EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CRIME PREVENTION APPROACHES IN MANDALUYONG CITY

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The society is faced with various social problems and concerns. One of these problems is criminality, which affects all parts of the country and every aspect of community life. The problem of criminality is aggravated due to the population growth, unemployment and rapid urbanization. There is no single formula and theory that can explain the vast range of criminal behavior. A criminal could be a shoplifter stealing goods from a grocery store, a pleasant young man who suddenly and inexplicably murders his family or a gun-for-hire who brutally assassinates a government official. In addition, the crime problem weakening the traditional social control, moral standard the alienation from family and social groups and the rising affluence enjoyed by some sectors of society.

In the Philippines, kidnappings, bank heists, robbery and murder in the countryside have remained the biggest threat for public safety and security among the people particularly in the National Capital Region. To ensure community safety of the people, the elected and appointed local government officials, Philippine National Police and enacted ordinances that served as the tool or instrument in the protection of community. In accordance with the 1987 Philippine Constitution, under Article XVI (General Provisions), Section 6 provides: '*The State shall establish and maintain one police force, which shall be national in scope and civilian character, to be administered and controlled by a national police commission. The authority of local executives over the police units in their jurisdiction shall be provided by law.*

Further, in the passage of Republic Act 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991 in Article 2, Section 28 stated that," authorizes local government executives to have operational control over police and policing in their respective local jurisdictions. Specifically, it defines the extensive powers that local elected executive officials, such as provincial governors or city and municipal mayors, exercise over PNP officers and personnel assigned to their jurisdictions. Chapter III, Section 51 of RA 6975 empowers provincial governors to select and appoint their police provincial directors, oversee the implementation of their respective provincial public safety plans and preside over their respective provincial peace and order councils. In other words, city and municipal mayors are given even more powers over PNP personnel assigned to their respective towns or cities. They include the power of operational

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supervision and control over policing, which means mayors of towns and cities could direct, superintend, oversee and inspect Philippine National Police units or forces.

On the other hand, Under the Local Government Code of 1991, effective on January 1, 1992 and which repealed P.D. 1508 the revised of Katarungang Pambarangay Law fully reorganized to strengthen the peace and order under local government units. In addition, the essence of the Katarungang Pambarangay Law is the amicable settlement of conflicts wherein the disputing parties are encouraged to make mutual concessions to obtain a peaceful resolution of the dispute without formal adjudication thereof. It is a tool for declogging the courts and providing access to services at minimum cost to both the government and litigants, with the objective of promoting the speedy administration of justice. Lastly, the National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM) was established by the Philippine Congress through the enactment of the Police Act of 1966, also known as Republic Act (RA) 4864. Among its specific roles in relation to enforcing police accountability are the following: To develop policies and set down a police manual of regulations for more efficient organization, administration and operation of policing; to examine, audit and establish standards for policing on a continuing basis; to approve or modify plans for police education and training, logistics, communications, records and others; to monitor and investigate anomalies and irregularities in the police and to monitor the performance of local chief executives as agents exercising authority over police within their localities (National Police Commission 2008, pp. 1-2).

Mandaluyong City is used as the locale of the study. In the successive series of legislative procedures including the signing of Republic Act 7675 by President Fidel V. Ramos on February 9, 1994, a plebiscite confirmed the conversion of Mandaluyong from municipality to a highly urbanized City. Due to the commitment and dynamic leadership of the local public officials of Mandaluyong City, the expansion and relocation of major capital investments gradually shifted towards the city and transformed into one of the most promising business and financial centers in Metro Manila. Thus, at present, its nicknames are "Tiger City of the Philippines", "Metro Manila's Heart, "and the "Shopping Mall Capital of the Philippines.

Mandaluyong is a city that lies at the heart of Metropolitan Manila. It has a total land area of 1.126 hectares. This constitutes 1.77% of the 636 sq.km total land area of Metro Manila which is composed of 16 cities and one municipality. It is bounded on the North by the City of San Juan, on the Northeast by Quezon City, on the East by the Pasig City on the south by Pasig River and the Makati City, and on the West by San Juan City of Manila. The city has a total population of 339,169 (2010 NSO Population).

However, despite of the recognition has been awarded to Mandaluyong City it becomes one of Metro's most dangerous places to live in. Based on the comparative statistics period covered 2012- 2013 prepared by the Mandaluyong police, the report showed the index crime for 2013 in Mandaluyong City increased by 314 from the total of 1008 as of 2012 while 1,322 as of 2013. The overall increase in crime against person such as murder, homicide and rape cases was relatively low in terms of murder and homicide, while robbery the total of 233 as of 2012

increased to 287 as of 2013. Index crime refers to the crimes against persons such as murder, homicide, physical injuries and rape; and crimes against property included robbery, theft, and carnapping. In other words, the statistical data was very alarming in fact the city lies at the heart of Metropolitan Manila and it is considered as one of the most progressive economic centers in the country.

It is in this context that the researcher endeavored an in- depth analysis of the policing program towards crime prevention approaches in Mandaluyong City. Thus, the study is significant for the security of the people and it has been regarded as the most promising business and financial centers in Metro Manila.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

On the basis of the foregoing theories culled from the review of various related literature and studies, the research paradigm that serves as guide to the study is the system's approach or Input – Process – Output model devised by Stoner, Freeman and Gilbert, Jr. (1995).

Given the foregoing system's model, the research paradigm of the study is presented in Figure 1 for clearer understanding and appreciation.

