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COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE 12 BEST PRACTICES OF THE BIÑAN CITY POLICE STATION IN ADDRESSING CRIMINALITY

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ABSTRACT

The study determined the community participation in the 12 Best Practices of the Binan City Police Station in addressing criminality; assessed the effects of the 12 Best Practices in the reduction of criminality in terms of social, political, technological, and psychological effects; and tested the relationship between the community participation in the 12 Best Practices and its effects in the reduction of criminality. The researcher employed a descriptive research design. The participants were elected barangay officials from each of the 24 barangays in Biñan City. As the primary tool from the 12 Best Practices of Biñan City, the researcher employed an adaptive questionnaire. Frequency and percentage distribution, weighted mean, and Pearson r correlation were used in the analysis and interpretation of data. The researcher concluded that the 12 best practices of the Biñan City Police Station, namely B-SKUL, B-POW, B-FEED, B-ON WHEELS, B-ON, DIAL-B, B-PAD, B-AMRIC, B-IN, B-PREPARED, B-RIDERS, and B-AID, are highly participated in by the barangay officials and residents of Biñan City. The involvement of the residents of the community has turned out to be a significant element of crime prevention. Effective implementation of the 12 Best Practices of the Biñan City Police Station has positive social, political, technological, and psychological effects on the reduction of criminality. Biñan City Police has created a friendly working atmosphere between the residents and the police, which can contribute significantly to the reduction of crime in the area. Their local government is providing barangay officials with technical knowledge and skills as well as funding for crime reduction in their area. Various communication equipment is also utilized as a tool for crime reduction. Through the implementation of these practices, residents of the community feel safe and secure. There are significant relationships between community participation in the 12 Best Practices of the Biñan City Police Station and its social, political, technological, and psychological effects on crime reduction, implying that the higher the participation in the 12 Best Practices, the better the effects on crime reduction.

KEYWORDS: *Filipino Police Officers, Organizational and Operational Stress, RPSB-PRO4A.*

INTRODUCTION

The community's participation in addressing crime has emerged as a crucial strategy among law enforcement agencies, grounded in the realization that police cannot combat criminal activity alone. This approach gained prominence following insights that community collaboration is essential for the success of crime prevention efforts (Manaliyo, 2016). Establishing mutual trust between law enforcement and the communities they serve enhances public safety and strengthens policing outcomes. Community members provide vital information about crimes and disorder in their areas, while their willingness to engage with the police hinges on the perception that police actions reflect community values and uphold ethical standards of justice and legitimacy.

Trust and legitimacy are at the heart of effective community policing. As Fisher-Stewart (2011) emphasizes, the foundation of public trust lies in the integrity and accountability of police officers. Officers who treat citizens fairly and with respect are more likely to gain public cooperation and compliance, enhancing the overall legitimacy of law enforcement (Myhill & Quinton, 2011). Community-oriented policing, a modern approach to policing in the Philippines, embodies this principle by viewing police and residents as co-creators of peace and order. The Philippine National Police has embraced this system to improve the delivery of police services and encourage community involvement, recognizing that active collaboration significantly contributes to crime reduction.

In Biñan City, Laguna, the implementation of the "B-FINEST" program by the Biñan City Police Station reflects a practical

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application of community-based policing. Initiated in April 2014 under the leadership of PSUPT Noel C. Aliño and with strong support from the local government, the program aims to reduce crime through innovative strategies and broad community engagement. As a crime registrar for four years, the researcher observed a steady decline in crime volume from 771 in 2015 to 574 in 2017. However, the persistent occurrence of crime indicates that there is an ongoing requirement for strong community participation. This study, therefore, investigates the level of community involvement in the 12 Best Practices of the Biñan City Police Station and examines how such participation influences the effectiveness of crime reduction strategies, ultimately serving as a basis for a community-driven action plan.

METHODOLOGY

The study employed a descriptive research design to evaluate the level of community participation in the 12 Best Practices of the Biñan City Police Station as perceived by elected barangay officials. This method was chosen as it effectively captures current conditions, identifies observable patterns, and explores relationships among variables within a specific population. A total of 130 respondents, representing all 24 barangays of Biñan City, were selected using simple random sampling to ensure an unbiased and representative sample. The central limit theorem guided the determination of the sample size, ensuring the adequacy and statistical validity of the findings. Data were gathered using an adapted structured questionnaire composed of three sections: the demographic profile of respondents, the level of community participation, and the perceived effects of the best practices on crime prevention. To ensure the validity and reliability of the instrument, it was reviewed by experts and pilot-tested among 20 non-participating barangay officials. The instrument yielded a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.971, indicating excellent internal consistency.

