

**LEVEL OF COMPETENCE OF BARANGAY TANOD AS FIRST
RESPONDER**



**A Thesis Proposal Presented to the Faculty of the
College of Criminal Justice Education
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Davao City**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Bachelor of Science in Criminology**

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ABSTRACT

The study was made to determine the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder based on their response time, preservation of crime scene, traffic control and coordination with the PNP. The study was conducted among 241 respondents from 14 barangays in Talomo Sub-Districts of Davao City utilizing a self-constructed questionnaire. The study found out that the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder based on response time, preservation of crime scene, traffic control and coordination with the PNP is effective and able to be trusted in any type of urgent emergencies. There is no significant difference on the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder based on their response time, preservation of crime scene, traffic control and coordination with the PNP when analyzed by sex, age and educational attainment.

Keywords: Level of Competence, Barangay Tanods, First Responder

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The Researchers

DEDICATION

We dedicate this study

To our

Almighty God

Parents

Adviser

Panelist

Editor

Friends

Loved ones

Who always there to help and inspire us,

May God Bless us always.

The Researchers

A.J.R.B.

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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTINGS

Background of the Study

Barangay Tanod is the lowest level of law enforcer in the Philippines. The barangay tanod plays an important role in the development and progress of the barangay. It is one of the implementing mechanisms of the Barangay Peace and Order Committee (BPOC), which has the primary task of ensuring that peace and order prevail in the barangay (Panelo, 2013).

To uphold the peace and order program in the metropolis, more than a thousand of barangay peace-keeping officers in Cebu City have been urged to undergo seminars on crime prevention and good governance. The seminars are done by clusters to re-orient the barangay tanods, lupong-tagapamayapa (peace council) and officials not only on peace and order but also on the rule of law, public accountability and good governance in battling criminalities and corruption (Quintas, 2015).

The Barangay Tanod plays out a crucial duty in keeping up the peace and order status of every barangay. They are the "force multiplier" of the Philippine National Police (PNP) in protection of the general welfare of its constituents against rebellious components. Barangay Tanods, should be taught with the essential skills, knowledge and state of mind to make them serve their constituents with a higher level of competency. The training focuses on basic knowledge as first responders, regarding fundamental rights of women, including how to execute mobile and foot patrol consistently, deter

the occurrences of illegal activities, capture lawless elements, and uphold the peace and order that prevail in their barangay (Aldea, 2014).

Based on the above studies, the main purpose of the study is to gauge and determine the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder. This aims to know the attributes of knowledge, abilities and skills that underlie the competent performance of an individual. Barangay tanods are first to respond in any type of atrocities, public disorder, emergencies and even man made or natural calamities that threaten the peace and order that prevail in the barangay. First responders are trained in urgent emergency situations responsible for traffic control and preservation of crime scene.

Statement of the Problem

This research study was conducted to determine the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder. In particular, it sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the level of competence of the barangay tanods as a first responder in terms of:

1.1 response time,

1.2 preservation of crime scene,

1.3 traffic control, and

1.4 coordination with PNP?

2. Is there a significant difference on the level of competence of the barangay tanods as a first responder when analyzed by sex, age and barangay?

Hypothesis

The null hypothesis is formulated and was tested at 0.05 level of significance which states that there is no significant difference in the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder when respondents are analyzed according to sex and age.

Review Related Literature

This section consists of the related studies and researches accumulated by the researcher which were taken from the books, journals and internet articles. This proceeding literature presents some relevant factors in the historical and contemporary context of the movement to promotes, or requires, initial and continuing competence and it also suggest potential rationales for mandating competence. It also highlights some relevant initiatives taken in the past and some new possibilities for redesigning expectations for competence in quick incident response of barangay tanods.

Competency norms way to deal with proficient training and practice is characterized as "A mix of traits empowering execution of a scope of expert errands to the fitting guidelines". Competency includes something other than a psychomotor aptitude. In any case, the term competency portrays the characteristics of learning, capacities, abilities and states of mind that underlie equipped execution. Also, competency benchmarks indicate the level of accomplishment expected, errands and setting of expert practice in which we may see the competency illustrated (Gonczi, Establishing competency-based standards in the professions., 2004).

Barangay tanods or barangay peace and safety officer (BPSO) are the gatekeepers of our barangays. They play out their obligation as barangay level police and law enforcement officers. Consequently, they are front liners in reacting to public disorder, atrocities, crises and all other circumstance that upset the peace, order and wellbeing of their individual barangays. Fearlessly, they confront these circumstances as first reaction group and as barangay level police furnished with their "light rattan sticks or "batuta" in any case the reality they are volunteers. With each hazard and unselfish longing to serve the barangay, they are unsung legends in our day by day lives (Tambunting, 2013).

