ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 9| September 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

EFFECTIVENESS OF TAGUIG CITY UNIVERSITY CAMPUS SECURITY AND SAFETY: BASIS FOR AN ACTION PLAN

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Article DOI: https://doi.org/10.36713/epra24137
DOI No: 10.36713/epra24137

ABSTRACT

The security in Taguig City University is provided by the BEST Security Agency as the major security provider hired by the local government unit of the city of Taguig since 2015. The private security personnel are also assisted by the personnel from the Public Order and Safety Office (POSO) who also provides security and safety within the campus. According to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), there's been a general decline in crime rates on college campuses over the past two decades. While colleges take active measures to protect students and maintain a safe campus, crime still happens. The study aims to assess the level of effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety to serve as basis for a proposed action plan. Specifically, it sought answers to the following question: 1) What is the level of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety as assessed by the three groups of respondents in terms of manpower compliment; logistic support; standard operating procedures; inter-agency coordination; and school safety. The research method employed in this study was descriptive method to determine the level of effectiveness of in implementing the Campus Security and Safety in Taguig City University as basis for a proposed action plan.

KEYWORDS: *Campus Security and Safety, Action Plan, Manpower Compliment, Logistic Support, Standard Operating Procedures, Inter-Agency Coordination, School Safety.*

INTRODUCTION

Everyone should have a fundamental understanding of security concepts and practices. Man has consistently demonstrated throughout history that he values his life and his loved ones more than material possessions. In order to defend life and property, cave dwellers engaged in conflict centuries before the current concepts of security and crime prevention were put into effect. Families and clans eventually created tribes and then communities for mutual defense, realizing that there is power in numbers. For many years, employees from one or more departments were in charge of maintaining security on school grounds. They occasionally fell under the service division, which combined the positions of watchmen, guards, doormen, toilet attendants, and house officers. In other situations, they might be directed by an assistant manager and given instructions to report to various departments in addition to the front office manager. Over the years, school administration has realized the importance of security and the extent of its responsibilities. In most large establishment today, security is a department unto itself with the chief security officer as a department head and responsible only to the most senior member of management.

This is the ideal situation. However, some establishment does not feel they are sufficiently large to warrant a separate for security, and the matter is made a collateral duty for some other Department head. When this occurs, normally little effort is extended toward pursuing an active security program, as each department or employee is left to formulate security within his own realm, with resultant poor performance. Security is a full-time job, whether it requires one person or many, and those engaged in security should be properly trained, supported completely by management, and reimbursed properly for service rendered. A difficulty arises in management cannot see where security produce any income and therefore considers it an expense only. Preventive program seldom is ever producing income, but they can and do prevent great losses, which management should be equally desirous of accomplishing.

An essential component of postsecondary education is campus security and safety. The higher education institution is dedicated to working with educators to help schools around the country give students a secure environment in which to learn and to keep students, parents, and staff members informed about campus security. As schools work to protect students' safety and security, campus safety and security policies are always evolving.

According to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), there's been a general decline in crime rates on college campuses over the past two decades. In 2018, 28,600 criminal incidents were reported at colleges and universities across the U.S. In 2019, that number fell to 27,300. While colleges take active measures to protect students and maintain a safe campus, crime still happens. In 2019, 18.7 reported on-campus crimes occurred per 10,000 full-time students, according to NCES. The most prevalent crimes committed on college campuses include

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burglary, motor vehicle theft, sexual assault, and fondling. In 2020, of the nearly 22,000 on-campus crimes, burglaries accounted for around 7,000 and forcible sex offenses accounted for over 9,000. Other crimes reported that year include robbery, aggravated assault, arson, and murder (Upson; 2022).

This study aims to assess the effectiveness in implementing the campus security and safety in Taguig City University by its security personnel both organic and security service provider. Hence, it will be used for enhancing the security and safety while the students, faculty members, staff and other stakeholders are within the premises of the university.

The Taguig government, motivated by the urgent need to serve its growing youth population, enacted Ordinance No. 29 Series of 2004, "An ordinance establishing the "Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Taguig," and appropriated funds therein. This was also one of the outcomes of the Local Government Code's provisions. The Taguig City University formerly known as Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Taguig (PLT) was established through City Ordinance No. 29, Series of 2004, by the Sangguniang Bayan ng Taguig and enacted on the 6th day of September 2004. Taguig City University is the first local government-run university to offer courses through the Ladderized Education Program, among these courses is Criminology Program, and initially the school was located at RPAPA High School in District 1, and in EMS Elementary School in District 2 in 2007.

Building TCU was not laid on a golden platter, it has gone through various forms of birth pangs top billed by the very basic need to have enough school building, for two (2) years, despite its birthing courage, the pipe dream hardly manifested its physical eloquence, but in 2006-2007, its realization swiftly took off. The organization of the University and construction of the TCU main building commenced. Meanwhile, undergraduate classes were held in various High Schools and Elementary Campuses, all in Taguig lent to the growing management of TCU. In 2006, General Ricardo Papa Sr. Memorial High School offered some rooms for free. In 2007, rooms expanded to Taguig Elementary School, Sta. Ana- District 1 and Em's Elementary school, Signal Village-District 2. In 2008-2009 additional undergraduate classes were held in annex schools of General Ricardo Papa Sr. Memorial High School at Brgy. Ususan and Signal Village Elementary School (Annex)in same place.

Hence, by virtue of the conversion of the Municipality of Taguig to a highly urbanized City on the 8th day of December 2004, PAMANTASAN NG LUNGSOD NG TAGUIG (PLT) was subsequently changed to TAGUIG CITY UNIVERSITY (TCU), which was launched in October 2006. Thus, in 2007 to 2009 the University was temporarily transferred to the third and fourth floor of Sunshine Mall located at Food Terminal Incorporation (FTI) Compound. In the first and second year of its operations there were only few students enrolled in different programs of the university. In 2009, the University is located at its new and permanent school building situated at Gen. Santos Ave., Central Bicutan, Taguig City having a new name "Taguig City University". This development signifies the interest of the City Government to provide quality education to the young citizens of this urban community.

Lack of classrooms did not also deter the holding of Graduate School classes. The graduate program in Master of Arts where Mathematics, Filipino, English and Social Sciences were lumped together as a common major. It paved the way to the development of Master of Arts in Educational Management, while holding classes comfortably in a scheduled room, 2nd floor of the Sunshine Mall.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presented the review of related literature and studies, both foreign and local, that guided the researcher to a frame of reference for the present study. Foreign and local literature and studies were thoroughly reviewed, which gave the researcher pertinent information and relevant data that helped the proponent formulate a research design and served as the basis for queries from the researcher. A synthesis of this literature and these studies is also provided at the end of this chapter.