Prior to the distribution of the questionnaire, formal permissions were secured from the thesis adviser, the chief of police, and the president of the Association of Barangay Chairmen. The researcher personally administered the survey, clearly explaining its purpose and ensuring voluntary participation and confidentiality. Completed questionnaires were retrieved, encoded, and analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. Frequency and percentage distributions were used to describe demographic characteristics, while weighted mean scores assessed levels of participation and perceived effects. The Pearson r correlation was utilized to determine the relationship between community participation and its perceived impact on reducing criminality, including crimes against individuals and property. Ethical standards were strictly upheld throughout the research process, ensuring informed consent, anonymity, data accuracy, and the appropriate acknowledgment of all referenced sources.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents, interprets, and discusses the findings of the study based on the data collected from barangay officials and residents of Biñan City regarding their participation in the 12 Best Practices of the Biñan City Police Station. The analysis focuses on the level of community involvement and the perceived social, political, technological, and psychological effects of these practices on crime prevention. Each result is thoroughly examined and correlated with relevant literature and theories to provide a meaningful interpretation of the data. The discussion aims to highlight the significance of community-based policing efforts and their contribution to fostering a safer and more cooperative environment between the police and the community.

Table 1.1
Community Participation in the 12 Best Practices of Biñan City Police Station in Addressing of Criminality as to Police School Visitation

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. The community assists Biñan City Police in the distribution of school supplies to different public elementary schools within area of responsibility.	4.96	Strongly Agree	1
2. The community goes along with Biñan City Police in conducting regular school visitation to know the current peace and order problems encountered by teachers and students.	4.86	Strongly Agree	3
3. The community participates in crime prevention lectures to different schools and colleges within the City of Biñan.	4.90	Strongly Agree	2
4. The community helps increase the level of awareness of students on the "Modus Operandi" of criminal elements prying on them as potential victims.	4.83	Strongly Agree	4
Composite Mean	**4.89**	**Strongly Agree**	

Table 1.1 highlights the community's strong participation in the school visitation programs organized by the Biñan City Police Station, with a composite mean of 4.89, indicating a "Strongly Agree" response. The highest-rated indicator was the community's role in distributing school supplies to public elementary schools (4.96), reflecting enthusiastic support for

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police-led educational outreach and reinforcing collaborative efforts that foster safe and secure learning environments. Notably, high ratings were also observed in participation in crime prevention lectures (4.90) and regular school visits to address peace and order concerns (4.86), suggesting that residents are actively engaged in promoting educational safety. While the lowest-rated item, community efforts to raise student awareness on criminal "modus operandi" (4.83), still received strong agreement, it emphasizes the value placed on equipping students with knowledge to prevent victimization. These findings align with Lamont, Macleod, and Wilkin's (2011) assertion that school-based policing enhances youth safety and Turvey's (2011) view that understanding criminal methods plays a key role in effective crime prevention.

Table 1.2
Community Participation in the 12 Best Practices of Biñan City Police Station in Addressing of Criminality as to Organization for Women

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. The community participates in lectures to encourage women to participate in the advocacy on violence and abuse against women and children.	4.68	Strongly Agree	5
2. The community helps Biñan City Police in conducting activities like feeding program for the street children.	4.90	Strongly Agree	2
3. The community participates and assists Biñan City Police in organizing livelihood programs.	4.79	Strongly Agree	3
4. The community attends lecture on the rights of the women and children, and the "Batas Pambarangay".	4.93	Strongly Agree	1
5. Some members of the community are members of B-POW.	4.70	Strongly Agree	4
Composite Mean	**4.80**	**Strongly Agree**	

Legend: 4.50 – 5.00 = Strongly Agree; 3.50 – 4.00 = Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Moderately Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 – 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

Table 1.2 presents the community's strong engagement in police-led initiatives focused on women's welfare, as reflected by the composite mean of 4.80, interpreted as "Strongly Agree." The highest-rated indicator—attendance in lectures on women and children's rights, including discussions on the Batas Pambarangay (4.93)—underscores the community's commitment to legal literacy and rights awareness, especially in protecting vulnerable sectors. In line with Shahani's (2016) view that communities are essential in helping law enforcement and protecting victims, the respondents also showed strong support for feeding programs for street children (4.90), help with livelihood projects (4.79), and involvement in the Barangay-Pulisya para sa Kababaihan (B-POW) initiative (4.70). These results reveal a holistic community involvement that addresses both the immediate and developmental needs of women and children. While the lowest-rated item—participation in advocacy lectures encouraging women to speak out against violence (4.68)—still received a strong rating, it suggests a potential area for further empowerment and awareness-building. As Shahani emphasized, localized campaigns remain vital for strengthening public advocacy, and greater focus on such initiatives may deepen community-driven efforts in preventing violence against women.

