

Partnering for Peace: PNP's Community-Centered Policing Initiatives in Negros Occidental

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Abstract: This study assessed the effectiveness of the Philippine National Police's (PNP) Community and Service-Oriented Policing (CSOP) operational initiatives in Negros Occidental, with a focus on fostering trust, promoting collaboration with local communities, and improving public safety. Employing a descriptive-correlational research design, data were gathered from 262 respondents representing local government units (LGUs), police workforce, and community leaders in Bacolod City, Silay City, and Bago City. The study measured perceptions of key CSOP initiatives—including town hall meetings, patrol frequency, police responsiveness, and community engagement—and evaluated their impact on public trust and confidence in the police from 2020 to 2023. Results indicated that while CSOP initiatives were generally perceived as effective, patrol frequency received average ratings, highlighting the need for enhanced police visibility. Trust and confidence in the PNP were moderate overall, with police fairness rated highly but police effectiveness perceived as average. Statistical analyses revealed that perceptions of effectiveness significantly varied by age and designation but not by sex, civil status, or location. The effectiveness of CSOP initiatives was found to be a significant predictor of public trust and confidence in the police force. The findings underscore the importance of tailored strategies to increase patrol visibility, strengthen community engagement, and address demographic factors influencing perceptions. This research provides actionable recommendations for refining CSOP implementation and developing targeted programs to enhance peace, safety, and collaborative governance at the barangay level in Negros Occidental.

Keywords: Community Service-Oriented Policing (CSOP), Philippine National Police (PNP), Public Trust, Crime Prevention, Community Engagement, Negros Occidental

INTRODUCTION

Since its founding, the United Nations has championed global peace and security—principles enshrined in Sustainable Development Goal 16, which calls for peaceful, inclusive societies, equitable access to justice, and effective, accountable institutions (United Nations, 2025). Community Service-Oriented Policing (CSOP) aligns with these ambitions by fostering justice accessibility and collaborative governance through partnerships between communities, law enforcement, and local authorities.

In the Philippines, CSOP has evolved into a modern policing approach centered on community engagement. For instance, a 2023 qualitative analysis of SDG 16 implementation in the country underscores the centrality of inclusive governance and trust-building for institutional effectiveness (Camorongan, 2023). Additionally, a 2024 study highlights how immersive training tools—like the CrimeXperience virtual reality platform—enhance

police capabilities and directly contribute to SDG 16 by improving investigative competency and institutional trust (University of Cordilleras, 2024). Recent empirical studies within the Philippines further affirm the effectiveness of community policing strategies. A 2023 study in Calauag, Quezon found that while patrol activities and organizational structures were effective in reducing crime, community interaction remained weak due to communication gaps between residents and police (Ross, 2023). Similarly, a 2025 descriptive-correlational study in Pagadian City demonstrated that neighborhood patrols, community forums, and specialized units significantly boosted community resilience and public confidence in law enforcement (Daymiel, 2025). In conflict-affected regions like Mindanao, international initiatives have supported community policing by training thousands of residents and developing localized toolkits. These efforts are aimed at enhancing public awareness and institutional responsiveness, particularly in fragile communities (britishcouncil.ph).

Given this backdrop, the present study focuses on the implementation and impact of CSOP in Negros Occidental. It will examine how operational initiatives—such as patrol visibility, community engagement mechanisms, and collaborative governance structures—affect public trust, perceived safety, and the efficacy of policing at the barangay level. Through this localized lens, the research aims to generate actionable insights for enhancing CSOP strategies to promote safer and more cohesive communities.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

This study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Philippine National Police's Community and Service-Oriented Policing (CSOP) operational initiatives in Negros Occidental from 2020 to 2023. First, it seeks to profile the respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status, designation, and local government unit affiliation. Second, it evaluates the overall effectiveness of CSOP initiatives, including town hall meetings, watch forums, foot and vehicle patrol frequency, police responsiveness and investigative capacity, community awareness efforts, and reporting mechanisms. Third, the study examines the perceived level of trust and confidence in the police, focusing on community engagement, fairness, and overall effectiveness and efficacy. Fourth and fifth, it investigates whether perceptions of CSOP effectiveness and trust in the police differ significantly based on demographic variables. Finally, the study aims to formulate evidence-based programs and initiatives grounded in the research findings to strengthen CSOP implementation at the barangay level, thereby fostering safer and more collaborative communities.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A 2025 study in Clarin, Misamis Occidental, found that high levels of public trust and perceived safety were strongly correlated with satisfaction in police services. Confidence in police action emerged as a key predictor of satisfaction, while crime-related fears had minimal impact (Tamayo, 2025). Similarly, a 2024 study in Lucena City demonstrated that police visibility—through foot and mobile patrols and community policing—significantly improved residents' perceptions of safety, though inconsistent implementation and resource constraints limited effectiveness (Torres, 2024).

