



COMPLIANCE OF A PATROL UNIT ON THE STANDARD PATROL POLICIES AND PROTOCOLS OF THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE

RHESCIEN MAE B. VICENTE, MS Crim. Baguio City Police Office, Baguio City, Philippines

JEZREEL B. VICENTE, Ph.D. Crim. University of Baguio, Baguio City, Philippines

ABSTRACT. *Patrol is the backbone of every police station, but patrol officers can cover not all parts of a place. This study is about the compliance of Mobile Patrol Unit (MPU) of Baguio City Police Office (BCPO), North of the Philippines. The study aimed to assess the implementation of the patrol policies and procedures, attainment of the goals and objectives of the fundamentals of patrol, and compliance to the patrol policies and procedures based on the operating manual of the MPU. The respondents of the study are composed of 103 MPU personnel, 100 Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team (BPAT) members, and 112 patrol officers of BCPO, with a total of 315 respondents. This study used of quantitative approach and descriptive type of research. The study revealed that the implementation of the patrol policies was rated 3.60, interpreted as very much implemented while the patrol procedure was rated 3.43, interpreted as very much implemented. The extent of attainment of objectives of the fundamentals of patrol is 3.68, interpreted as very much attained, and the extent of compliance to the patrol policies and procedures is 3.75, interpreted as very much complied. Based on the findings, it is concluded that the patrol policies and procedures of the MPU of BCPO are implemented effectively and efficiently, the personnel of the unit are knowledgeable, oriented and have unity in the performance of their work, the personnel are highly motivated in pursuing their mandates, and are following the established standards of patrolling. It is recommended that the MPU should create a committee and designate personnel who shall take charge of the documentation and evaluation of activities of the unit. The action plan that contains the identified needs of the unit as per the findings of the study is also recommended.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Police patrol is the backbone and lifeline of any police organization down to the stations and/or units. At least 90% of the personnel of any police organization perform patrol duties.



One of the core functions of the police is crime prevention. New York Police defines it as the anticipation, recognition, and assessment of a crime risk and the initiation of action to eliminate or reduce it (Braga & Weisburd, 2016). The Philippine National Police (PNP) strategy in crime prevention, which by institution has been advocated to be complete and holistic, is composed of the following mechanisms: Police Presence (Visibility), Law Enforcement, and Police Community Partnership (Klecak, 2014). These crime prevention mechanisms are well supported by various public information and advocacy campaigns (De Leon, 2015).

It is an established notion that crime happens when these three elements are present: motive, opportunity, and instrumentality. The "motive" is the intention that drives a person to commit a crime. On the other hand, "opportunity" to commit a crime consists of a set of circumstances that allows the person to commit the crime, a chance for the person to perpetuate a motive. "Instrumentality" is the device used in committing the crime (Hagan, 2014; Braga & Weisburd, 2016). Both the motive and the instrumentality belong to and are held respectively by the criminal. Law enforcers cannot control the criminal's motive. They can, at the most, only reduce or eliminate the opportunity and instrumentality by appropriate police actions. However be that as it may, it is still presumed to some extent that any police measures or actions are done before, during and after the occurrence of a crime may yet impede the formation of these three elements through some forms of preemptive pressure especially to the mind and senses of a would-be criminal (PNP Managing Patrol Operations, 2015).

The PNP is employing Police Presence as a major crime deterrent to reduce if not eliminate the opportunity to commit a crime in particular. Police presence is defined as the physical deployment of police officers, patrol vehicles, and other police equipment, which could amplify visibility and eventually deliver that much-needed, reassuring police attendance and response in certain strategic areas. Deployment of this mix of patrol



operations portfolio creates a genuine and collective perception of police omnipresence, thus projecting a 24-hour police presence (PNP Managing Patrol Operations, 2015). Police presence is done through the deployment of various activities such as area patrol, law enforcement, community engagement, and other related policing activities to prevent and responds to situations that warrant police assistance or intervention (Klecak, 2014; De Leon, 2015).

Moreover, Police Community Partnership applies the philosophy of the community policing which emphasizes partnership between the police and the community in solving peace and order issues towards a healthy, crime-free and harmonious environment as the issue of addressing peace and order concerns is a shared responsibility (Klecak, 2014; Braga & Weisburd, 2016). In reality, the police cannot stand alone in the fight against crime and the maintenance of peace and order. They rely on the support of the community, especially in gathering crime information and extending the much needed human resources. The community becomes the force multiplier of the police when properly organized and utilized (PNP Managing Patrol Operations, 2015).