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. The barangay officials Aid Biñan City Police identifies indigent residents.	4.73	Strongly Agree	3
2. The barangay officials inspire the community to participate in their feeding session.	4.71	Strongly Agree	4
3. The barangay officials help Biñan City Police toughen the program to lessen juvenile delinquent and minor offender in committing a crime due to poverty.	4.88	Strongly Agree	1
4. The barangay officials aid the Biñan City Police in solving the existing problems on poverty to less fortunate members of the community.	4.80	Strongly Agree	2
Composite Mean	**4.78**	**Strongly Agree**	

Legend: 4.50 – 5.00 = Strongly Agree; 3.50 – 4.00 = Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Moderately Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 – 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

Table 1.3 underscores the significant level of community participation in the Biñan City Police feeding program, with a composite mean of 4.78 interpreted as "strongly agree." This result indicates that the initiative receives broad public support as a strategic response to poverty and juvenile delinquency. The highest-rated item—barangay officials' involvement in

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strengthening the feeding program (4.88)—demonstrates the community's recognition of the link between youth welfare and crime prevention. McCord (2013) supports this view, highlighting that effective crime reduction hinges on comprehensive strategies that address education and social development. Also highly rated were efforts to identify indigent residents (4.73) and tackle poverty problems (4.80), pointing to a focused approach in aiding those most in need and mitigating the root causes of criminal behavior. Encouragement of broader community involvement in the actual feeding sessions received the lowest mean score, at 4.71, despite its strong impact. This suggests a potential area for improvement, where enhanced mobilization and outreach may increase participation. As emphasized by the World Bank (2012), feeding programs anchored on strong community ownership are more sustainable and impactful in addressing both nutritional and social vulnerabilities.

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. The community welcomes the Biñan City Police when conducting barangay visitation by way of patrolling and police presence 24/7.	4.80	Strongly Agree	2
2. The community participates in sustaining public information and dialogue thru lecture, orientation and seminar on crime prevention, police blotter and how to conduct arrest properly.	4.68	Strongly Agree	4
3. The community participates in clean and green program and blood-letting activity and other health and wellness activities of the local government unit and NGO.	4.77	Strongly Agree	3
4. The community fosters a strong relationship and partnership with the Biñan City Police for the successful operation and program implementation to gain public trust and confidence.	4.90	Strongly Agree	1
Composite Mean	**4.79**	**Strongly Agree**	

Legend: 4.50 – 5.00 = Strongly Agree; 3.50 – 4.00 = Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Moderately Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 – 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

Table 1.4 presents the assessment of community participation in the Biñan City Police's round-the-clock patrols, yielding a composite mean of 4.79, interpreted as "Strongly Agree." This reflects the community's strong support for and trust in the continuous presence and visibility of law enforcement. The highest-rated item was the community's effort to foster a strong relationship with the police to ensure effective operations and build public trust (4.90), emphasizing the importance of collaboration in community policing. This achievement was followed by the welcoming of police patrols during barangay visits (4.80), participation in wellness activities led by LGUs and NGOs (4.77), and attendance in public safety lectures and crime reporting orientations (4.68). Although slightly lower, the latter still indicates strong participation, suggesting that while the community is highly engaged, there remains potential to further increase involvement in educational sessions to strengthen public awareness and cooperation in law enforcement efforts.

Table 1.5
Community Participation in the 12 Best Practices of Biñan City Police Station in Addressing Criminality – Organization (NGOs)

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Non-Government Organizations cooperate and participate as force multipliers in crime prevention programs.	4.49	Agree	4
2. Non-Government Organizations provide operational feedback to the PNP.	4.70	Strongly Agree	3
3. Non-Government Organizations enhance communication systems.	4.83	Strongly Agree	2
4. Non-Government Organizations actively participate in meetings and dialogues to strengthen their partnership with the PNP.	4.87	Strongly Agree	1
Composite Mean	**4.72**	**Strongly Agree**	

