Barangay Officials' Perceptions on the Proposed Profiling Activity of the Philippine National Police (PNP): Basis for Innovative Approach to Crime Deterrence

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Abstract

Aim: Household profiling, an innovative policing approach, has elicited diverse reactions, including concerns about racial discrimination, human rights violations, its role in identifying individuals involved in drug or other criminal activities, and potential violations of individual privacy, among others. This study determined the implications of profiling community household members and assessing their needs based on the responses of barangay officials of Nagcarlan and Liliw in Laguna that could lead to crime prevention and deterrence as well as improved community policing services and programs.

Methodology: This study employed the descriptive survey research method. A researcher-made questionnaire was administered to 270 barangay officials in two locales: Nagcarlan and Liliw, Laguna, who served as participants. The data gathered were tested through frequency, weighted mean and ranking, as well as sample t-test for significant difference.

Results: It was observed that there was a significant difference on community profiling to subject (0.000), community profiling to law enforcers (0.026) and community needs assessment to members of the community (0.004) since the obtained p-values were less than 0.05 alpha level. This implies that the responses vary significantly and based from the test conducted it was found out that Nagcarlan experienced greater implication on community profiling while Liliw has faced greater implication on community needs assessment to members of the community.

Conclusion: From [the] results, the following were the conclusions derived: (1) The implication of community profiling to the community was treated negative while on the law enforcers was positive; (2) Implication of community needs assessment to the members of the community and policing was considered high and positive; (3) Implication to community profiling was high in Nagcarlan while on community needs was greater in Liliw; and (4) A proposed plan of action was formulated to improve community profiling and enhance community needs.

Keywords: household profiling, needs assessment, implications to community, implications to police response, action plan.

INTRODUCTION

Collection of massive data to support organization is an innovative approach in modern policing in order to improve decision-making by merging together and effectively analyzing information. The collection of data in the context of policing and investigative processes could be an effective tool to determining what kind of community there is in terms of household members' personal profile and public safety needs. The information that will be derived from the conduct of household members profiling would enable decision-makers in law enforcement to effectively address law enforcement concerns and creation of programs and services that could best meet needs of the community being served.

In the context of policing, Giblin (2017) discussed some modern innovations that rely mostly on data gathering to support police operations. One of these innovations is the Focused Deterrence partnership, where collaboration is achieved by increasing the probability of arrest and sanctions for the most prolific offenders in the community; second is the "Comstat" or comparing statistics, an innovations that combines the technical capacity to

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provide up-to—date performance measures (e.g. crime statistics) with an organizational effort to hold managers accountable for results in their area of authority (e.g. precincts) and are defined by number of core features as: mission clarification, internal accountability, geographical organizational command, data-driven analysis and effective tactics; third, is Evidence-Based Policing (Research Use) which relies on scientific evidence as a decision-making tool, increasing the certainty about cause and effect or means and ends; and lastly, Predictive Policing (Analytics) an innovation in which agencies draw upon vast diverse and extremely timely data to help anticipate, prevent and respond more effectively to future crime.

The decision to conduct a study on determining the implications of household profiling and assessing personal as well as public safety needs was influenced by practices like racial profiling in many countries, such as in the United States, criminal profiling used in labelling drug personalities, particularly in countries actively campaigning against ilicit drug use. Additionally, China's decision to establish a database for all its citizens played a role. In the Philippines, for instance, the introduction of the "drug-free home sticker" was based on household profiling in some communities.

The adoption of the Drug Free Family Program in Quezon Police Provincial Office, and subsequently in the entire PRO CALABARZON, was prompted by the escalating numbers of illegal drug pushers/users, nefarious incidents, and crimes related to illegal drugs, leading to numerous arrests. The formal Launch of the "Drug Free Home" Project, a revised version of the "Drug Free Family," took place on June 12, 2017, in Liliw, Laguna. Recognizing the Filipino practice of extended families or multiple families residing in one household, ORPCRD recommended amending the title to PRO 4A Best Practice Board on May 25, 2017. The project also incorporated the PNP's anti-drug campaign projects, such as Project Double Barrel and its revisions Alpha and Reloaded. The board approved the amended implementation process, and on October 18, 2017, PRO 4A Memorandum Circular No. 2018-03 entitled "Drug Free Home Project" was officially signed.

Concurrently with improvements in the implementation process, said office also introduced a standardized sticker layout with a control number, which wa adopted region-wide.

