

Capability Assessment of the Barangay Police in Crime Prevention: Input to an Extension Program Development of CCJE

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Abstract

This research assessed the crime prevention capabilities of the barangay police in the town of Piat, Cagayan as input to the extension program of the College of Criminal Justice Education. It involved 71 members of the barangay police from four clustered barangays and utilized the descriptive-quantitative research design. A researcher-made questionnaire was used based on the objectives of the study and Local Government Code, particularly on the duties and responsibilities that barangay police in have in crime prevention. Findings revealed that the barangay police do not fully agree that they have all the necessary capabilities to fulfill their duties and responsibilities. Although they reveal strengths in several domains such as in conducting proper arrests, surveillance and traffic management, they have low capabilities in specific indicators. The barangay police are not capable of utilizing self-defense and disarming techniques and they manifest a need for improvement in their capabilities on conducting patrol and fire prevention. They also reveal problems such as insufficient funds, lack of equipment for crime prevention activities and lack of training in crime prevention will further make them effective peacekeepers in their barangay. Specific interventions are suggested to enhance barangay police capabilities.

Keywords: barangay police, barangay crime prevention

I. INTRODUCTION

Local community is the Philippine government's basic unit. Every local community represents the Philippine's lowest political and governmental level that is administered and supervised by cities and municipalities. The Barangay Tanod Brigade existing in each barangay has a vital role in crime prevention which is crucial in the progress and development of the barangay.

Local community police officers or barangay police are the primary keepers of barangay peace and order. They are civilian volunteers who demonstrate interest in crime prevention by protecting the community from criminals, mostly in vulnerable areas. The Sangguniang Barangay is required to form the Local Community Police Officer Brigades based on No. 16 of Chapter 4, Section 391 of the Local Government Code. The composition of the brigade in each barangay should not exceed twenty members who may receive benefits such as insurance during their term, provided by the town or barangay government to which they belong.

According to Ramizo and Aquino in 2009, the effectiveness of the barangay police declined due to their lack of resources and support systems, including the increasing number of criminals who overrun or neglect them. The study highlights that patrol activities in the barangay should be active and assessed continually considering reduced violence, undesirability, self-gratification, best practices and the upliftment of information and values.

Other observations are the inactivity of the tanods, being inconsistent and reactive. This means that they only react after incidents and do not apply effective preventive measures of crimes and other disturbances. This is aside from other factors such as lack of training, resources and knowledge.

The level and structure of criminality is subject to considerable local variations. What is, and what is perceived as, problematic behavior differs considerably from region to region, city to city, and areas within a city, the barangays. It is thus important that crime-prevention work be based on a description of the problem profile prevailing locally. The complex problems faced in big barangays, for example, are very different from the complexity of problems existing in a small barangay, and the strategies guiding the adoption of appropriate measures in these two places will therefore also be different. Similarly, the difficulties encountered when implementing measures will also differ from place to place.

Hence, it is important to identify the capabilities of barangay police in preventing crimes. The need to know what knowledge and skills they have, what resources are available for them and the trainings that they have along crime prevention matter much in determining their success and effectiveness in the conduct of their duties. It is through this that assistive agencies such as the Cagayan State University, specifically the College of Criminal Justice Education, may extend its services to help improve the how the barangay police perform.

The researchers assessed the capabilities of the barangay police in Piat based on these premises.

Objectives

Generally, this research assessed the crime prevention capabilities of the barangay police in Piat, Cagayan as input to the extension program of the College of Criminal Justice Education.

Specifically, it answered the questions below.

- 1. What is the barangay police profile in the following aspects?**
 - 1.1. Age
 - 1.2. Sex
 - 1.3. Service length as barangay police
 - 1.4. Trainings along crime prevention
- 2. How do the barangay police assess their capabilities in terms of:**
 - 2.1. Conduct of patrol
 - 2.2. Fire prevention
 - 2.3. Conduct of surveillance
 - 2.4. Conduct of arrest
 - 2.5. Traffic management
 - 2.6. Self-defense and disarming techniques
- 3. What problems that barangay police face in the conduct of crime prevention activities?**
- 4. Is there difference in the assessments of the barangay police when grouped according to profile variables?**
- 5. What extension project may be suggested to improve the crime prevention capabilities of barangay police?**

II. METHODS

Research Design

The descriptive-quantitative research design was used in this study. Manjunathah in 2019 defined descriptive research method as one that describes a population's characteristics. It answers "What" questions about the subject and not the "why". Through this design, the researchers assessed the capability of the barangay police in the prevention of crimes in Piat, Cagayan.