The Filipino equivalent of neighborhood watch is barangay tanod, kind of a national appointee picked by his neighborhood to watch the roads and help in routine law implementation. So if there is a turmoil in the community, typically, the tanods are the first to intercede. The tanods have light rattan sticks or otherwise called "batuta". It is there essential weapon in the event that there is an inescapable peril in their lives (Pana, Maranga, 2010).

"Professionalizing the Barangay Tanods is essential to improve their abilities in the battle against crimes and to uphold the peace and order in the barangay. The training was led to educate tanods on their obligations and duties. It is also intended to train them on basic internal security operations since they are the first responders in their particular barangays. Barangays have employed tanods in compliance with the provisions of Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code wherein the Punong Barangay or barangay captain is given the ability to make brigades or organizations to react immediately in case of natural or man-made catastrophe's and keep up

the peace and order in the barangay. In spite of the little honorarium, the tanods are determined to keep the safety of its constituents that resides in their barangays. They should be tooled with adequate skills to perform their tasks. Tanods are equipped with the soul of volunteerism and public service. Creating this training to barangay tanods assumes a vital part in keeping up peace and order inside the barangay level to enlarge the execution of law enforcement functions (Alde, 2012).

In its effort to reduce casualties in times of emergencies particularly during calamities, the provincial government hastened to equip barangay folks with emergency response skills being the first responders in their barangays (Gorne, 2015).

Barangay tanods have undertaken the emergency response trainings and have even organized well- trained respective barangay disaster response teams. The training includes the lecture and demonstrations of basic life support such as first aid, guidelines in giving emergency care, patient casualty handling, methods of transfer, dressing and bandaging techniques, fracture and splinting techniques, medical emergencies, heart attack and cardiac arrests, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (Gorne, 2015).

The training of barangay tanods is imperative as the barangay's first line of resistance against illegal act and crises. Whatever occurs in a barangay, it is the barangay tanods who ought to be among the first to react and have ability to respond in any given circumstance. In the event that the tanods are dynamic and are doing their obligations, at that point the barangay would become a more secure place to live in. Amid the trainings and

workshops, directed barangay tanods are instructed to play out every one of the abilities required, specifically arrest techniques, medical aid, protect and crisis reaction, self-preservation and firefighting (Mabilog, 2015).

A prepared and trained crisis reaction group in each neighborhood will instantly and successfully react to crisis circumstances achieved by normal or man-made calamities at any given time. With the pre-hospital administration trained staff that are sufficiently able to deal with crisis circumstances, barangays can successfully safeguard and securely transport the casualties to the closest healing center. The intention of the training is to protect the general wellbeing and guarantee the physical prosperity of constituents at whatever points the barangay faces a pressing circumstance that necessarily needs quick reaction. An emergency team formed in each barangay for a compelling and immediate response in the midst of any therapeutic and non-remedial crisis (Paiso, 2012).

The barangay tanods together with other non-government and public/private volunteer organizations/responders are prime movers in the implementation of government's peace and order projects, ventures and activities. They served their barangays on an absolutely voluntary premise, risking their lives and limbs to preserve peace and order in their barangay. The barangay tanods are considered to be the frontliners of law enforcement authorities in response to any type of public disorders, atrocities, emergencies and even natural or man-made catastrophes that threaten public safety. Their soul of volunteerism and relentless concern for the community should be respected and appreciated through the search for the Outstanding Barangay Tanods. It intends to honor the best performing Barangay Tanods in Western

Visayas area in quest for the execution and administration of peace and order projects, and activities (DILG Territorial Office VI, 2014).

Barangays in the provinces whether in urban or rural areas are front liners in response to catastrophe's and at the same time, limiting the damages brought by disasters. These barangays should set their respective Barangay Risk Reduction and Management Committee under the guidance of the barangay development council. Barangay Development Council is the one responsible for the implementation of development programs in the barangay, as well as facilitating disaster management programs. The barangay should be readied, educated with information and equipped with adequate supplies to guarantee the security and safety of its constituents. In any crises that the barangay may experience, it must be responded by the emergency operation center with its committed search and rescue team (Orinday, 2012).

According to Ortega (2009), barangay tanods will experience a profound workshop on how to record and protect possible evidences, cordon the crime scene, and check if there is an indication of life (in the event of shooting or stabbing incidents). Among others, tanods can be successful and effective accomplices of PNP.

The police are tapping the help of barangay authorities, especially the tanod, just to "control and direct" the stream of traffic if there should be an occurrence of accidents and different catastrophes brought by man-made or natural disasters in their particular territories (Larato, 2016).

Exacutive Order No. 546 approves the PNP to assign the barangay tanods as force multipliers to uphold peace and order design subjected to the

implementation of Local Chief Executive through the Local Peace and Order Council (LPOC). With EO 773, it is necessary that the PNP should improve its operational procedures on community safety and security framework to suppress lawlessness, ISO and terrorism matters by building Neighborhood Support Groups (NSG) through BPAT agents, peace associates and friends to reach the aspired peace and order throughout the country (BPAT Manual, 2009).