On April 30, 2017, Standard Operating Procedures No. 2017-001 entitled Revised Guidelines and Procedures in the Determination and Recognition of PNP Best Practices was implemented. With the new SOP, PROs were directed by higher headquarters to reclassify their approved Best Practices, hence, revision in Drug Free Home Project implementation were proposed and approved.

The Drug Free Home project is initiated with intelligence validation by the Unit involved in partnership with the Local Government Unit (LGU), Municipal Anti-Drug Abuse Council (MADAC), Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC), NGOs, DepEd., religious sectors and other stakeholders in the community. Upon the recommendation of the validation team, households in the barangays will be posted with a "Drug - Free Home" sticker as indication that individuals residing in the target domicile are not involved in any illegal drug activities.

Since the above programs globally and locally rely on data collection particularly on profiling the community, the researcher has decided to input the concept of community needs assessment which could be a proactive response to rising criminality in the country and not just solely profiling the household members. This is because assessment of community needs may lead to appropriate rendering of community services not only by the PNP community oriented policing but also by other community resources such as services from the national government, local government and non-governmental organizations and civic groups; as well as removing doubts in the minds of the community members that the government through the PNP is not only after zeroing on criminal activities but also about determining what best programs and services may be offered along crime prevention and deterrence.

However, since the conduct of household survey may not be welcomed due to some implications to the members of community households and the police officers who are doing the survey, an analysis of possible implications is seen in this study as important in order to propose some measures to clear doubts about the conduct of household members profiling and determining their needs.

Objectives

This study determined the implications of profiling community household members and assessing their needs based on the responses of barangay officials of Nagcarlan and Liliw in Laguna that could lead to crime prevention and deterrence as well as improved community policing services and programs.

Specifically, this study sought to achieve the following:
1. determine the implications of community household members profiling to household members and law enforcers;

2. determine the implications of assessing community needs to the household members and law enforcers;
3. test the significant difference on the implications when grouped according to location, and
4. propose plan of action to improve the delivery of community policing programs and services.

METHODS

Research Design

This study used the descriptive research design because of its intention to describe the distribution of and the relationship among the variables and the difference of responses between the two groups of respondents (Bachman, Shutt & Plass 2015). In this method, data analysis relied primarily on the collection of numerical data as well as hypothesis testing.

Population and Sampling

The participants of this study were taken from two municipalities in Laguna: Nagcarlan with 33 barangay and Liliw with 27 barangays. Each barangay has 8 barangay officials. Using the proportional stratified sampling technique, an equal number of participants were included as sample (Johnson & Christensen, 2019). The participants were all barangay officials regardless of position in their respective barangay; however, the barangay chairmen were not included. A sample of 135 each for Nagcarlan and Liliw or 270 comprised the sample for this study. This study employed the convenience sampling technique which means that those available at the time of the floating of the questionnaire served as respondents.

Instrument

The primary tool for data gathering was a researcher-made questionnaire wherein variables were derived from the reviewed literature. The questionnaire is divided into four parts: Part 1 is on the implications of community profiling to subject community; part 2 is on the implications of profiling to law enforcers; part 3 is on the implications of community needs assessment to members of the community; and part 4 is on the implications of needs assessment to policing.

The instrument was subjected to face validation by a 3-member panel consisting of experts in research, statistics, and the topic. Relying on their expertise and experiences, the panelists critiqued and evaluated the questionnaire.

To establish the validity and reliability of the questionnaire items, the test-retest reliability measurement, such as Crombach Analysis (Bachman & Schutt, 2011), was employed in the completed study.

A pretesting of the questionnaire was done. The questionnaire were pretested to 10 barangay officials, five each from Nagcarlan and Liliw with a Cronbach alpha of Implication of Community Profiling to Subject (community) is 0.757, Implication of Profiling to law Enforcers is 0.790, Implication of Community Needs Assessment to members of the community Implication of Community Needs Assessment to members of the community is 0.789 and Implication of Community Needs Assessment to Policing is 0.720. The responses were analyzed and the items that were found not reliable were modified and afterwards the revised instrument were administered again to the same set of respondents. The correlation between the scores obtained from the same set of respondents in two different times is called test-retest coefficient.

