

Police-Barangay Synergy for Crime Prevention and Safer Communities at Gandara Community Precinct: Basis for a Proposed *Kaagapay-Gandara Katuwang ng Barangay at Pulisya para sa Aktibong Pagpapnatili ng Ayos at Seguridad*

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ABSTRACT

This study assessed police-barangay synergy for crime prevention and safer communities within the jurisdiction of the Gandara Police Community Precinct (PCP) in Binondo, Manila, and used the findings as the basis for a proposed Kaagapay-Gandara intervention framework. A descriptive-correlational and comparative design was employed among 358 respondents composed of 27 police officers, 172 barangay officials, 77 community stakeholders, and 82 residents. Data were gathered through a researcher-made, expert-validated questionnaire and analyzed using percentage distribution, weighted mean, one-way analysis of variance with post-hoc comparison, and multiple linear regression. Police-barangay synergy for crime prevention was rated strongly evident overall (composite weighted mean = 4.59), while the extent of safer

communities was likewise rated strongly evident (composite weighted mean = 4.61). Significant differences were found among respondent groups in their assessments of the synergy dimensions. The regression model was statistically significant ($R^2 = 0.82$, $F = 220.86$, $p < .001$), with collaborative governance ($\beta = 0.26$), capacity building and competency development ($\beta = 0.19$), communication and information sharing ($\beta = 0.18$), and trust, accountability, and transparency ($\beta = 0.17$) emerging as significant positive predictors. Problems encountered were generally low (composite weighted mean = 1.89), with communication gaps receiving the highest problem rating. The proposed intervention framework was highly acceptable (composite weighted mean = 4.53). The findings indicate that sustained governance, structured communication, continuous capacity building, and transparent inter-agency practices are central to maintaining collaborative crime prevention and community safety in the Gandara PCP jurisdiction.

Keywords: *community policing, crime prevention, collaborative governance, police-barangay synergy, public safety, intervention framework*

INTRODUCTION

Building a safe and progressive community depends on sustained peace and order and on the capacity of public institutions to work with citizens at the local level. In the Philippines, the Philippine National Police (PNP) and barangays share frontline responsibilities for crime prevention, conflict management, emergency response, and the maintenance of public safety. Because barangays are the smallest political units and are closest to residents, their coordination with police precincts is central to community-based policing and to the timely identification and resolution of local security concerns.

Police-barangay synergy in this study refers to the operational partnership expressed through information sharing and communication, patrol operations and conflict mediation, early resolution and disaster preparedness, emergency response to crime incidents, peace and order planning and training, and resource and task complementarity. Community-oriented policing literature similarly emphasizes that crime prevention is strengthened when law-enforcement agencies engage local actors, maintain procedural fairness, and establish reliable channels for community participation and information exchange (Gill et al., 2017; Hodgkinson et al., 2019; Tyler, 2017). Collaborative governance also provides a useful lens for understanding why shared decision-making and institutional coordination matter in complex public-safety environments (Ansell & Gash, 2018).

Despite the importance of these partnerships, collaborative safety initiatives may be constrained by communication gaps, unclear operational roles, uneven access to resources, limited training, and inconsistent citizen participation. Philippine studies on barangay peacekeeping and police-community relations have likewise examined the contribution of barangay structures, local peacekeeping teams, and community policing to neighborhood safety (Almanzor, 2018; Bautista, 2016; Castillo, 2020; Tule, 2022). However, the thesis identified a practical gap in ground-level evidence on how frontline police and barangay actors experience day-to-day collaboration within a dense urban precinct jurisdiction.

The study focused on the Gandara Police Community Precinct in Binondo, Manila, a high-density urban and commercial setting where coordination among police officers, barangay officials, residents, and business or community stakeholders is particularly important. The study therefore assessed the level of police-barangay synergy for crime prevention; examined differences in the assessments of the four respondent groups; determined the extent of safer-community conditions; tested the predictive relationship between synergy-related factors and community safety; identified operational problems; developed a localized intervention framework; and evaluated the acceptability of that framework. The findings were intended to support more structured communication, clearer operational boundaries, improved training and resource use, and sustained community participation.

Literature Review

Theoretical and Governance Foundations

The study was anchored in organizational coordination, collective efficacy, and crime-prevention perspectives. Systems-oriented reasoning views public-safety agencies and community institutions as interdependent components whose performance depends on coordination and the alignment of responsibilities. Within this study, this perspective was used to explain why police and barangay units must synchronize information, personnel, resources, and operational decisions rather than function as isolated actors. The statutory roles of local governments and police organizations further reinforce this shared-responsibility framework.