INPUT   PROCESS   OUTPUT

MANDALUYONG CITY, CRIME STATISTICS, 2012- 2013

PCP	BARANGAY	MUR	HOM	RAPE	PHY INJ	ROBBERY	THEFT	CARNAPPING	INDEX CRIME	NON-INDEX	TOTAL
1	ADDITION HILLS	4	3	2	34	18	15	5	81	41	122
2	BAGONG SILANG	0	0	0	4	4	7	1	16	23	39
3	BARANGKA DRIVE	0	1	0	5	4	6	1	17	20	37
4	BARANGKA IBABA	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	7	7	14
5	BARANGKA ILAYA	3	0	0	7	6	15	3	34	7	41
6	BARANGKA ITAAS	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	5	10	15
7	BUAYANG BATO	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	6	3	9
8	BUROL	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	3
9	DAANG BAKAL	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	18	20
10	HAGDANG BATO ITAAS	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	9	12
11	HAGDANG BATO LIBIS	0	0	0	2	2	4	4	12	12	24
12	HARAPIN ANG BUKAS	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	7	3	10
13	HIGHWAY HILLS	3	1	0	22	38	30	6	100	40	140
14	HULO	0	0	0	5	5	6	3	19	18	37
15	MABINI-J. RIZAL	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	10	14	24
16	MALAMIG	1	0	0	6	10	22	4	43	8	51
17	MAUWAY	0	2	0	13	2	5	2	24	14	38
18	NAMAYAN	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	4
19	NEW ZANIGA	0	0	0	2	3	1	3	9	1	10
20	OLD ZANIGA	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	8	2	10
21	PAG-ASA	0	0	0	8	1	6	3	18	15	33
22	PLAINVIEW	0	1	0	7	8	31	20	67	36	103
23	PLEASANT HILLS	0	1	0	5	10	9	3	28	5	33
24	POBLACION	0	0	0	3	3	9	1	16	14	30
25	SAN JOSE	0	0	0	2	2	10	2	16	5	21
26	VERGARA	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	5	3	8
27	WACK-WACK	0	1	0	20	18	126	6	171	47	218

Figure 1. The Research Paradigm

The input variables in this study include the increase of crime rate and cases of Philippine National Police and Katarungang Pambaranggay in Mandaluyong City.

The process box includes a critical analysis, qualitative analysis and documentary evidences gathered in the Philippine National Police, enacted ordinances in the Municipal Office of Mandaluyong City and interview to the PNP Chief and Local Public Officials.

The expected output of the study would be stakeholders' assessment in the enacted ordinances of the City and policing program implemented as provided by the Philippine National Police.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The objective of the study was to assess the effectiveness of crime prevention approaches in Mandaluyong City from 2012- 2013. Specifically, the study sought answers to the following questions:

1. What are the prevalent criminal cases in Mandaluyong City?
2. What enacted ordinances and programs were implemented by the Local Chief Executive to promote peace and order in Mandaluyong City?
3. What are the strategies/ approaches have been made in policing crime reduction by the Philippine National Police in Mandaluyong City?
4. How do the multi- sector groups assess the extent of effectiveness in the implemented enacted ordinances to promote peace and order in Mandaluyong City?
   4.1.   Youth Sector
   4.2.   Business Sector
   4.3.   Education Sector
   4.4.   Health Sector
5. What are the challenges faced in policing crime reduction in Mandaluyong City?
6. What are the recommendations to policing program in Mandaluyong City?

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The general intention of the study is to help policy makers to define more clearly national security policies and plans and to help them become more forward looking in regard to security planning.

To the local elected, appointive officials and PNP , the findings of this study will provide insights of how to address the demands and needs of their constituents, thus, giving the means of improving and uplifting their performance as local area managers and internalizing their accountability to the people.

This study could serve as reference for other researchers in their studies in the same field of endeavor.

It is believed that shall be of interest and significance to public administrators in general and the people of the localities in particular. It will provide certain baseline information for the voting citizens to view the public servant objectively. Valuable insights brought forth in this study could influence the formulation of policies, programs, procedures and regulatory measures that could improve the performance of Philippine National Police, Katarungang Pambarangay and Local Chief Executive (LCE).

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents a review of related literature and thematic outline adopted for this study. These were derived through extensive research from books, journals, theses and other published and unpublished papers which cover the effective policing towards crime prevention approaches under Local Government Units.

Defining Policing

Many authors have referred to the difficult task of defining *Policing* in one paragraph. It is a philosophy of full service, where the same officer patrols and works in the same area on a permanent basis, from a decentralized place, working in a proactive partnership with citizens to identify and solve problems. Koch and Bennett (1993:37) and Bennett (1993) defined a policing philosophy as "A belief or intention held by the police that they should: Consult with and take account of the wishes of the public in determining and evaluating operational policing policy and practice; and Collaborate with the public whenever possible in solving local problems." Kelling and Moore (1988:6-21) stated that it is passed through the "political" era (with intimate police and community relations) and the "reform" era (with professionally neutral and distant relationships).

In the Philippine setting, Philippine National Police is responsible in peace and order of the country. Based on the Constitution, the PNP is the national in scope and civilian in character, administered by the National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM) the ratio is about one policeman in every 689 to 700 people nationwide. On the other hand, the Philippine National Police work closely with other government institution such as the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), The Department of Justice (DOJ), and network with other public and private institutions in the resolutions of crimes. Likewise, it supports the efforts of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to fight against communist insurgency and Muslim recession in the country.

In the Philippine Air Force the training starts upon recruitment. For the military officers, the Philippine Military Academy serves as the hallmark for breeding men who would later become commanders of their own brigades. Hence, the National Defense College of the Philippines offers a Masters Degree in National Security Administration upon completion, and an opportunity for military officers to earn the star rank. Each branch of the AFP, namely the

Army, the Navy and the Marines, and the Air Force provide continuing learning opportunities through the General Staff College and the Joint Course Staff College.