Locale of the Study

It was conducted in four clustered barangays in Piat, Cagayan: Cluster 1 (Poblacion 1 and 2) Cluster 2 (Calaoagan and Minanga) Cluster 3 (Sto. Domingo and Villarey) and Cluster 4 (Dugayung and Sibatna).

Respondents and Sampling Technique

The respondents were the members of barangay police and total enumeration was employed.

Data Collection Instruments and Procedures

To achieve the aims of the study, a survey instrument was developed based on the objectives of the study and the local government code provisions about the barangay police duties and responsibilities for crime prevention. This underwent inter-rater content validation by two experts in the field of local government and a barangay police chief. A Content Validity Index (CVI) of 1.0 was yielded from the validation process which exceeds the acceptable CVI of .80 recommended by Davis (1992) when validation is conducted by 2 experts as a condition. The questionnaire was personally administered by the researchers.

Analysis of the Data/ Statistical Treatment

The researchers used the following statistical treatments:

1. Percentage. It was used in describing the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, length of service as barangay police and trainings attended along crime prevention.
2. Weighted Mean. It was used in assessing the level of capabilities of the barangay police and the problems that they encounter in crime prevention.
3. Kruskal-Wallis Test was utilized to analyze the difference in the perceptions of the barangay police based on their age, length of service and number of trainings.

III. RESULTS

Profile of the Barangay Police

The frequency and percentage distribution of the barangay police age, sex and length of service is presented in Table 1.

Based on age, majority belong to the age range 36 to 45 years old accounting to 20 or 28.17 percent of their total number. The fewest number of 7 or 9.86 percent are 25 years old and above. Based on sex, all members are male.

Considering their length of service, most of them have served from 0 to 5 years numbering to 33 or 46.48 percent. The least number of members have served for the longest time of 21 to 25 years.

Table 1. The Age, Sex and Length of Service Distribution of the Barangay Police

	Frequency (n=71)	Percentage
Age		
25-35	12	16.90
36-45	20	28.17

	Frequency (n=71)	Percentage
46-55	14	19.72
56-65	18	25.35
66 and above	7	9.86
Sex		
Males	71	100
Length of Service		
0-5 years	33	46.48
6-10 years	18	25.35
11-15 years	9	12.68
16-20 years	8	11.27
21-25 years	3	4.23

Assessment of the Capabilities of the Barangay Police

A. On the Conduct of Patrol

Presented in Table 2a is the weighted mean distribution of the capabilities of the barangay police in conducting patrol. As gleaned from the table, the area mean of 3.05 indicates a general agreement with the capability indicators related to the conduct of patrol, which reflects a positive over-all assessment of their capabilities in conducting patrol.

The barangay police assess themselves to have the highest capability on following a uniform reporting system after patrol garnering 3.54 highest weighted mean, indicating a "strongly agree" response. This suggests that the barangay police have a well-established and consistent system for reporting after patrols. They also reveal high capability in conducting foot patrol and following fixed schedules in the conduct of patrol with the weighted means of 3.49 and 3.46, respectively.

However, there are areas for improvement, particularly in ensuring knowledge of specific patrol methods with the weighted mean of 3.08 and addressing the availability of essential equipment like handcuffs, patrol vehicles, and bicycles with the lowest weighted means of 2.62, 2.25 and 2.25. This is in spite that these indicators are rated with the descriptive value of 'agree.'