Police visibility through constant patrolling creates an atmosphere of safety and security in the community. Through patrolling, patrol officers can discuss with their superiors the problems they come across in the community and the peace and order concerns of the residents. Following the same premise, patrolling, therefore, must "constitute the foundation of police officers' career (Braga & Weisburd, 2016). It is in this environment that officers will learn the core skills of communication, interpersonal skills, conflict resolution, and problem-solving" (PNP Managing Patrol Operations, 2015).

Policies on the general guidelines in the conduct of patrol operations. These policies set the limits around decisions and direct the mindset of the members of the police unit to be consistent with the patrol objectives. The COP must see to it that the concept and



strategies of QUAD Policing are being followed at the police station, particularly by the patrollers. In some police offices, it shows that many police offices practice humanitarian considerations toward other personnel despite the violations of policies and standards of the PNP. This practice is unwritten to avoid serious effects on the personnel concerned. Policies are very crucial for these services as standard limitations and minimum requirements in all conduct of personnel inside and outside any office. Policies serve as guidelines and bible of personnel in the performance of their duties and responsibilities. Policies also shape the behavior of personnel on how one behaves within standards.

Patrol Procedures provide a detailed set of instructions for patrollers to perform a sequence of actions that occur regularly before, during, or after the patrol operations. These procedures are set to organize the conduct of patrol operations and maximize the use of resources to attain the objectives set. Strict implementation of these procedures will also prevent lapses that could compromise the safety and security of patrol officers. The following shows the mandatory procedures for patrol operations.

The conduct of pre-deployment briefing by the COP/DCOP or designated Patrol Supervisor is mandatory. It is an important function of the management in directing subordinates. The patrol officers shall report at the police station or the designated venue at least thirty (30) minutes before the start of the shift for accounting, inspection, and briefing. Patrollers need to be told of situational updates and specific tasks to accomplish during their tour of duty (Vicente, Belino, Pagnas, et al., 2014).

The Patrol Supervisor oversees the patrol operations during the officer's tour of duty. He is accountable for the proper implementation and execution of deployment procedures during duty shifts (De Leon, 2017). Patrollers, on the other hand, shall perform all tasks given during the pre-departure briefing and those given by patrol supervisors during their shift. They must remain on post until properly relieved.



Post-Deployment Briefing is conducted by the Patrol Officers using the following procedures for proper turnover of team equipment and responsibility and provides feedback and relevant information obtained during their shift. This includes the following: a) Outgoing members of the foot patrol must wait for the arrival of incoming shift of patrol officers for the turnover of responsibility, equipment, and relieving in place, b) Mobile patrol members shall return to the Police Station/PCP for the turnover of responsibility and team equipment, c) Members of the mobile patrol must ensure the patrol vehicle's serviceability and cleanliness prior to its turnover to the incoming mobile patrol team; d) Turnover to the Patrol Supervisor or Investigator any item confiscated or recovered; e) Accomplish the After Patrol Report. Include in the report a summary of all incidents responded to with the corresponding response time and activities including compliance to the specific tasks given before or during the deployment by the Patrol Supervisor and the concerned staff. Submit the report to the Patrol Supervisor.

Documentation of the activities serves as the basis for review and evaluation of the effectiveness of the crime prevention program of the police station (Braga & Weisburd, 2016). Documentation is necessary for the following purposes: a) Pre-Deployment Briefing. This should be reduced into a written report, which includes but not limited to inspection, gathering, and dissemination of information, and instructions/orders to the patrollers; b) After Patrol Report of Patrollers. The report should contain the incidents responded to and activities, including compliance to the specific tasks given by the patrol supervisor and the concerned staff; c) Patrol Log that officially records the patrol operations and other policing activities rendered by all police station personnel. The Patrol Log shall be the only basis for computing the number of staff-hours rendered by every uniformed personnel and the whole station. This will likewise correct the practice of some field units in reporting their patrol and visibility outputs based on the number of staff-hours rendered, which, in some cases, do not reflect the actual staff-hours spent on the ground.