In addition, crime prevention is not only responsible to the law enforcement agencies but also with the involvement of the citizens of the community. At the Baranggay level, Barangay Tanod is trained to assist the local police in intelligence work, as well as monitoring and maintaining peace and order. (Philippine Delegation from the Civil Service Commission, 2013)

Further, Full Service Policing (FSP) the police shall directly prevent and control crime by simultaneously undertaking five anti-crime drives to eliminate (or at least minimize), the Motives (or desires/intents), the Instrumentalities (or capacities/abilities), and the Opportunities (or accesses) for the commission of crimes. These drives are the following: *(i) Crime Prevention* Crime prevention includes all measures and efforts undertaken by the police, with the participation and support of the community, to eliminate, or minimize, the magnitudes of motives, instrumentalities, and opportunities for the commission of crimes. The following are some illustrative examples: initiating the amicable settlement of disputes among neighbors; minimizing drug addiction and drunkenness with the aim of reducing the motives; campaigning against unlicensed firearms; regulating and checking on the carrying of licensed firearms and other deadly weapons outside of one's residence to reduce instrumentalities; launching a crime prevention consciousness drive, including the observance of National Crime Prevention Week; dissemination of the crime groups' modus operandi, installation of light at night, and clearing of crime-prone areas and many others to reduce the opportunities for crime. All of these measures and efforts should result many crimes being prevented; *(ii) Crime Suppression* Crime suppression is based on the cardinal principle that a crime will only happen if all three (3) correlated ingredients (motives, instrumentalities, and opportunities) converge at the same time and place. This drive thus encompasses all of the measures and efforts undertaken by the police with the participation and support of the community, to suppress the motives and/or instrumentalities of potential criminals, and reduce the opportunities to commit crimes. Illustrative examples on the part of the police include conducting mobile or foot patrols, fielding secret marshals in passenger buses and jeepneys in crime-prone areas, setting up mobile checkpoints in crime-prone areas, and many more. On the part of the community, especially those at higher risk of victimization, security measures ranging from passive to active measures, including resistance or self-defense, will be initiated; *(iii) Crime Intervention*, Crime Intervention consists of measures and efforts on the part of the police, with the participation and support of the community, to immediately detect and respond to crime as quickly as possible, even as it is occurring, to minimize potential damage to life, limb and/or property. It is good to arrest the perpetrator/s at the crime scene on a "flagrante delicto", or red-handed basis.

The effectiveness and success of this drive shall depend on the capability of the police to be immediately contacted by the public and respond to such calls, as well as the sense of civic duty in the community. This is exemplified by the 911 system in the US and many other developed countries. The Philippines has a 117 service, which is a joint project of the government and an

NGO. Admittedly, we have a lot more to do and spend, before we could catch up and be at par with those in the developed countries. The community, especially potential victims, may use this time to activate and effectively use the self-defense measures that have prepared them for this eventuality. They should also know and be able to perform the doctrines of citizen's arrest, self-defense, and defense to stranger; *(iv) Crime Attrition* Crime Attrition includes all measures and efforts on the part of the police, with the participation and support of the community, to identify, secure warrant of arrest, ferret out, and isolate criminals, including fugitives, from the rest of the society to prevent them from committing further crimes and/or becoming victims of reprisals by their victims and their loved ones. It is in this drive that the police and the community interact and collaborate with the other pillars of the Criminal Justice System for the prosecution, conviction, and rehabilitation of criminals so that they become fit and law-abiding citizens once they reintegrate into society. Community members should learn how to observe and describe what they have seen when they witness a crime, in order to better serve as the eyes and ears of the police. They should also know how to preserve the crime scene and handle the evidence and helping in the protection of, and support for, the victims and witnesses, etc; *(v) Crime Deterrence* Crime Deterrence consists of the measures and extra efforts on the part of the police, with the participation and support of the community and with all the other pillars of the Criminal Justice System, to convincingly prove that "crime does not pay" to deter potential offenders, thereby forcing them to cease and desist from committing crimes. The effectiveness of this drive depends on the capability and efficiency of the entire Criminal Justice System. This drive should be successful with the consistently effective and efficient performances of the police in Crime Intervention and Crime Attrition Drives, leading to the sure and expeditious conviction of almost, if not all, guilty offenders. Furthermore, the success and effectiveness of this drive depends on the willingness and determination of almost, if not all, victims and witnesses to file and pursue appropriate charges in court, up to conviction of almost, if not, all guilty offenders.

Approaches in Effective Policing

Several strategies in reducing criminality Dr. Jacqui Karn, 2013: Traditional approaches a policing allocating enforcement that covers their jurisdiction such as random patrol response, stop and search, Investigation and detection, Intensive enforcement. *Random patrol and response*, a considerable body of early research on police effectiveness in reducing crime was devoted to exploring the effectiveness of random patrol in preventing and detecting crime, either as a general deterrent or by answering calls in the shortest possible time (Skogan and Frydl, 2004).

Investigation and detection this was done through gathering evidences, such as witness statements, fingerprints or CCTV images, which could be used in court to secure a conviction.

Intensive enforcement, Commonly referred to as either a 'zero tolerance' (see Weatheritt, 1998) or 'broken windows' (Wilson and Kelling, 1982) approach to law enforcement, intensive forms of law enforcement are often associated with tough crime-fighting rhetoric. In practice,