Kisi (2022), One of the biggest mistakes a school can make in terms of its security is not properly addressing it. People tend to oversimplify issues in response to security breaches or school shootings. A "one-size-fits-all" approach to implementing security measures at any school could mean certain aspects are skimmed over or avoided entirely. In a time when parents, staff, and children are more concerned than ever about school safety, it's important to look at a school and its current security measures from within. Vulnerabilities will be detected at each individual school that might not be considered in standard top-down security protocol. To ease concern among everyone from teachers and staff to parents, schools should implement concrete communication systems to ensure that everyone receives the necessary information in the case of an emergency. Pre-programmed alerts are one of the best options, as anything from a weather alert to a cancellation to information regarding a potential threat can be mass-released at the touch of a button.

Building Security Services and Systems (2022), every business must confront the three major workplace security issues – staff safety, asset security, and the protection of data and other valuable information. These security issues require a robust workplace security system to avoid any risk to a business, which may be physical damage, robbery, theft, or system hacking. Physical security is arguably the most critical aspect of workplace safety. In this article, we'll take a closer look at the importance of physical security in the workplace and expand upon some of the more important elements. Further, Physical access control could be described as the determining and enforcing who has access to grounds, buildings, equipment, and sensitive areas. At workplaces around the globe, this is one of the most important aspects of preventative security measures. It's important to know who's on

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your property and who's inside your buildings for both crime prevention and also as a safeguard in emergencies – emergency response personnel should know exactly how many people to account for and evacuate. Workplace security must be rigidly controlled via ID-based physical constraints for unauthorized access to both the workplace and the company's assets. If a company is dealing with sensitive data, equipment, or chemicals, no employee without proper clearance should be able to access restricted areas. Not only could they damage equipment or harm themselves, but they could also end up sharing information they shouldn't have access to.

Novagems (2021). Carrying out a smooth workflow of a security guard company and delivering top-notch security services take diligent effort. While the management works hard to keep the workflow managed Carrying out a smooth workflow of a security guard company and delivering top-notch security services take diligent effort. While the management works hard to keep the workflow managed, the security guards still have the toughest task at hand. Besides the extreme weather conditions, the dangers at the job, and other hardships, they are required to offer nothing but high security. However, no matter how well-trained and experienced your security guards are. They still face troubles in certain conditions. The most common instance is when they have to be on duty under the scorching heat of the summer sun.

Wildhorn (2018). The private security industry is as large as the public police but little regulated. Major problems include abuse of authority, dishonest or poor business practice, nonreporting of crimes, and lack of public complaint channels. Directors and managers of both contract and in-house security forces should be licensed and employees registered by the states, contingent on set qualifications, with renewal every 2 or 3 years. States should require certified training of at least 120 hours for both full- and part-time personnel, tailored to job requirements, with at least 2 days' retraining yearly. Federal funds might well develop the curricula, materials, and methodology. Firearms training, now rare, should be mandatory for all armed guards; concealed weapons forbidden; and company guns remain on company property during guards' off-duty hours. Above all, regulatory agencies should have resources enough to screen and monitor licensees and registrants and to detect and cope with violations.

Shaikh (2018). Physical security is very important, but it is usually overlooked by most organizations. It is necessary if you do not want anyone to snatch away your information or destroy it, in case of natural calamity. The reason could be anything, the attacker doing it for personal gain, financial gain, for seeking revenge or you were the vulnerable target available. If this security is not maintained properly, all the safety measures will be useless once the attacker gets through by gaining physical access. Though physical security is proving to be challenging than previous decades as there are more sensitive devices available (like USB drives, laptops, smartphones, tablets, etc.) that enables the stealing of data easy and smooth. A company needs administrative, technical, and physical control to run their organization smoothly. Administrative controls include construction, site location, emergency response and technical controls include CCTV, smart cards for access, guards while physical controls consist of intrusion alarms, perimeter security. Physical security's main objective is to protect the assets and facilities of the organization. So the foremost responsibility of physical security is to safeguard employees since they are an important asset to the company. Their safety is the first priority followed by securing the facilities.

Gaur, A. & Lotha, G. (2018) security systems can be classified by type of production enterprise, such as industrial, retail (commercial), governmental, government contractor, or hospital; by type of organization, such as contract security or proprietary; by type of security process, such as personnel or physical security; or by type of security function or emphasis, such as plant protection (variously defined), theft control, fire protection, accident prevention, protection of sensitive (national security or business proprietary) information. Some of these categories obviously overlap. Security for small businesses constitutes a special situation. Because small firms cannot afford specialized proprietary security staffs, measures must be incorporated into regular routines and staff training or be purchased from outside organizations. Theft, both internal and external, is a prime concern. Residential security constitutes another special category. Sizable housing or apartment complexes, especially if under one management, can employ sophisticated security measures, including, for example, closed-circuit television monitoring of elevators and hallways and trained security guards.

Fleming (2021) Industrial Security Management is a continuous process to maintain the safety and security of industrial control systems (ICS). The ICS is a surefire security umbrella that includes all sorts of security systems and components, such as: 1) Human Resource Security safety. 2) Safety measurements and regular report. The main aim of security management is to help make the business more successful. This can involve strategies that enhance confidence with shareholders, customers and stakeholders, through to preventing damage to the business brand, actual losses and business disruptions. Industrial Security Management emphasizes the general security techniques and the ethical responsibilities of those involved. The work covers general security management, security personnel management, operational management, public relations and the perils of mismanagement. Industrial Security Management emphasizes the general security techniques and the ethical responsibilities of those involved. The work covers general security management, security personnel management, operational management, public relations and the perils of mismanagement.

Integrated Security Service (2020). Security operations and logistics are designed to facilitate the safe management and movement of people, goods, information and other resources between a specific point of origin and its final destination. In

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some cases, these same strategies can be applied to fixed locations as well. In order to address these matters, our seasoned Executive Protection teams are given specific checklists, along with carefully vetted intelligence. The process of developing a strategic security plan involves the coordination of resources, personnel and information such as, cultural & religious beliefs, government ideology, transportation systems, medical care facilities and local law enforcement. This, combined with current validated intelligence, will allow our protection team to formulate contingent responses and strategies which significantly reduce risk.