As force multipliers of the Philippine National Police, there is a requirement for basic training as Barangay Tanods; they are typically the first responder that reacts to crises. Utilizing the best in class art Pro Baton, barangay peacekeepers were educated on different procedures on guarding themselves from conceivable assailants. As assigned law enforcers, they were likewise instructed on the best possible techniques of captures without damaging human rights. Joined by their particular Punong Barangays, the Tanods were thankful for the trainings as it won't just spare their lives in the execution of their obligations yet also the lives of their constituents too. As volunteers and representatives in the upkeep of peace and order in the Barangay, they ought to be familiar with fundamental police works that incorporate captures and assurance of lives (Rudio, 2011).

The Barangay tanod BPAT assumes a critical part in the progression and development of the barangay, as it is one of the implementing machinery of the Barangay Peace and Order Committee (BPOC), which has the essential task in the assurance of peace and order within the barangay while directing peacekeeping exercises in cooperation with the different sectors and ensuring their continuous support towards the peace and order in the

barangay. The vision of BPAT is organizing a peaceful and orderly community and responsive to the safety and security needs of its citizens in cooperation with the local police (Valencia City, 2015).

The Barangay Tanod Skills Enhancement Training and Seminar's objectives are to discuss the structure and organization of the barangay government and relate their duties and responsibilities to the overall governance system; to perform basic skills needed in the performance of their duties and functions in such areas as crime prevention, disaster management, service responder, first aid and fire prevention; to organize the tanod brigade into federation to institutionalize and strengthen the Barangay Peace Action Team (BPAT) as force multipliers of the Philippine National Police in the overall maintenance of order in the municipality. Specific topics discussed were BPO/BPAT concepts, Unarmed Patrolling, Information Gathering and Reporting, Role as First Responder, Traffic Direction and Control, Concept of Checkpoint, Arrest, Search and Seizure, R.A. 10121 (Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act), Barangay Preparedness for Natural Calamities, Basic Life-Saving Techniques, Environmental Protection Awareness, Role of BPAT in Environmental Protection, Five Pillar of Criminal Justice System, Traits of Peacekeeper, the BPO/BPAT Manual and Portal, Gender Sensitivity and Awareness, Human Rights, The Chief PNP Eight Foundation Initiatives and Student Seminar Critiques (Jagna, 2011).

As indicated by BPAT manual, The BPAT officers, in close coordination with LGU and different divisions, barangay authorities might arrange barangay tanods, and other potential force multipliers to create the underlying center gathering of BPAT. They might be composed into groups playing out their

particular capacities. The participants will be screened and painstakingly chosen from among the current Barangay authorities, barangay tanods and other anti-crime group in the community. The Head of Police and Station Commandants of City/Metropolitan Stations should coordinate with their policemen to incorporate into their watch and appearance of the barangays under it and places which are high hazard to criminal components. The PNP might likewise lead the training of the BPATs in view of a standard Program of Instructions (POI) which concentrates on law enforcement, neighborhood association, calamity alleviation, casualty reduction, and case observing. Additionally, adolescent concerns, religious thoughts and human rights is indicated in the training module (BPAT Manual, 2009).

The Local Government Unit of Mercedes together with MDRRMO Mercedes and DILG in collaboration with PNP, BFP, PCG and Liga ng mga Barangay directed the Barangay Tanod Skills Enhancement Project. It is a training that fortify the roles of Barangay Tanods as first responders and in the preservation of crime scene. Preservation of crime scene is very vital in the duties of barangay tanods as first responders because it is the primary source to resolve crime incidents. Barangay tanod's are the first line of defense of the PNP in reporting suspicious activities in their area of responsibility or AOR (MDRRMO Mercedes, 2015).

Barangays should be provided with sufficient tools to be capable of reporting suspicious activities to higher authorities. Terrorist activities are planned out and originate in the barangays. Barangay tanods patrol every street in the barangay, and it is also in barangay where community problems are first reported and settled. As the lowest level of law enforcement in the

country, each barangay should be required with a competent intelligence network that processes data and information (Lim, 2005).

Barangay tanod should be taught with appropriate information in figuring out how to utilize first aid emergency treatment devices ordinarily found in their homes. Normally they are the first to mediate in each occurrence that will happen in their individual barangays. Due to the high frequency of heat stroke during summer, basic medical aid trainings additionally instructed to tanods how to set up a homemade relieve to oral rehydration salts. Accidents in the avenues of barangays normally need time to get to, tracked by ambulances and expert medical practitioners. Without appropriate medication, mishaps can be fatal and result in loss of lives. It is essential that we train tanods on proper medical aid processes since they are the first to respond on calls when there are crises in their barangays (Yao, 2012).

Barangay tanod should be taught with this fundamental hand to hand fighting drill. This drill will incorporate anxiety administration and qualities development keeping in mind the end goal to control their feelings when reacting to wrongdoing incidents. The drill will outfit them with measures on the most proficient method to respond to lawlessness, and will make them educated people (Cosep, 2016).