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however, these approaches are based on the idea that responding immediately and consequentially to incivilities such as vandalism, street drinking and prostitution, will avert a downward spiral of Disorder, which occurs when communities, in fear of more serious offending, start to withdraw their willingness to intervene (Wilson and Kelling, 1982).*Targeted policing,* the limited impact of random patrol, reactive and intensive enforcement on crime rates led to attempts to improve the effectiveness of the police in reducing crime by concentrating resources on specific crimes, criminals, victims and places. This led to the development of much more focused resource allocation through, in particular, hotspots policing, tackling repeat victimization and focused deterrence. *Hotspots policing,* Initiatives that take account of the uneven distribution of crime between and within Neighborhoods and target resources on micro-locations (a small number of streets, a block of flats or even two or three addresses) are commonly referred to as 'hotspots' policing (Weisburd and Braga, 2006). The influential Minneapolis Hot Spots Experiment, for example, found that 50 per cent of calls for service came from only 3.3 per cent of locations and advocated focusing interventions (in this case increased patrol) on such micro-locations rather than whole neighborhood. It delivered clear, if modest, general deterrent effects as measured by reductions in crime calls and observations of disorder (Sherman et al, 1989), as have other similar initiatives (Sherman and Weisburd, 1995). While there is evidence that focusing resources in hotspots reduces crime, initiatives that simply rely on using patrol and law enforcement in these hotspots tend to be less effective (Taylor et al, 2011), the impact tending to be small and short-lived (Koper, 1995). The effectiveness of hotspots policing clearly varies according to the approaches and tactics that are used; it is rarely sufficient simply to concentrate police patrol resources in specific locations (Rosenbaum, 2006). A frequent component of hotspots policing initiatives is the introduction of measures that reduce the opportunities for committing crime. Commonly known as 'situational crime prevention', such measures include installing better locks on doors and windows (target hardening), increasing surveillance through for example installing CCTV cameras and looking after or altering the environment by for example cleaning up graffiti, removing abandoned cars or improving street lighting. There is now considerable evidence to support the effectiveness of situational crime prevention (which cannot be reviewed here), which where included partially helps to explain the convincing body of evidence that broadly supports the strategic targeting of micro-locations.

On the other hand, according to Rosenbaum (2006) based on a detailed understanding of the multiple and persistent problems commonly found in Communities. Such problems include: High concentrations of poverty and ill-health; a poor physical environment; Low-income families; Poor performing schools; Limited neighborhood resources and informal control; Active drug markets; Barriers to offender resettlement. Although often characterized as polarized approaches, researchers have begun to highlight the potential for a more integrated approach that takes greater account of the social context of hotspots, in particular the need for greater recognition that it is the social characteristics of hotspots that account for their longevity

(Weisburd, 2012). This suggests that there may be some potential for more targeted Socio-economic interventions in micro-locations. As yet little is known about why hotspots are attractive targets to offenders and what role, if any, residents' 'collective efficacy' plays in this. The term 'collective efficacy' is used to describe the degree to which neighbors know and trust one another and are willing to intervene (together or individually) to protect their neighborhood from crime and related problems. It acts as a protective factor in Neighborhoods that might otherwise experience high levels of crime (Sampson and Raudenbusch, 1999).

Moreover, in United Kingdom there were four intelligence products are created: strategic assessments, tactical assessments, target profiles and problem profiles. Regular meetings of Tasking and Control Groups (TCGs) are held to decide how to best target resources to priority people (e.g. prolific offenders), places (e.g. crime hotspots) and activities (e.g. night time economy).

Intelligence-led policing was first pioneered in the UK by Kent Police Service in the early 1990s. In practice however, cultural resistance and the significant reorganization of officer roles and functions meant that Kent's embracing of intelligence-led policing remained an exception to the rule until the introduction of the National Intelligence Model (NIM) a decade later (Maguire, 2008). NIM is the major vehicle for delivering intelligence-led policing, variations of which are now being used in all forces. Introduced in part as a response to the increasingly sophisticated, transnational and mobile nature of criminality, the NIM has institutionalized intelligence-led policing.

Based on strategic assessments of current and predicted crime threats and tactical assessments of targets and problems, its aim is to develop Policing and Crime Reduction solutions to crime problems outside the criminal justice system, such as disrupting criminal markets and the criminal networks that control them. With less than a quarter of all recorded crime leading to detection and a sanction, finding alternative ways to fight crime outside the criminal justice system should be a key priority. But although the NIM is seen by most officers as successful in tackling the main problems in an area (Maguire and John, 1995), it has, like intelligence-led policing, not been independently evaluated in terms of its impact on crime (Maguire, 2008) let alone how relevant it might be in tackling new, emerging crime patterns. Embracing partners who focus on risks and problems identified through the analysis of multiple sources of data relating to patterns of crime, as piloted in Greater Manchester (known as Greater Manchester against Crime), would help to shift the NIM towards a more problem-oriented approach. *Problem-oriented policing*, A recent review of hotspots policing initiatives by the Campbell Collaboration provides convincing evidence that while, overall, hotspots policing strategies can be effective in reducing crime, they are more likely to do so where interventions alter the characteristics and dynamics of hotspots through problem-oriented policing interventions. Problem-oriented policing emerged as a more proactive alternative to traditional response policing and more effective than simply focusing enforcement approaches on hotspots. While still identifying problem hotspots, problem-oriented policing places more emphasis on

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understanding the connections between problems and *wh*y they are occurring, tackling problems identified by local communities that have been resistant to other, more conventional responses (Goldstein, 1990).

To an extent a problem-solving approach is embedded in the National Intelligence Model (and potentially in some investigation practice), and is evident, in particular, in the way analysis is intended to inform multi-agency tasking meetings (Maguire and John, 2003), so problem-solving has become part of policing practice. Problem-oriented policing requires a thorough understanding of the problems and the effectiveness of strategies to address them. This involves an analysis of their causes, identifying strategies for intervention (beyond law enforcement) and involving other agencies and the community in delivering them. It also requires checking whether the intended benefits have accrued (Tilley, 2010). The main intention is to reduce crime and disorder proactively and sustainably by dealing with recurrent or connected problems, rather than responding incident by incident, and improving community confidence in the effectiveness of agencies by responding to their immediate and most pressing

Concerns. The capacity for problem-solving approaches to reduce local crime rates in hotspots is now widely accepted, especially when driven by community concerns (Tuffin, 2006), although their effectiveness has in the past suffered from implementation failure (Quinton and Morris, 2008) and a tendency for the police to 'rush to solution' before securing a full understanding of the problem and how best to resolve it (Myhill, 2006).