Table 1.5 shows how much the community is involved through non-government organizations (NGOs) in the 12 best practices of the Biñan City Police Station, with an average score of 4.72, meaning people "strongly agree." This indicates that NGOs are vital allies in the police's crime prevention and community safety initiatives. The highest-rated indicator was NGO participation in meetings and dialogues with the PNP (WM = 4.87), reflecting strong collaboration and sustained partnerships. Other highly rated aspects include their role in enhancing communication (WM = 4.83) and providing operational feedback (WM = 4.70), which underscore NGOs' commitment to facilitating effective police-community coordination. However, the relatively lower score for NGOs serving as force multipliers in crime prevention (WM = 4.49) suggests that while NGOs are engaged in advocacy and support, direct field involvement may be less pronounced. Even so, the data confirms that they play an important role, supporting

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Constantino's (2018) claim that NGO support helps police work better and reach more people, particularly in areas with limited resources.

Table 1.6
Community Participation in the 12 Best Practices of Biñan City Police Station in Addressing Criminality as to Emergency Hotline

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. The community gives importance to Biñan City Police's campaign against all forms of criminality through SMS/text and call method.	4.90	Strongly Agree	1
2. The community reports crimes and violence and even simple offenses and petty crimes.	4.88	Strongly Agree	2
3. The Chief Barangay Tanod takes good care of the mobile phones with SIM cards and logbooks provided by the Biñan City Police.	4.53	Strongly Agree	3
4. The Chief Barangay Tanod uses the mobile phone for hourly situation reports directly received by the officer-in-charge for faster response to incidents or crimes.	4.48	Agree	4
Composite Mean	**4.70**	**Strongly Agree**	

Table 1.6 illustrates strong community participation in the use of the Emergency Hotline, one of the 12 best practices of the Biñan City Police Station, with a composite mean of 4.70, indicating a "Strongly Agree" rating from respondents. The highest-rated indicator was the community's reliance on SMS/text and call methods to report criminal activity (WM = 4.90), demonstrating residents' trust in and utilization of accessible communication channels for public safety. This supports Bourne's (2013) view that public confidence in police responsiveness is essential to encouraging active crime reporting. The community also showed high agreement in reporting even petty crimes, reinforcing a culture of vigilance. Although the lowest-rated item was the use of mobile phones by barangay tanods for hourly situation reporting (WM = 4.48), it still points to a generally positive perception of technological integration in policing. As Klick et al. (2012) emphasized, such tools enhance reporting efficiency and deterrence by increasing both the swiftness of police response and the perceived risk for offenders.

Table 1.7
Community Participation in the 12 Best Practices of Biñan City Police Station in Addressing Criminality as to Public Assistance Desk

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. The community approaches the advance post to ask for police assistance and to air concerns.	4.55	Strongly Agree	1
2. The community utilizes the emergency hotline numbers in case of an incident or crime.	4.50	Strongly Agree	2
3. Barangay officials assist PNP personnel manning convergence areas such as terminals, commercial establishments, and churches.	4.48	Agree	3
4. The community cooperates with and trusts the Biñan City Police Public Assistance Desk.	4.41	Agree	4
Composite Mean	**4.48**	**Agree**	

Table 1.7 presents how the community interacts with the Public Assistance Desk, showing a composite mean of 4.48, interpreted as agreeing. The highest-rated indicator was that residents feel comfortable approaching police advance posts (4.55), showing open lines of communication and trust. This rating was followed by the use of emergency hotline numbers, showing that people are aware of and use the hotline to seek police intervention. However, the lowest mean (4.41)—pertaining to trust and cooperation with the Public Assistance Desk—suggests room for improvement in building stronger police-community relationships. Hayes (2009) emphasizes that police visibility and public support are critical for crime prevention, as residents are frontline informants and allies in peacekeeping.

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Table 1.8
Community Participation in the 12 Best Practices of Biñan City Police Station in Addressing Criminality as to Anti-Motorcycle Riding Criminals

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Motorcycle riders show cooperation with the Biñan City Police during checkpoints and routine inspections.	4.90	Strongly Agree	1
2. The community appreciates the presence of motorcycle cops aiming to address crimes involving riding in tandem.	4.75	Strongly Agree	2
3. Barangay officials help identify street corners and areas prone to riding-in-tandem crimes.	4.76	Strongly Agree	3
4. Barangay officials provide assistance to special units deployed 24/7 as reactionary teams.	4.50	Strongly Agree	4
Composite Mean	**4.73**	**Strongly Agree**	

Table 1.8 highlights the community's involvement in anti-motorcycle riding criminality efforts. With a composite mean of 4.73, the data reflects strong agreement that these practices are effective. The highest-rated indicator (4.90) shows that motorcycle riders cooperate with routine inspections, a vital practice since riding-in-tandem crimes are often perpetrated using motorcycles. The appreciation for motorcycle cops and assistance from barangay officials also received strong agreement. The lowest but still strongly agreed-upon item (4.50) concerns barangay support for 24/7 special units, implying their readiness to assist during motorcycle crime incidents. Ballaran (2018) supports this argument by citing how strategic checkpoints and local cooperation play crucial roles in disrupting criminal operations using motorcycles.