Table 2a. Weighted Mean Distribution of the Capabilities of Barangay Police in Conducting Patrol

Capability Indicators on the Conduct of Patrol	Weighted Mean	Descriptive Value
1. The barangay police conduct foot patrol.	3.49	Strongly Agree
2. Barangay police follow fixed schedules in the conduct of patrol.	3.46	Strongly Agree
3. The barangay police have knowledge of specific patrol methods such as clockwise, counterclockwise, and zigzag methods.	3.08	Agree
4. The barangay police are knowledgeable of the ordinances of the barangay.	3.31	Strongly Agree
5. The barangay police follow a uniform reporting system after patrol.	3.54	Strongly Agree
6. The following equipment that are used in patrol are available in the barangay.		
a. Throw baton	3.23	Agree
b. Flashlight	3.25	Strongly Agree
c. Handcuff	2.62	Agree
d. Bicycle	2.25	Disagree
e. Patrol Vehicle	2.25	Disagree
Area Mean	3.05	Agree

B. On Fire Prevention

Table 2b shows the weighted mean distribution of the capabilities of the barangay police in fire prevention. Generally, the barangay police 'agree' that they have the capabilities in fire prevention with the area mean of 3.11.

Specifically, they assess themselves to have the highest capabilities in terms of having the equipment and materials intended for firefighting such as fire extinguisher and drum and in having a hotline dedicated for fire alarms with the highest weighted means of 3.76, 3.54 and 3.73, respectively indicating a "strongly agree" response.

However, aspects that need improvement along fire prevention capability

includes indicators which the barangay police only 'agree' regarding their fire-fighting capability such as the ability to suppress fires in actual situations with a weighted mean of 3.41 being trained in firefighting with a weighted mean of 2.86.

The barangay police reveal that they have the weakest capability in terms of having firefighting equipment and materials such as firefighting ladder with the weighted mean of 2.65, a water pump with the weighted mean of 2.62 and loose gravel with the weighted mean of 3.04.

Table 2b. Weighted Mean Distribution of the Capabilities of Barangay Police in Fire Prevention

Capability Indicators on Fire Prevention	Weighted Mean	Descriptive Value
1. There is an organized fire brigade in the barangay.	3.45	Strongly Agree
2. The barangay police conduct information dissemination for fire prevention among barangay residents	3.49	Strongly Agree
3. The barangay police can suppress fire in actual situations.	3.41	Strongly Agree
4. The barangay police can manipulate the fire hose.	3.49	Strongly Agree
5. The barangay police can manipulate the fire extinguishers.	2.48	Disagree
6. The barangay police have trainings in firefighting.	2.86	Agree
7. The barangay police officers coordinate well with the Fire Officer or BFP personnel.	3.31	Strongly Agree
8. The barangay police have hotline dedicated for fire alarms.	3.73	Strongly Agree
9. The barangay police have the following equipment and materials intended for firefighting		
a. Fire extinguisher	3.76	Strongly Agree
b. Drum	3.54	Strongly Agree
c. Loose gravel	3.04	Agree
d. Ladder	2.65	Agree
e. Wet blanket	2.39	Disagree
f. Fire alarm	2.49	Disagree
g. Water pump	2.62	Agree
Area Mean	3.11	Agree

C. On the Conduct of Surveillance

Table 2c presents the weighted mean distribution of the capabilities of barangay police in conducting surveillance. The overall findings indicate a strong level of capability and readiness among the barangay police in conducting surveillance activities having 3.48 area mean, categorized as "strongly agree." Strong agreement across the capability indicators portrays them as very prepared and well-equipped for effective surveillance, contributing to the maintenance of peace and security within the

community.

Specifically, they assess themselves to have the strongest capability on having a camera as a surveillance equipment with the 3.72 weighted mean. However, they also rated themselves weakest on using CCTV in surveillance activities with the 3.30 weighted mean which is the lowest.

Regarding collaboration among barangay police with the Philippine National Police (PNP), they 'strongly agree' that the barangay police actively assist the PNP in surveillance activities having 3.63 weighted mean.

With the same weighted mean of 3.37, the barangay police demonstrate a strong awareness of both the limitations and circumstances involved in surveillance activities. This awareness is crucial for ensuring ethical and effective surveillance practices while respecting the rights and privacy of individuals within the community.