Cybersecurity Latest News (2020), before addressing the physical security requirements, creating a risk profile is crucial in establishing effective processes. You should develop an understanding of the context as well as interested parties along with their needs and expectations. For organizations functioning as part of a supply chain, it is necessary to identify the risk appetite of those who work closely with any supply chain that is as strong as its weakest link. Most of the organizations allocate an operating space, and within the divisions of that space, the sensitivity of data storage and access privileges differs. Here it is essential to understand where the most secure areas need to be and how they should be protected- either it is safe in the corner of a room, an area where all private activities take place, or a secure data center hall. Recognizing the business value associated with confidential information is quite a logical way of assuring appropriate investment in its protection. But, despite putting physical barriers in place, it can be tough to confirm who is and is not entering the space in question. Protecting equipment and maintaining the infrastructure is essential in ensuring the security of the working environment. Handheld computers and laptops pose a particular physical security risk. A thief can steal the entire computer including data stored on its disks along with network login passwords that might be saved. Thus, employees should take their system when they leave the office or secure them with password managers or with a cable lock.

ThinkCurity (2019). SOP stands for Standard Operating Procedure. In short, an SOP is detailed documentation of who, what, where, when and how of a process or procedure. These procedures show how a company wants their business run at every level. They are the playbook for managers' and supervisors' performance evaluations, and an employee go-to guide for executing successfully across all teams and departments. Private security is no different than any other business. The security guard company needs SoPs not only to maintain your business, but to grow it. In fact, we would argue that due to the regulations and liability of owning and operating a security company, SoPs are even more crucial.

Levy (2015). To help rationalize the disparate agencies that must be involved, the US Department of Homeland Security has implemented a new collection of management processes, known by the general term of collaborative public management (CPM), and has shown some limited promise in helping to reconcile differences in political, institutional, and professional objectives and approaches for achieving security in and around transportation hubs (Garrett, 2010). According to Garrett's study, there were benefits to be gained through implementation of interagency networks, but there were also problems associated with them. Such implementations were seen to offer opportunities for collaboration, but also opened issues associated with organizational rivalries, interference with existing cooperative protocols, and resistance to changes in policies and procedures, and assignment of people to tasks for which they may not have had sufficient training or experience. The indications were that the benefits of interagency networks must be gained in order to successfully deal with growing security threats, but that further study of the dynamics of implementation were needed before such large-scale integrative actions could fully yield their intended benefits.

Puckett (2022), Research examining college choice has traditionally focused on factors relating to demographics of the student and the college/university. Less attention has been directed towards how safety and security of the campus and the surrounding community play a role in college choice. In addition, some studies have examined students' fear of crime, perception of safety and security, and perception of public safety; however, there is still much to be learned. Even with the limitations associated with the current study, the results have aided in filling the gap within the research literature surrounding the impact of crime and safety on college enrollment, fear of crime, perceptions of campus safety and security, and perceptions of public safety. Much research has been conducted on the topics; however, it has largely neglected to examine the effects of crime and safety on college enrollment and student fear of crime in rural or partially rural communities. The results of this study could aid post-secondary institutions in implementing new workshops to increase student understanding of victimization risk and how to adequately protect themselves, increasing public safety efforts to increase safety and security, and implementing technology upgrades to better support students. Additionally, the results of the current study should prompt further research into the topic—as much remains to be understood

Velas et. al. (2021), Security and safety culture is an increasingly important term in assessing the security and safety of organizations. It is an internal security and safety factor of an organization that can directly influence its overall security and safety. In many cases, however, organizations do not know, nor do they have a way of assessing the level of their security and safety culture. It is therefore necessary to know the content, elements, and sectors in which it can be identified in order to gain a deeper knowledge of security and safety culture in more detail and be able to examine it. Security and safety culture is a phenomenon which, given its links to the comprehensive security and safety of organizations, needs to be given particular attention to. In other words, the values/levels of the security and safety

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culture are needed to be used, or at least taken into account in the assessment of comprehensive security. At present, security and safety culture constitutes a stable element of security and safety in various sectors; it is thoroughly highlighted within nuclear facilities, the ship-building industry, and it is currently also featured in the draft of new legislation on aviation transport security and safety program. Therefore, it is only a matter of time before the need for security and safety culture will be required (possibly through legislation) also in other sectors of industry or business. Organizations being already aware of this have a great advantage over the competition, which might currently neglect the requirements for safety and security.

Nagaj and Zuromskaite (2020), the study assesses whether security measures are or can be treated by accommodation facilities as a factor of their competitiveness. A critical analysis of the literature indicated that safety and security are among the factors that tourists take into account when deciding on the choice of an accommodation facility and the tourist destination competitiveness. Moreover, people are willing to pay more for an accommodation facility with safety and security certificates. Therefore, it was decided to investigate whether the type of facility measured by the star-rating system was also a measure of security of the accommodation facilities. The literature has shown that the owners of tourist facilities prefer "soft" security measures to "hard" ones, as the latter are too expensive and can create an atmosphere of anxiety among tourists. Therefore, the security measures analyzed in this study, according to the recommendations of the literature, belonged to the group of so-called "soft" measures. The results of the research carried out in this article indicated that the accommodation facilities quite extensively had security measures installed. Similar security measures were applied at the accommodation facilities of both cities, which was also due to the fact that they are located in countries of similar risks and both are in the same region, i.e., the Baltic Sea region. In both of the studied towns, the most frequently installed security measure was a car park facility connected directly to the hotel building, while the rarest ones were those related to the need to employ additional staff, i.e., concierge service and 24-h security, or those related to health, i.e., allergy-free rooms. It was found that the accommodation facilities in the analyzed localities applied various security measures and except for fenced parking facilities, it was difficult to talk here about the security measures preferred by all the accommodation facilities.
Lisova, Sljivo, and Causevic. (2019) the researchers witnessed an increased need of safety and security co-analysis in the recent years. In this paper it presented a systematic literature review exploring ways and trends in addressing safety and security co-analysis in system engineering. Since safety and security can negatively influence each other, analysing their interplay in an efficient manner means reducing the effort that needs to be invested in achieving a safe and secure system. The results of review indicate that the most works focus on unified safety and security analysis that aims at exploring the influence of both security on safety and vice versa. This is the absolute case for approaches considering both threats/hazards analyses and requirements engineering. Concerning the influence of security on safety within the safety analysis, also referred to as security informed safety, the automotive domain is the main driver in that direction. Considering that combined safety and security analysis can be used for both achieving safe and secure systems, it was noticed increase in published research of such analyses for the reviewed period. The results also indicate that there is no work addressing safety within existing security analyses, i.e., safety informed security analyses. Furthermore, it was identified that many works lack extensive evaluation of the proposed approaches and methodologies. We have also noticed that the identified approaches lack evaluation of their support for efficient system update handling that characterises the securitycritical systems. The lack of focus on such an important issue regarding the dynamic nature of security and its influence on safety may impair the applicability of the approaches in safety and security–critical systems. It is evident that more efforts are needed in proposing new and evaluating existing proposals for co-analysis of safety and security in all application areas.