Utilizing the Globe SMS Broadcast Facility, municipal mayors will have immediate contact with their barangay captains for speedier coordination and quick download of applicable and informative data. The barangay tanods should also experience Basic Weather 101 lessons and Basic Emergency

Response Training. Globe likewise furnished them with types of gear under its "SagotKaniKap" program to help them in watching their particular territories. Among the instruments turned over are cellphones, SIM cards, clothes for daily duties, and personnel accident protection by means of SMS registration. Globe has been executing "SagotKaniKap" program since 2008 to enhance the capacities of its force multipliers to react to crises in their respective areas of duties (Morales, 2014).

Emergency rescue operations are sometimes hampered or take longer because of lack of mobility vehicles which can be used to bring rescuers or workers to the disaster areas. At times big landslides make road impassable or communication facilities fail (Dacmay, 2006).

The literature complied above provided insights to the studies; bearing in determining the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder. Finally, the related literature also provided premise for the understanding of the result.

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

This study is anchored on the theory of the Barangay Code (1991) that the Barangay officials and its constitute must work together to acquire a community that will serve them best through government help.

Competency can be measured by using performance criteria in which that describe the processes, tasks and expectations of a performance competent professionals which is the behavior, the observable results and type of performance in which one would provide the evidence of competence.

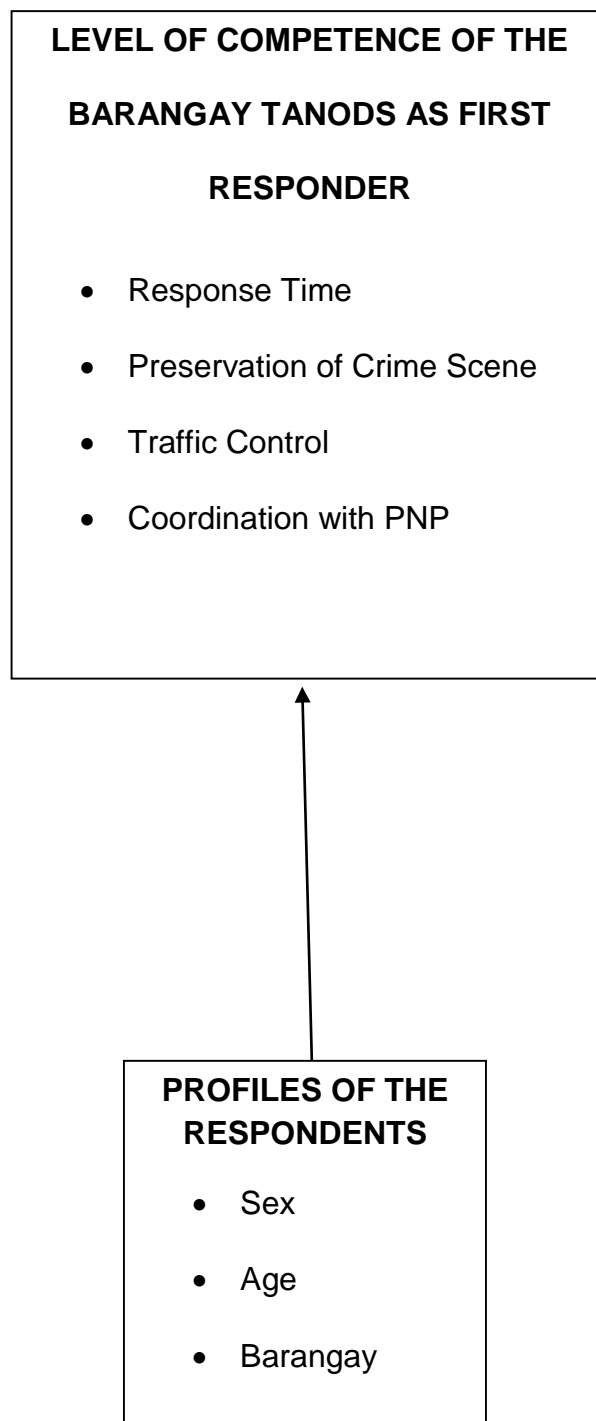


Figure 1. The Conceptual Framework of the Study

In addition to this, as a first responder, the barangay tanods ought to have these qualities, as first liners when an occurrence happens. They should assist at the scene of an emergency such as an accident, natural disaster and other incidents that will occur (Parson, 2004).

Competence does not mean expert, thus there exist various levels of competence but each of these has a maximum acceptable standard or level. In beginners, they're rarely expert, but they can be competent (Butler, 2004).

According to Harter, the theory competence motivation increases when a person successfully masters a task. This encourages the person to master more tasks (Harters, 1978).

Figure 1. shown the conceptual framework of the study which is level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder with indicators of response time, preservation of crime scene, traffic control and coordination with PNP.