These findings suggest that the barangay police have access to modern technology, which can aid in monitoring and deterring criminal activities. However, continuous investment may be done on utilizing CCTV as a surveillance equipment.

Table 2c. Weighted Mean Distribution of the Capabilities of Barangay Police in Conducting Surveillance

Capability Indicators on the Conduct of Surveillance	Weighted Mean	Descriptive Value
1. The barangay police officers have available equipment in conducting surveillance such as:		
a. Camera	3.72	Strongly Agree
b. CCTV	3.30	Strongly Agree
2. The barangay police aide the PNP in surveillance activities.	3.63	Strongly Agree
3. The barangay police are aware of the limitations during surveillance activities.	3.37	Strongly Agree
4. The barangay police are ware of circumstances requiring surveillance.	3.37	Strongly Agree
Area Mean	3.48	Strongly Agree

D. On the Conduct of Proper Arrest

Table 2d shows the weighted mean distribution of the capabilities of barangay police in conducting proper arrest. Generally, they 'strongly agree' that they have the capability in conducting arrest with the over-all weighted mean of 3.58.

Specifically, the barangay police highly assess their capabilities in terms of knowing the procedures in the conduct of citizen's arrest having the highest 3.82 weighted mean categorized as 'strongly agree.' This is followed by the indicator that they are trained to conduct citizen's arrest having 3.80 weighted mean which is agreed strongly.

Having the same 3.54 weighted mean, barangay police have strong agreement that they are aware of the suspect's rights and the limits of arresting offenders.

In spite of these high agreement, the barangay police rated themselves lowest on their knowledge on the provisions of the law on arrest with the weighted mean of 3.01. This suggests that there is room for improvement in the barangay police's understanding of the legal provisions governing arrests.

Table 2d. Weighted Mean Distribution of the Capabilities of Barangay Police in Conducting Proper

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Arrest

Capability Indicators on the Conduct of Proper Arrest	Weighted Mean	Descriptive Value
1. The barangay police know the procedures in the conduct of citizen's arrest.	3.82	Strongly Agree
2. They know when to use necessary and unnecessary force during arrest.	3.76	Strongly Agree
3. The barangay police know the rights of the suspect.	3.54	Strongly Agree
4. The barangay police officers are trained to conduct citizen's arrest.	3.80	Strongly Agree
5. The barangay police officers know the limits of arresting offenders.	3.54	Strongly Agree
6. The barangay police know the provisions of the law on arrest.	3.01	Agree
Area Mean	3.58	Strongly Agree

E. On the Conduct of Traffic Management

Presented in Table 2e is the weighted mean distribution of the capabilities of barangay police in conducting traffic management. The over-all weighted mean of 3.35 indicates a strong agreement among them regarding their capabilities in conducting traffic management.

Specifically, they assess themselves to have the strongest capability on their knowledge of traffic rules and regulations having 3.61 weighted mean, agreed strongly. They also have strong capability in knowing the strategic areas where they will conduct traffic management and on their knowledge about their functions as traffic aides with the same weighted mean of 3.37.

However, data suggest that need improvement on their knowledge of basic hand signals in and on applying different whistle techniques with the lowest weighted means of 3.27 and 3.14, respectively.

Table 2e. Weighted Mean Distribution of the Capabilities of Barangay Police in Conducting Traffic Management

Capability Indictors on the Conduct of Traffic Management	Weighted Mean	Descriptive Value
1. The barangay police officers know the traffic rules and regulations.	3.61	Strongly Agree
2. The barangay police officers know the strategic areas where they will conduct traffic management.	3.37	Strongly Agree
3. They know their functions as traffic aides.	3.37	Strongly Agree
4. They know the basic hand signals.	3.27	Strongly Agree
5. They apply different whistle techniques.	3.14	Agree
Area Mean	3.35	Strongly Agree

F. On Self-Defense and Disarming Techniques

The weighted mean distribution of the capabilities of the barangay police on self-defense and disarming techniques is presented in table 2f. as shown in the table, the barangay police generally 'disagree' that they have the capability needed to do their duties utilizing self-defense and disarming techniques.

