PERCEPTION OF POLICE VISIBILITY IN DAVAO CITY

**The Thesis Presented to the Faculty of the
College of Criminal Justice Education
University of Mindanao
Davao City**

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

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Chapter 1

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

Background of the Study

Police visibility has become a very popular way for police departments to prevent crime. A Police Foundation report found that 7 in 10 departments with more than 100 sworn officers reported using crime mapping to identify crime hot spots. Given the growing popularity of this approach to crime prevention, a review of existing evaluations of hot spots policing programs can help police executives and policymakers understand what works in preventing crime in hot spot areas (Weisburd et al., 2001).

Violent crime had become so rampant that the community had begun to view it as a public health threat, placing pressure on law enforcement to address the issue. In response, the Philadelphia Police Department developed the Philadelphia Foot Patrol strategy, which used proactive, nonthreatening, and community-oriented approaches to local policing. The strategy combined these approaches with techniques borrowed from hot spots policing, disseminating foot patrol to specific high-crime locations. The overall goal was to create significant reductions in violent crime by increasing officer presence in high-crime locations, specifically during the summer months.The strategy emphasized increasing police visibility and presence in high-crime locations and thus did not concentrate on specific activities of officers while on patrol (Nola, 2013).

Following the ambush-slay of two businessmen in Quezon City, Philippine National Police (PNP) Chief Director General Raul M. Bacalzo ordered National Capital Region Police Office (NCRPO) Chief Director Allan

LM. Purisima to intensify police visibility and checkpoints in Metro Manila. Officials talk to ensure the implementation of the Police Integrated Patrol System (PIPS) and intensify campaign against riding-in-tandem criminals. The PNP chief also ordered all police units to conduct police visibility, mobile and foot patrol, including the motorized anti-street crime operatives (MASCO) and Oplan SITA / BAKAL checkpoints in major thoroughfares in Metro Manila. They should to ensure the strict implementation of the PIPS (Police Integrated Patrol System) and institute maximum visibility through the conduct of static checkpoints and police operations (Favila, 2013).

The local government released EO No. 38 creating the Davao City Anti-Crime Unit (DC-ACU) which is a product of collaborative partnerships by and between the City Government of Davao, Task Force Davao, and Davao City Police Office in order to augment in police visibility by rendering constant and intermittent patrol along busy, hectic and high risk areas. The DC-ACU approach is anchored primarily on the initiative of addressing minor disorders and public safety concerns in order to preempt and prevent the occurrence of more serious crimes in the near future. Critical to the operations of the DC-ACU is to provide resolve for common street crimes to include providing security for critical event (large gatherings, fire, public disturbances) and traffic violations. This support group entailed the DCPO to direct their attention to other important aspects of policing which are on investigation and community relations (Porcalla, 2013). Because of the existing problems the respondents prompted to determine the perception of police visibility in Davao City.

Statement of the Problem

This study was conducted because of the existing problems, the respondents prompted to determine the perception of police visibility in Davao City. Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of:

1.1 Gender; and

1.2 Age

What is the level of the perception of police visibility in Davao city, Particularly in terms of:

1.1 Crime Prevention;

1.2 Peace and Order; and

1.3 Community Relations?

Is there a significant difference on the level of perception of the Respondents on the extent of police visibility in Davao City when analyzed by their demographic profile?

Hypothesis

The null hypothesis of the study was tested at 0.05 level significance; It states that there is no significant difference on the level of perception of the respondents on the extent of police visibility in Davao City when analyzed by their demographic profile.

Review of Related Literature

In an intensified drive against criminality, police visibility certainly plays a big role in maintaining peace and order. The mere presence of a policeman in a busy area could always deter a criminal from pulling off his trade. That is why patrolling, even in remotest areas, has become an essentially part of

police routine to prevent lawlessness. It cannot be denied that criminality thrives in the absence of security. However, crimes of different types will never succeed if safety measures are put in place. But how safe a certain place is greatly depends on how the police force works. Cebu City police are equipped with modern stuffs that are vital to their daily operations (Forrester et al.,1990).

