problems and process. *Criminology*, 9, 401. <https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/crim9&div=33&id=&page=>
- Turnpenny, A. (2021). Organisation for economic co-operation and development (2020) Who Cares? Attracting and retaining care workers for the elderly. *International Journal of Care and Caring*, 5(1), 175-176. https://bristoluniversitypressdigital.com/view/journals/ijcc/5/1/article-p175.xml?rskey=TbmgZV&result=60&utm_source=TrendMD&utm_medium=cpc&utm_campaign=International_Journal_of_Care_and_Caring_TrendMD_0
- Van Santen, E. (2021). Identity, resilience and social justice: Peace-making for a Neoliberal Global Order. *Peacebuilding*, 9(3), 344-365. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/21647259.2021.1895608>
- van Steden, R., & Mehlbaum, S. M. (2019). Police volunteers in the Netherlands: A study on policy and practice. *Policing and Society*, 29(4), 420-433. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10439463.2018.1523165>
- Väyrynen, R. (2023). Stable peace through security communities? Steps towards theory-building. In Raimo Väyrynen: A Pioneer in International Relations, Scholarship and Policy-Making: With a Foreword by Olli Rehn and a Preface by Allan Rosas (pp. 345-365). <http://surl.li/usnfk>
- Vicente, J. B., Ammiyao, G. D., Arud, P. M. T., Asiaben, C. P., Balunos, N. R., Bangsara, U. D., ... & Rufino, C. D. (2020). Community crime prevention: The case of a barangay in the northern Philippines. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Sciences*, 9(6), 98-126. <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ijarmss&volume=9&issue=6&article=003>
- Vicente, R. M. B., Crim, M. S., & Vicente, J. B. (2020). Compliance of a patrol unit on the standard patrol policies and protocols of the Philippine national police. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Sciences*, 9(1), 134-157. <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:ijarmss&volume=9&issue=1&article=011>
- Walker, S. E., & Archbold, C. A. (2018). *The new world of police accountability*. Sage Publications. <http://surl.li/usnet>



Waller (2020). What can we achieve by 2030? Rights for victims of crime in the era of sustainable development goals. An international perspective on contemporary developments in victimology: 167-179, 2020. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-41622-5_12

Wang, D. D. (2019). Performance assessment of major global cities by DEA and Malmquist index analysis. *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems*, 77, 101365. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0198971519302996>

Wang, P. (2020). Politics of crime control: How campaign-style law enforcement sustains authoritarian rule in China. *The British Journal of Criminology*, 60(2), 422-443. <https://academic.oup.com/bjc/article-abstract/60/2/422/5588070>

Warburg, A. B., & Jensen, S. (2020). Policing the war on drugs and the transformation of urban space in Manila. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 38(3), 399-416. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0263775818817299>

Weisburd, D., & Braga, A. A. (Eds.). (2019). *Police innovation: Contrasting perspectives*. Cambridge University Press. <http://surl.li/usnfu>

Williams, C. B., Fedorowicz, J., Kavanaugh, A., Mentzer, K., Thatcher, J. B., & Xu, J. (2018). Leveraging social media to achieve a community policing agenda. *Government Information Quarterly*, 35(2), 210-222. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0740624X16301897>

Wilson, J. Q., & Kelling, G. L. (1982). Broken windows. *Atlantic monthly*, 249(3), 29-38. <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5b367d3ea2772c73017>

Yabut, M. M. D. (2021). Legal Context of SSRG in the Philippines and its Relevance. *Security Sector Reform and Governance Iin the Philippines*, 69. <https://ndcp.edu.ph/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/SSRG-Book-Final-Layout-6by9inches-Inside-Pages-revised-2.pdf#page=69>

Yñiguez, A. T., Apego, G. C. M., Mendoza, N., Gomez, N. C., & Jacinto, G. S.

(2022). Nearshore to offshore trends in plankton assemblage and stable isotopes in reefs of the West Philippine Sea. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 8, 2106. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2021.724504/full>

Yonson, R., Noy, I., & Gaillard, J. C. (2018). The measurement of disaster risk: An example from tropical cyclones in the Philippines. *Review of Development Economics*, 22(2), 736-765. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/rode.12365>

Affiliations and Corresponding Information

Raquel G. Ignacio

Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Colleges – Philippines

Marnie J. Besas, PhD

Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Colleges – Philippines