Among the capability indicators, they have the highest disagreement that they have the knowledge on how to apply disarming techniques to neutralize an aggressor with the use of handgun, knife and bolo with the weighted means of 2.20, 2.27 and 2.30.

They also disagree that they have the skills on applying releasing techniques and on using grappling and locking techniques with the weighted means of 2.41 and 2.32.

Notably, they assess themselves highly in terms of having the skills in using the baton having the highest 3.39 weighted mean categorized as 'strongly agree' mainly because this has been the usual means of pacifying aggressive acts among barangay residents.

Table 2f. Weighted Mean Distribution of the Capabilities of Barangay Police on Self-Defense and Disarming Techniques

Capability Indicators on Self-Defense and Disarming Techniques	Weighted Mean	Descriptive Value
1. The barangay police have the skills in:		
a. The use of baton	3.39	Strongly Agree
b. Applying releasing techniques	2.41	Disagree
c. Using grappling and locking techniques	2.32	Disagree
2. The barangay police know how to apply disarming techniques to neutralize an aggressor with:		
a. Bolo	2.30	Disagree
b. Knife	2.27	Disagree
c. Handgun	2.20	Disagree
Area Mean	2.48	Disagree

Summary of the Capabilities of the Barangay Police

Table 2g provides the overall capabilities of the barangay police across various domains. Generally, the table shows that the barangay police 'agree' that they have the capabilities necessary for them to do their duties and responsibilities with the grand mean of 3.18.

Specifically, the table shows that the barangay police are particularly strong in certain domains, such as the conduct of surveillance (3.48), proper arrest procedures (3.58), and traffic management (3.35) all with the descriptive value of 'strongly agree.' However, the lowest area mean is observed in self-defense and disarming techniques (2.48), categorized as "disagree" reflecting very weak capabilities along this domain.

Moreover, other capabilities needing further improvements are on the conduct of patrol and fire prevention which garnered the area means of 3.11 and 3.05, respectively.

Table 2g. Over-all Capabilities of the Barangay Police

Capability Domains	Area Mean	Descriptive Value
On the Conduct of Patrol	3.05	Agree
On Fire Prevention	3.11	Agree
On the Conduct of Surveillance	3.48	Strongly Agree
On the Conduct of Proper Arrest	3.58	Strongly Agree
On the Conduct of Traffic Management	3.35	Strongly Agree
On Self-Defense and Disarming Techniques	2.48	Disagree
Grand Mean	3.18	Agree

Problems Encountered by the Barangay Police in the Conduct of Crime Prevention Activities

In Table 3 are challenges faced by barangay police during crime prevention activities. It can be gleaned that they generally 'disagree' that they experience the indicated problems in the conduct of crime prevention activities with the over-all weighted mean of 2.02. This implies that they do not experience majority of the problems.

Notably, the most significant problem reported by the barangay police is insufficient funds having the

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highest 2.69 weighted mean followed by insufficient equipment for crime prevention activities having 2.62 weighted mean and scarcity of crime prevention training having 2.58 weighted mean, all categorized as 'agree.'

Despite concerns about these, they receive strong support from barangay officials with the weighted mean of 1.34, categorized as 'strongly disagree.' They also reveal that inactive members of the barangay police are not considered problems having 1.37 weighted mean, also categorized as 'strongly disagree.'

Table 3. Problems Encountered by the Members of Barangay Police in the Conduct of Crime Prevention Activities

Problems	Weighted Mean	Descriptive Value
1. Lack of equipment to use for crime prevention activities	2.62	Agree
2. Uncooperative barangay residents	1.94	Disagree
3. Lack of support from barangay officials	1.34	Strongly disagree
4. Inactive members of barangay police	1.37	Strongly disagree
5. Lack of trainings in crime prevention	2.58	Agree
6. Lack of coordination between the barangay and law enforcement agencies	1.89	Disagree
7. Insufficient funds	2.69	Agree
8. Insufficient members of the barangay police	1.87	Disagree
9. Disorganized activities of the barangay police	1.90	Disagree
Over-all Weighted Mean	2.02	Disagree