Data Gathering Procedure

Before floating the questionnaire to the research participants, respective approval from the Chiefs of Police of Nagcarlan and Liliw, respectively, was sought. The approval of the Dean of the Graduate School of Lyceum of the Philippines University was likewise sought. The participants were given informed consent form in order for them to know the extent of their participation, the goal of the study and the benefits they will get from their participation. After confirming the permissions and approvals and once formally certified, the researcher personally through the support of fellow police officers floated and retrieved the questionnaires.

Data Analysis

The data were tallied, encoded and interpreted using different statistical tools such as frequency distribution, weighted mean and Independent Sample t-test. These tools were used to answer the objectives of the

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study. In addition, all data were treated using statistical software, PASW version 18 to further analyze the result of the study.

The four point *Likert* Scale Anchors was used to examine the perception of the respondents on the relevance of community profiling and needs assessment towards the implications of community profiling and needs assessment. The scale used was: 3.50 – 4.00 (Highly Agree); 2.50 – 3.49 (Agree); 1.50 – 2.49 (Less Agree); and, 1.00 – 1.49 (Not at all).

Weighted mean was used to describe the perception on the relevance of community profiling and needs assessment; on the other hand, Independent Sample t-test was used to test the significant difference between the responses of the participants from two police stations and cities in Laguna.

Ethical Considerations

All necessary permissions were sought prior to the conduct of survey and interview. This protocol includes informing the research participants of the general nature of the research, their role in terms of time and efforts, the observance of their anonymity, the benefit that they will get from participating in the study and the opportunity to receive feedback about the results of the study.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Table 1.1 Implication of Community Profiling to Subject (Community)

	Nagcarlan			Liliw			Over-all		
	WM	VI	R	WM	VI	R	WM	VI	R
1. could lead to violation of a person's privacy	1.43	SD	10	1.43	SD	10	1.43	SD	10
2. could promote positive behavior in the community	3.00	A	2	2.99	A	2	3.00	A	2
3. could lead to active engagement with policing	3.08	A	1	3.08	A	1	3.08	A	1
4. could lead to harassment by unprofessional police officers	2.09	D	5	1.81	D	4	1.95	D	6
5. could be subjected to constant monitoring	2.34	D	3	1.70	D	7	2.02	D	3
6. could affect social status of the member	1.95	D	8	1.69	D	8	1.82	D	8
7. could build feeling of security in the community	1.94	D	9	1.67	D	9	1.80	D	9
8. could pinpoint individuals with criminal potentials	2.18	D	4	1.79	D	5	1.99	D	4
9. could implicate others without criminal potentials	2.03	D	7	1.78	D	6	1.90	D	7
10. could lead to feeling of being controlled	2.08	D	6	1.86	D	3	1.97	D	5
Composite Mean	**2.21**	**D**		**1.98**	**D**		**2.10**	**D**	

Legend:
3.50 - 4.00 = Strongly Agree (SA);
2.50 – 3.49 = Agree (A);
1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree (D);
1.00 – 1.49 = Strongly Disagree (SD)

Table 1.1 presents the implication of community profiling to subject (community). The over-all composite mean of 2.10 indicates that the respondents did not agree on the above mentioned indicators. The top three results establish the possibility that community profiling could lead to the community members having an active engagement with the law enforcers (3.08), could promote positive behavior between community members and the police (3.00) ; however, imply also creation of fear among community members on being subjected to constant monitoring by law enforcers or police (2.02). This fear was of being monitored by police officers was confirmed by Sliwiski (2016) who said that for the United States profiling is important in order for the police to profile criminals, target individuals and subsequently catch criminal faster. Aside from the top three results, the result of disagreement in almost all variables except for the two items corresponding to Nagcarlan's response could indicate that the practice of community profiling since it is a new approach to community policing has not made yet an impact or impression on the barangay official respondents. And since it is a new approach, the impact is yet to be discovered or experienced by the community.

The result of disagreement on other items could also indicate that community members in the two barangays have positive impression of the activities of the police; and this impression made them contradict the negative impact of community profiling in the community. Furthermore, the conduct of profiling could have been seen by the community members in the two sites as a mere statistical approach to determining the members of the community and a proactive approach to guaranteeing the safety or membership of the community members and nothing more.

The impression derived from the result of the top 3 responses and disagreement in all variables except for two is an indicator that the conduct of profiling could have been seen by the community members in the two sites as a mere statistical approach to determining the members of the community and a proactive approach to guaranteeing the safety or membership of the community members and nothing more was supported by Moodle (2014) who said that the purpose of developing a community profile is just to collect baseline data, identify the kind of population, identify problems and address those through appropriate programs and services. The trust afforded by the respondents to their law enforcers was supported by UK Post (2018) that the plan of China to conduct massive surveillance is just to establish a so-called trustworthy scores among its citizens.