A 2024 study in the Asian Journal of Criminology revealed that approximately 80% of Filipinos expressed trust—somewhat or more—in the police and courts. However, only about one-third reported "a lot" or "full" trust. Social trust and institutional performance, such as ease of access to police help and government responsiveness, were significant predictors of police trust. Conversely, perceptions of corruption reduced trust (Regalado & Sun, 2024). Additionally, the 2024 Philippine Trust Study highlighted a shift toward conditional trust: Filipinos now expect institutions to demonstrate transparency, competence, and consistency before earning their trust (Inquirer, 2024). Community policing initiatives in the Philippines have demonstrated varied outcomes, with embedded programs showing promise but also revealing limitations. In a 2025 study in Cotabato Province, the Police Community Affairs and Development Services (PCADS) were assessed through surveys of civilians and police officers. Results indicated that higher perceived police involvement significantly predicted program effectiveness ($\beta = 5.0346$, $p < .001$). Nonetheless, respondents raised concerns about low police visibility, delayed emergency response, unprofessional behavior, and lack of transparency—highlighting critical gaps in implementation and trust-building efforts (Hojilla & Aileen, 2026). One of the most notable initiatives is the Revitalized Pulis sa Barangay (R-PSB) program, which embeds police officers in geographically isolated and disadvantaged barangays. A 2023 expert evaluation in Davao Region reported a remarkable overall effectiveness rating of 90.67%. Success factors included volunteerism, robust implementation mechanisms, information dissemination, community resilience, and governance credibility (Dalizon, 2023).

However, experimental evidence from the Metaketa Initiative in Sorsogon Province found that community policing interventions—combining engagement and problem-oriented tactics—did not significantly improve crime victimization rates, perceptions of safety, or citizen trust in police, suggesting limited short-term impact in areas with low institutional legitimacy (IPA, 2025). A 2025 case study of Community Mobilization (CM) in Laguna Province revealed that although activating previously uninvolved community groups has potential for crime prevention, implementation challenges and ineffective police strategies significantly hindered success (Payay, 2025). A 2024 review on SDG 16 implementation highlighted persistent gaps in achieving peace, justice, and strong institutions in the Philippines. The study underscored the critical need for inclusive governance and multi-stakeholder collaboration to rebuild trust and improve institutional effectiveness (Tamayo, 2025). The literature indicates that embedded, community-based policing models like R-PSB can significantly enhance trust, service delivery, and public safety—especially in remote or underserved areas. Key success drivers include consistent police presence, infrastructure support, and community collaboration. However, these benefits are contingent upon effective implementation, institutional support, and integration with broader governance systems.

Conversely, interventions lacking strong legitimacy or implementation frameworks may fail to produce tangible improvements in trust or safety. In such contexts, even well-designed programs may not resonate with communities or address deep-rooted challenges. These insights underscore the importance of designing CSOP strategies in Negros Occidental that balance visibility with transparency, community engagement with accountability, and localized focus with institutional support.

METHODOLOGY

This study employed a descriptive-correlational research design, ideal for examining relationships between variables without experimenting or manipulating them. A similar approach was effectively used in a 2025 study in Cotabato Province, which assessed the Police Community Affairs and Development Services (PCADS) through surveys administered to both civilians and police officers. The study employed statistical tools such as descriptive statistics, Mann-Whitney U tests, and logistic regression to identify predictors of program effectiveness—highlighting that perceived police involvement strongly predicted effectiveness ($\beta = 5.0346$, $p < .001$) despite concerns about visibility and transparency (Hojilla & Aileen, 2026). The present research focused on three local government units in Negros Occidental: Bacolod City, Silay City, and Bago City. A total of 262 respondents were surveyed, including barangay and Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) leaders, local government officials from Peace and Order and Disaster Risk Reduction councils, and members of the police workforce. This sampling ensured a balanced representation of community stakeholders and law enforcement perspectives.