Difference in the Assessments of the Barangay Police

A Kruskal-Wallis test was performed on the assessment of the barangay police based on their age, service length and trainings. Results show that the differences among the rank totals for age groups were not significant, $H(26, n = 71) = 36.085, p = .090$. Hence, the capability assessment of the barangay police remains the same regardless of their age. Moreover, the differences among the rank totals for length of service groups were also not significant, $H(1, n = 71) = .256, p = .613$, which means that the capabilities of the barangay police do not change based on the length of service. Lastly, the differences among the rank totals for number of trainings groups were also not significant, $H(1, n = 71) = 1.291, p = .256$, which implies that trainings are not the basis in predicting strong or weak capabilities among the members of barangay police.

Table 4. Kruskal Wallis Test of Difference in the Perceptions of the Barangay Police when Grouped according to Age, Length of Service and Number of Trainings

Grouping Variables	Kruskal-Wallis H	df	Asymp. Sig.	Decision
Age	36.085	26	.090	Accept H_0
Length of Service	.256	1	.613	Accept H_0
Number of Trainings	1.291	1	.256	Accept H_0

VI. DISCUSSION

This study examined the capabilities of barangay police in selected areas of crime prevention and community safety. The findings show that the respondents generally perceive themselves as capable of performing their duties, as reflected in the overall mean rating indicating agreement with the

capability indicators. These results suggest that barangay police continue to play an important role in maintaining peace and order at the community level, particularly in activities related to surveillance, proper arrest, and traffic management.

One notable finding of the study is the relatively high level of capability reported in the conduct of surveillance, proper arrest, and traffic management. These domains received the highest mean ratings, indicating that the barangay police feel confident in their ability to assist in monitoring activities within their communities, supporting law enforcement operations, and managing traffic situations. The strong assessment of surveillance capability suggests that barangay police are actively involved in community monitoring and coordination with formal law enforcement agencies. This supports the idea emphasized in community policing literature that grassroots security actors serve as the first line of observation and information gathering within communities. Similarly, the strong capability in conducting proper arrest reflects the barangay police's awareness of citizen's arrest procedures and the rights of suspects, which are essential components of lawful and responsible enforcement actions.

Despite these positive assessments, the findings also reveal several areas that require improvement. Capabilities related to patrol and fire prevention were rated only at the level of agreement, indicating that while these functions are performed, there may still be limitations in terms of equipment availability, training, or operational support. For instance, the results indicate concerns regarding the availability of certain patrol equipment such as bicycles and patrol vehicles. In the area of fire prevention, although the respondents acknowledged the existence of fire brigades and coordination with fire personnel, weaknesses were observed in training and the availability of some firefighting materials. These findings suggest that the effectiveness of barangay police operations is partly dependent on the resources provided to them, highlighting the need for greater logistical and institutional support.

The most significant gap identified in the study is the capability of the barangay police in self-defense and disarming techniques. Unlike other domains, this area received a general disagreement rating, indicating that many respondents do not feel sufficiently skilled in defensive tactics or weapon disarming techniques. This result may be attributed to the limited training opportunities typically available for barangay police compared with formal law enforcement personnel. The finding is significant because barangay police may encounter situations involving aggressive individuals or potentially dangerous encounters. Without adequate training in defensive tactics, their safety and effectiveness in handling such situations may be compromised.

Another important finding of the study concerns the problems encountered by barangay police in the conduct of crime prevention activities. Overall, respondents reported that they do not generally experience major operational problems. However, some concerns were identified, particularly insufficient funds, lack of equipment, and limited training opportunities. These issues reflect structural constraints that can affect the performance of barangay-level security personnel. Although strong support from barangay officials was reported, the availability of financial and material resources remains an important factor in enhancing the operational capabilities of barangay police.

The results of the Kruskal-Wallis test further indicate that the assessment of capabilities does not significantly differ when respondents are grouped according to age, length of service, or number of trainings. This suggests that perceptions of capability are relatively consistent across demographic and professional characteristics. In other words, both younger and older members, as well as those with shorter or longer service experience, tend to view their capabilities in a similar manner. This may imply that the tasks and responsibilities of barangay police are relatively standardized, and that opportunities for skill development may not vary substantially among members.