Collaborative governance complements this systems perspective by emphasizing joint decision-making, inter-organizational trust, and shared accountability. Ansell and Gash (2018) described collaborative governance as a process that brings public agencies and non-state stakeholders into collective decision-making arrangements. In a police-barangay setting, this logic supports regular coordination meetings, shared safety planning, transparent decision processes, and mechanisms through which residents and community stakeholders can contribute to local security priorities.

The study also drew from crime-prevention perspectives that emphasize targeted deployment and community involvement. Hot-spots policing research has shown the value of concentrating preventive attention on locations where crime is clustered (Braga et al., 2020), while broader discussions of contemporary policing highlight the importance of legitimacy, community relationships, and evidence-informed strategies (Lum & Nagin, 2021; Nix, 2022). These perspectives informed the study's focus on coordinated patrols, local intelligence, public trust, and community safety outcomes.

Police-Barangay Coordination and Information Sharing

Communication is a central mechanism through which police-barangay collaboration becomes operational. Information about emerging risks, local disputes, suspicious activity, vulnerable locations, and emergency needs must move quickly and accurately between police personnel and barangay actors. Hodgkinson et al. (2019) emphasized facilitators and barriers to information sharing in community policing, underscoring the importance of reliable communication structures and organizational practices that reduce delays and information loss.

In the Philippine context, barangay officials and barangay tanods are positioned to provide localized knowledge that can complement formal police functions. Studies cited in the thesis on barangay peace and order committees, barangay tanods, police-community relations, and barangay peacekeeping action teams indicate that local safety structures can support crime prevention when their responsibilities are coordinated with law-enforcement agencies (Almanzor, 2018; Bautista, 2016; Castillo, 2020; Tule, 2022). Such coordination can help organize patrol coverage, facilitate conflict mediation, and improve the transfer of community-level information to police personnel.

The operational value of communication is also connected to transparency and accountability. When police and barangay officials use clear reporting channels, provide residents with safety information, and establish regular feedback processes, they strengthen both situational awareness and institutional trust. The thesis therefore treated information sharing not only as a technical exchange of data but also as a recurring relationship-building practice that supports coordinated decision-making and community confidence.

Community Policing, Trust, and Engagement

Community-oriented policing extends public safety beyond enforcement by emphasizing partnership, problem solving, visibility, and responsiveness. Gill et al. (2017) synthesized evidence on community-oriented policing and its relationship with crime, disorder, fear, satisfaction, and legitimacy. Within the present study, these ideas supported the assessment of visible police presence, resident engagement, joint safety activities, and the extent to which police and barangay officials work with community members rather than treating them only as recipients of security services.

Procedural justice and legitimacy are equally important because citizens are more likely to cooperate with authorities when they perceive decision-making and treatment as fair, transparent, and respectful. Mazerolle et al. (2018) reviewed the relationship between procedural justice and police legitimacy, while Tyler (2017) discussed the broader role of procedural fairness in policing. These perspectives informed the study's attention to integrity, accountability, complaint handling, transparency in safety-related decisions, and mutual trust between authorities and community members.

For the Gandara PCP setting, community participation is particularly relevant because the jurisdiction includes residents and business or community stakeholders with different roles, experiences, and exposure to local security issues. The study therefore included multiple respondent groups to capture how collaboration is experienced from operational, governance, commercial, and residential perspectives. Differences among these groups were treated as meaningful evidence about where shared understanding is strong and where alignment may still be needed.

Capacity Building, Resources, and Emergency Preparedness

Effective collaboration requires personnel who are prepared to work across organizational boundaries. Training supports shared procedures, common terminology, conflict-management skills, and consistent responses to emergencies. Noe et al. (2021) emphasized workplace learning as a continuing organizational requirement, while Salas et al. (2020) highlighted the importance of training design and development practices that translate learning into performance. These ideas align with the study's assessment of peace and order training, competency development, and joint capacity-building activities.

Resource and logistical support also affect operational readiness. Shared equipment, personnel deployment, emergency contacts, communication tools, and coordinated resource planning can reduce duplication and improve response efficiency. Pettit and Beresford (2019) discussed logistics principles in emergency response, reinforcing the study's attention to resource complementarity and the availability and proper use of safety-related equipment. However, the thesis also recognized that resources alone may not produce stronger outcomes if governance, communication, and accountability systems are weak.