Data collection was conducted using a researcher-developed survey instrument comprising closed-ended items rated on a five-point Likert scale. It assessed perceptions of CSOP operational initiatives—such as town hall meetings, patrol frequency, police responsiveness, community awareness, and reporting—and gauged trust indicators, including community engagement, fairness, and perceived effectiveness. This method aligns with the structured, indicator-based measurement approach used in evaluating the Community-Oriented Policing System (COPS) in Zamboanga del Norte, which employed weighted means and Spearman's rank-order correlation to assess the relationship between policing perceptions and crime data (Corpus & Gilaga, 2025). To ensure validity and reliability, the instrument underwent expert review, content validation (e.g., Lawshe method), and reliability testing. The resulting Cronbach's alpha was 0.988 at a 0.05 confidence level, indicating excellent internal consistency.

For data collection, formal approval was obtained from relevant authorities—including NAPOLCOM and local city officials. Printed questionnaires, accompanied by informed consent forms, were distributed to respondents, and data were systematically tabulated for analysis. Descriptive statistics—such as frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation—were used to profile respondents and interpret perceptions of effectiveness and trust. To examine differences across demographic groups (e.g., age, sex, civil status, designation, LGU), the Kruskal-Wallis H-test was employed. Regression analysis was conducted to determine if perceived CSOP effectiveness predicted trust and confidence in the police. Ethical considerations were strictly observed. All participants provided informed consent, and confidentiality was maintained. The researcher also disclosed her affiliation with NAPOLCOM to ensure transparency and mitigate potential conflicts of interest.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the key findings of the study, analyzing the collected data and interpreting its significance in relation to the research objectives. This section summarizes statistical outcomes, identifies patterns and relationships among variables, and discusses the implications of these findings for theory, practice, and policy. By comparing the results with current literature and contextualizing them within the local setting, this section provides a comprehensive understanding of the study’s contributions and highlights areas for further research or improvement.

- a. **Demographic Profile of Respondents-** Table 1 displays the demographic profile of the 262 respondents in this study, which reveals substantial representation from grassroots-level governance and youth leadership in Negros Occidental. Figures present an overview of the key characteristics of the individuals who participated in the study. It details important variables such as participants’ roles in the community (e.g., barangay leaders, SK leaders, council members, police), as well as their age, sex, and civil status.

Table 1. Demographic Profile of Respondents

Category	n	%
Barangay Leaders	99	37.8
SK Leaders	99	37.8
Peace and Order Council	29	11.1
DRRMO Council	29	11.1
Police Workforce	6	2.3
Total	262	100

The barangay leaders and Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) leaders each comprised 37.8% of respondents, while Peace and Order Council members and DRRMO Council members each made up 11.1%, and the police workforce accounted for 2.3%. The predominance of male respondents (74.8%) and the high proportion of participants aged 18–24 (39.7%) reflect the continuing trend of youth involvement and male leadership in local government and community safety efforts in the Philippines—a pattern similarly reported in recent community policing studies wherein youth leaders and barangay officials play central roles in mobilizing grassroots engagement (Dalizon, 2023). Meanwhile, the substantial percentage of married respondents (67.9%) may suggest a more stable and community-rooted stakeholder base, potentially contributing to sustained participation in local governance.

Turning to the effectiveness of CSOP initiatives, results indicate an overall high rating ($M = 3.57$, $SD = 0.98$) for the various components of the program. Respondents attributed the highest effectiveness scores to police response and investigation ($M = 3.62$), followed by town hall meetings and watch forums ($M = 3.61$), community awareness ($M = 3.58$), and reporting mechanisms ($M = 3.57$). These findings reinforce observations from recent Philippine research that highlights the positive impact of transparent communication, proactive engagement, and collaborative mechanisms in fostering community trust and satisfaction with police services (Hojilla & Aileen, 2026).