Review and Evaluation (R & E) is a necessary tool in the management of various forms. Peter Drucker, a management guru, once wrote, "what gets measured, gets managed." This is true in policing. One cannot tell if the strategies are on the right track or delivering the desired results if there are no feedback mechanisms or systems established. Through R & E, the COP would also know the necessary resources needed to enhance the implementation of his/her patrol plan further. The conduct of R&E at the police station level becomes a two-way process as it can also serve as a feedback mechanism to the community. When feedback is communicated to the community, including the local chief executives, the benefits of having ideal management principles can be beneficial as the COP can easily mobilize additional resources (Braga & Weisburd, 2016; De Leon, 2017).

In a report issued by the concerned unit, the following problems encountered in the operation of MPU: 1) Lack of motor vehicles, for, at present, there are only four (4) vehicles that are being used (night and day) to patrol the whole City of Baguio. Many times, these motor vehicles are subject to maintenance/repair jobs due to its old model; 2) The MPU lacks gadgets or technological equipment in its patrolling. Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) that are installed around the central business district of Baguio is not under the monitoring of MPU. Thus the unit does not have firsthand situation/information in the City; 3) Though the MPU is generally experiencing strong community support to its patrol programs, the MPU is using traditional patrolling techniques like foot patrolling, neighborhood watch, and the like but some ranking politicians and other government employees are not participative to programs of MPU like checkpoint and chokepoints within the City of Baguio. These reasons serve as bases of the research to proceed with the study.

Based on a Memorandum dated September 23, 2017, it reminded and directed all personnel to adhere to the PNP policies, including the Managing Patrol Operations Manual (2015) as the guide for all police officers assigned in the MPU. Another Memo was issued in



the same month, directed all personnel to practice *tamang bihis* (the proper wearing of uniform) always, use the marked vehicle at all times, and coordinate all activities to the barangay officials concerned and key officers of the police jurisdiction concerned.

Based on the consolidated reports of the Mobile Patrol Unit dated May 5, 2017, covering the months of January to April 2017 signed by its Unit Chief, there was at least nine personnel who were reprimanded due to irregularities in the conduct of patrol duties. This indicates that some personnel of MPU is not doing well in patrolling their areas of responsibilities. The MPU is likewise doing best practices such as assisting Barangay Peace Action Team (BPAT) and giving commendations to deserving members, an outstanding award from Rotary Club, and other awards from reputable organizations.

2 .METHODOLOGY

1.1 Research Design

This study made use of a quantitative descriptive survey of research. To complement this method, interviews were conducted to validate the responses of the respondents further.

2.2 Participant

The respondents of the study included 103 Mobile Patrol Unit (MPU) personnel of the Baguio City Police Office (BCPO) who at the time of this study are currently and were once assigned in the same unit; 100 BPAT members using purposive random sampling; and 112 patrol officers who are currently assigned in the ten police stations under BCPO using purposive random sampling. The total number of respondents is 315. The participants of the study are exposed to patrol duties as one of the requirements for police training in the Philippines.



2.3 Data Gathering Procedure

After the requests to conduct the study were approved, the researchers administered the validated and reliability tested questionnaires to the target respondents. The researchers made an appointment that was approved by the City Director of the BCPO to administer the questionnaires and conduct interviews among the participants. All protocols and ethical requirements were followed by the researchers. The anonymity of the respondents was observed, and the confidentiality of their statement was respected.

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Extent of Implementation of the Patrol Policies of MPU

Table 1 presents the extent of implementation of the patrol policies of the MPU at the BCPO. The Table contains the area means of the groups of respondents as well as the specific means per indicator. The grand mean is 3.60, which means the MPU policies are very much implemented. This means that the mandates of the MPU as provided in its manual are carried out. This also shows that the MPU personnel, BPAT members, and BCPO patrol officers from the different police stations are adhering to the patrol policies. In all operations today, this is very important for the different police stations, including other units, to include the MPU to coordinate their efforts to the nearest police station properly. In the case of the MPU, this standard operating procedure is always observed. As to the grand means of the three (3) areas, the MPU personnel gave an area mean of 3.67, interpreted as very much implemented, the BPAT personnel gave the area mean of 3.39, interpreted as very much implemented, and the BCPO personnel listed an area mean of 3.73, also interpreted as very much implemented. As gleaned from the Table, the three (3) area means have the same verbal interpretation but have different means. This is an indication that as to the implementation of the patrol policies of MPU, the groups of respondents know their respective functions; thus, they have the working coordination. Table 1 summarizes the findings.