Crime Prevention

The City Police had shown us how effective is police visibility in preventing crime. A group of big time robbers was about to strike a jewelry store inside a mall when it retreated upon seeing a roving police patrol car. The robbers, reportedly members of the dreaded Ozamiz City syndicate, were just minutes away from hitting their target when they spotted the patrol car behind the van they were riding. Thinking that the police were tailing them, they immediately withdrew and left behind assorted high-powered firearms inside the van, which they abandoned at the mall's parking area. Although they already had intelligence info about robbery gangs from other areas out to hit establishments in Cebu, the city police were clueless about the planned heist that day. But thanks to the roving policemen, the great mall robbery was averted (Partlow, 2014).

Crime prevention and community satisfaction with police services, while linked to the number of officers on the streets, does not depend entirely on the visibility of patrol officers. Community engagement, targeted initiatives, strategic use of resources, and data-driven decision-making contribute to decreasing crime. Foot patrols should be perceived and promoted as an important component of the department's strategic operating plan (Partlow, 2014).

Peace and Order

Maintaining peace and order has become easier with the help of patrol cars, motorcycles, street cameras, among others. There is no doubt that these pieces of equipment are giving the authorities the advantage against criminals. With all these resources, however, it would still boil down to visibility. The need for police presence in every street around the city is what counts in the heightened battle against criminality. A roving police team cannot only deter crime. It can also create a feeling of safety and security among the people (Forrester et al., 1990).

Peace and order unites religions and culture, incorporating values of security and harmony together with justice and respect for the human dignity. While peace undoubtedly, is one of the most universal and significant of human ideals, it is describe as "one of the most positive symbols having meaning for the whole humanity", the ways that we think about peace and how to attain it are often diffuse and content-dependent (Eck, J., 2004).

Community Relation

Many times police–community relations is primarily the practice of public relations, which is a collection of communication techniques used by individuals or organizations to convince an audience about the merits of an idea, organization, program, practice, or policy. Public relations tries to convince an audience based on appeals to reason. Despite what might appear to be an innocuous kind of communication, the public relations process tends to be one way—from the police department to citizens. And if the community is consulted, sometimes only selected constituencies' ideas or preferences are taken into account (i.e., addressed), thus upsetting those who were ignored and/or left out. The problem here is that "what a police

department views as good for the department may not necessarily be good for the community; or it may be good only for that part of the community to whom the police are particularly responsive and not for other parts" (Radalet and Carter, 2000, p. 31).

When there is good police–community relations, police have a better understanding of the public's concerns (especially those that are crime related), and citizens are more inclined to report crimes that occur to the police, provide tips/intelligence to law enforcement, willingly serve as witnesses, and are happy to participate in jury trials. By extension, police also become more proactive, thereby preventing crimes before they occur or minimizing their impact, instead of simply reacting to calls for service. Good police– community relations prevent the possibility that the public thinks that police are simply a mechanism for intelligence collection (Perry, 2013).

When there are poor police–community relations, the police typically lack a basic understanding of community problems, goals, and desires, and the community, particularly those citizens who are experiencing high rates of crime, poverty, and homelessness, perceive police as an occupying and out-of-touch force that does more harm than good. In these situations, police departments primarily assume a reactive mode of response to community problems. In sum, a police–community relation refers to the ongoing and changing relationship between the police and the communities they serve. This includes issues of cooperation, race relations, and fear of police, violence, and corruption (Matthew J. Hickman, 2013).

The above readings were considered in this study to offer support to the concept proposed on this research paper. Ideas and studies of various cited in this section consistently agree that police visibility is a great tool for