Preparedness therefore depends on the interaction of multiple elements: timely communication, trained personnel, defined responsibilities, adequate logistical support, and coordinated planning. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2024) likewise situates community-based policing within a broader framework of partnership and prevention. This integrated view informed the study's assessment of early resolution, disaster preparedness, emergency response, community safety outcomes, and the eventual design of a localized intervention framework.

Synthesis and Research Gap

Across the reviewed literature, three themes converge. First, collaboration is most effective when roles, communication channels, and decision processes are structured rather than informal or ad hoc. Second, community safety depends on trust, engagement, and legitimacy in addition to visible enforcement. Third, capacity building and resource coordination support implementation but are strongest when embedded in collaborative governance and accountability mechanisms (Ansell & Gash, 2018; Mazerolle et al., 2018; Noe et al., 2021).

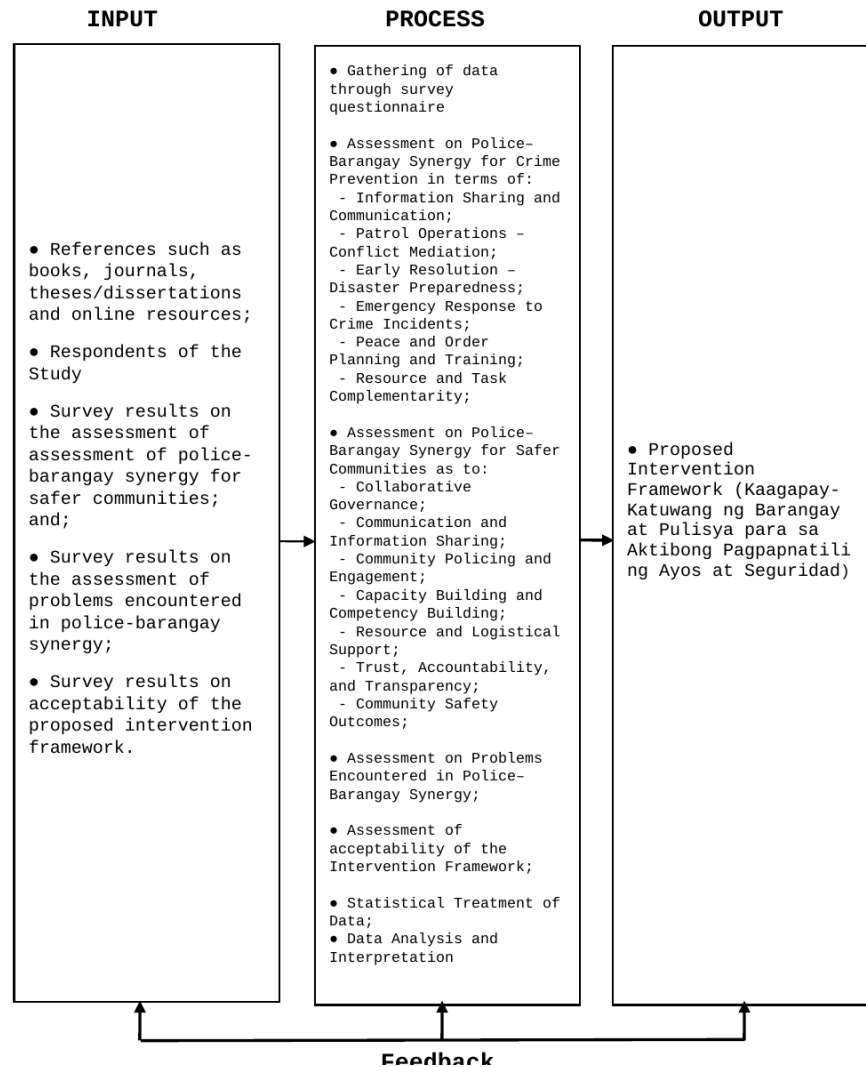
The study addressed the need for localized empirical evidence by examining these dimensions within one urban police-community precinct and by comparing the perspectives of police officers, barangay officials, stakeholders, and residents. It also moved beyond description by testing the contribution of safer-community dimensions through regression analysis and by translating the findings into a proposed intervention framework whose acceptability was evaluated by the same stakeholder groups.