Table 1. Extent of Implementation of the Patrol Policies of MPU (N=315)

Indicators	MPU 103	VI	BPAT 100	VI	BCPO 112	VI	Over all	VI
A. Patrol Plan: A Must for all Police Stations/Units								
1. The MPU Chief formulates the Unit Patrol Plan.	3.80	VMI	2.11	I	3.76	VM I	3.22	VMI
2. The activities of MPU is written on its blueprint	3.73	VMI	3.45	VMI	3.83	VM I	3.67	VMI
3. The CD ensures that the MPU is integrated and attuned to the prevailing crime situation and emerging crime problems.	3.95	VMI	3.76	VMI	4.00	VM I	3.90	VMI
B. Utilization of Personnel								
4. The 90% of the MPU personnel are patrolling their beats as a matter of policy.	3.99	VMI	3.89	VMI	3.93	VM I	3.94	VMI
5. The remaining 10% of MPU personnel after performing administrative duties contribute to police visibility.	2.00	I	3.95	VMI	2.60	MI	2.85	MI
6. The patrol officers are deployed in specific areas like schools, plaza, overpass, business centers, etc.	3.88	VMI	3.98	VMI	4.00	VM I	3.95	VMI
C. Utilization of the Force Multipliers								
7. The MPU closely coordinates and works with the BPATs.	3.94	VMI	2.85	MI	3.73	VM I	3.51	VMI
8. The patrol supervisors implement clear-cut guidelines in any cooperative effort								



with the force multipliers.	3.86	VMI	2.90	MI	3.60	VM I	3.45	VMI
D. Resource Utilization								
9. The MPU maximizes its personnel, logistics, and fund resources to support patrolling the City.	4.00	VMI	3.67	VMI	3.92	VM I	3.86	VMI
10. Assistance from NGOs or any cause-oriented groups are coursed through the City Director's office for action and direction.	2.64	MI	2.33	I	3.97	VM I	2.98	MI
E. Patrol as Mandatory Requirements for Junior PCOs and PNCOs								
11. Newly recruited PO1s, PNCOs, and PINSPs are required to render mandatory patrolling duties.	3.10	MI	3.87	VMI	3.91	VM I	3.63	VMI
12. Organic PNCOs without patrol duty are also required to render mandatory patrol duties.	4.00	VMI	2.34	I	3.24	VM I	3.19	MI
F. Documentation								
13. All personnel of MPU who rendered patrol duties are reflected in the MPU patrol log.	4.00	VMI	3.93	VMI	3.76	VM I	3.90	VMI
14. The total number of hours rendered by the patrol officers are properly documented.	4.00	VMI	3.54	VMI	3.82	VM I	3.79	VMI
G. Review and Evaluation of the Patrol Plan								
15. The MPU patrol plan is evaluated periodically, modified, and re-implemented.	3.88	VMI	3.72	VMI	3.65	VM	3.75	VMI



16. Deployment is based on crime pattern analysis and emerging crime problems.	4.00	VMI	3.97	VMI	4.00	VM	3.99	VMI
Grand Mean	3.67	VMI	3.39	VMI	3.73	VM	3.60	VMI

Based on the data given by the respondents from MPU, there were five (5) indicators rated by them as very much implemented with the highest rating. The indicators with highest means are on maximizing its resource personnel, requiring personnel to render mandatory patrol duties, utilization of patrol log, and deployment is based on crime pattern analysis. The indicator "The remaining 10% of MPU personnel after performing administrative duties contribute to police visibility" obtained the lowest mean rating by the MPU personnel. This shows that the MPU has best practices to comply with the provision of its operating manual. As experienced by the researcher, this is due to several documents that need to be accomplished at the MPU office.

The BPAT members perceived that the extent of implementation of the patrol policies as very much implemented. This shows that even the BPAT members are generally aware and knowledgeable of the patrol policies that are implemented at MPU. This does not mean that the BPAT members are also practicing the same. However, the BPAT members do not implement the patrol policies instead they participate in the implementation of the patrol procedures in the filed especially during checkpoints and patrolling their areas of responsibility. On the other hand, the BPAT is empowered by the Mayor of the City and that anyone who becomes a member of BPAT is properly trained and selected. One significant thing, the BPAT members provided low ratings because they are not involved in the formulation of policies. The indicator "The patrol officers are deployed in specific areas like schools, plaza, overpass, business centers, etc" obtained the highest mean employed by the



BPAT members. It was closely followed by the deployment of personnel based on crime pattern analysis and emerging crime problems.