identifying flaws on the extent of police visibility in Davao City, in which authors also provided some alternative method to improve its extent.
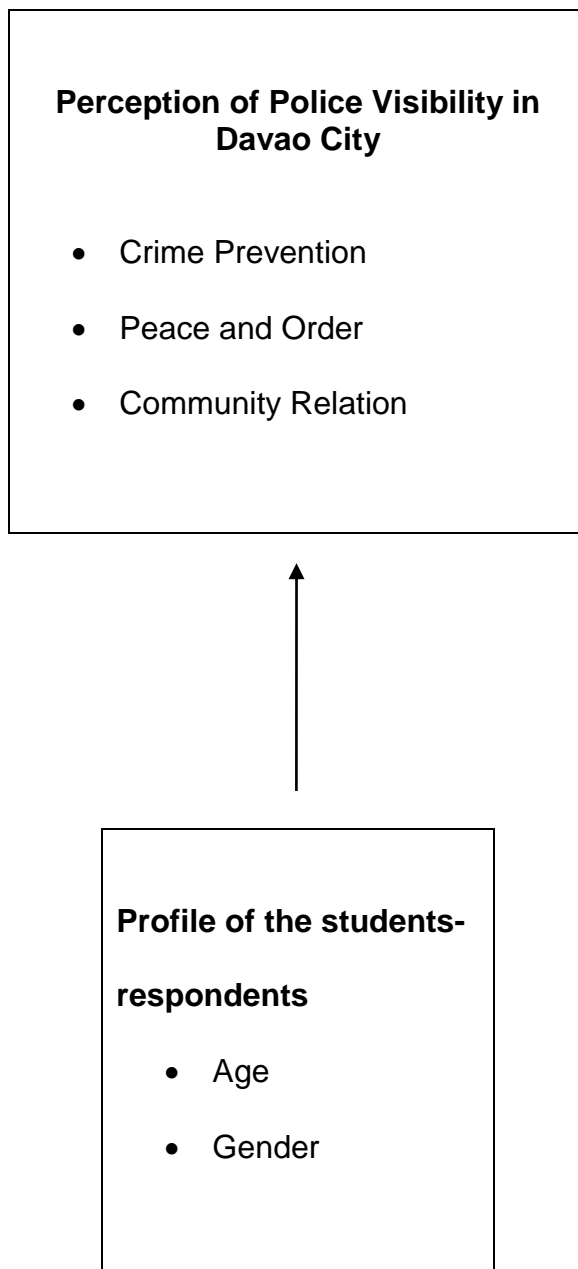
Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

Police visibility certainly plays a big role in maintaining peace and order. The mere presence of a policeman in a busy area could always deter a criminal from pulling off his trade. That is why patrolling, even in remotest areas, has become an essentially part of police routine to prevent lawlessness. It cannot be denied that criminality thrives in the absence of security (Forrester et al., 1990).

Visibility of the police is one of the factors that can influence perceptions of the community. A number of studies (for example see Sindall and Sturgis 2013, Dalgleish and Myhill 2004, and Wakefield 2006) have found that increased visibility (generally in the form of foot patrols) has a positive relationship with not just public confidence in the police, but also general feelings of safety and security Dalgleish and Myhill (2004), Citizens, Community and Crime Control.

Main Variable

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│                                      │
│   Perception of Police Visibility in │
│              Davao City              │
│                                      │
│   • Crime Prevention                 │
│                                      │
│   • Peace and Order                  │
│                                      │
│   • Community Relation               │
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┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│                                      │
│   Profile of the students-           │
│                                      │
│   respondents                        │
│                                      │
│        • Age                         │
│                                      │
│        • Gender                      │
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Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Significance of the Study

The valuable output of the study is beneficial to the following concerns.

School Administrators. The result of this study will provide school administrators the valuable data and information about the perception of police visibility in our city; thus they can help provide police campaign or programs and activities that will increase the knowledge of their students on how important extent of police visibility in protecting them in a threatening situation. Especially students must know the spots or areas where the police patrols and outpost or station are nearest.

Guidance Counselors. This output of this study will provide important awareness to the guidance counselors on the perception of police visibility in our city; thus, this will provide them additional background on how to assist students on where the safest possible routes and where are the police patrols are for safer travel with the help of the police agency.

School Professors. The result of the study will provide important information and data about the extent of Police Visibility in Davao City; thus, school professors can make some necessary adjustments and provide some viable academic approaches, particularly on giving knowledge on the police visibility with also the help of the police force.