Table 1.9
Community Participation in the 12 Best Practices of Biñan City Police Station in Addressing Criminality as to Crime Prevention and Information Campaign

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. The business sectors comprised of supermarkets, gasoline stations, hardware stores, retail shops, money changers, and bank managers attend series of meetings with the Biñan City Police.	4.88	Strongly Agree	4
2. The business sectors provide their observations and express their opinions on how the Biñan Police can improve the quality of service delivered to them.	4.92	Strongly Agree	2
3. The business sectors and barangay officials participate in crime prevention lectures, orientation seminars, and training for force multipliers and barangay tanods to enhance their competency in law enforcement duties.	4.93	Strongly Agree	1
4. The business establishments and the community assist in the distribution of information materials, including flyers, tarpaulins, and stickers containing crime prevention tips and Biñan City Police Station hotline numbers.	4.90	Strongly Agree	3
Composite Mean	**4.91**	**Strongly Agree**	

Table 1.9 highlights the strong community participation, particularly from the business sector, in the crime prevention efforts of the Biñan City Police Station and information dissemination, with a composite mean of 4.91 interpreted as "Strongly Agree." The highest-rated item, the involvement of business sectors and barangay officials in law enforcement seminars and trainings (WM = 4.93), underscores the community's commitment to proactive learning and capacity-building in support of public safety. Close behind are effective communication between police and the business sector (WM = 4.92) and the distribution of information materials (WM = 4.90), indicating that timely, clear communication is vital in building trust and awareness. Even the lowest-rated indicator—attendance at police-led meetings (WM = 4.88)—reflects consistent and meaningful engagement. These results affirm Orias' (2018) and Roca's (2017) findings on the vital role of trained local stakeholders and coordinated security efforts in strengthening grassroots policing. Overall, the data presents a successful model of collaboration, where police, local businesses, and community leaders actively work together to enhance safety and crime prevention in Biñan City.

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Table 1.10
Community Participation in the 12 Best Practices of Biñan City Police Station in Addressing Criminality: Disaster Preparedness

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. The community participates in seminars and trainings provided by the Biñan City Police on disaster management preparedness.	4.86	Strongly Agree	2
2. The community assists the Biñan City Police during emergencies and calamities.	4.90	Strongly Agree	1
3. The community participates in Biñan PNP Search and Rescue team activities such as clean-up drives and emergency preparedness campaigns.	4.68	Strongly Agree	3
4. The community seeks NGO membership to support the police in conducting disaster preparedness efforts.	4.62	Strongly Agree	4
Composite Mean	**4.77**	**Strongly Agree**	

Table 1.10 presents the community's participation in disaster preparedness initiatives led by the Biñan City Police Station. The composite mean of 4.77 shows that respondents strongly agree that the community actively supports police-led disaster readiness programs. The highest-rated indicator (4.90) reflects how the community assists the police during emergencies and calamities—an indication of strong public cooperation. According to Caldwell (2017), effective police visibility during crises can help maintain calm, preserve order, and prevent opportunistic crimes. Meanwhile, the effort to seek NGO membership for supporting disaster efforts received the lowest ranking (4.62), although it was still strongly agreed upon. Alcayna and Bollettino (2016) emphasized the importance of collaboration between NGOs and local authorities in building disaster-resilient communities. This observation implies that while participation exists, further strengthening of NGO-police partnerships is encouraged.

Table 1.11
Community Participation in the 12 Best Practices of Biñan City Police Station in Addressing Criminality: Motorcycle and Bicycle Riders

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Biñan City Police motorcycle and bicycle riders are welcomed in the community.	4.90	Strongly Agree	1
2. Barangay officials assist Biñan City Police riders in engaging with the commuting public.	4.88	Strongly Agree	2
3. The community shows trust and feels safe when accompanied by police during travel.	4.87	Strongly Agree	3
4. The community understands that police riders serve and protect the public by enforcing laws and ensuring public safety.	4.86	Strongly Agree	4
Composite Mean	**4.88**	**Strongly Agree**	

Table 1.11 highlights the strong community participation and trust in the Biñan City Police's use of motorcycle and bicycle patrols. The composite mean of 4.88 indicates a strong agreement among respondents. The community warmly welcomes police riders, highlighting their visibility and mobility as effective in fostering safety, as confirmed by the highest rating (4.90).
Menton (2013) asserted that bicycle patrols improve community-police interaction, especially in urban areas where accessibility and trust are crucial. Even the lowest-rated item (4.86) still reflects a strong understanding that police riders play a vital role in law enforcement and crime deterrence. Mulugeta and Mekuriaw (2017) emphasized that community partnership is key to effective policing, making this practice a valuable model in crime prevention.