Meanwhile, the BCPO patrol officers who are currently assigned in the different police stations in Baguio City perceived that the patrol policies are very much implemented, an indication that the patrol policies are also being utilized by other units and stations by the BCPO. It was set as part of the policy that all stations and units should comply with the minimum requirements as to police patrolling in their respective areas of responsibility.

Extent of Implementation of the Patrol Procedures of MPU

The extent of implementation of the patrol procedures of MPU at the BCPO is 3.43, interpreted as very much attained. This implies that the MPU as a whole is compliant with the mandates provided for in the PNP Managing Patrol Operations (2015). The MPU personnel got the area mean of 3.31, BPAT got 3.64, and BCPO got 3.34, all are interpreted as very much implemented. This implies that as to the implementation of the patrol procedures, the groups of respondents are familiar and are following the established procedures in the patrol manual. This also means that the respondents are following the rule of law and regulations as established by higher headquarters. Table 2 presents the summary of findings on the extent of implementation of the patrol procedures of MPU at the BCPO.

Table 6. Extent of Implementation of the Patrol Procedures of MPU (N=315)

Indicators	MPU	VI	BPAT	VI	BCPO	VI	Over	VI
	103		100		112		all	
A. Preparatory Conference: Quad Policing Approach								



1. Preparation for the pre-deployment briefing, the MPU Chief shall meet the Quad Staff and Patrol Supervisors.	3.93	VMI	3.64	VM I	3.76	VM I	3.78	VMI
2. Review and evaluation daily the ECP and CPA to guide the Unit in determining suitable actions.	3.82	VMI	3.23	MI	3.80	VM I	3.62	VMI

B. Pre-deployment Briefing

3. Every member of the quad staff gives ready information needed for the pre-deployment briefing.	1.58	LI	2.50	I	4.00	VM I	2.69	MI
4. After the pre-deployment briefing, members of the foot patrol shall proceed to the designated beats to relieve the outgoing personnel.	4.00	VMI	3.86	VM I	4.00	VM I	3.95	VMI
5. The mobile patrol shall wait at the MPU office for the turn-over of equipment	4.00	VMI	3.87	VM I	3.94	VM I	3.94	VMI
6. Whatever information learned by the personnel in the first shift is relayed to the third and/or fourth shift.	2.57	MI	3.76	VM I	2.70	MI	3.01	MI
7. The MPU Chief or his representative shall regularly give his/her message, reminders, and directions to the personnel.	4.00	VMI	3.92	VM I	3.93	VM I	3.95	VMI
8. The patrol officers report to the Unit 30 minutes before the start of the shift or accounting, inspection, and briefing.	4.00	VMI	3.97	VM	4.00	VM	3.99	VMI



9. Patrol officers are told of the situational updates and specific tasks to accomplish during their tour of duty.	3.89	VMI	3.91	VM 	3.68	VM 	3.83	VMI	
C. Patrol Operations									
10. The patrol supervisor oversees the officer's tour of duty.	3.96	VMI	3.93	VM 	3.95	VM 	3.95	VMI	
11. Patrol officers shall perform all tasks given during the pre-deployment briefing.	4.00	VMI	3.86	VM 	4.00	VM 	3.95	VMI	
12. Patrol officers must remain at post until properly relieved.	4.00	VMI	3.64	VM 	3.94	VM 	3.86	VMI	
D. Post Deployment Briefing									
13. Outgoing members of the foot patrol must wait for the arrival of incoming shift patrol officers.	4.00	VMI	3.54	VM 	3.91	VM 	3.82	VMI	
14. Members of the mobile patrol shall ensure the patrol vehicle's serviceability and cleanliness prior to its turnover to the incoming patrol team.	2.78	MI	3.23	MI	2.61	MI	2.87	A MI	
15. All items confiscated or recovered must be turned over by the patrol supervisor to the incoming patrol team.	3.97	VMI	3.93	VM 	3.95	VM 	3.95	VMI	
16. The After Patrol Report (APR) is accomplished by the outgoing team that includes a summary of what happened during their tour of duty.	4.00	VMI	3.92	VM 	3.96	VM 	3.96	VMI	
E. Documentation									