Owusu, Akoto, and Abnory, (2016), in higher education like other institutions, safety and security of persons particularly students resident on university campuses remain topical. This study is drawing mainly on perceptions of students about safety and security issues in University of Cape Coast (UCC). Securing an environment for learning and making it safe requires an all-inclusive approach that does not only address unhelpful behaviour (such as people with a penchant for violence and bullying) but also tackle the basic elements of the school environment to curb such tendencies. So creating a safe and secure school requires dealing with the whole school environment consisting of the physical and psychosocial environments. It can also be inferred that addressing the physical environment of the school lays a firm foundation for dealing with various psychosocial threats that commonly plaque our universities. Clearly, the issue of safety on university campuses cannot be ignored and it is high time the university management took steps to ensure that students felt safe on campus to go about their learning without fear. No matter how effective the University's programmes may be the primary responsibility for safety and security lies with each one within the university community. No security department or set of procedures can be effective unless individuals exercise reasonable care and prudence. Safety and security is everyone's responsibility. UCC maintains its own security force. There is a need for collaboration between the state police service, the Ghana military and the security department of the university to synergise their activities to fight crime and ensure the safety of students. It should be possible for the University security department to sign a memorandum of understanding with other para-security agencies such as the Ghana fire service, the prisons service among others for immediate mutual assistance.

Callejas J., and Cazeau J (2016) the security and safety of United Nations personnel have been persistent issues on the United

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Nations agenda and the subject of the United Nations reform process. High importance is attributed to personnel safety and security, and to security awareness in the field, given the number, type and severity of security incidents that have occurred in recent years, resulting in casualties and loss of life of United Nations personnel. In preparing the present review, the Inspectors of the Joint Inspection Unit experienced different security scenarios and had the opportunity to witness the difficult conditions endured by staff and security personnel in some locations. The Inspectors understand that potential safety and security risks will continue to challenge the United Nations security system in all the environments where the United Nations operates. They would therefore like to express their gratitude and recognition to those who, often at the risk of their own well-being, continue to uphold United Nations values in support of local populations. The Inspectors believe that there should be a focus on "strategic issues" that are vital to providing and enhancing security to United Nations personnel and premises, and the changing threats and risks faced by the United Nations security management system. In their view, the different issues identified by the Independent Panel on Safety and Security of United Nations Personnel and Premises Worldwide can be grouped into five different strategic areas, which form the basis of the review. Those areas are: security culture, security-related information management, safety and security standards, security crisis management and surge capacity, and resources and finance. The Inspectors offer eight recommendations: one for the consideration of the General Assembly, in which they recommend that the Secretary-General prepare, in consultation with the High-level Committee on Management and the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) and its appropriate networks, a proposal for a safety and security funding model; four addressed to the Executive Heads of United Nations organizations; two addressed to the Department of Safety and Security; and one addressed to the Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security, as the Chair of the Inter-Agency Security Management Network.

Mabanglo (2020), Security is everyone's responsibility and not the sole concern of the chief security and the members of the school security force. Even the toughest schools can be transformed into a safe and secured education facility given the proper orientation and training and development of the needed personal commitment. The objective of this study is to determine the campus security practices of Philippine College of Science and Technology (PhilCST). The study used descriptive-survey and data gathered was tabulated and statistically treated using weighted mean, one-way analysis of variance, frequency, percentage and ranking, and chi-square. As a result, campus security in PhilCST is fully implemented; campus security measures are employed along physical security, document security and personnel security; and there is a difference in the perceived level of implementation and campus security measures perceived along the three major areas of security in PhilCST. It was concluded that PhilCST is protected and that everyone who work, study or visit the campus feels security assurance; campus security measures are adopted by PhilCST for physical security, document security and personnel security; and lastly, the administrators, faculty members, staffs, students, and visitors of PhilCST have different views on the application of campus security and have different experience and familiarity on the campus security measures adopted by the school.

Gabriel and Antonio (2021), the organizational health and safety practices are indispensable to any organization whether public or private. Consistent with the provision of the Labor Code of the Philippines is the promotion and protection of workers against workplace hazards: "Employers must provide workers with every kind of on-the-job protection against injury, sickness or death through safe and healthful working conditions" Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) is defined as a science of the anticipation, recognition, evaluation and control of risks or hazards arising in or from the workplace that may affect the health and well-being of workers (Alli, 2008). Considering the analysis and the presentation of data gathered, the following recommendations are hereby submitted: a) Establish facilities for Persons with Disabilities (PWD) such as ramps and comfort rooms;2) Provide the employees with necessary personal protective equipment; 3)Provide adequate safety and emergency signage and warning posted in conspicuous places; 4) Establish a Risk Reduction Management System and Contingency Plan and put in place a regular training and drills on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management for employees and staff; 5) Provide adequate and available emergency supplies and equipment such as fire extinguisher and medical first aid kit; 6) Establish facilities such as Lactation/Breast-feeding station, Day-care facilities, Drop-in Centers and Recreation area;7)Allot a regular scheduled inspection and maintenance of equipment; 8) Come up with a clear program on Monitoring/Surveillance of Occupational and Work- Related Injuries and Illnesses and Established Accident Prevention Program; and 9) Intensify Occupational Safety and Health-related trainings and seminars.

Toyado (2021) the workers on site, and upon evaluation of their responses, the researcher finally come up with the conclusion that, the construction workers are aware of the safety and health in constructions but they do not adhere and follow it. Workers admittedly that the reason they are complaisant about following safety and health practices are discomfort, beliefs, and bad habits. Workers must attend or be trained with safety and health. A training that would enable them to understand the safety and health issues and concerns. Workers must be taught with correct attitude towards safety in workplace. They must teach of right things contrary to their old beliefs. In addition, workers must develop good habit and positive outlook in terms of their safety and wellbeing. Government regulators and the Owner must adhere the amended OSH Law 2019 also known as RA 11058.

Kangan (2020) the consistent need for physical confrontation means that as a security guard, you will face the issue of how

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much strength to exert. Especially when approaching a fight, or when being attacked, it is important for security guards to ensure that they make an effort to on subdue the offender(s) and avoid any possibility of injuring the offender(s) or any onlookers. Most importantly, a security guard needs to have a complete understanding of security operations. These industry standards and practices are necessary for performing all tasks in a professional manner. Being educated and trained for this career ensures that you are able to find and maintain a steady career. A career in security gives you the opportunity to use many of your natural skills. From your fitness and agility, to your rational thinking, your skills can finally be put to use in this role.