Table 1.12
Community Participation in the 12 Best Practices of Biñan City Police Station in Addressing Criminality: Anti-Illegal Drugs Campaign

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Barangay officials assist Biñan City Police in various operations and campaigns against illegal drugs.	4.90	Strongly Agree	2
2. The community participates when the Biñan City Police conducts lectures on illegal drug awareness.	4.97	Strongly Agree	1

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3. Barangay officials support the special unit created by Biñan City Police to combat illegal drugs.	4.81	Strongly Agree	4
4. The community warmly welcomes Biñan City Police during illegal drug operations.	4.82	Strongly Agree	3
Composite Mean	**4.87**	**Strongly Agree**	

Table 1.12 presents the community's engagement in the anti-illegal drugs campaign of the Biñan City Police Station. With a composite mean of 4.87, the responses indicate strong agreement across all indicators. The highest-rated item (4.97) underscores the community's active participation in drug awareness lectures, a clear sign of increasing public education and vigilance.

This supports the notion that community empowerment and education are essential in the fight against illegal drugs. However, despite receiving the lowest rating (4.81), barangay officials' support for special drug enforcement units still demonstrates solid cooperation. This suggests opportunities to deepen collaboration in specialized anti-drug efforts for more sustained impact and stronger grassroots support.

Table 2.1
Social Effects of the 12 Best Practices in the Reduction of Criminality

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. The residents show trust and confidence in the police officers.	4.73	Strongly Agree	4
2. The residents cooperate and collaborate in various police operations in the barangay.	4.86	Strongly Agree	3
3. The residents feel secure and safe in their community.	4.93	Strongly Agree	2
4. There is a harmonious relationship between the residents and police officers.	4.94	Strongly Agree	1
5. The residents actively participate in crime prevention activities spearheaded by the PNP.	4.67	Strongly Agree	5
Composite Mean	**4.83**	**Strongly Agree**	

Table 2.1 illustrates the community's strong perception of the positive social effects resulting from the 12 Best Practices implemented by the Biñan City Police, with a composite mean of 4.83 indicating overall strong agreement. The highest-rated indicator, a harmonious relationship between residents and police officers (WM = 4.94), highlights the vital role of mutual trust in fostering effective public safety, supporting Shusta's (2015) view on trust-based police community partnerships. Close behind were residents' feelings of security (4.93) and their active cooperation in police operations (4.86), emphasizing both safety and civic engagement. Trust and confidence in the police also scored highly (4.73), reinforcing the reciprocal nature of positive police-community relations. Even the lowest-rated item—residents' active participation in crime prevention activities (4.67)—reflects strong involvement, underscoring Manaliyo's (2016) assertion that citizen participation is crucial for effective crime control. Collectively, these findings confirm that Biñan City's police initiatives promote social cohesion, shared responsibility, and a collaborative approach to community safety.

Table 2.2
Political Effects of the 12 Best Practices in the Reduction of Criminality

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. The local government of Biñan City offers barangay officials trainings and seminars, equipment, and financial support to address criminality in their barangay.	4.88	Strongly Agree	1.5
2. Barangay officials guarantee that their Barangay Justice System is fully operational to resolve crimes at the barangay level.	4.85	Strongly Agree	3
3. Barangay officials conduct awareness campaigns in support of the 12 Best Practices Project of Biñan City Police.	4.82	Strongly Agree	5
4. Barangay officials are focused on projects related to peace and order in their community.	4.88	Strongly Agree	1.5
5. The local government of Biñan City demonstrates strong political will in combating crime through the PNP.	4.84	Strongly Agree	4

Table 2.2 presents the political effects of the 12 Best Practices of Biñan City Police in reducing criminality. The overall composite mean of 4.85 indicates that respondents strongly agree that these initiatives yield positive political outcomes. The highest-rated items, both with a weighted mean of 4.88, are the provision of training, equipment, and financial support by the local