17. During the pre-deployment briefing, the inspection, gathering and dissemination of information, and instruction/orders must be reduced into writing.	2.90	MI	3.78	VM 	1.92	I	2.87	MI
18. After activity report should be prepared every after a significant activity as evidence of compliance to tasks assigned.	3.94	VMI	3.73	VM 	3.91	VM 	3.86	VMI
19. Names of patrol officers and equipment are properly noted/documentated.	4.00	VMI	3.88	VM 	4.00	VM 	3.96	VMI
F. Review and Evaluation								
20. The MPU utilizes a committee to conduct a monthly evaluation of the patrol activities of the personnel.	1.56	LI	3.23	MI	1.37	LI	2.05	I
21. The committee members include community stakeholders.	1.24	LI	3.56	VM 	1.91	I	2.24	I
22. The LGU Executive or his/her representative is a member of the committee of evaluation.	2.15	I	3.13	MI	1.67	LI	2.32	I
23. Other members of the committee include the chairman of the peace and order committee, and representatives from the women, youth, business, religious, transport, indigenous, and academe sectors.	1.80	I	3.78	VM 	1.89	I	2.49	I
Grand Mean	3.31	VMI	3.64	VM 	3.34	VM 	3.43	VMI



The findings show that the personnel is very active in the performance of their duties and responsibilities. The adherence to the procedures is very important in all activities, especially operations. This would serve as a valid ground to do legal activities in the area and people. There are eight (8) indicators which were rated by the respondent with high means, and all were interpreted very much implemented. Out of eight (8), one (1) is highest, two (2) were rated second-highest, and five (5) were rated third highest.

The table also shows that the patrol officers of MPU are responsibly and efficiently managing their time. The respondents are following some documentation procedures such as making after activity reports after a significant event, and documenting equipment and who are the personnel these equipment are issued. This indicates proper logistics management too. On the other aspect, human resources are properly carried out by the Chief of MPU, for he leads and manages his men, utilizing his supervisors and reminds his personnel on proper procedures that should be carried out in cases of situations in the field. Obedience to procedures is very important for every member of a station/unit, for this is one of the basics of police discipline." The admin personnel of MPU stated that "guard mounting is a regular activity that is done every day during turn over." This is also the time where the Personnel Information Continuing Education (PICE) is conducted. This is to brief the patrol officers.

As experienced and observed by the researchers, the proper turn-over of equipment and other materials that were used by the outgoing team of patrol officers must be properly documented and inspected. This is done to check some defects, damages, loss, or other problems that may cause conflict when not properly documented during the turnover.

Relative to the implementation of procedures, in England, "alley-gating" was launched in Liverpool. This is a program that provided for the installation of alley-gates to



reduce burglary, program to reduce repeat victimization in domestic burglary, and thefts from cars. This finding also relates to the Neighbor hood Watch Model (NWM), which is universally associated with community defense model.

Extent of Attainment of the Objectives of the Fundamentals of Patrol of MPU

The extent of attainment of the objectives of the fundamentals of patrol by the groups of respondents is 3.68, interpreted as very much attained. The MPU group gave a mean of 3.69 (very much attained); for BPAT is 3.71 (very much attained), and BCPO gave an area mean of 3.65 (very much attained). All the three groups perceived that the extent of attainment of the objectives of fundamentals of patrol is very much attained. This further means that the operations of MPU are going well and that there are no major problems encountered along the way. Table 9 shows the summary of findings.

Table 9. Extent of Attainment of the Objectives of the Fundamentals of Patrol of MPU (N=315)

Indicators	MPU 103	VI	BPAT 100	VI	BCPO 112	VI	Over all	VI
1. The number of personnel performing office works is trimmed down by merging functions and activities.	4.00	VMA	3.77	VMA	3.92	VMA	3.90	VMA
2. A trained policewoman handles the task involving family, Juvenile, Gender, and Development (FJGAD) and Women and Children Protection Desks (WCPD).	4.00	VMA	3.87	VMA	4.00	VMA	3.96	VMA
3. All personnel contributes to the overall efforts and goals of MPU.	4.00	VMA	3.83	VMA	3.91	VMA	3.91	VMA
4. The Chief of MPU sees to it that that								