The findings of the study have several implications for policy and practice. First, local government units and barangay officials may consider strengthening support for barangay police by providing additional equipment and logistical resources necessary for patrol and emergency response. Second,

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the results highlight the importance of continuous training programs, particularly in self-defense, disarming techniques, and fire safety operations. Enhancing these competencies can improve the preparedness of barangay police when dealing with potentially dangerous situations. Third, strengthening partnerships between barangay police, the Philippine National Police, and other emergency agencies can further enhance the effectiveness of community-based crime prevention initiatives.

This study also has several strengths. It provides a comprehensive assessment of barangay police capabilities across multiple functional areas, offering a clearer understanding of their strengths and weaknesses in performing community safety duties. Additionally, the use of quantitative measures allowed for systematic evaluation of the respondents' perceptions and enabled the identification of specific domains requiring improvement.

However, certain limitations must also be acknowledged. The study relied primarily on self-assessment, which may introduce subjectivity in the responses since participants may rate their capabilities based on personal perceptions rather than actual performance. Moreover, the study focused on a limited number of respondents within a specific locality, which may restrict the generalizability of the findings to other areas. Future research may incorporate observational methods, performance-based assessments, or perspectives from community residents and law enforcement agencies to provide a more comprehensive evaluation of barangay police effectiveness.

Overall, the results emphasize that while barangay police demonstrate commendable capability in several aspects of community safety, there remains a need for improved training, equipment, and institutional support to further strengthen their role in grassroots crime prevention.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the barangay police do not fully agree that they have all the necessary capabilities to fulfill their duties and responsibilities. Although they reveal strengths in several domains such as in conducting proper arrests, surveillance and traffic management, specific indicators which reflect low capabilities need to be addressed to improve their knowledge and skills along these domains.

It is further concluded that the barangay police are not capable in utilizing self-defense and disarming techniques, which are necessary in fulfilling their primary roles in maintaining peace and order. They also manifest a need for improvement in their capabilities on conducting patrol and fire prevention.

Addressing these areas through targeted training and development initiatives can help further strengthen the capabilities of the barangay police and enhance their effectiveness in serving and protecting the community.

Furthermore, addressing their most significant problems such as insufficient funds, lack of equipment for crime prevention activities and lack of training in crime prevention will further make them effective peacekeepers in their barangay.

Lastly, it is concluded that the capabilities of the barangay police do not significantly differ based on age, length of service and number of trainings.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings and conclusions lead to the following suggestions.

1. The barangay administrations or local government unit of Piat may prioritize the purchase of modern crime prevention equipment such as CCTV.
2. The barangay administrations may allot or source out funds for the purchase of the following:
 - a. Handcuffs
 - b. Firefighting equipment and materials such as firefighting ladder, water pump and loose gravel

- c. Patrol vehicles
- d. Bicycles
- 3. The barangay administrations or the LGU may increase funding in support to the crime prevention activities of the barangay police;
- 4. The barangay police may engage in further trainings to acquire more knowledge and skills in conducting crime prevention activities.
- 5. The College of Criminal Justice Education in tandem with Local Government Unit of Piat and the DILG or the Department of Interior and Local Government may conduct these trainings:
 - a. Seminar-Workshop on Self-defense and Disarming Techniques focusing on the use of handgun, knife and bolo, applying releasing techniques and using grappling and locking techniques
 - b. Seminar on the Provisions of the Law on Arrest among Barangay Police
 - c. Seminar-Workshop on Basic Hand Signals and Whistle Techniques in Traffic Management
 - d. Seminar on Patrol Methods
 - e. Seminar-Workshop on Firefighting

VII. APPENDICES

Appendix A

Questionnaire

This questionnaire is administered to assess the capability of the barangay police in crime prevention as basis in developing an extension program of the College of Criminal Justice Education at CSU Piat. The questions that you will read below pertain to your profile, the crime prevention capability of the entire barangay police in your barangay and the problems encountered in the conduct of your duties.