Students. The output of this study will provide students useful knowledge about the extent of Police Visibility in Davao City. This would benefit them on how useful a police visibility is in a certain community and how it manage to keep safety of the people especially the students.

Future Researchers. The findings of the study are important to future researchers to use this study as baseline data to conduct further study regarding Police Visibility in Davao City.

Definition of Terms

These are the terms found in the research paper. They were defined according to how they are used in the study.

Perception. A way of regarding, understanding, or interpreting the presence of a uniformed police personnel in the community.

Police Visibility. Expressed as a key factor in addressing the need for increased public reassurance. Essentially, a visible police presence was thought to allow for greater police engagement across communities with the expected outcome being a reduction in crime.

Chapter 2

METHOD

Presented in this chapter are the discussions of the research design, the procedure of conducting and identifying the respondents, the instrument and the statistical tools employed.

Research Design

The researchers used the Descriptive-survey method. Descriptive survey deals to answer questions and tries to describe present conditions, events, or system based on impressions or reactions of respondent (Campbell & Fiske 2000). This design was appropriate in determining the Perception of Police Visibility in Davao City.

Research Subjects

The researchers made employed 200 B.S. Criminology Students determined by means of quota sampling. The survey questionnaire was distributed using Simple Random Sampling.

Research Instrument

The researchers prepared a self-made survey questionnaire as their research instrument validated by Prof. Eduardo Berco Jr. on Oct. 17, 2014, Prof. Leo Carlo Rondina on Nov. 25, 2014 and Prof. Agnes Capili on Nov. 27, 2014. The self-made survey questionnaire contained two (2) parts. The first part of the questionnaire was the demographic profile of the respondents. The second part was five (5) questions for each indicator.The questions were measured in a five (5) Likert scale. To determine the

respondent's responses to the variable, the following parameter of limits was used:

Scale	Parameter of Limits	Descriptive Equivalent	Verbal Interpretation
5	4.50 – 5.00	Very High	Respondents perceive that there is a very extensive scale of extent of police visibility in Davao city.
4	3.50 – 4.49	High	Respondents perceive that there is an extensive scale of extent of police visibility in Davao city.
3	2.50 – 3.49	Moderate	Respondents perceive that there is a moderate scale of extent of police visibility in Davao city.
2	1.50 – 2.49	Low	Respondents perceive that there is a low scale of extent of police visibility in Davao city.
1	1.00 – 1.49	Very Low	Respondents perceive that there is no scale of extent of police visibility in Davao city.

Data Gathering Procedure

The following steps were followed by the researchers in the conduct of the study.

1. The researchers asked permission, through a formal letter duly noted by its thesis adviser, Dr. Jeffrey Angalan, to the Dean of College of Criminal Justice Education, Dr. Carmelita B. Chavez, to conduct the research study through distribution of survey questionnaires.

2. After obtaining the necessary permission, the researchers distributed the self-made questionnaires to randomly selected respondents to determine the perception of the respondents on the concept of Police Visibility in Davao City.

3. After the respondents answered the self-made questionnaires, the researchers retrieved, collated and tabulated all the results that will be subjected to statistical computation with assistance of the school statistician. Then the results were analyzed and interpreted based on the statement of the problem of the study.

Statistical Treatment of Data

The following Statistical tools were used in the computation of data testing the hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance.

Frequency Count. This was used in determining the numbers of respondents and their frequency according to their demographic profile.

Percentage. This was used in determining the ration of the respondents based on their demographic profile.

Mean. This was used in determining the level of perception of respondents on the extent of police visibility in Davao city.

ANOVA. This was used in determining the significant relationship between the levels of perception of the respondents on the extent of police visibility in Davao city, when analyzed by their demographic profile.

Chapter 3

Presentation of findings and Analysis

Presented in this chapter are the interpretation and analysis of findings. Discussions of the topics are analyzed as follows; Profile of the respondents; Perception of Police Visibility in Davao City and Significant Difference on the Level of Perception of the respondents on the Police Visibility in Davao City When analyzed by Gender when analyzed by Gender and Age.