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government and the barangay officials' focus on peace and order. This shows the significant role of local governance in supporting grassroots crime reduction efforts. According to Morgan (2011), local governments—being closest to the people—are in a prime position to lead community-level crime prevention programs by providing resources, technical support, and establishing partnerships. Meanwhile, the lowest-rated item (mean = 4.82) is the conduct of awareness campaigns by barangay officials, although it is still rated "strongly agree." This implies that while officials are actively supporting the program, further strengthening awareness initiatives could enhance public engagement. As Pagunsan (2018) observed, effective crime prevention requires collaboration between police and community leaders, especially barangay officials who play a critical role in information sharing and mobilizing the community.

Table 2.3
Technological Effects of the 12 Best Practices in the Reduction of Criminality

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. CCTV cameras are installed in strategic areas in the barangay to prevent and solve crimes.	4.89	Strongly Agree	3
2. Phone apps and hotlines are accessible to report crimes or provide related information.	4.92	Strongly Agree	2
3. Police officers and barangay officials are provided with communication devices.	4.95	Strongly Agree	1
4. Police officers and barangay officials are trained in the use of computers and databases for crime reporting.	4.67	Strongly Agree	5
5. Police officers and barangay officials explore modern technologies to prevent crimes.	4.85	Strongly Agree	4

As shown in Table 2.3, the respondents strongly agree (composite mean = 4.86) that the 12 Best Practices bring positive technological impacts on crime reduction. The highest-rated item (mean = 4.95) pertains to the provision of communication devices to police officers and barangay officials, emphasizing the value of real-time communication in maintaining public safety. According to MacGillivray (2017), effective communication systems are crucial in emergencies and daily operations to ensure efficient responses and protect communities. The accessibility of mobile apps and hotlines, which facilitate community participation in reporting crimes, closely follows with a mean rating of 4.92. CCTV camera installation (mean = 4.89) also ranks high, highlighting the importance of surveillance technologies in deterring and investigating criminal activities. The lowest-ranked item (mean = 4.67) involves computer and database literacy among officers and officials. Despite the lower score, it still reflects strong agreement and indicates the need for ongoing digital skills training. As Bocaniala (2011) pointed out, the use of information technology in crime recording and analysis greatly enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement agencies.

Table 2.4
Psychological Effects of the 12 Best Practices in the Reduction of Criminality

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. The B-SKUL Program provides students and teachers with a sense of safety in and around school premises.	4.77	Strongly Agree	8
2. The B-POW Program empowers women and children to stand against violence and abuse.	4.81	Strongly Agree	5
3. The B-FEED Program helps prevent juvenile delinquency driven by poverty.	4.50	Strongly Agree	11
4. The B-ON WHEELS Program reduces crime through 24/7 police visibility and stronger community ties.	4.67	Strongly Agree	10
5. The B-ON Program prevents crime via force multipliers and enhanced NGO–PNP communication.	4.78	Strongly Agree	7
6. The Dial-B Program provides the community a sense of protection through emergency hotlines.	4.83	Strongly Agree	4
7. The B-ALERT Program strengthens vigilance and preparedness in times of emergency.	4.88	Strongly Agree	2
8. The B-MOBILE Program builds confidence by increasing patrol presence in crime-prone areas.	4.86	Strongly Agree	3
9. The B-ANGHEL Program promotes psychological healing through spiritual interventions.	4.91	Strongly Agree	1
10. The B-Connect Program enhances mental wellness through community counseling and stress debriefings.	4.80	Strongly Agree	6
11. The B-PROTECT Program motivates youth to engage in safe and meaningful activities.	4.74	Strongly Agree	9

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Table 2.4 outlines the psychological effects of the 12 best practices in crime reduction. With a composite mean of 4.79, respondents strongly agree that the programs foster psychological resilience, safety, and empowerment among residents. The B-ANGHEL Program ranked highest (mean = 4.91), signifying the importance of spiritual and emotional support in healing and crime prevention. This ranking is followed by B-ALERT and B-MOBILE, which contribute to community preparedness and heightened security presence. The lowest-rated program, B-FEED (mean = 4.50), although still positively assessed, implies that its long-term psychological impact on deterring crime due to poverty may need further reinforcement. Nonetheless, all initiatives scored within the "strongly agree" bracket, reflecting their success in addressing psychological concerns tied to criminal behavior. These findings align with holistic crime prevention approaches that emphasize not just law enforcement, but also mental health, spiritual well-being, and community empowerment.