Significance of the Study

The findings of the study would benefit the following:

Local Government Unit (LGU). The findings of this study may help the LGU's to assist the barangay tanods to be more efficient and effective in serving the community.

Barangay. The findings of this study may help the barangay to assess the competency of their barangay tanods as first responders and the peace and order situation that prevail in their barangay. It may help the barangay to improve and enhance their service in the community.

Community. The findings of the study will enable the people of the barangay to evaluate the level of competency of the barangay tanod as first responders and the extent of peace and order situation in the barangay. Through this study, this may help them realize the importance of barangay tanod and the significance of their participation in the maintenance of peace and order within their respective barangays. In addition, the study could contribute to the ideas, facts and information for intellectual consumption and it could serve as a study source material for public administrators, researchers, educators and students on existing and emerging problems of the society.

Criminology Students. This would serve as information to the future law enforcers, that they would know how to assist the barangay tanod to be more effective as first responders.

Future Researcher. The ideas presented may be used as reference data in conducting new researches or in testing the validity of other related findings. This study will also serve as their cross-reference that will give them a background or an overview of the competence of barangay tanod as first responder.

Definition of Terms

For a better understanding of this study, the following terms are operationally defined:

Level of Competence. It describes the attributes of knowledge, abilities, skills and attitudes that underlie the competent performance of an

individual. It also demonstrates the standards that specify the level of achievements expected, tasks and context of professional practice in which we may see the competence demonstrated.

Barangay Tanod. They are the front liners in response to any type of atrocities, public disorder, emergencies and even natural or man-made calamities that threaten the peace and order that prevail in the barangay.

First Responder. This refers to those individuals who arrive first in a certain incident. They are also trained in urgent emergency situations brought about by natural or man-made calamities at any given time. They are also responsible in the preservation of the crime scene and traffic control.

Chapter 2

METHOD

This chapter deals with the discussion on research steps and procedures utilized by the researchers in this study. It includes the research design, research subjects, research instruments, data gathering procedure and the statistical treatment of data.

Research Design

Descriptive research measures, describes, analyzes and interprets the different data collected to provide answer to the sub-problem formulated for the investigation (Aquino 1995). This was used by the researchers in determining the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder.

Research Subjects

The respondents of the study were the citizens of 14 Barangays in District 1 of Davao City mainly; Barangay Bago Aplaya which obtained 6.22 percent, Barangay Bago Gallera which obtained 7.05 percent, Barangay Baliok with 6.22 percent, Barangay Bucana 76-A with 16.60 percent, Barangay Catalunan Grande with 7.05 percent, Barangay Catalunan Pequeno with 4.98 percent, Barangay Dumoy with 7.47 percent, Barangay Langub with 1.24 percent, Barangay Maa with 12.03 percent, Barangay Magtuod with 2.07 percent, Barangay Matina Aplaya 75-A with 6.64 percent, Barangay Matina Crossing 74-A with 6.64 percent, Barangay Matina Pangsi with 3.73, and Barangay Talomo (Poblacion) with 12.03 percent. The 241 respondents were computed using stratified random sampling it is a method of sampling that

Table 1. Demographic Profile of Respondents

Profile Variables	f	%
Sex		
Male	86	35.7
Female	155	64.3
Age		
18 - 28	58	24.1
29 – 39	83	34.1
40 – 50	58	24.1
51 – 60	34	14.1
61 above	8	3.3
Barangay		
Bago Aplaya	15	6.22
Bago Gallera	17	7.05
Baliok	15	6.22
Bucana	40	16.60
Catalunan Grande	17	7.05
Catalunan Pequeno	12	4.98
Dumoy	18	7.47
Langub	3	1.24
Maa	29	12.03
Magtuod	5	2.07
Matina Aplaya	16	6.64
Matina Crossing	16	6.64
Matina Pangi	9	3.73
Talomo	29	12.03
Total Respondents	241	100

involves the division of a population into smaller groups known as strata (Investopedia, 2017). Slovin's formula was also used that requires a complete list of population before the actual picking of sample unit. The community residents were chosen as the respondents because they have direct knowledge, information and most especially experience concerning the response time, preservation of crime scene, traffic control and coordination with the PNP of the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responders in Davao City. This study was surveyed within the month of August 2017.

Research Instrument

The researchers prepared a set of self-constructed questionnaire with the guidance of their research adviser. Then it was presented to the panel experts for validation. The questionnaire was then arranged dealing with the levels of competence of barangay tanod as first responder.

The study were scaled and described as the following:

Range of Means	Level	Meaning
4.20 - 5.0	Very High	The Competency Barangay Tanod as first responder is very high.
3.40 - 4.19	High	The Competency Barangay Tanod as first responder is high.
2.60 – 3.39	Moderate	The Competency Barangay Tanod as first responder is moderate.
1.80 - 2.59	Low	The Competency Barangay Tanod as first responder is low.
1.00 – 1.79	Very Low	The Competency Barangay Tanod as first responder is very low.