However, it is notable that foot and vehicle patrols received an average rating ($M = 3.45$, $SD = 1.02$), pointing to a critical area for improvement. This gap between high engagement in forums and responsiveness versus only average scores for physical visibility is echoed in contemporary policing literature, which stresses that frequent and visible patrols are essential for building public confidence and deterring crime, especially in high-risk or underserved areas (Haim *et al.*, 2024). The lower perception of patrol frequency may reflect resource limitations or competing operational priorities—common challenges cited in recent empirical studies on community policing in the Philippines. In summary, the data suggest that while the CSOP initiatives are highly regarded for their engagement, responsiveness, and community collaboration, there is an evident need to boost the regularity and visibility of patrols to further reinforce public trust and the perceived effectiveness of

community policing. This aligns with broader findings that balanced strategies—combining participatory approaches with consistent police presence—are critical to achieving sustainable safety and community confidence (Hojilla & Aileen, 2026).

- b. **Effectiveness of CSOP Initiatives-** The table 2 presents the evaluation of how well the Community and Service-Oriented Policing (CSOP) programs are performing based on stakeholders’ perceptions. It examines various operational components—such as community meetings, police response, public awareness, reporting mechanisms, and patrol activities—to assess their impact and identify areas of strength and improvement. By analyzing these key initiatives, this section provides insight into how CSOP efforts contribute to public safety, engagement, and community trust, offering evidence-based recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of policing strategies.

Table 2. CSOP Initiatives

Operational Initiative	Mean	SD	Interpretation
Town Hall Meetings & Forums	3.61	0.97	High
Police Response/Investigation	3.62	0.98	High
Community Awareness	3.58	0.96	High
Reporting	3.57	0.99	High
Foot and Vehicle Patrols	3.45	1.02	Average

The effectiveness of the Community and Service-Oriented Policing (CSOP) initiatives was rated as high overall ($M = 3.57$, $SD = 0.98$). Town hall meetings and watch forums, police response and investigation, community awareness, and reporting were rated higher than patrol frequency, which scored as average ($M = 3.45$). These findings mirror concerns in recent studies, where high engagement contrasted with average physical visibility. The findings on the effectiveness of Community and Service-Oriented Policing (CSOP) initiatives in Negros Occidental reveal a generally favorable perception among stakeholders, with an overall high rating ($M = 3.57$, $SD = 0.98$). Notably, operational components such as town hall meetings and watch forums ($M = 3.61$), police response and investigation ($M = 3.62$), community awareness ($M = 3.58$), and reporting ($M = 3.57$) received consistently high scores. These results reflect the community’s strong appreciation for participatory platforms, prompt police action, and continuous awareness efforts. Such trends are consistent with recent Philippine studies, which emphasize that open communication, transparency, and accessible reporting mechanisms are critical for reinforcing public trust and generating positive community-police relations (Hojilla & Aileen, 2026).

However, the effectiveness of foot and vehicle patrols was rated as only average ($M = 3.45$, $SD = 1.02$), underscoring an area of concern that aligns with contemporary research on community policing. Recent literature highlights that while engagement and problem-solving forums foster community trust, the absence of frequent, visible patrols can undermine perceptions of police presence and efficacy—particularly in high-crime or underserved neighborhoods (Haim *et al.*, 2024). This discrepancy suggests that while the CSOP model effectively mobilizes community engagement and rapid response, it must be balanced with tangible, day-to-day police visibility to maximize its deterrence and reassurance functions. In summary, the data indicate that the current strengths of CSOP initiatives lie in their ability to actively involve community members and maintain rapid, transparent police services. Nevertheless, to further enhance public perception and trust, it is imperative to address the average scores in patrol frequency by allocating resources and designing strategies that ensure sustained and visible police presence. This approach is supported by recent findings that both engagement and visibility are indispensable in community policing to achieve long-term safety and institutional credibility (Hojilla & Aileen, 2026).

- c. **Trust and Confidence in Police-** The table 3 explores the level of public trust and confidence in law enforcement, particularly in relation to the implementation of Community and Service-Oriented Policing (CSOP) initiatives. It examines stakeholders' perceptions of police engagement, fairness, and effectiveness, and analyzes the factors that influence these attitudes. By highlighting how the community views the police and identifying strengths and areas for improvement, this section provides valuable insights into the relationship between law enforcement and the public, which is essential for building lasting cooperation and support.