Conceptual Framework

The study used an Input-Process-Output (IPO) model with a feedback mechanism. Inputs included documentary sources, respondents, survey results on police-barangay synergy and safer communities, identified problems, and data on the acceptability of the proposed intervention framework. The process consisted of survey administration, assessment of the crime-prevention and safer-community dimensions, statistical treatment, and interpretation of the findings.

The output was the proposed Kaagapay-Gandara intervention framework, designed as an action-oriented response to the operational gaps identified in the study. The feedback mechanism represented continuous monitoring and adjustment, allowing implementation results and stakeholder feedback to inform subsequent coordination, training, communication, and resource decisions. Figure 1 retains the research paradigm from the original thesis.

Figure 1. Research Paradigm of the Study



METHODS

Research Design

The study employed a descriptive-correlational and comparative quantitative research design. The descriptive component was used to characterize the prevailing level of police-barangay synergy, the extent of safer-community conditions, the problems encountered, and the acceptability of the proposed intervention framework. The comparative component examined whether assessments differed across police officers, barangay officials, stakeholders, and residents, while the correlational and predictive component examined the relationship between the study variables. This approach was consistent with the quantitative design principles described by Creswell and Creswell (2018).

Research Locale

The research was conducted within the jurisdiction of the Gandara Police Community Precinct in Binondo, Manila, including the barangays under its area of responsibility. The locale was selected because it represents a dense urban and commercial environment in which police personnel, barangay officials, residents, and business or community stakeholders regularly interact in relation to peace and order, crime prevention, and emergency response. The study was undertaken during School Year 2025-2026.

Participants and Sampling Technique

The realized dataset contained 358 respondents: 27 police officers, 172 barangay officials, 77 community or business stakeholders, and 82 residents. Respondents were drawn from groups directly involved in, affected by, or knowledgeable about local crime-prevention and peace-and-order activities. Residents and stakeholders were at least 18 years old and had resided in, operated in, or been actively involved in the locality for at least one year. The thesis described a combination of clustered or proportional procedures, snowball sampling for eligible community participants, and convenience procedures for groups whose participation depended on availability.

Table 1. *Distribution of Respondents in the Final Dataset*

Respondent Group	n	%
Police officers	27	7.54
Barangay officials	172	48.04
Stakeholders	77	21.51
Residents	82	22.91
Total	358	100.00

Research Instrument

Data were collected through a researcher-made survey questionnaire that underwent expert review for face and content validity. The instrument contained five parts. Part I gathered respondent profile information. Part II assessed police-barangay synergy for crime prevention in terms of information sharing and communication, patrol operations and conflict mediation, early resolution and disaster preparedness, emergency response to crime incidents, peace and order planning and training, and resource and task complementarity. Part III assessed safer-community conditions through collaborative governance, communication and information sharing, community policing and engagement, capacity and competency building, resource and logistical support, trust, accountability and transparency, and community safety outcomes. Part IV identified problems encountered in police-barangay synergy, and Part V assessed the acceptability of the proposed intervention framework.

Data Gathering Procedure

Permission to conduct the study was sought from the Gandara PCP leadership. After approval, the survey was distributed through online and physical formats with the assistance of precinct and barangay personnel, while the researcher also facilitated distribution to residents and local business or community stakeholders. After the target responses were obtained, data were consolidated, checked for missing or inconsistent entries, tabulated, and prepared for statistical analysis in coordination with a certified statistician. The resulting outputs were organized according to the research questions and interpreted in relation to the study framework.

Data Analysis

Percentage distribution was used to summarize respondent characteristics. Weighted means were used to determine assessment levels for the synergy dimensions, safer-community dimensions, problems encountered, and framework acceptability (Gravetter & Wallnau, 2021; Triola, 2022). One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test differences among the four respondent groups, followed by post-hoc pairwise comparisons where appropriate (Field, 2018). Multiple linear regression was used in the reported results to determine the extent to which the safer-community dimensions predicted the outcome of the model; the final model contained 358 observations and seven predictors. A significance level of .05 was used for inferential tests.