A recent systematic review concluded that problem-oriented policing initiatives built on sound data analysis and research have had '*Community policing*, the concept of community policing first emerged in the 1970s, and has subsequently built up widespread support. Problem-oriented policing and community engagement is both central to effective community policing, which is built around the idea of enhanced local accountability. Community policing tends to mean different things to different people and lacks a clear definition, while the term community is itself 'notoriously slippery' (Tilley, 2008). And as with other models of policing, there is considerable overlap.

As Fielding (2009) argues, to some community policing is simply an alternative to an enforcement-based approach whereas to others it is an approach that actively involves the public in crime control and improves communication between the public and the police. Despite this, the principles underpinning community policing have been widely adopted and community policing has become, in the US at least, 'a new orthodoxy for cops' (Dr. Jacqui Karn, 2013)

In 1993-1994, then Senior Inspector Francisco Baraquel worked on his thesis entitled "Toward the Development of a Community – Based Crime Prevention and Control Program: A Model for the Philippine National Police, he researched and made a comparative study of "BAC UP" (started in June 1986) in the Visayas, "KAUBAN" in Mindanao (started in October 1991), "Pulis Patrol-Lingkod Bayan" in Metro-Manila (started in early 1992), and Sectoral Organizing in Luzon (started in 1991). Baraquel's 174-page thesis came to the conclusion that: "BAC-UP can be considered as the most successful implementation of a community-based crime

prevention program for the following reasons: It was able to sustain its objective of minimizing the levels of crime incidence, notwithstanding the fact that the commander who initiated the project was already transferred; It presented a concrete example of committed private sector involvement manifested in the joint undertakings of the Rotary Club of Bacolod City-East and Negros Occidental PC/INP Command. (Note: BAC UP should get the credit, where Rotary Club of Bacolod City-East Rotarians is also members); It was undertaken at no cost to the government while completely overhauling the deployment structure of the Bacolod City Police and providing it with the needed administrative, communications and mobility requirement; It emphasized the need for building awareness and eliciting response through social marketing; It provided for the recruitment, training and integration of the "barangay tanods" in the community police structure; It also provided for livelihood projects and the provision of soft loans for the police officers". "Evaluating the level of crime incidence in Bacolod City, the available statistics showed that the total crime volume in the city considerably went down from a high of 3,500 crime incidents in 1989 to a low of 607 crime incidents last year. This goes to show that BAC UP has been able to sustain the gains that it has achieved in 1986 up to today, as far as keeping the level of crime incidence at minimal levels. The dramatic decrease in crime incidence in the city is mainly attributed to the institutionalization of the "BAC UP" within the communities of Bacolod City".

Effective policing remains the strategy of choice among local government unit to gain trust and confidence of the general public. On the other hand, to address the problem in crime reduction there is also a collaborative partnership between the police and other government agencies. The abovementioned literature and studies it serves as a basis of the researchers in the present study.

METHODOLOGY

The topic discussed in this chapter includes the method of research or research design, sampling procedure techniques and instruments used, and the statistical treatment of data.

Research Design

The researcher used descriptive research method. According to Ardales (2001) descriptive research involves description of the nature and situation as it exists at the time of the study and explores the causes of particular phenomenon and the interpretation of the condition exist. He further emphasizes that descriptive research involves the collection of data in order to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject under study. This design is considered appropriate for this study because the aim is to assess the crime prevention approaches as provided by the Philippine National Police and programs implemented by the Local Chief Executive in Mandaluyong City. The approaches used are qualitative analysis on the data generated from documents and accomplishment reports particularly the ordinances, programs and strategies of the Philippine National Police during the of 2012- 2013 under the

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Municipal City of Mandaluyong. The quantitative approaches are likewise used since the various sectors were asked to assess the effectiveness of programs and approaches of the Local Chief Executive and Philippine National Police in promoting peace and order in Mandaluyong City.

Sampling Technique and Description of the Respondents

The sampling technique used by the researcher was a two-staged sampling approach. The first stage was the stratified random sampling and after stratifying the respondents into four specific groups, namely, business sector, education sector, health sector and the youth sector another sampling technique was used called the systematic random sampling. In this technique, a kth score was determined for each group. Because of the large number of target respondents, the researcher decided to get 5 from each barangay by sector. The selection of participants to the study was based on the recipient of the programs in peace and order in Mandaluyong City. However, in Tables 1 and 2 describe the respondents. Only 23 barangays were included because the rest were not as enthusiastic as the others in the retrieval of the survey or assessment instrument which were distributed to them by the researcher.

Table 1 presents the frequency and percentage distributions of the respondents in the study.

Table 1

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Respondents from the Barangays by Sector

Barangay	Business Sector		Education Sector		Health Sector		Youth Sector		Total Group	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Addition Hills	5	4.1	5	3.5	8	6.2	5	3.5	23	4.3
Bagong Silang	5	4.1	5	3.5	8	6.2	5	3. 55	23	4.3
Barangka Drive	4	3.3	5	3.5	5	3.9	10	6.9	24	4.5
Barangka Itaas	5	4.1	6	4.2	5	3.9	8	5.5	24	4.5
Burol	5	4.1	4	2.9	5	3.9	7	4.8	21	3.9
Buwayang Bato	4	3.3	5	3.5	4	3.1	5	3.4	18	3.4
Daang Bakal	5	4.1	5	3.5	6	4.7	5	3.5	21	3.9
Hagdang Bato	5	4.1	6	4.2	4	3.1	5	3.4	20	3.7
Highway Hills	5	4.1	5	3.6	5	3.9	5	3.4	20	3.7