Data gathering Procedure

In conducting the study, the researchers followed the following procedures below.

1. Asking permission to conduct the study. Before any action related to the study was done to the fourteen (14) Barangay of Talomo Sub-District in Davao City, the researchers obtained approval from the Dean of College of Criminal Justice Education, Dr. Carmelita B. Chavez.

2. **Validation of the survey questionnaires.** The researchers sought help from the experts on the field of research to validate the content of the questionnaires to be used.

3. **Administration of the Survey Questionnaires.** The researchers started to distribute the survey questionnaires to the subjects and explained to them the nature of the study and gave assurance of confidentiality.

4. **Retrieval of Data and Statistical Analysis.** The researchers retrieved the survey questionnaires after the respondents have answered the questions and tallied it for statistical analysis.

Statistical Treatment of the Data

The following statistical tools were used:

Frequency Count and Percentage. This was used to establish the quantity and percentage of the respondents.

Mean. This was used to determine the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder.

Tests of difference (t-test and one-way ANOVA). These were used in determining the significant difference of level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder when grouped according to sex, age and barangay.

All interpretations were based at 0.05 level of significance.

Chapter 3

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

This chapter introduces the discoveries of the study in textual and tabular forms. The analysis and interpretation of findings depend on the statistical test utilized by the analysis of the outcomes situated in the information assembled from the community residents.

Competence of Barangay Tanod as First Responder based on their Response Time, Preservation of Crime Scene, Traffic Control and Coordination with the PNP

Presented in Table 2 is the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder with the total mean score of 3.68. In terms of Response Time, the mean scores range from 3.92 (SD=1.205) with the mean score of 3.79 or high. Arranged from the highest to lowest mean scores, the residents claim that the competency of barangay tanod as first incident responders arrive at the crime scene in a short period of time ($\bar{x}=3.92$, SD=1.205) described as high. They expressed that the barangay tanod immediately when possible, they provide assistance during disasters ($\bar{x}=3.83$, SD=1.319) described as high. The residents benefit from the response units such as transportations that can be used for evacuation ($\bar{x}=3.78$, SD=1.381) described as high. They declared that the barangay tanods assist in massive evacuation in cases of disasters of ($\bar{x}=3.76$, SD=1.443) described as high. Lastly the barangay tanods respond to calls of emergency ($\bar{x}=3.65$, SD=1.404) described as high. This means that in terms of Response Time, the level of competence of barangay tanods as first responder is high.

Table 2. Level of Competence of Barangay Tanod as First Responder based on their Response Time, Preservation of Crime Scene, Traffic Control and Coordination with the PNP

<i>Indicators</i>	\bar{x}	<i>SD</i>
Response Time	3.79	1.110
Preservation of Crime Scene	3.61	1.198
Traffic Control	3.55	1.309
Coordination with the PNP	3.76	1.194

The result implies that in terms of indicator response time with its descriptive meaning of high, the barangay tanods as first responders are competent enough to sustain the needs of its constituents in urgent and emergency situations.

According to Gorne (2015), In its effort to reduce casualties in times of emergencies particularly during calamities, the provincial government hastened to equip barangay folks with emergency response skills being the first responders in their barangays.

In terms of Preservation of Crime Scene, the mean score ranges from 3.82 (SD=1.290) with the mean score of 3.61 described as high. Arranged from highest to lowest mean scores, the residents claimed that the barangay tanods as first responders maintain control of the crime scene until relieved by designated authorities or by the police (\bar{x} =3.82, SD=1.290) labeled as high. They declared that the barangay tanods only allow authorized personnel entering the crime scene (\bar{x} =3.72, SD=1.272) described as high. They observed that the barangay tanods immediately cordon's the crime scene (\bar{x} =3.62, SD=1.318) described as high. They also observe that the barangay tanods obtains adequate supplies/tools in crime scene preservation (\bar{x} =3.47,

SD=1.503) described as high. Lastly barangay tanods have basic knowledge in determining possible evidences (\bar{x} =3.40, SD=1.599) described as high. This means that in terms of Preservation of Crime Scene, the level of competence barangay tanods as first responders is high.

The result implies that in terms of indicator preservation of crime scene with its descriptive meaning of high, the barangay tanods are trained with adequate knowledge on how to record, protect possible evidences, cordon the crime scene and authorized only PNP personnel in entering the crime scene.

According to Ortega (2009), Barangay tanod's will experience a profound workshop on how to record and protect possible evidences, cordon the crime scene, and check if there is an indication of life (in the event of shooting or stabbing incidents), among others tanods can be successful and effective accomplices of PNP.