Ethical Consideration

Participation was voluntary, and respondents were informed of the academic purpose of the study. Personal identifiers were treated as confidential and were used only for research purposes. The thesis stated that digital data would be permanently deleted after final analysis and institutional approval and that physical questionnaires would be securely disposed of to protect participant anonymity. These procedures were intended to safeguard privacy and minimize unauthorized access to respondent information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Police-Barangay Synergy for Crime Prevention

Across the six assessed dimensions, respondents rated police-barangay synergy as strongly evident. The overall composite weighted mean was 4.59. Resource and task complementarity received the highest composite mean (4.62), followed by early resolution and disaster preparedness (4.58), information sharing and communication (4.57), patrol operations and conflict mediation (4.56), and peace and order planning and training (4.56). Emergency response to crime incidents was reported at 4.60 in its detailed table. Taken together, these ratings indicate that respondents generally viewed joint police-barangay activities, information exchange, planning, and resource coordination positively.

Table 2. *Summary Assessment of Police-Barangay Synergy for Crime Prevention*

Dimension	Composite WM	Interpretation
Information sharing and communication	4.57	Strongly Agree
Patrol operations-conflict mediation	4.56	Strongly Agree
Early resolution-disaster preparedness	4.58	Strongly Agree
Emergency response to crime incidents	4.60	Strongly Agree
Peace and order planning and training	4.56	Strongly Agree
Resource and task complementarity	4.62	Strongly Agree
Overall	4.59	Strongly Agree

At the indicator level, regular exchange of crime-related information was the highest-rated item under information sharing (4.60), while structured emergency-response procedures received a composite mean of 4.62. Within peace-and-order planning and training, the lowest item involved the conduct of training programs to enhance crime-prevention skills (4.53), suggesting that training was positively perceived but still represented an area where regularity and breadth could be strengthened. These findings are consistent with literature emphasizing the contribution of information sharing and community-oriented coordination to local policing outcomes (Gill et al., 2017; Hodgkinson et al., 2019).

Differences among Respondent Groups

The ANOVA results reported significant differences among the four respondent groups across the assessed synergy dimensions, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis of no difference. For example, information sharing and communication produced $F = 114.06$ with $p < .001$, while patrol operations and conflict mediation produced $F = 145.55$ with $p < .001$. Similar statistically significant group differences were reported for early resolution and disaster preparedness, emergency response, peace and order planning and training, and resource and task complementarity. Post-hoc comparisons showed that the pattern of differences varied by dimension, indicating that police officers, barangay officials, stakeholders, and residents did not experience or evaluate collaboration in exactly the same way.

The practical implication is that a high overall assessment should not be interpreted as complete perceptual uniformity. Different respondent roles expose participants to different levels of operational detail, responsibility, and risk. Barangay officials may observe coordination from a governance and implementation perspective, police officers from an enforcement and response perspective, and residents and stakeholders from a service and community-outcome perspective. Regular feedback and joint planning can therefore help align expectations and reduce gaps in how collaborative activities are understood.

Extent of Safer Communities

The seven safer-community dimensions were also rated strongly evident, with an overall composite weighted mean of 4.61. Community policing and engagement ranked highest at 4.65. Trust, accountability, and transparency and community safety outcomes each obtained 4.63, while communication and information sharing, capacity building and competency development, and resource and logistical support each obtained 4.60. Collaborative governance, although still strongly rated, had the lowest composite mean at 4.58.

Table 3. *Summary Assessment of the Extent of Safer Communities*

Dimension	Composite WM	Interpretation
Collaborative governance	4.58	Strongly Agree
Communication and information sharing	4.60	Strongly Agree
Community policing and engagement	4.65	Strongly Agree
Capacity building and competency building	4.60	Strongly Agree
Resource and logistical support	4.60	Strongly Agree
Trust, accountability, and transparency	4.63	Strongly Agree
Community safety outcomes	4.63	Strongly Agree
Overall	4.61	Strongly Agree

The strong ratings for engagement, trust, and safety outcomes reinforce the role of legitimacy and community partnership in public safety. Procedural justice scholarship emphasizes that fairness, transparency, and respectful interaction influence public trust and cooperation (Mazerolle et al., 2018; Tyler, 2017). Likewise, community-oriented policing is strengthened when visible enforcement is paired with meaningful engagement and problem solving rather than relying solely on reactive enforcement (Gill et al., 2017).