Hulo	5	4.1	11	7.8	4	3.1	4	2.8	24	4.5
Ilaya	5	4.1	14	9.9	5	3.9	13	9.0	37	6.9
Mabini JRizal	5	4.1	5	3.5	5	3.9	5	3.5	20	3.7
Malamig	5	4.1	5	3.5	5	3.9	7	4.8	22	4.1
Mauway	4	3.4	4	2.9	6	4.7	5	3.5	19	3.6
Namayan	6	5.0	7	4.9	5	3.9	4	2.8	22	4.1
New Zaniga	7	6.0	6	4.2	5	3.9	5	3.4	23	4.3
Old Zaniga	4	3.3	5	3.5	5	3.9	6	4.1	20	3.7
Pag Asa	6	5.0	8	5.6	6	4.7	8	5.5	28	5.2
Plainview	5	4.1	5	3.5	5	3.9	5	3.4	20	3.7
Pleasant Hills	6	5.0	5	3.5	5	3.9	7	4.8	23	43
Poblacion	5	4.1	5	3.5	5	3.9	7	4.8	23	4.3
San Jose	6	5.0	6	4.2	5	3.9	4	2.8	21	3.9
WackWack	4	3.3	6	4.2	6	4.7	5	3.4	21	3.9
Total	121	100.	142	100.	128	100.	145	100.	536	100.

Table 1 show that only 23 out of 27 barangays participated in the study. They include (1) Addition Hills, (2) Bagong Silang, (3) Barangka Drive, (4) Barangka Itaas, (5) Burol, (6) Buwayang Bato, (7) Daang Bakal, (8) Hagdang Bato,(9) Highway Hills, (10) Hulo, (11) Ilaya, (12) Mabini J. Rizal, (13) Malamig, (14) Mauway, (15) Namayan, (16) New Zaniga, (17) Old Zaniga, (18) Pag-asa, (19) Plainview, (20) Pleasant Hills, (21) Poblacion, (22) San Jose and (23) WackWack.

As shown in the Table, there are 536 total respondents distributed from each sector as follows: Business sector is composed of 121, the education sector is represented by 142 respondents; the health sector has 128 respondents; while the youth sector has 145 respondents. Converting the figures into percentages, although they are almost equally distributed, the biggest percentage of respondents are those from the youth sector, 145 out of 536 respondents which is equivalent to 27.05 percent, followed by those coming from the education sector constituting 142

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or 26.49 percent, then the health sector, composed of 128 respondents or 23.88 percent and then the business sector with 121 respondents or 22.57 percent.

Of the business sector, each barangay has 4 to 7 respondents. Those with 4 respondents are those who came from Barangka Drive, Buwayang Bato, Mauway, Old Zaniga, and WackWack. Only New Zaniga had seven business sector representatives out of the 23 barangays. All the rest of the barangays had either 5 or 6 respondents representing the business sector from the barangays under study. All in all, the business sector constitutes 22.57 percent of the total group.

For the education sector, there were 142 who participated in the study which constitute 26.49 percent of the 536 total numbers of respondents. The barangays had representatives ranging from 4 to 14 each with barangay Ilaya having the biggest number, 14. Only two barangays had 4 representations, and they are Burol and Mauway.

When it comes to the health sector, the number of respondents from the 23 barangays totaled 128 or 23.88 percent of the total group. The 23 barangays had at least 4 to 8 respondents. Those barangays with 8 respondents include Addition Hills and Bagong Silang. Only two barangays had 4 representative respondents and they are Buwayang Bato and Hagdang Bato. The rest of the barangays had 5 to 6 respondents each.

As to the biggest sector represented, that is, the youth sector, their number constitutes 27.05 percent. The barangays had representatives ranging from 4 to 13 with Barangay Ilaya getting the biggest, 13 out of the 145 youth, followed by ten (10) from Barangka Drive. The rest of the barangays had either 5 to 8 respondents.

Table 2 shows the distribution of respondents according to gender, age, civil status and educational attainment.

Table 2

Distribution of Respondents by Gender, Age, Civil Status, and Educational Attainment

Profile Variable	Business Sector (N=121)		Education Sector (N=142)		Health Sector (N=128)		Youth Sector (N = 145)		Total Group N=536	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%

Gender									
Male	44	36.4	43	30.3	40	31.3	56	38.6	183	34.1
Female	67	55.4	89	62.7	78	60.9	80	55.2	314	58.6
No response	10	8.3	10	7.0	10	7.8	9	6.2	39	7.3
Age									
16 to 20	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92	63.4	92	17.2
21 to 30	37	30.6	97	68.3	46	35.9	42	29.0	222	41.4
31 to 40	32	26.4	21	14.8	30	23.4	0	0.0	83	15.5
41 to 50	23	19.0	14	9.9	18	14.1	0	0.0	55	10.3
51 & above	19	15.7	4	2.8	14	10.9	0	0.0	37	6.8
No response	10	8.3	6	4.2	20	16.6	11	7.6	47	8.8
Civil Status									
Single	52	43.0	52	36.6	56	43.8	115	79.3	275	51.3
Married	47	38.8	64	45.1	46	35.9	23	15.9	180	33.6
Widower	5	4.1	2	1.4	3	2.3	0	0.0	10	1.9
No response	17	14.1	24	16.9	23	18.0	7	4.8	71	13.2
Educational Attainment									
Elementary	7	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	5.5	15	2.8
High School	35	28.9	0	0.0	14	10.9	81	55.9	130	24.3
College	45	37.2	102	71.8	87	68.0	47	32.4	281	52.4
Postgraduate	11	9.1	15	10.6	10	7.8	2	1.4	38	7.1
No response	23	19.0	25	17.6	17	13.3	7	4.8	72	13.4

Table 2 shows that of the 536 respondents, majority are female which constitute 58.6 percent while only 183 were males which is equivalent to 34.1 percent. Some respondents did not indicate their gender (7.3%).

As to age, majority of the respondents are those with ages ranging from 21 to 30. This implies that the respondents in this study are still young.

In terms of civil status, the greater number of respondents is single, with 275 out of 536 or more than fifty percent of them (51.3%) single and 33.6 percent are married.