Corinthians Group of Companies (2019) with a security guard who has good training, he/she knows how to operate CCTVs and other high-tech security systems. Other than using surveillance cameras to ensure the safety of the whole establishment, security guards do patrolling in your establishment. If you need more than one patrol for your real estate, you can designate areas where they can patrol. And the good thing about hiring trained security guards is that they know the proper ways to handle threats that won't harm the tenants of your real estate. Because once the threat occurs, they can contact the police immediately and work together with them. It is a must for security guards to have a pleasing personality because other than g uarding your whole real estate, they should know how to communicate with the people living in it. He/she needs to be friendly most of the time to make the tenants feel safe and welcomed to their place. This should apply to the visitors as well. It's also essential for them to be detail-oriented and keep track of every person who enters the premises. This will be useful if an investigation happens in your area because law enforcers can look through the security guard's records. These are the main benefits of having a security guard for your real estate. They will make your place safe 24/7, and the reporting of a crime will be much faster since they closely monitor everything.

Presado (2016) Security management of the university is doing their effort to make the best in securing and safeguarding the lives and properties within the campus. The results indicated that there is a better security management in the University of Eastern Philippines. The profile of the security personnel is not significantly related to the security management level and has nothing to do with the security management level. Young or old, single, married or widow, college graduates or not, had short or long years of service can perform their security work well. From the problems known from this study, it is indicated that the security management of UEP must improve their performance so that these problems encountered by the people inside the university may be lessen or eliminated. Further, the study recommended the following, Regular conduct of seminar-orientation on the security manual particularly on the code of conduct and work ethics of the security profession. Imposition of sanctions or disciplinary actions on violative/erring security personnel. Providing, upgrading, and modernizing security equipment, in good condition mobile cars, and firearms. Installing of CCTV cameras on the buildings for better security monitoring. Increasing the number of security personnel which can be patterned on ratio between the security personnel and the population of the university.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study aimed to assess the level of effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety to serve as a basis for a proposed action plan. Specifically, it sought answers to the following questions:

1. What is the level of effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety as assessed by the three groups of respondents in terms of:
    1. Manpower Complement;
    2. Logistics Support;
    3. Standard Operating Procedures
    4. Inter-Agency Coordination
    5. School Safety
2. Is there any significant difference among the assessments of the three groups of respondents on the level of effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety in terms of the above-mentioned variables?
3. What are the problems encountered on the extent of effectiveness in implementing the Campus Security and Safety in Taguig City University?
4. What measures maybe proposed to address the problems encountered on the extent of effectiveness in implementing the Campus Security and Safety in Taguig City University?
5. What action plan can be recommended to enhance the CAT Security Group in handling Security and Safety?

METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains the method and techniques used in the population and sampling scheme, a description of the respondents, the research instrument and validation techniques, the procedures in the data gathering stage, and the employment of the statistical treatment for the study.

This study utilized the descriptive method of research, which was designed to determine the level of effectiveness in implementing the Campus Security and Safety in Taguig City University as the basis for a proposed action plan in terms of manpower complement, logistics support, standard operating procedures, and inter-agency coordination.

According to Birion (2018), the descriptive method was conducted to systematically describe a situation or area of interest factually and accurately. This included population census studies, public opinion surveys, fact-finding surveys, status studies, task analysis studies, questionnaire and interview studies, observation studies, job descriptions, survey of literature, documentary analysis, anecdotal records, critical incident reports, test score analysis, and normative data. The descriptive survey method used in this study facilitated the investigation of social phenomena

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 9| September 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

through the gathering of opinions, observations, and perceptions. Interviews and surveys were employed to analyze and interpret the conditions that existed relative to the Police Hotline Movement Incorporated program and its activities.

The objective of the descriptive method of research was to gather information about the current condition, with emphasis on describing existing situations rather than making judgments or interpretations (Creswell, 2009). Thus, this method was highly significant to the present study as it assessed the status of the CAT Security Group in handling campus security and safety.

Furthermore, the descriptive method also attempted to accurately describe or characterize an individual or group's attitudes, behaviors, or characteristics. In other words, it was defined as a purposive process of gathering, analyzing, classifying, and tabulating data about prevailing conditions, practices, beliefs, processes, trends, and cause-and-effect relationships, and then making adequate and accurate interpretations of such data with the aid of statistical methods. Descriptive studies were valuable in providing facts on which scientific judgments could be based. According to Sanchez (2005), descriptive research was a purposive process of gathering, analyzing, classifying, and tabulating data on prevailing conditions, practices, beliefs, processes, trends, and cause-effect relationships, and then making adequate and accurate interpretations of such data with or without the aid of statistical methods. It provided essential knowledge about the nature of objects and persons, and the most common means of obtaining information included the use of questionnaires, personal interviews with the aid of a study guide or interview schedule, and observations.

Moreover, it was also defined as a purposive process of gathering, analyzing, classifying, and tabulating data about prevailing conditions, practices, beliefs, processes, trends, and cause-and-effect relationships, and then making adequate and accurate interpretations of such data with the aid of statistical methods.

This particular method and technique were chosen because they allowed both quantitative and qualitative descriptions of the current status, traits, nature, and characteristics of the respondents. They also described and presented factual and practical information that were used to evaluate conditions. Furthermore, they revealed significant differences in the conditions under study.

As explained by Jacson (2009), in survey method research, participants answered questions administered through interviews or questionnaires. After participants provided their responses, the researchers described the answers given. For the survey to be both reliable and valid, it was important that the questions were constructed properly. Questions were written clearly and comprehensibly.

Another consideration in designing the questions was whether to include open-ended, closed-ended, partially open-ended, or rating-scale items. Open-ended questions allowed for a greater variety of responses from participants but were difficult to analyze statistically since the data had to be coded or reduced in some manner. Closed-ended questions, on the other hand, were easy to analyze statistically but limited the range of responses participants could provide.

Scope and Delimitation

The study focused on the assessment of the level of effectiveness in implementing the Campus Security and Safety in Taguig City University. The researcher considered the following variables in measuring the main focus of the study, namely the manpower complement, logistics support, standard operating procedures, and inter-agency coordination. Through this, the researcher was able to formulate an action plan that could further improve security and safety within the university campus. The setting of the study was primarily at Taguig City University, which included the three main buildings such as the academic, administration, and library buildings.