In terms of Traffic Control, the mean scores range from 3.68 (SD=1.309) with the mean score of 3.55 described as high. Arranged from highest to lowest mean scores, the residents observed that the barangay tanods have the capacity to control and direct the flow of traffic in cases of accidents (\bar{x} =3.68, SD=1.393) described as high. They also observed that the barangay tanods possesses respectable attitude in handling hot tempered drivers (\bar{x} =3.53, SD=1.557) described as high. They claimed that the barangay tanods obtain adequate equipment in controlling traffic flow when incidents occur (\bar{x} =3.52, SD=1.511) described as high. The barangay tanods also initiate measures to reduce traffic congestions and delays (\bar{x} =3.51, SD=1.438) described as high. Lastly, the barangay also performs proper

setting of traffic warning signs when incidents occur (\bar{x} =3.50, SD=1.584) described as high. This means that in terms of Traffic Control, the level of competence of barangay tanods as first responder is high.

The result implies that in terms of indicator traffic control with its descriptive meaning of high barangay tanods are trained to control and direct the flow of traffic in cases of accidents, initiate measures to reduce traffic congestions and provide assistance to injured persons.

According to Larato (2016), the police are tapping the help of barangay authorities, especially the tanod, just to "control and direct" the stream of traffic if there should be an occurrence of accidents and different catastrophes brought by man-made or natural disasters in their particular territories.

In terms of Coordination with the PNP, the mean scores range to 3.81 (SD=1.194) with the mean score of 3.76 described as high. The residents claimed that barangay tanods obtain hand-held radios to call PNP's assistance at shortest possible time (\bar{x} =3.81, SD=1.253) described as high. The barangay tanods also provide information to the PNP about known crimes and criminals in the barangay (\bar{x} =3.79, SD=1.287) described as high. The residents observed that the barangay tanods coordinate with the PNP in crime prevention activities in the barangay (\bar{x} =3.78, SD=1.302) described as high. The barangay tanods also give adequate information to the PNP relative to the original condition of the crime scene (\bar{x} =3.72, SD=1.301) described as high. Lastly the barangay tanods coordinate and provide information to the PNP about possible witnesses (\bar{x} =3.67, SD=1.347) described as high. This

means that in terms of Coordination with the PNP, the level of competence of barangay tanod as first incident responders is high.

The result implies that in terms of indicator coordination with the PNP with its descriptive meaning of high, the barangay tanods are the force multipliers of the PNP. They provide adequate information to the PNP about the known crimes and criminals, coordinate in crime prevention activities that maintains the peace and order that prevail in the barangay.

According to Rudio (2011), as force multipliers of the Philippine National Police, there is a requirement for basic training as Barangay Tanods; they are typically the first responder that reacts to crises. Utilizing the best in class art Pro Baton, barangay peacekeepers were educated on different procedures on guarding themselves from conceivable assailants. As assigned law enforcers, they were likewise instructed on the best possible techniques of captures without damaging human rights.

Significant Difference on the Level of Competence of Barangay Tanod as First Responder when respondents are grouped according to Sex

The following discussion focus in testing whether the level of competence of Barangay Tanod as first incident responder based on their response time, preservation of crime scene, traffic control, coordination with the PNP significantly differ when they are grouped according to sex, age and Barangay.

Table 3 shows the t-test result in determining the difference of the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder based on their response time, preservation of crime scene, traffic control and coordination with the

Table 3. Significant Difference on the Level of Competence of Barangay Tanod as First Responder when respondents are grouped According to Sex

Variables	Group	n	\bar{x}	SD	t	p
Response Time	Male	86	4.02	1.019	2.481	.014
	Female	155	3.65	1.139		
Preservation of Crime Scene	Male	86	3.78	1.129	1.648	.101
	Female	155	3.51	1.228		
Traffic Control	Male	86	3.81	1.260	2.309	.022
	Female	155	3.41	1.317		
Coordination with the PNP	Male	86	3.91	1.061	1.511	.132
	Female	155	3.67	1.256		

* $p < 0.05$

PNP. As revealed in the table, the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder based on their Response Time showed that there is significant difference among male (4.02) and female (3.65) respondents, based on the computed t-ratio of 2.418, $p = .014$ which is less than $p < 0.05$.

Moreover, as revealed in the table, the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder based on their Traffic Control found that there is significant difference among male (3.81) and female (3.41) respondents, based on the computed t-ratio of 2.309, $p = .022$ which is less than $p < 0.05$.

Lastly, as revealed in the table, level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder based on their Preservation of Crime Scene found that there is no significant difference among male (3.78) and female (3.51) respondent, based on the computed t-ratio of 1.648, $p = .101$ which is greater

than $p < 0.05$. The level of competence of barangay tanod as first incident responder based on their Coordination with the PNP found that there is no significant difference among male (3.91) and female (3.67) respondents based on the computed t-ratio of 1.511, $p = .132$ which is less than $p < 0.05$.