Profile of the Respondents

Presented in Table 1 is the profile of the respondents with the total frequency of 200, which equivalent to 100 percent. In terms of gender, the frequency of the male respondents is 111, which is equivalent to 55.50 percent while the frequency of female respondents is 89, which is equivalent to 44.50 percent. The data shown that majority of the respondents are male respondents than female respondents after the survey was conducted. In terms of age of the respondents, the data is arranging base on the table. The frequency of 16 to 18 years of age is 87, which is equivalent to 43.50 percent; the frequency of 19 to 21 years of age is 90, which is equivalent to 45.00 percent; the frequency of the 22 to 24 years of age is 18, which is equivalent to 9.00 percent; the frequency of the 25-27 years of age is 5, which is equivalent to 2.50 percent. The data means that majority of the respondents is 19-21 years of age with a total of 90 of the respondents followed by 16-18 years of age, the age of 22-24 and the age of 25-27 of age.

Table 1

Profile of Respondent

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	111	55.50
Female	89	44.50
Total	**200**	**100%**
Age		
16-18	87	43.50
19-21	90	45.00
22-24	18	9.00
25-27	5	2.50
Total	**200**	**100%**

Level of Perception of the Police
    Visibility in Davao City

Presented in Table 2 is the Perception of the police visibility in Davao City with overall mean score of 4.08 described as high. In terms of Crime Prevention the mean score range from 3.50 to 4.49 with the mean score of 4.14 described as high. From highest to lowest mean score, the presence of uniformed police personnel gives sense of security to the public with the mean score of 4.24 described as high. The Police visibility eliminates the desire and opportunity of committing crime with the mean score of 4.21 described as high. They expressed that the police are capable for the protection of life and property from criminal threats with the mean score of 4.12 described as high. The presences of an Officer prevent the occurrence of crime with the mean score of 4.10 described as high. They described that uniformed police personnel are visible on public places such as Malls and Schools with the mean score of 4.04 described as high. This means that majority of respondent appreciate the presence of uniformed police personnel gives sense of security to the public.

In terms of Peace and Order, the mean score range from 3.50 to 4.49 with the mean score of 4.07 described as high. The result was arranged from highest to lowest mean score, the respondents claimed that the Police visibility is effective in the suppression of criminal activity with the mean score of 4.22 described as high. They agreed that the Police conduct checkpoint on the city's point of entry and exit with the mean score of 4.22 described as high. The criminology student says that the Police visibility helps in criminal apprehension with the mean score of 4.16 described as high. They manifested that Police immediately respond to emergencies with the mean.

Table 2

Level of Perception of the Police Visibility in Davao City

Item	Mean	Descriptive Level
CRIME PREVENTION	**4.14**	**High**
1. The presence of a Officer prevent the occurrence of crime.	4.10	High
2. The presence of uniformed police personnel gives sense of security to the public.	4.24	High
3. The police are capable for the protection of life and property from criminal threats.	4.12	High
4. Uniformed police personnel are visible on public places such as Malls and Schools.	4.04	High
5. Police visibility eliminates the desire and opportunity of committing crime.	4.21	High
PEACE AND ORDER	**4.07**	**High**
1. Police immediately respond to emergencies.	3.88	High
2. Police effectively assist in traffic control.	3.88	High
3. Police conduct checkpoint on the city's point of entry and exit.	4.22	High
4. Police visibility helps in criminal apprehension.	4.16	High
5. Police visibility is effective in the suppression of criminal activity.	4.22	High
COMMUNITY RELATION	**4.03**	**High**
1. Police are constantly available when needed.	4.00	High
2. Police are courteous in attending complaints from the public.	3.98	High
3. Police id being trusted by the community.	3.98	High
4. Police are capable to provide advice and decision-making involving interpersonal conflict.	3.99	High
5. Police conducts information drive and seminars to make the public aware of what crime is and what causes them.	4.19	High
Overall Mean	**4.08**	**High**

score of 3.88 described as high. Police effectively assist in traffic control with the mean score of 3.88. This means that majority of the respondents appreciate the police visibility in Davao City when it comes to the effective in the suppression of criminal activity and conducting Police checkpoint on the city's point of entry and exit.