The respondents of the study were composed of three groups. The first group included the administration personnel, particularly the top management and academic officials. The second group consisted of the university employees, both teaching and non-teaching staff. Lastly, the third group of respondents comprised the students from different colleges, specifically the third-year and fourth-year students, since they were the ones allowed to undergo face-to-face classes and were therefore familiar with the security and safety protocols implemented on campus. The time frame of the study covered School Year 2022 to 2023.

Data Gathering Tool

Survey Questionnaire. The researcher utilized a self-administered survey questionnaire that served as the main data-gathering tool of the study, which was categorized into two parts. The first part consisted of the demographic profile of the respondents, including type of respondent, age, sex, civil status, and highest educational attainment. The second part was divided into three major sub-parts: the first focused on the level of effectiveness in implementing the Campus Security and Safety in Taguig City University in terms of manpower complement, logistics support, standard operating procedures, and inter-agency coordination; the second concentrated on the problems encountered in relation to the extent of effectiveness in implementing the Campus Security and Safety in the university; and the third focused on the proposed measures to address the problems encountered in the implementation of campus security and safety.

Interview. The researcher conducted formal inquiries with the three groups of respondents, as well as with his adviser, the administration of TCU, the Head of TCU Security, and other knowledgeable professionals who contributed to enriching and enhancing the study.

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EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 9| September 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

Library Research. The researcher went to the national and different local government libraries, including private university libraries, to obtain reliable, essential, and necessary information pertaining to the main topic of the study. This helped the researcher to acquire relevant literature and studies necessary for this research.

Internet Search. The researcher used other websites through the internet to gather some reliable information that helped in acquiring accurate literature and studies related to the handling of security and safety by security providers.

Registration. It was the process of listing items of the same kind in a systematic manner for record purposes. Registered matters could be classified alphabetically, chronologically, qualitatively, quantitatively, or otherwise. In this study, the roster of security guards was listed chronologically and quantitatively.

Data Gathering Procedures

The researcher identified the issues and concerns pertaining to the theme of the study by gathering, analyzing, interpreting, and reviewing information obtained from essential documents and other sources associated with the topic. Through this process, the researcher was able to come up with the study titled *Effectiveness in Implementing the Campus Security and Safety in Taguig City University*, which measured its effectiveness in terms of manpower complement, logistics support, standard operating procedures, and inter-agency coordination.

Approval was secured from the researcher's adviser, the chairman of the panel, and the TCU administration in order to obtain reliable data and to administer the constructed survey questionnaire among the groups of respondents.

Frequent consultations with the adviser and interviews with knowledgeable individuals, particularly those familiar with the effectiveness of implementing campus security and safety at Taguig City University, were also undertaken to provide additional insights and corrections.

The researcher formulated survey questionnaires related to the effectiveness of campus security and safety, ensuring alignment with the variables used in the study. Validation of the questionnaires was sought from the adviser, the chair of the panel, and selected barangay officials, who were considered qualified to review and approve the content, as well as provide corrections.
A pre-test was conducted among a small group of respondents to strengthen the survey questionnaire, although they were not included in the actual study responses.

Permission was also obtained from the Office of the Vice President for Administration of TCU to administer the survey among the identified three groups of respondents. The researcher then distributed and retrieved the survey questionnaires from the respondents, consolidated all research findings, and subsequently presented them to the adviser for guidance, corrections, and approval.

Table 1
Mean Distribution on the Level of Effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety in terms of Manpower Complement

Indicators	Students		Academic Officials and Management		Employees		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1.Security personnel perform their duty in accordance with their assigned task.	2.10	LE	2.15	LE	2.20	LE	**2.15**	**LE**
2.Security guards are familiar with the security protocols of Taguig City University.	2.12	LE	2.13	LE	2.18	LE	**2.14**	**LE**
3.Enough security personnel are assigned to the establishment.	2.05	LE	2.12	LE	2.10	LE	**2.09**	**LE**
4.Security personnel know how to detect the potential intruder.	2.15	LE	2.14	LE	2.16	LE	**2.15**	**LE**
5.Security personnel are hardworking and flexible in protecting the company's assets and ensuring the safety of its clients.	2.18	LE	2.20	LE	2.15	LE	**2.18**	**LE**
Overall	**2.12**	**LE**	**2.15**	**LE**	**2.16**	**LE**	**3.14**	**LE**

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EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 9| September 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

GGSS (2021) Security guards demonstrate their importance in the world by helping to defend locations such as schools, companies, banks, and other significant sites, or by safeguarding persons such as students, famous people, political leaders, and even the President. Many individuals across the world benefit from the services of security guards. They have numerous responsibilities that they must perform, and if they do not, the world will be drastically different and far more dangerous, without their protection normal or important both people could be assassinated at any point in time. This is why security guards are used and are so important in our society

Table 2
Mean Distribution on the Level of Effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety in terms of Logistics' Support

Indicators	Students		Academic Officials and Management		Employees		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1.Each security guard is provided with a service firearm.	2.15	LE	2.20	LE	2.18	LE	**2.18**	**LE**
2.There are two-way radios and tactical flashlights given to security personnel.	2.16	LE	2.20	LE	2.13	LE	**2.16**	**LE**
3.Security batons are widely available and used by security personnel in the event of an intruder attack.	2.19	LE	2.18	LE	2.10	LE	**2.16**	**LE**
4.In an event of an emergency, the security guard can use an emergency alarm.	2.18	LE	2.20	LE	2.23	LE	**2.20**	**LE**
5.Security personnel are given the tools they need to ensure that health and safety protocols are followed.	2.20	LE	2.25	LE	2.20	LE	**2.22**	**LE**
Overall	**2.18**	**LE**	**2.21**	**LE**	**2.17**	**LE**	**2.18**	**LE**

Table 2 Illustrates the mean distribution of the assessment Level of Effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety in terms of Logistics Support. The study shows that is less effective with an overall mean of 2.18. All of the group of respondents who participated in this study were considered as less effective where Students with a mean of 2.18, Academic Officials and Management have 2.21, and Employees with 2.17. All of the indicators considered as less effective, here are the following with their respective mean: "Security personnel are given the tools they need to ensure that health and safety protocols are followed.", with 2.22; "In an event of an emergency, the security guard can use an emergency alarm.", with 2.20; "Each security guard is provided with a service firearm.", with 2.18; "There are two-way radios and tactical flashlights given to security personnel.", with 2.16; "Security batons are widely available and used by security personnel in the event of an intruder attack.", with 2.16.