Predictors of Community Safety

The multiple linear regression model was statistically significant, $F(7, 350) = 220.86$, $p < .001$, with $R^2 = 0.82$ and adjusted $R^2 = 0.81$. Thus, the model explained 82% of the variance in the reported outcome. Four variables had statistically significant positive coefficients: collaborative governance ($\beta = 0.26$), capacity building and competency building ($\beta = 0.19$), communication and information sharing ($\beta = 0.18$), and trust, accountability, and transparency ($\beta = 0.17$). Community policing and engagement ($\beta = 0.10$, $p = .08$), resource and logistical support ($\beta = 0.02$, $p = .67$), and community safety outcomes ($\beta = 0.07$, $p = .12$) were not statistically significant within the multivariable model.

Table 4. *Multiple Regression Model for Police-Barangay Synergy and Safer Communities*

Predictor	β	p-value	Result
Collaborative governance	0.26	$< .001$	Significant
Communication and information sharing	0.18	$< .001$	Significant

Community policing and engagement	0.10	.08	Not significant
Capacity building and competency building	0.19	< .001	Significant
Resource and logistical support	0.02	.67	Not significant
Trust, accountability, and transparency	0.17	< .001	Significant
Community safety outcomes	0.07	.12	Not significant

The regression results suggest that governance structure, communication, capability development, and trust were the most consistent predictors when all variables were considered simultaneously. This does not mean that engagement or resources are unimportant; rather, their unique statistical contribution was not significant after accounting for the other variables in the model. The pattern is consistent with collaborative-governance and legitimacy perspectives that treat shared decision-making, information exchange, competence, accountability, and trust as mutually reinforcing foundations for sustained public-safety partnerships (Ansell & Gash, 2018; Mazerolle et al., 2018; Nix, 2022).

Problems Encountered in Police-Barangay Synergy

Operational problems were rated relatively low overall, with a composite weighted mean of 1.89, interpreted in the thesis as least encountered. Communication gaps received the highest problem rating (1.93), followed by insufficient resources and logistical support and unclear roles during joint operations (both 1.89). Limited community participation received 1.88, while inadequate training and capacity-building activities received the lowest problem rating at 1.85. Although the ratings were low, these issues identify specific points at which a generally strong partnership can still be improved.

Table 5. *Problems Encountered Relative to Police-Barangay Synergy*

Problem	Composite WM	Interpretation
Communication gaps	1.93	Least Encountered
Insufficient resources and logistical support	1.89	Least Encountered
Unclear roles during joint operations	1.89	Least Encountered
Limited community participation	1.88	Least Encountered
Inadequate training and capacity-building activities	1.85	Least Encountered
Overall	1.89	Least Encountered

These problem areas align closely with the significant predictors in the regression model. Communication and capacity building were both significant predictors, while governance and trust were also significant. Accordingly, even small operational gaps in communication, role clarity, training, and coordination warrant attention because they affect the mechanisms through which collaborative governance is translated into practice. Continuous learning and cross-agency training are particularly relevant for maintaining shared procedures and operational readiness (Noe et al., 2021; Salas et al., 2020).

Proposed Kaagapay-Gandara Intervention Framework

Based on the findings, the study developed a localized intervention framework referred to in the thesis as the Integrated Collaborative Crime Prevention Model (ICCPM) or Kaagapay-Gandara. The framework was designed to strengthen communication and information sharing through regular coordination meetings,

standardized reporting, hotlines, and digital platforms; improve resource optimization and role clarity through resource audits and task delineation; institutionalize continuous training and simulation exercises; expand community engagement through awareness campaigns and volunteer participation; and establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for accountability and continuous improvement.

Table 6. *Condensed Components of the Proposed Kaagapay-Gandara Framework*

Key Result Area	Priority Action	Expected Operational Focus
Communication and information sharing	Standardized reporting, coordination meetings, digital channels	Timely and reliable information exchange
Patrol and conflict mediation	Joint patrols and mediation procedures	Visible prevention and peaceful dispute resolution
Emergency response and preparedness	Unified response procedures and drills	Faster, coordinated response
Peace and order planning and training	Joint plans, simulations, competency development	Shared readiness and operational competence
Resource and task complementarity	Resource mapping and role delineation	Efficient deployment and reduced duplication
Collaborative governance and trust	Joint decision-making, feedback, transparency mechanisms	Accountability and stakeholder confidence
Community policing and engagement	Outreach, assemblies, volunteer participation	Sustained citizen involvement

The framework translates the descriptive and predictive findings into concrete management actions. Its emphasis on structured coordination is consistent with collaborative-governance principles, while its training component reflects the importance of continuous workplace learning. Its resource and emergency-response elements recognize that logistics and role clarity are necessary for operational readiness, even though resource support did not emerge as a statistically significant unique predictor in the multivariable model (Ansell & Gash, 2018; Noe et al., 2021; Pettit & Beresford, 2019).