Table 3.1

Combining the relationships between community participation in the 12 Best Practices of Biñan City Police Station and its **Social, Political, Technological, and Psychological Effects**

Practice	Social r-value (p-value)	Social Interpretation	Political r-value (p-value)	Political Interpretation	Technological r-value (p-value)	Technological Interpretation	Psychological r-value (p-value)	Psychological Interpretation
Police School Visitation	0.052 (0.554)	Not Significant	0.068 (0.444)	Not Significant	-0.025 (0.774)	Not Significant	-0.025 (0.782)	Not Significant
Organization for Women	0.231** (0.008)	Significant	0.044 (0.615)	Not Significant	0.428** (0.000)	Highly Significant	0.400** (0.000)	Highly Significant
Feeding Program	0.380** (0.000)	Highly Significant	0.220* (0.012)	Significant	0.335** (0.000)	Highly Significant	0.595** (0.000)	Highly Significant
Patrol 24/7	0.130 (0.141)	Not Significant	0.363** (0.000)	Highly Significant	0.387** (0.000)	Highly Significant	0.661** (0.000)	Highly Significant
Organization for NGOs	-0.037 (0.678)	Not Significant	0.400** (0.000)	Highly Significant	-0.128 (0.148)	Not Significant	0.071 (0.425)	Not Significant
Emergency Hotline	0.003 (0.970)	Not Significant	-0.048 (0.591)	Not Significant	-0.070 (0.431)	Not Significant	-0.156 (0.076)	Not Significant
Public Assistance Desk	0.297** (0.001)	Significant	0.458** (0.000)	Highly Significant	0.450** (0.000)	Highly Significant	0.764** (0.000)	Highly Significant
Anti-Motorcycle Riding Criminals	0.154 (0.080)	Not Significant	0.389** (0.000)	Highly Significant	0.400** (0.000)	Highly Significant	0.640** (0.000)	Highly Significant
Crime Prevention & Info Campaign	0.187* (0.033)	Significant	0.028 (0.749)	Not Significant	0.099 (0.263)	Not Significant	0.032 (0.717)	Not Significant
Disaster Preparedness	-0.001 (0.990)	Not Significant	0.278** (0.001)	Highly Significant	0.167 (0.058)	Not Significant	0.440** (0.000)	Highly Significant
Motorcycle and Bicycle Riders	0.196* (0.025)	Significant	0.050 (0.570)	Not Significant	0.100 (0.259)	Not Significant	0.044 (0.622)	Not Significant
Anti-Illegal Drugs Campaign	0.219* (0.012)	Significant	0.003 (0.975)	Not Significant	0.465** (0.000)	Highly Significant	0.336** (0.000)	Highly Significant

This table illustrates that community participation in certain best practices correlates strongly with various social, political, technological, and psychological effects. For example, programs like the Feeding Program, Public Assistance Desk, and Patrol 24/7 show consistent, highly significant positive relationships across multiple dimensions, highlighting their comprehensive impact on community safety and engagement. These findings align with literature emphasizing the importance of citizen involvement and multi-sector collaboration in effective crime prevention and community well-being.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. The 12 Best Practices of the Biñan City Police Station—namely B-SKUL (Police School Visitation), B-POW

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(Organization for Women), B-FEED (Feeding Program), B-ON WHEELS (Motorcycle and Bicycle Riders), B-ON (Organization for NGOs), DIAL-B (Emergency Hotline), B-PAD (Public Assistance Desk), B-AMRIC (Anti-Motorcycle Riding Criminals), B-IN (Crime Prevention and Information Campaign), B-PREPARED (Disaster Preparedness), B-RIDERS (Patrol 24/7), and B-AID (Anti-Illegal Drugs Campaign)—have shown high levels of community participation from barangay officials and residents of Biñan City. This active involvement is a critical component of effective crime prevention through the collaborative efforts of police officers, schools, barangay officials, and the private sector.

2. The effective implementation of these 12 best practices has demonstrated positive social, political, technological, and psychological effects contributing to the reduction of criminality in Biñan City. A cooperative and friendly relationship between the police and residents has fostered community trust and engagement, while support from the local government in terms of technical training, funding, and communication infrastructure has strengthened crime reduction efforts. Consequently, community members report a heightened sense of safety and security.
3. Significant positive correlations exist between community participation in the 12 Best Practices and their social, political, technological, and psychological effects. This implies that greater participation in these programs corresponds with stronger positive impacts on crime reduction, emphasizing the importance of sustained community engagement in policing initiatives.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the study's findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are proposed:

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