PART I: PROFILE OF THE BARANGAY POLICE

Directions: Please supply the information regarding your background.

Name (optional): _____ Age: _____ Sex: ___Male ___Female

Length of Service as Barangay Police (in years): _____

Trainings along Crime Prevention (*Please enumerate*):

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

PART II: ASSESSMENT OF THE CAPABILITIES OF THE BARANGAY POLICE

Directions: Based on your experience, please rate the capabilities of the barangay police in your barangay using the scale below.

1 - Strongly Disagree 2 - Disagree 3 - Agree 4 - Strongly Agree

CAPABILITY INDICATORS	1	2	3	4
A. On the Conduct of Patrol				
1. The barangay police conduct foot patrol.				
2. Barangay police follow fixed schedules in the conduct of patrol.				
3. The barangay police have knowledge of specific patrol methods such as clockwise, counterclockwise, and zigzag methods.				

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4. The barangay police are knowledgeable of the ordinances of the barangay.				
5. The barangay police follow a uniform reporting system after patrol.				
6. The following equipment that are used in patrol are available in the barangay.				
a. Throw baton				
b. Flashlight				
c. Handcuff				
d. Bicycle				
e. Patrol Vehicle				
B. On Fire Prevention				
1. There is an organized fire brigade in the barangay.				
2. The barangay police conduct information dissemination for fire prevention among barangay residents				
3. The barangay police can suppress fire in actual situations.				
4. The barangay police can manipulate the fire hose.				
5. The barangay police can manipulate the fire extinguishers.				
6. The barangay police have trainings in firefighting.				
7. The barangay police officers coordinate well with the Fire Officer or BFP personnel.				
8. The barangay police have hotline dedicated for fire alarms.				
9. The barangay police have the following equipment and materials intended for firefighting				
a. Fire extinguisher				
b. Drum				
c. Loose gravel				
d. Ladder				
e. Wet blanket				
f. Fire alarm				
g. Water pump				
C. On the Conduct of Surveillance				
1. The barangay police officers have available equipment in conducting surveillance such as:				
a. Camera				
b. CCTV				
2. The barangay police aide the PNP in surveillance activities.				
3. The barangay police are aware of the limitations during surveillance activities.				
4. The barangay police are ware of circumstances requiring surveillance.				
D. On the Conduct of Proper Arrest				
1. The barangay police know the procedures in the conduct of citizen's arrest.				
2. They know when to use necessary and unnecessary force during arrest.				
3. The barangay police know the rights of the suspect.				

4. The barangay police officers are trained to conduct citizen's arrest.				
5. The barangay police officers know the limits of arresting offenders.				
6. The barangay police know the provisions of the law on arrest.				
E. Conduct of Traffic Management				
1. The barangay police officers know the traffic rules and regulations.				
2. The barangay police officers know the strategic areas where they will conduct traffic management.				
3. They know their functions as traffic aides.				
4. They know the basic hand signals.				
5. They apply different whistle techniques.				
F. Self-defense and Disarming Techniques				
1. The barangay police have the skills in:				
a. The use of baton				
b. Applying releasing techniques				
c. Using grappling and locking techniques				
2. The barangay police know how to apply disarming techniques to neutralize an aggressor with:				
a. Bolo				
b. Knife				
c. Handgun				

PART III. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE BARANGAY POLICE IN THE CONDUCT OF CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

Directions: Based on your experience, please rate the following problems of the barangay police in conducting crime prevention activities. Use the scale below.

1 - Strongly Disagree 2 - Disagree 3 - Agree 4 - Strongly Agree

Problems	1	2	3	4
1. Lack of equipment to use for crime prevention activities				
2. Uncooperative barangay residents				
3. Lack of support from barangay officials				
4. Inactive members of barangay police				
5. Lack of trainings in crime prevention				
6. Lack of coordination between the barangay and law enforcement agencies				
7. Insufficient funds				
8. Insufficient members of the barangay police				
9. Disorganized activities of the barangay police				

What other problems did you experience along crime prevention?

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