Acceptability of the Proposed Framework

The proposed framework received a composite weighted mean of 4.53, interpreted as highly acceptable. The highest-rated indicator was the framework's contribution to stronger police-barangay coordination (4.69). Clarity and appropriateness of objectives and responsiveness to stakeholder needs each obtained 4.50, realistic and feasible activities obtained 4.49, and the extent to which the framework addressed identified police-barangay synergy problems obtained 4.47. The consistently high scores indicate that respondents viewed the proposed intervention as understandable, feasible, and responsive to the study's identified operational needs.

Table 7. *Acceptability of the Proposed Intervention Framework*

Indicator	Composite WM	Interpretation
Clarity and appropriateness of framework objectives	4.50	Highly Acceptable
Addresses identified police-barangay synergy problems	4.47	Highly Acceptable
Includes realistic and feasible activities	4.49	Highly Acceptable
Responds to stakeholder needs	4.50	Highly Acceptable
Promotes stronger police-barangay coordination	4.69	Highly Acceptable
Overall	4.53	Highly Acceptable

Acceptance of a proposed organizational intervention is important because implementation depends on perceived usefulness, clarity, and willingness to use the system or framework. The thesis connected this dimension with technology-acceptance and organizational adoption literature (Venkatesh et al., 2016). In practical terms, the high acceptability rating provides support for piloting the framework, but actual implementation should still be accompanied by monitoring and evaluation because acceptability alone does not establish post-implementation effectiveness.

CONCLUSION

The study found that police-barangay synergy within the Gandara Police Community Precinct was strongly evident across communication, patrol and mediation, preparedness, emergency response, planning and training, and resource complementarity. Respondents also rated safer-community conditions strongly, particularly community policing and engagement, trust and transparency, and community safety outcomes. At the same time, significant differences among the four respondent groups showed that a strong overall partnership can still be experienced differently by police officers, barangay officials, stakeholders, and residents.

The regression model demonstrated that collaborative governance, capacity building, communication and information sharing, and trust, accountability, and transparency were the strongest significant predictors in the multivariable analysis. Operational problems were generally low, but communication gaps, resource constraints, unclear roles, limited participation, and training needs remained identifiable areas for improvement. These results support a management approach that prioritizes structured coordination, competency development, transparent leadership, clear operational responsibilities, and continuing stakeholder engagement.

The proposed Kaagapay-Gandara framework responded directly to these findings by combining communication protocols, joint planning and training, resource and task alignment, emergency-response coordination, community participation, and monitoring mechanisms. Its high acceptability among respondents indicates readiness for pilot implementation within the study setting. The study contributes a localized, evidence-based framework for strengthening police-barangay collaboration in a dense urban precinct, while recognizing that its findings remain context-specific and that the framework was evaluated for acceptability rather than for post-implementation outcomes.

Recommendation

The Gandara PCP leadership and barangay officials should consider piloting the Kaagapay-Gandara framework through a phased implementation that begins with regular joint coordination meetings, standardized information-sharing procedures, and clearly documented operational roles. Communication channels should include both formal reporting mechanisms and accessible digital platforms, with safeguards for accuracy, confidentiality, and accountability. Joint capacity-building activities should be sustained for police officers, barangay officials, and barangay tanods, particularly in conflict mediation, emergency response, community policing, documentation, and coordinated decision-making. Resource inventories and task assignments should be periodically reviewed so that equipment, personnel, and responsibilities are deployed efficiently and duplication is minimized. Community feedback mechanisms should also be institutionalized to ensure that residents and local stakeholders can report safety concerns and assess the responsiveness of joint initiatives.

Future evaluations should move beyond acceptability and test the framework after implementation using measurable outcomes such as response time, reporting delays, participation rates, patrol coverage, dispute resolution, safety perceptions, and changes in crime-related indicators. Replication in other precinct jurisdictions is also recommended to determine whether the relationships observed in Gandara are consistent across different demographic, commercial, and governance settings. Future studies may use longitudinal, mixed-method, or quasi-experimental designs to strengthen causal interpretation and to capture the experiences behind the quantitative ratings.

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