In terms of educational attainment, majority of the respondents are college graduates, 52.4 percent or 281 out of 536. Thirty eight (38) of them even completed a postgraduate degree. This may be explained by the fact that the respondents come from the education sector, the health sector and the business sector. The youth may constitute the college or high school graduate-respondents.

Closer scrutiny of the data presented in the Table would reveal that the sector with a big number of female is the education sector with 62.7 percent out of 142 respondents. As regards age, again it is the education sector that gave the biggest number of respondents who belonged to the age group of 21 to 30, 97 or 68.3 percent. In fact among the youth sector, only 42 or 29% belonged to this age bracket. Majority of the youth sector had ages ranging from 16 to 20 92 out of 145 or 63.4 percent had it. Majority of the business sector were in ages ranging from 31 to 40 (32 out of 121 which is equivalent to 26.4%).

One hundred fifteen of the 145 youth were single which is equivalent to 79.3%. The biggest number of college graduates could be noticed in the education sector, 102 out of 142 which is equivalent to 71.8 percent.

Table 4

Extent of Effectiveness in Implementing programs of the Local Chief Executive

For Peace and Order as Assessed by the Four Groups of Respondents

Peace and Order	Business Sector		Education Sector		Health Sector		Youth Sector		Total Group N=536	
	Mean	VI	Mean	VI	Mean	VI	Mean	VI	Mean	VI
Prohibiting the drinking of beer, liquor, or other alcohol or intoxicating beverages in streets, sidewalks, parks, etc.	3.19	ME	3.36	ME	3.60	ME	3.38	ME	3.38	ME
Riding in Tandem	2.88	ME	3.03	ME	2.98	ME	2.94	ME	2.96	ME
Prohibiting	3.60	E	3.31	ME	3.68	E	3.34	M	3.48	M

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							E		E
vandalism									
Curfew hours regulating the holding of merry making activities	3.17	ME	3.55	ME	3.66	E	3.59	ME	3.49	ME
Anti- mendicancy or vagrancy	4.06	E	3.60	E	3.67	E	3.75	ME	3.77	E
Overall rating	**3.38**	**ME**	**3.37**	**ME**	**3.52**	**E**	**3.40**	**ME**	**3.42**	**ME**

Legend: Verbal interpretation (VI) scale of the computed mean:

4.50-5.00= Very Effective (VE)   1.50-2.49= Slightly Effective (SE)

3.50-4.49= Effective (E)   1.00 - 1.49=Not Effective

2.50- 3.49= Moderately Effective (ME)

As seen in Table 4 is the extent of effectiveness of the Local Chief Executive (LCE) in implementing innovative Programs for Peace and Order. The respondents from the business sector rated the following items: prohibiting the drinking of beer, liquor, or other alcohol or intoxicating beverages in streets, sidewalks, parks, etc. as moderately effective with a weighted mean of 3.19, as well as in riding in tandem (mean = 2.88), and in curfew hours regulating the holding of merry making activities (mean = 3.49). The respondents from this sector, however, rated as effective the implementation of the policy prohibiting vandalism (mean = 3. 60) and in anti-mendicancy or vagrancy (mean = 4.06).

The respondents from the education sector also see as moderately effective the following policies: prohibiting the drinking of beer, liquor, or other alcohol or intoxicating beverages in streets, sidewalks, parks, etc. (weighted mean = 3.36), also in riding in tandem (mean = 3.03), and in prohibiting vandalism (mean = 3.31). The same respondents find the barangay officials efficient in implementing curfew hours regulating the holding of merry making activities (mean = 3.55) and in anti-mendicancy or vagrancy (mean = 3.60).

Meanwhile, the respondents from the health sector believe that the Local Chief Executive (LCE) are effective in implementing the following: prohibiting the drinking of beer, liquor, or other alcohol or intoxicating beverages in streets, sidewalks, parks, etc. based on the weighted means of 3.60, in prohibiting vandalism (3.68), in curfew hours regulating the holding of merry making activities (3.66) and in anti-mendicancy or vagrancy (3.67). These respondents also assessed as moderately effective the program on riding in tandem (2.98).

However, the respondents from the youth sector assessed as moderately effective the implementation of the following programs and policies: prohibiting the drinking of beer, liquor, or other alcohol or intoxicating beverages in streets, sidewalks, parks, etc. with weighted mean of 3.38, in riding in tandem (mean = 2.94), in prohibiting vandalism (mean = 3.39). This youth respondents assessed as effective the policies on curfew hours regulating the holding of merry making activities (mean = 3.59) and in anti-mendicancy or vagrancy (mean = 3.75).

The overall mean rating of 3.42 indicates that the respondents from the business, education, health, and youth sectors assessed as moderately effective the implementation of the Programs for peace and order by their Local Chief Executive (LCE). In fact, all the barangays have organized a group of Barangay Tanod which helps maintain the peace and order situation in their own respective places. Data also show that they received good benefits in cash and in kind while serving their barangay constituents.

The youth, however, find the barangay officials not fully efficient probably because they were affected by the restrictions and were deprived of their enjoyment especially the curfew hours where they have to observe.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Based on the results and discussion, the following summary of findings is drawn:

1. *The criminal cases prevalent in Mandaluyong City.*

    Based on the criminal cases prevalent in Mandaluyong City are the following: Murder, Homicides, Rape, Physical Injury, Robbery, Theft and Carnapping. However, the criminal cases having the most number of cases filed in the PNP are the following: Physical Injury, Robbery, Theft and carnapping.

2. *The enacted ordinances and programs were implemented by the Local Chief Executive to promote peace and order in Mandaluyong City.*

    The enacted ordinances supportive of the barangay on the implementation of and delivery of programs related to Peace and Order were as follows:To maintain peace and order in each barangay Circular no. 305,S-2005, dated 30 May 2005 granting authority to the City government of Mandaluyong to extrajudicially abate legal easements and nuisances and impose fees to service providers making use of such easement and/or servitude of public property and Circular 293,S-2004 dated 1, September 2004 provided for the creation and composition of the Mandaluyong City Anti-Drug Abuse Council (MADAC), the institutionalization of MADAC secretariat, and for other purposes.