Trackforce (2020). The main role of a security guard is to protect people, property, or assets. However, being a security guard is not an easy occupation. As a matter of fact, it can be an unsafe and hazardous job. There are many lives hazarding dangers that one may face while being in the security guard profession, so it is crucial for security guards to guarantee their own wellbeing at the lead position. Their personal safety cannot be compromised at any cost. Right protection tools and equipment should be there for their self-defense.

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Volume: 11| Issue: 9| September 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

Table 3
Mean Distribution on the Level of Effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety in terms of Standard Operating Procedures

Indicators	Students		Academic Officials and Management		Employees		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1.Consistent inspections are conducted to company's employees/visitors/clients.	2.00	LE	2.15	LE	2.03	LE	**2.06**	**LE**
2.Visitor's information is being recorded in the visitor's logbook.	2.05	LE	2.18	LE	2.08	LE	**2.10**	**LE**
3.In case of an incident, the security personnel immediately proceed to the scene and conduct first aid and/or apprehend the suspect.	2.15	LE	2.23	LE	2.18	LE	**2.19**	**LE**
4.Security guards know how to activate the different types of alarm systems in case of an emergency.	2.10	LE	2.15	LE	2.13	LE	**2.13**	**LE**
5.Security guards know how to manage the suspected individual with symptoms of COVID-19.	2.16	LE	2.18	LE	2.15	LE	**2.16**	**LE**
Overall	**2.09**	**LE**	**2.18**	**LE**	**2.11**	**LE**	**2.13**	**LE**

Table 3 Illustrates the mean distribution of the assessment Level of Effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety in terms of Standard Operating Procedures. The study shows that is less effective with an overall mean of 2.13. All of the group of respondents who participated in this study were considered as less effective where Students with a mean of 2.09, Academic Officials and Management have 2.18, and Employees with 2.13. All of the indicators considered as effective were "In case of an incident, the security personnel immediately proceed to the scene and conduct first aid and/or apprehend the suspect.", with 2.19; "Security guards know how to manage the suspected individual with symptoms of COVID-19.", with 2.16; "Security guards know how to activate the different types of alarm systems in case of an emergency.", with 2.13; "Visitor's information is being recorded in the visitor's log book.", with 2.10; and "Consistent inspections are conducted to company's employees/visitors/clients.", with 2.06.

Akyar (2018). Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) is a process document that describes in detail the way that an operator should perform a given operation. SOPs involve the purpose of the operation, the equipment and materials required, how to perform the set-up and operations required for the process, how to perform the maintenance and shutdown operations carried out by the personnel, a description of safety issues, troubleshooting, a list of spare parts and where to find them, illustrations, and checklists. The SOP is one of many process documents which is needed for consistent operation of a given process, with other documents involving process flow charts, material specifications, and so forth. The purpose of SOPs today is to guarantee that all personnel are performing tasks in the same way, which is a needed for condition to get expected output from the process.

Table 4
Mean Distribution on the Level of Effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety in terms of Inter-Agency Coordination

Indicators	Students		Academic Officials and Management		Employees		Overall	
	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI	M	VI
1.In the event that criminal activity occurred in the establishment, the security personnel immediately reported it to the police station.	2.18	LE	2.23	LE	2.20	LE	**2.20**	**LE**
2.In case a fire incident occurs, the security personnel know how to immediately call the nearest fire station.	2.20	LE	2.25	LE	2.23	LE	**2.23**	**LE**

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3.In the event that traffic accidents happen within the jurisdiction of the company, the security guard calls the PNP traffic unit for proper handling of the incident.	2.15	LE	2.20	LE	2.23	LE	**2.19**	**LE**
4.In case an accident occurs within the establishment, the security guard calls the nearest hospital (public or private) for emergency assistance.	2.19	LE	2.25	LE	2.20	LE	**2.21**	**E**
5.The security guard understands how to report to and coordinate with various agencies (PNP, BFP, HOSPITAL, Barangay, and so on).	2.20	LE	2.23	LE	2.20	LE	**2.21**	**LE**
Overall	**2.18**	**LE**	**2.23**	**LE**	**2.21**	**LE**	**2.21**	**LE**

Table 4 Illustrates the mean distribution of the assessment Level of Effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety in terms of Inter-Agency Coordination. The study shows that is less effective with an overall mean of 2.21. All of the group of respondents who participated in this study were considered as less effective where Students with a mean of 2.18, Academic Officials and Management have 2.23, and Employees with 2.21. All of the indicators considered as less effective, here are the following with their respective mean: “In case a fire incident occurs, the security personnel know how to immediately call the nearest fire station.”, with 2.23; “In case an accident occurs within the establishment, the security guard calls the nearest hospital (public or private) for emergency assistance.”, with 3.21; “The security guard understands how to report to and coordinate with various agencies (PNP, BFP, HOSPITAL, Barangay, and so on).”, with 2.21; “In the event that criminal activity occurred in the establishment, the security personnel immediately reported it to the police station.”, with 2.20; and “.In the event that traffic accidents happen within the jurisdiction of the company, the security guard calls the PNP traffic unit for proper handling of the incident.”, with 2.19.

Ed (2019). Interagency collaboration is the process of agencies working together toward a common purpose or goal. One of the main reasons why private security and law enforcement need to collaborate is because they both have a common goal: to keep people safe. By working together, they can share information and resources, which will help them to better protect the public. In addition, by collaborating, private security and law enforcement can learn from each other’s strengths and weaknesses. This will help them to improve their overall effectiveness and better serve the community. Private security and law enforcement collaboration is essential in today’s world. By working together, these two groups can share information and resources, which will help them to better protect the public. In addition, by collaborating, private security and law enforcement can learn from each other’s strengths and weaknesses. This will help them to improve their overall effectiveness and better serve the community.