Significant Difference on the Level of Competence of Barangay Tanod as First Responder when respondents are grouped According to Age

Table 4 shows the one-way ANOVA result in determining the difference of level of competence of Barangay tanod as first responder based on their response time, preservation of crime scene, traffic control and coordination with the PNP when respondents are grouped according to age. As revealed in the table, the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder based on their Response Time was found to have no significant difference among respondents regardless of age group, based on the computed F-value of .811, $p = .519$ which is greater than $p < 0.05$.

Also, as revealed in the table, level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder based on Preservation of Crime Scene was found to have no significant difference among respondents regardless of age group, based on the computed F-value of .591, $p = .669$ which is greater than $p < 0.05$.

Moreover, as revealed in the table, level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder based on Traffic Control was found to have no significant difference among respondents regardless of age group, based on the computed F-value of 1.019, $p = .398$ which is greater than $p < 0.05$.

Table 4. Significant Difference on the Level of competence of Barangay Tanod as First Responder when respondents are grouped According to Age

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>n</i>	\bar{x}	<i>SD</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
Response Time	18-28	58	3.96	1.022	.811	.519
	29-39	83	3.69	1.252		
	40-50	58	3.80	.943		
	51-60	34	3.78	1.145		
	61 above	8	3.35	1.189		
Preservation of Crime Scene	18-28	58	3.69	1.130	.591	.669
	29-39	83	3.53	1.273		
	40-50	58	3.74	1.145		
	51-60	34	3.45	1.263		
	61 above	8	3.35	1.068		
Traffic Control	18-28	58	3.82	1.242	1.019	.398
	29-39	83	3.48	1.337		
	40-50	58	3.54	1.161		
	51-60	34	3.32	1.582		
	61 above	8	3.25	1.222		
Coordination with the PNP	18-28	58	3.85	1.111	.377	.825
	29-39	83	3.72	1.267		
	40-50	58	3.80	1.046		
	51-60	34	3.68	1.409		
	61 above	8	3.37	1.194		

* $p < 0.05$

Lastly, as revealed in the table, level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder based on Coordination with the PNP was found to have no significant difference among respondents regardless of age group, based on the computed F-value of .377, $p = .825$ which is greater than $p < 0.05$

Thus, the null hypothesis stating no significant difference on the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder based on their Response Time, Preservation of Crime Scene, Traffic Control and Coordination with the PNP when analyzed by age was found true, thus failing to reject the null hypothesis. This means that the difference of the mean scores of residents is not far enough to qualify for significance of the difference, thus concluding that the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder based on Response time, Preservation of crime scene, Traffic control and Coordination with the PNP is not varying in terms of age.

Chapter 4

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of findings, the conclusions and the recommendations drawn by the researchers from the obtained results.

Summary

The findings were summarized as follows:

1. In terms of sex, preponderance of the respondents are females with 64.3 percent; in terms of age, majority of the respondents are ages of twenty-nine (29) to thirty-nine (39) with the frequency of 83, which is equivalent to 34.4 percent.

2. The level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder in terms of response time with overall mean (3.79) described as high, preservation of crime scene with overall mean (3.61) described as high, traffic control with overall mean (3.55) described as high and coordination with the PNP (3.76) described as high.

3. There is no significant difference in the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder in terms of response time, preservation of crime scene, traffic control and coordination with the PNP when respondents are analyzed according to sex. In terms of age there is no significant difference in terms of response time, preservation of crime scene, traffic control and coordination with the PNP.

Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. Preponderance of the research subjects are female. In terms of sex and in terms of age, most of the respondents are ages of 29 to 39. In terms of barangay, majority of the respondents are from Barangay Bucana.
2. Higher emphasis was noted on the Level of Competence of Barangay Tanod as First Responder in terms of its variables namely; Response Time, Preservation of Crime Scene, Traffic control and Coordination with the PNP.
3. There is no significant difference on the level of competence of barangay tanod as first responder when analyzed by their sex and age.

Recommendation

Based on the results, the following recommendations are given by the researchers:

1. The Department of Interior and Local Government in coordination with the Local Government Units should monitor every barangay especially the Barangay Peace and Order Council (BPOC) to further enhance their service to their constituents.
2. The Department of Interior and Local Government should continue the strict monitoring of the changing needs of Barangay Peace and Order Council (BPOC) especially the barangay tanods in the furtherance of peace and order that prevail in the barangay. Also, the should provide financial

assistance to enhance the capabilities and competence of barangay tanods as first responders.

3. Davao City Local Government Unit should continue to establish programs, seminars, workshops and trainings to barangay tanods to sustain all their needs in connection to their daily duties and responsibilities.

4. Local Chief Executive through Barangay Peace and Order Council (BPOC) should continue and perform its functions and responsibilities. The barangay tanods in close coordination with the PNP should also improve its crime prevention programs, community safety, security framework to suppress lawlessness and response to all calls of emergency in their respective territories.

5. Criminology students should continue to analyze and elaborate the objectives and importance of being first responders.

6. Future studies should be conducted on The Level of Competence of Barangay Tanods as first responders.

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