Table 3. Trust and Confidence

Trust & Confidence Indicator	Mean	SD	Interpretation
Community Engagement	3.55	0.96	High
Police Fairness	3.56	0.93	High
Effectiveness and Efficacy	3.36	1.03	Average

Community engagement ($M = 3.55$, $SD = 0.96$) and police fairness ($M = 3.56$, $SD = 0.93$) were rated high, while overall effectiveness and efficacy received an average rating ($M = 3.36$, $SD = 1.03$). This pattern reflects national research, where trust is enhanced by engagement but limited by concerns over operational reach. The assessment of trust and confidence in the Philippine National Police's Community and Service-Oriented Policing (CSOP) initiatives reveals a nuanced public perception among community stakeholders in Negros Occidental. Both community engagement ($M = 3.55$, $SD = 0.96$) and police fairness ($M = 3.56$, $SD = 0.93$) were rated high, indicating that respondents generally perceive the police as approachable and committed to equitable treatment. These results align with recent Philippine studies, which found that transparent communication, participatory engagement, and procedural fairness are crucial drivers of public trust and contribute to a positive image of the police (Haim *et al.*, 2024; Hojilla & Aileen, 2026).

However, the average rating for overall police effectiveness and efficacy ($M = 3.36$, $SD = 1.03$) suggests lingering reservations about the actual performance and impact of law enforcement operations. While procedural fairness and engagement foster positive perceptions, they are not always sufficient to guarantee high public confidence in police effectiveness—especially if operational limitations, such as inconsistent patrol presence or delayed responses, are evident. National and international research echoes this insight, reporting that trust in police is most robust when both relational factors (engagement, fairness, respect) and instrumental factors (visible results, swift action, resource adequacy) are present (Haim *et al.*, 2024; Hojilla & Aileen, 2026).

This pattern highlights an important area for improvement: while the community appreciates efforts to engage and treat citizens fairly, further gains in public confidence depend on the ability of police to consistently deliver effective and visible results. Bridging the gap between positive relational practices and operational performance is thus essential, as recent evidence suggests that trust built on engagement and fairness can be undermined if not matched by sustained effectiveness and accountability (Dalizon, 2023). In summary, the findings affirm the Philippine National Police's progress in building trust through fairness and engagement but also signal that lasting confidence will require ongoing improvements in operational efficacy and community-oriented outcomes.

- d. **Statistical Differences and Predictors-** This examines how various demographic factors, such as age, sex, civil status, professional designation, and local government unit (LGU), influence respondents' perceptions of the effectiveness of Community and Service-Oriented Policing (CSOP) initiatives and their trust and confidence in the police. It also analyzes which factors most strongly predict public trust, using statistical methods to identify significant patterns and relationships within the data. This section provides insight into which segments of the community are most receptive to CSOP strategies and highlights the key drivers that enhance or hinder public confidence in law enforcement.

Analysis of the statistical differences among respondents revealed that demographic factors such as sex, civil status, and local government unit (LGU) did not significantly influence perceptions of CSOP initiative effectiveness or levels of trust in the police. However, notable variations emerged based on age and professional designation, with younger respondents and members of the police workforce reporting higher effectiveness

ratings ($p < 0.05$). This result is consistent with recent empirical studies, which suggest that younger community members and police personnel may be more receptive to progressive, service-oriented policing strategies, possibly due to greater openness to change and innovation in public safety practices (Anderson & Luna, 2023; Delgado et al., 2022). These generational differences echo contemporary research demonstrating that youth and law enforcement often share a more optimistic view of community policing's potential compared to older or non-police stakeholders.

Furthermore, regression analysis established that the perceived effectiveness of CSOP initiatives was a significant predictor of trust and confidence in the police ($R^2 = 0.484$, $p < .001$). This strong association underscores the critical importance of not only implementing effective policing programs but also ensuring that these efforts are visible and acknowledged by the community. Recent studies affirm that when citizens perceive police programs as effective and responsive, their trust and willingness to cooperate with law enforcement markedly increase (Lee et al., 2021). These findings reinforce the value of outcome-driven community policing, where perceived results and community engagement work together to build sustainable public confidence. In summary, while most demographic variables did not influence perceptions of effectiveness or trust, the higher ratings among younger respondents and police personnel highlight the need to consider generational perspectives in the design and communication of policing programs. Most importantly, the strong predictive link between perceived effectiveness and trust emphasizes that the success of CSOP initiatives rests on their capacity to deliver visible, meaningful improvements in public safety and community relations (Anderson & Luna, 2023; Lee et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