In terms of Community Relation, the mean score range from 3.50 to 4.49 with the mean score of 4.03 described as high. The result was arranged from highest to lowest mean score, the respondents claimed that the Police conduct information drive and seminars to make the public aware of what crime is and what causes them with the mean score of 4.19 described as high. They agreed that the Police are constantly available when needed with the mean score of 4.00 described as high. The Police are capable to provide advice and decision-making involving interpersonal conflict with the mean score of 3.99 described as high. They manifested that the Police are courteous in attending complaints from the public with the mean score 3.88 described as high. The Police is being trusted by the community with the mean score of 3.88 described as high. This means majority of the respondent empress in conducting information drive and seminars to make the public aware of what crime is and what causes them.

Significant Difference on the Level of
         Perception of the respondents on
         the Police Visibility in Davao City
         When analyzed by Gender

Presented in Table 3 is the significant Difference on the Level of Perception of the respondents on the Police Visibility in Davao City When analyzed by Gender.

Table 3

Significant Difference on the Level of Perception of the respondents on the Police Visibility in Davao City When analyzed by Gender

Indicators	Gender		F-value	Probability Level	Decision on H_o
	Male	**Female**			
CRIME PREVENTION	4.10	4.19	0.76	0.386[NS]	Accept
PEACE AND ORDER	4.06	4.09	5.07	0.373[NS]	Accept
COMMUNITY RELATION	3.99	4.08	4.80	0.459[NS]	Accept

In terms of Crime Prevention, male and female respondents of the University of Mindanao disclosed high level of satisfaction of Perception of Police Visibility in Davao City with the mean score of 4.10 and 4.19 respectively. The computed f-value is 0.76 with the p-value of 0.386 which is higher than the level of the significance of 0.05. This means that there is no significant difference on the level of Perception on Police Visibility in Davao City when analyzed by gender in terms of Crime Prevention.

In terms of Peace and Order, male and female respondents of the University of Mindanao disclosed high level of satisfaction on the Perception of Police Visibility in Davao City with the mean score of 4.06 and 4.09 respectively. The computed f-value is 5.07 with the p-value of 0.373, which is higher than the level of significance of 0.05. This means that there is no significant difference on the level of Perception of Police Visibility in Davao City when analyzed by gender in relation to Peace and Order. .

In terms of Community Relation, the male and female Criminology Students disclosed high level of satisfaction on the Perception of Police Visibility in Davao City with the mean score of 3.99 and 4.08 respectively. The computed f-value is 4.80 with the p-value of 0.459, which is higher than the level of significance of 0.05. This means that there is no significant difference on the level Perception of Police Visibility in Davao City of the students of the University of Mindanao when analyzed by gender in terms of Community Relation.

When there is good Police–Community Relations, police have a better understanding of the public's concerns (especially those that are crime related), and citizens are more inclined to report crimes that occur to the police, provide tips/intelligence to law enforcement, willingly serve as

witnesses, and are happy to participate in jury trials. (Radalet and Carter, 2000, p. 31).

When there are poor police–community relations, the police typically lack a basic understanding of community problems, goals, and desires, and the community, particularly those citizens who are experiencing high rates of crime, poverty, and homelessness, perceive police as an occupying and out-of-touch force that does more harm than good. In these situations, police departments primarily assume a reactive mode of response to community problems. (Matthew J. Hickman, 2013).

Table 4

Significant Difference on the Level of Perception of the respondents

on the of Police Visibility in Davao City When analyzed by Age

Indicators	Age				F-value	Probability Level	Decision on H_o
	16-18	19-21	2-24	25-27			
CRIME PREVENTION	4.21	4.15	3.69	4.28	2.61	0.052^{NS}	Accept
PEACE AND ORDER	4.19	4.02	3.72	4.04	2.50	0.061^{NS}	Accept
COMMUNITY RELATION	4.16	3.99	3.69	3.68	2.86	0.038^{S}	Reject

**Significant Difference on the Level of
        Perception of the respondents
        on the Police Visibility in Davao
        City When analyzed by Age**

Presented in Table 4, is the significant difference on the Level of Perception of the respondents on Police Visibility in Davao City When analyzed by Age.