the desk officer, radio operator, or TOC personnel must contribute to police visibility effort to prevent crimes.	4.00	VMA	3.78	VMA	3.87	VMA	3.88	VMA
5. Admin and support personnel contribute their time in patrolling during rush hour from 7AM to 9AM or 4PM to 6PM.	1.25	LA	3.23	MA	2.33	VMA	2.27	A
6. PCOs and senior PNCOs are designated as patrol supervisors.	3.94	VMA	3.97	VMA	3.96	VMA	3.96	VMA
7. Junior PNCOs are designated as patrollers.	3.96	VMA	3.78	VMA	3.89	VMA	3.88	VMA
8. The MPU Chief innovates or arranges other activities depending on the present situation on the ground.	3.76	VMA	2.78	VMA	3.33	VMA	3.29	VMA
9. The participation of the community and all other force multipliers are maximized.	2.67	MA	2.77	MA	2.62	MA	2.69	MA
10. The MPU regularly coordinates with the City LGU to enjoin the effort of the police against criminality	3.11	MA	3.90	VMA	3.56	VMA	3.52	VMA
11. All significant activities of MPU is closely coordinated with the concerned police station.	4.00	VMA	4.00	VMA	4.00	VMA	4.00	VMA
12. All activities of MPU towards one barangay is coordinated with the concerned barangay officials.	4.00	VMA	3.84	VMA	4.00	VMA	3.95	VMA
13. Police patrollers have unique skills and the right attitude and technical know-how to carry out their duties effectively.	3.96	VMA	3.92	VMA	3.90	VMA	3.93	VMA



14. The personnel of MPU serves as 'ambassadors of goodwill to the community,' which means they do not only stand for their persons when they face the community.	4.00	VMA	3.67	VMA	3.92	VMA	3.86	VMA
15. The patrol supervisor instills the values of discipline and cooperation among the patrollers.	3.96	VMA	3.85	VMA	3.97	VMA	3.93	VMA
16. The patrol supervisors explain to the patrollers the 'why' of a situation or a job that needs to be done, which would eliminate difficulties before they start.	3.66	VMA	3.83	VMA	3.70	VMA	3.73	VMA
17. The MPU conducts patrolling around the city using various means (foot, automobile, bicycle, motorcycle, etc).	2.20	A	3.11	MA	1.27	LA	2.19	A
18. The MPU connects to the community through 'Oplan Tambuli' especially during special occasions	4.00	VMA	3.81	VMA	4.00	VMA	3.94	VMA
19. The MPU assists citizens and/or aliens in Baguio City who requires special assistance.	4.00	VMA	4.00	VMA	4.00	VMA	4.00	VMA
20. Patrol officers, daily, acquire firsthand information and experience on the situation in the community particularly identifying the crime-prone areas	3.83	VMA	3.88	VMA	3.73	VMA	3.81	VMA
21. The MPU conducts patrolling to reduce if not to prevent crimes.	3.96	VMA	3.89	VMA	3.90	VMA	3.92	VMA
22. Patrol officers immensely enforce the law where suspicious activities								



monitored and reported.	4.00	VMA	3.77	VMA	3.89	VMA	3.88	VMA
23. Patrol officers familiarize the community – their area of responsibility.	4.00	VMA	3.95	VMA	3.97	VMA	3.97	VMA
24. The MPU performs police visibility to instill in the minds of the citizens that police are just around, ready to assist and respond in case of emergency.	4.00	VMA	3.65	VMA	3.98	VMA	3.88	VMA
25. The MPU performs other functions as may be assigned by the higher offices and personnel of BCPO.	4.00	VMA	3.88	VMA	4.00	VMA	3.96	VMA
Grand Mean	3.69	VM	3.71	VM	3.65	VMA	3.68	VMA
		A		A				

Based on the perception of the MPU personnel on the extent of attainment of the objectives of fundamentals of the patrol of MPU, there are thirteen (13) indicators that obtained the highest mean of 4.00 that is interpreted as very much attained. Most of the indicators that have obtained the highest means are referring to those objectives that are common, basic, and are almost always emphasized during meetings, formation, and/or conferences. This is another indication that the MPU personnel excels in community services through their assigned functions. The BPAT personnel, on the other hand, provided a verbal interpretation of very much attained to the extent of attainment of the objectives of the fundamentals of police patrol.

As gleaned on the table, the MPU assists citizens and/or foreigners, especially those needing special assistance. This implies that the MPU is working with the community sectors, such as the BPATs, barangay officials, and the civilian populace. The BCPO personnel lined up six indicators to obtain the highest rating of 4.00, interpreted as very much attained. This implies that the police respondents from BCPO are participative and are



acting following their operating manual. As also gleaned from the table, the indicators are more on the SOPs of the personnel as well as practicalities that a police officer must act on a given situation. Grouping also some of the indicators, the researcher can say that the BCPO personnel is very active in the community, as shown by their excellent coordination.