Table 5
Mean Distribution on the Level of Effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety in terms of School Safety

Indicators	**Students**		**Academic Officials and Management**		**Employees**		**Overall**	
	M	**VI**	**M**	**VI**	**M**	**VI**	**M**	**VI**
1.The school has a medical team consisting of doctor, nurse, mental health practitioner (e.g., school counselors, school psychologists, and social workers),	2.13	LE	2.20	LE	2.23	LE	**2.19**	**LE**
2.The school has a current safety policy in place.	2.18	LE	2.23	LE	2.20	LE	**2.20**	**LE**
3.The school has building safety measures.	2.15	LE	2.18	LE	2.21	LE	**2.18**	**LE**
4.The school has physical security measures.	2.20	LE	2.23	LE	2.18	LE	**2.20**	**LE**
5.The school conduct natural and fire safety drills throughout the school year.	2.10	LE	2.20	LE	2.15	LE	**2.15**	**LE**
Overall	**2.15**	**LE**	**2.21**	**LE**	**2.19**	**LE**	**2.18**	**LE**

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EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 9| September 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

Table 5 Illustrates the mean distribution of the assessment Level of Effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety in terms of School Safety. The study shows that is less effective with an overall mean of 2.18. All of the group of respondents who participated in this study were considered as less effective where Students with a mean of 2.15, Academic Officials and Management have 2.21, and Employees with 2.19. All of the indicators considered as less effective, here are the following with their respective mean: "The school has a current safety policy in place.", with a mean of 2.20; "The school has physical security measures.", with 2.20; "The school has a medical team consisting of doctor, nurse, mental health practitioner (e.g., school counselors, school psychologists, and social workers),", with 2.19; "The school has building safety measures.", with 2.18; and "The school conduct natural and fire safety drills throughout the school year.", with 2.15.

Variables	Sum of Square	Mean Square	Comp. Value	Critical Value	Interpre-tation	Decision	Analysis
Manpower Complement	0.003	0.001	**1.20**	**3.89**	**Less than**	**Accept Ho**	**Not Significant**
	0.019	0.001					
Logistics' Support	0.004	0.002	**1.55**	**3.89**	**Less than**	**Accept Ho**	**Not Significant**
	0.015	0.001					
Standard Operating Procedures	0.019	0.009	**3.26**	**3.89**	**Less than**	**Accept Ho**	**Not Significant**
	0.036	0.003					
Inter-Agency Coordination	0.005	0.002	**7.79**	**3.89**	**Greater than**	**Reject Ho**	**Significant**
	0.004	0.000					
School Safety	133	661	**1.00**	**3.89**	**Less than**	**Accept Ho**	**Not Significant**
	793	661					

Table 6 Most of the computed t-values of each variable are less than the critical t-value such as: Manpower Complement had 1.20 < 3.89, Logistics' Support had 1.55 < 3.89, Standard Operating Procedures had 3.26 < 3.89, and School Safety had 1.00 < 3.89 at 0.5 level of significance, accept null hypothesis.

However, the computed t-value of Inter-Agency Coordination had 7.79 > 3.89 is greater than the critical t-value at 0.5 level of significance, reject null hypothesis.

There is no significant difference among the perceptions of three groups of respondents on the Level of Effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety in terms of Manpower Complement, Logistics' Support, Standard Operating Procedures, and School Safety.

However, there is significant difference among the perceptions of three groups of respondents on the Level of Effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety in terms of Inter-Agency Coordination.

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Volume: 11| Issue: 9| September 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

Action Plan to Enhance the Operations of NSTP Department

Activity/ Programs	Objectives	Activities/Strategies	Persons/Offices Responsible	Time Frame	Success Indicators
1. Martial arts and defensive tactics should be practiced by security guards.	To improve the physical preparedness and self-defense skills of security personnel.	Conduct regular martial arts and defensive tactics training sessions.	TCU Security Office; HR Department; Certified Trainers	Semi-annual	Security guards demonstrate proficiency in martial arts and defensive tactics during drills.
2. Workshop or seminar on the standard operating procedures (SOPs) for incidents, accidents, and disasters.	To enhance the knowledge and readiness of security personnel in handling emergencies.	Organize workshops/seminars on SOPs related to emergencies (fire, earthquake, medical, crime-related).	TCU Security Office; University Disaster Risk Reduction Committee	Quarterly	Increased compliance and correct application of SOPs during drills and actual incidents.
3. Provision of service firearms during tour of duty.	To strengthen the security guards' capability to respond to high-risk incidents.	Secure approval and licensing for firearms issuance; Provide safety and handling training.	TCU Administration; Security Office; PNP-FEO (Firearms and Explosives Office)	Within 1 year	Security personnel are properly equipped with licensed firearms and certified in firearm safety.
4. Control and accountability of university equipment and access.	To ensure proper monitoring and protection of university property and access points.	Implement stricter access control measures; Require gate passes for equipment movement; Regular inventory audits.	Property and Supply Office; Security Office	Continuous	Reduced cases of loss/damage; Properly documented movement of equipment.
5. Security personnel should be trained in report writing.	To improve the accuracy and professionalism of incident documentation.	Conduct training workshops on effective security report writing.	Security Office; HR Department	Semi-annual	Security guards submit clear, factual, and properly formatted reports.
6. Familiarization of security personnel with protocols before rotation/shift.	To ensure continuity and consistency of campus security operations.	Conduct briefings/handover sessions before shift changes.	Security Office; Shift Supervisors	Daily	Smooth transition of shifts with minimal lapses in campus security protocols.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

After the investigations, the researcher came up the following conclusions.

1. The level of effectiveness of Taguig City University campus security and safety in terms of manpower complement, logistics support, standard operating procedures, inter-agency coordination, and school safety is less effective.
2. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of three groups of respondents on the Level of Effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety in terms of Manpower Complement, Logistics' Support, Standard Operating Procedures, and School Safety with computed t-values of 1.20, 1.55, 3.26, 45.90, and 1.00, respectively, which are less than the 0.05 level of significance; thus, the null hypothesis is accepted.
3. However, there is a significant difference among the perceptions of three groups of respondents on the level of effectiveness of Taguig City University Campus Security and Safety in terms of inter-agency

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coordination with a computed t-value of 7.79, which is greater than the 0.05 level of significance; thus, the null hypothesis is rejected.

4. Most security personnel lack skills in martial arts and defensive tactics.
5. Some security guards are not aware of the standard operating procedures for each specific incident or accident that might occur.
6. Not all security personnel are provided with service firearms.
7. Access control and movement of the company's equipment are not properly monitored.
8. Lack of skills in writing technical reports for recording incidents and accidents.
9. Untimely rotation and shifting of security personnel leads to non-familiarization with security protocols.

Recommendations

To address the problems encountered, the researcher recommended the following:

1. Martial arts and defensive tactics should be practiced by security guards.
2. Workshop or seminar on the standard operating procedures for incidents, accidents, and disasters caused by humans or nature.
3. During their tour of duty, all security personnel must be provided with service firearms.
4. The mobility of university equipment and access control should be thoroughly controlled and accounted for.
5. Security personnel should be trained in report writing.
6. Prior to rotating and shifting duties, make sure security personnel are familiar with security protocols.

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ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 9| September 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691 || ISI Value: 1.188

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