In terms of crime prevention analyzed within the age of 16-27 years old, the mean score is 4.21, 4.15, 3.69 and 4.28 described as high. The computed f-value is 2.61 with the p-value of 0.052 which is higher than the significance of 0.05. These implies that there is no significant difference in the level of Perception on Police Visibility when analyzed by age

In terms of peace and order analyzed within the age of 16-27 years old with the mean score of 4.19, 4.15, 3.69 and 4.28 described as high. The computed f-value is 2.50 with the p-value of 0.061, which is higher than the significance of 0.05. These means that there is no significant difference in the level of Perception on Police Visibility when analyzed by age.

In terms of community relation analyzed within the age of 16-27 with the mean score of 4.16, 3.99, 3.69 and 3.68 described as high. The computed f-value is 2.86 with the p-value of 0.038, which is lower than the significance of 0.05. This means that Criminology Students manifested disparity on their assessment on The Perception of Police Visibility in Davao City in relation to Community Relation when analyzed by age.

The Police sources as stated by Bailey (1998) are that more cops are thought to be better; fewer are thought to be worse. Communities continually adjust the number of officers, searching for the optimal ratio of police to population in order to make the smallest investment or resources produce

the greatest amount of crime prevention. The patrol is the dominant strategy of policing; it is by far the largest specially within policing. Policing personnel work in uniform to provide a visible presence in public places. By, large, they move in motor vehicles randomly moving around designated areas called "beat" (Brawn, 1994).

Chapter 4

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION

Presented in this chapter are the summary, conclusion, and recommendations of the study concerning the Perception of Police Visibility in Davao City.

Summary of the Findings:

The study was conducted to determine the satisfaction of the perception of Police Visibility in Davao City in the school of the University of Mindanao.

Specifically, it sought answers to the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the respondents in terms of:

 1.1 Gender ; and

 1.2 Age?

2. What is the perception of police visibility in Davao City in the school of the University of Mindanao in terms of:

 2.1 Crime Prevention

 2.2 Peace and Order

 2.3 Community Relation

3. Significant difference on the level of perception of the respondents on the Police Visibility in Davao City when analyzed by Gender and Age?

The findings of the study are summarized as follows:

1. In terms of Gender, majority of the respondents are male with the frequency of 111 which is equivalent to 55.50 percent; In terms of Age

majority of the respondents are 19 to 21 years of age with the frequency of 90 which is equivalent to 45.00 percent.

2. The Perception of Police Visibility in Davao City with the overall mean score of 4.08 percent described as high. In terms of crime prevention, the mean score range from 3.50 to 4.49 with the mean score of 4.14 described as high. In terms peace and order, the mean score range from 3.50 to 4.49 with the mean score of 4.03 described as high. In terms of social responsibility, the mean score range from 4.05 to 4.04 with the mean score of 4.07 described as high. In terms of community relation, the mean score range from 3.50 to 4.49 with the mean score of 4.03 described as high.

3. There was no significant difference on the perception of Police Visibility in Davao City when analyzed by Gender and Age.

Conclusion:

From the forgoing findings the following conclusions were drawn:

1. Majority of the respondents are male in terms of gender with a total of 90.   In terms of age, majority of the respondents is categorized from 19 to 21 years of age.

2. The perception of police visibility in Davao City is described as high.

3. There is no significant difference on the Perception of Police Visibility in Davao City when analyzed by Gender, and Age.

Recommendation

1. The Philippine National Police should further develop their Police Community Relation by having activities like; bloodletting, feeding program and organizing sports activities that would help foster the relationship between the Police and the Community.

2. The people of Davao should also support the Philippine National Police by reporting any crime incident as well as suspicious activities to secure the safety of the people of Davao City.

3. The Criminology students may assist the Philippine National Police in its community relation   programs to develop its relationship towards their respective communities.

4. The future researcher may conduct another study regarding the effectiveness of Law Enforcement in Davao City.

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