This study assessed the effectiveness of the Philippine National Police's (PNP) Community and Service-Oriented Policing (CSOP) operational initiatives in Negros Occidental and examined their influence on public trust and confidence between 2020 and 2023. The findings confirm that CSOP initiatives have generally been well-received, with high ratings for community engagement, responsiveness, and fairness, though the frequency of foot and vehicle patrols remains an area needing improvement. This aligns with recent research emphasizing the importance of visible, proactive policing and meaningful community interaction for effective crime prevention and enhanced public safety (Borovec et al., 2019; Lum et al., 2020).

Statistical analyses revealed that while sex, civil status, and geographic location did not significantly influence perceptions of police effectiveness or trust, age and professional designation did affect these perceptions. Younger respondents and police workforce members tended to rate the effectiveness of CSOP initiatives higher, reflecting generational differences identified in recent policing literature ((Frenkel et al., 2020; Mendoza et al., 2020). However, trust and confidence in the police were found to be consistent across demographic groups, indicating a broadly cohesive public perception regarding police reliability and accountability. Crucially, regression analysis established that the perceived effectiveness of CSOP initiatives was a strong predictor of public trust and confidence in the police ($R^2 = 0.484$, $p < .001$). These results echo contemporary studies that show perceived police effectiveness, procedural fairness, and direct community engagement are foundational for building trust and legitimacy in law enforcement (Lim & Kwak, 2022; Blair et al., 2021). In summary, this research reinforces that robust, community-oriented policing strategies—grounded in visibility, responsiveness, and inclusivity—are critical to fostering public trust and enhancing police-community relations. Addressing gaps in patrol frequency and tailoring approaches to different age groups and professional roles can further strengthen the effectiveness of CSOP initiatives. These insights provide actionable guidance for police leadership and policymakers aiming to create safer and more cohesive communities in Negros Occidental and beyond.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance the effectiveness of Community and Service-Oriented Policing (CSOP) initiatives and further build public trust and confidence in the Philippine National Police (PNP) in Negros Occidental:

1. Enhance patrol visibility and frequency that increase the frequency of foot and vehicle patrols, especially in high-crime and densely populated areas, to improve police visibility and deter criminal activity. Research demonstrates that visible and proactive policing significantly contributes to increased perceptions of safety and public confidence (Borovec et al., 2021; Lum et al., 2020). Utilize data-driven deployment strategies and

geospatial technology to ensure patrols are efficiently allocated based on crime patterns (Lum et al., 2020).

2. Strengthen community engagement and communication by expand and institutionalize regular community forums, town hall meetings, and partnership programs with local leaders, youth, and civil society groups to foster transparent dialogue and collaborative problem solving (Lim & Kwak, 2022). Develop feedback mechanisms, such as surveys and digital reporting platforms, to regularly gauge community perceptions and identify areas for improvement (Blair et al., 2021).
3. Promote procedural justice and inclusivity by train police personnel in procedural justice, cultural sensitivity, and effective communication to ensure fair and respectful treatment of all community members. Fairness and transparency in policing are shown to enhance legitimacy and public trust (Lim & Kwak, 2022). Encourage recruitment and retention of diverse personnel to reflect the community's demographic profile, promoting gender equality and generational inclusivity (Frenkel et al., 2020).
4. Leverage Technology for Policing Efficiency by integrating modern technology such as body-worn cameras, mobile applications for reporting, and data analytics to improve police accountability, responsiveness, and operational effectiveness (Lum et al., 2020). Establish digital platforms for crime reporting and communication to make police services more accessible and responsive to the needs of the public.
5. Implement targeted training and performance development in providing continuous professional development, leadership training, and scenario-based exercises to enhance officers' skills in community policing and adaptive response (Mendoza et al., 2020). Tailor management and training approaches according to the different needs and strengths of various age and professional groups within the police force (Frenkel et al., 2020).
6. Evaluate and institutionalize best practices by regularly monitor and evaluate CSOP initiatives using evidence-based indicators such as community satisfaction and crime reduction statistics (Blair et al., 2021). Institutionalize successful programs and recognize outstanding contributions by police officers and community partners to sustain motivation and continuous improvement.

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