Overall, the MPU as one of the police patrol units under the Philippine National Police (PNP) is very instrumental in the maintenance of peace and order in Baguio City, north Philippines. The MPU's mandates are carried out in their respective areas of jurisdictions.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The nationally mandated patrol policies and procedures of the Philippine National Police (PNP) are being followed by the police officers assigned at Mobile Patrol Unit (MPU), a patrol unit under the Baguio City Police Office (BCPO) located in Northern Philippines. The MPU personnel are knowledgeable, oriented, and have unity in their work towards public service. They are highly motivated to pursue their unit's mandates as they adhere to the established standard patrol policies and procedures indicated in the operations manual. The mandated steps to be done by the MPU is being practiced. And all these happen despite of lack of resources by the implementers. It is recommended that the personnel of the MPU with administrative duties be required to conduct field duties especially during 7 am to 9 am and 4 pm to 6 pm which are considered peak hours; create a committee within MPU to handle assessment of all patrol activities, and collate feedback for report; to regularly conduct review and evaluation of the Patrol Plan.



4. REFERENCES

Baguio City Police Office Implementation Plan 04/2014. Night Watch (Updated) to Letter of Instructions 26/06.

Baguio City Police Office Implementation Plan 33/10.PNP National Headquarters, Camp Crame, Quezon City.

Binay-an, F. (1997). *The Philippine National Police Administration in Baguio City Police Office*. Unpublished master's thesis, University of Baguio.

Bocads, F. (1995). *Police community relations in Itogon Benguet*. Unpublished master's thesis, Baguio Central University.

Braga, A. A. & Weisburd D. L. (2016). *The effects of focused deterrence strategies on crime: A systematic review and meta-analysis of the empirical evidence*. USA: Thompson.

De Leon, R. (2015). *Character and competency framework for policing and public safety administration in the Philippines*. Manila: FPR Publishing.

De Leon, R. (2017). The Philippine Public Safety review. *The PPSC Official Journal*, 2(4), 23-26.

Gage, N. (2016). *The mafia is not an equal opportunity employer*. New York City: McGraw Hill.

Hagan, F. E. (2014). *Criminology and crimes*. Chicago, Illinois: Prentice Hall.

Kleck, F. E. (2014). *Principles of investigation*. New York: Random House.



Lacuata, V. (2005). *Police community relations of personnel of Bontoc Municipal Police Station*. Undergraduate thesis, Mountain Province State Polytechnic College, Bontoc, Mountain Province.

Letter of Instructions 01/2000. Police Beat Strategy. PNP National Headquarters, Camp Crame, Quezon City.

Oribado, G. (2016). *Community participation in crime prevention in San Carlos City, Pangasinan: An Analysis*. Unpublished master's thesis, University of Baguio.

Petras, J. (2007). *Status of community policing in Baguio City*. Unpublished master's thesis, University of Baguio.

PNP Managing Patrol Operations Manual (2015). Camp Rafael Crame, Quezon City: PNP Directorate for Operations.

PNP Operational Procedures. (2010). Camp Rafael Crame, Quezon City: Directorate for Operations.

PNP Police Integrated Patrol System (2010). (Letter of Instructions No. 63 Series of 2010). Camp Rafael Crame, Quezon City: Directorate for Operations.

Schafer, S. (2015). *Theories in criminology: Past and present philosophies of the crime problem*. New York: Random House.

Seigel, L. (2016). *Introduction to criminology and typology of crimes*. New York: West Publishing Company.

Sevilla, O. L. (2014). *Methods of research and statistics made easy*. Quezon City: Wiseman's Books Trading.

Tonry, J. K. (1995). *Crime prevention strategies*. USA: Thompson.



Vicente, J. B., Belino, G. C. P., Pagnas, D. P., Delos Santos, V. O., & Chinayo, D. L. (2014). *The crime prevention programs in Baguio City*: UB Research Journal, 38 (1), 1-19.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The researchers would like to acknowledge the research examination committee members of the University of Baguio, Philippines, for refining the paper, the respondents and informants from the Baguio City Police Office (BCPO), Baguio City, Philippines for their time shared to the researchers during the gathering of data.