3. *The strategies/ approaches towards crime prevention approaches as provided by the Philippine National Police in Mandaluyong City.*

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Enhance PIPS/ Strategic Plans Operation. This Station implement the Police Integrated Patrol Systems (PIPS), enhance crime prevention and solution, conduct high police visibility (foot and mobile patrols), anti-criminality and police security operations, chokepoints/checkpoints, Oplan Bakal/Sita, Saturation drives and other police interventions to address motorcycle riding criminals, street crime incidents perpetrated with the use of firearms. *Scoreboard,* This Station together with Sector 1 – 7 displayed their scoreboard in their respective Offices. Said scoreboard had a baseline average monthly crime statistics, outlook per week and objective to reduce robbery incident perpetrated by Motorcycle Riding Criminals and/or Akyat Bahay, from the average monthly incident at the end of 2013. *Implementation of Local Anti- Criminality Action Plan (LACAP).*This Station in coordination with the LGU's, Mandaluyong City, Peace and Order Council implement the localized community based anti-criminality action plan. The LACAP enhance good working partnership among the Barangays Police, BPATS and LGU's in the enforcement of all rules and Laws/Ordinances in reducing crimes and physical injuries in the City. Implement the integrated Barangay based anti-criminality program by empowering and mobilizing the force multipliers and community to develop a sustained, consistent and concerted efforts for effective and long term crime prevention. *Employment of TMR,* The Station deploy Tactical Motorized Riders on perceived crime prone areas aimed to prevent robberies, carnapping/carjacking and other crimes perpetrated by motorcycle riding criminals. Our TMR personnel deployed were trained to fire their FA's while riding in running motorcycle and can maneuver in a narrow alley and side streets while pursuing criminals. *Employment Of Quick Response Team (QRT),* This Station activated a Quick Response Team (SAR Team) officers led to be deployed anytime if the need arises during disaster/calamities.SRU Team, in cases of emergencies can be dispatch immediately to areas needing police presence and assistance 24/7. *Saturation Drive,* Conduct of saturation drive in the guise of serving Warrant of Arrest at known liars of criminals (OPN, INTEL, WARRANT, and SRU & ANTI-VICE). *Oplan Bandillo* is regularly undertaken by the Sector 4 personnel at places of convergence, jeepney terminals/bus stops to provide awareness to the general public against criminals to lessen/prevent incidents of robbery snatching, pickpocket and other criminal acts. *Baton and Katok,* Task Force crossing personnel uses baton and whistle while patrolling. From time to time whistle blow indicates their presence at the busy corners of EDSA-Shaw Blvd and its immediate vicinity. *Mystery Shopping*, a police posed as mystery shopper and entered the Shaw and EDSA entrances of said establishment with firearm tucked on his waist but was not detected by the duty security guards. Thereafter, operatives of this unit coordinated with the security management after the completion of the activity.

4. *Assessment of the multi- sector groups in the extent of effectiveness in the implemented enacted ordinances and policing programs to promote peace and order in Mandaluyong City.*

The overall mean rating of 3.42 indicates that the respondents from the business, education, health, and youth sectors assessed as moderately effective the implementation of the Programs for peace and order by their Local Chief Executive (LCE). In fact, all the barangays have organized a group of Barangay Tanod which helps maintain the peace and order situation in their own respective places. Data also show that they received good benefits in cash and in kind while serving their barangay constituents.

The youth, however, find the barangay officials not fully efficient probably because they were affected by the restrictions and were deprived of their enjoyment especially the curfew hours where they have to observe.

5. *The challenges faced in policing crime reduction in Mandaluyong City.*

The following challenges faced in policing crime reduction in Mandaluyong City are the following: Shortage of Philippine National Police in Mandaluyong City, lack of awareness in the PNP programs of the community.

CONCLUSIONS

Based from the findings, the following conclusions are forwarded:

1. The criminal cases prevalent in Mandaluyong City are the following: Murder, Homicides, Rape, Physical Injury, Robbery, Theft and Carnapping.
2. The Local Chief Executive in Mandaluyong City implements enacted programs to provide peace and order in the community.
3. There were several strategies towards crime prevention approaches of the PNP to provide peace and order in the Mandaluyong City, namely: Saturation Drive, OPlan Bandillo, Mystery Shopping, Baton and Katok, Employment of TMR, and Implementation of Local Anti- Criminality Action Plan, Enhance PIPS/ Strategic Plans Operation and scoreboard.
4. The overall mean rating of 3.42 indicates that the respondents from the business, education, health, and youth sectors assessed as moderately effective the implementation of the Programs for peace and order by their Local Chief Executive (LCE). In fact, all the barangays have organized a group of Barangay Tanod which helps maintain the peace and order situation in their own respective places. Data also show that they received good benefits in cash and in kind while serving their barangay constituents.
5. The challenges faced in policing crime reduction in Mandaluyong City are the following: Shortage of Philippine National Police in Mandaluyong City, lack of awareness in the PNP programs of the community and effective monitoring in Katarungang Pambarangay.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

From the findings and conclusions, the following are the recommendations:

1. The PNP should provide and additional police forces in Mandaluyong City to provide security in the community.
2. A continuous effective monitoring on the programs as provided by PNP and Local Chief Executive in Mandaluyong City.
3. The PNP should provide an additional budget to implement effectively the programs in Mandaluyong City.
4. PNP should conduct seminar in the community to discuss their program for the security of the local residents.
5. Strengthening the capacity of police thru effective policing towards crime prevention approaches in Mandaluyong City.

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APPENDICES

Other Initiated Anti-Criminality Programs