On the contrary three lowest ranks imply that community profiling is a violation of a personal privacy (1.43), could affect social status of the member (1.80); however could also build feeling of security among the members of the community (1.82). From these results, it could be gleaned that personal privacy, status and security are among the concerns of the community in relation to profiling.

The issue of violation of person's privacy is justified in China that profiling is a way of establishing "trustworthy" scores of the government from the people is contrary to the United States' position. Another rationale for community profiling was mentioned by Solove (2014), who said that profiling is a way to limit the power of groups or individuals since personal information once shared can or may be used to affect reputations of the sharers or may even cause harm. Second, is that if a person has a personal desire to keep information for himself and was forced or coerced to share can be viewed as not caring. Third, maintaining privacy helps people protect themselves from troublesome judgments. Still another is to maintain social boundaries, can lead to breaches of confidentiality, or even lost control over one's life, more importantly is that privacy is the key to freedom of thought and speech.

The above contentions of Solove (2014) was supported by Islam (2018) that emphasized importance of maintaining personal information because it is rooted in each human identity; thus violation of which cause tension, violence, conflicts and mental and physical pains in the people's personal and family lives and their social relations as well.

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Table 1.2. Implication of Community Profiling to Law Enforcers

	Nagcarlan			Liliw			Over-all		
	WM	VI	R	WM	VI	R	WM	VI	R
1. could lead to being suspected of violations of human rights	3.96	SA	1	3.94	SA	1	3.95	SA	1
2. could support campaign for illicit drugs	3.94	SA	2	3.92	SA	2	3.93	SA	2
3. could promote positive engagement with the community	3.89	SA	4	3.80	SA	5	3.85	SA	4
4. could lead to being suspected of harassing members of the community	3.25	A	9	3.24	A	9	3.25	A	9
5. could facilitate identification of suspicious members	3.09	A	10	3.17	A	10	3.13	A	10
6. could provide data set that will be useful for strategic planning	3.58	SA	8	3.43	A	8	3.50	SA	8
7. could lead to identification of hotspot (criminal activities)	3.72	SA	7	3.56	SA	7	3.64	SA	7
8. could promote distrust with the community of the intention on doing profiling	3.79	SA	6	3.78	SA	6	3.79	SA	6
9. could provide an avenue for innovative strategies for policing	3.84	SA	5	3.83	SA	4	3.83	SA	5
10. could support the government in addressing terrorism	3.91	SA	3	3.90	SA	3	3.90	SA	3
Composite Mean	**3.70**	**SA**		**3.66**	**SA**		**3.68**	**SA**	

*Legend:
3.50 - 4.00 = Strongly Agree (SA);*
2.50 – 3.49 = Agree (A);
1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree (D);
1.00 – 1.49 = Strongly Disagree (SD)

Table 1.2 presents the implication of profiling members of the community to law enforcers. The over-all composite mean of 3.68 indicates that the respondents strongly agreed on all variables except for the "Agree" result as "could lead to being suspected of harassing members of the community" and "could facilitate identification suspicious members". The top three results imply that profiling is a violation of human rights (3.95), a support in the campaign against illicit drugs and addressing terrorism (3.93). In this regard, the community respondents see community profiling as pro police rather than serving community concerns and being used as affront just to identify members of the community as probable crime suspects (3.90); and more so a violation of human rights.

The literature reviewed in this study revealed the following impressions about profiling. For the United States profiling is important in order for the police to profile criminals, target individuals and subsequently catch criminal faster; it is a modern innovations that rely mostly on data gathering to support police operations and as a way for focused deterrence as well as increased the probability of making arrest for the most prolific offenders.

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(Sliwiski, 2016; Giblin, 2017). The UK according to Bigmani (2007) although has apprehensions on the use of profiling as a method of the police to single out probable crime suspects because of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights and the Council of Europe's Convention on Data Protection is giving leeway for police operations in particular profiling as acceptable but only subject to secure warrants from judicial authorities.

The three lowest results have implications to identifying suspicious community leaders for crime commissions (3.13); to being suspected of harassing members of the community (3.25); and to providing data set that will be useful for strategic planning (3.50). If these implications are considered, it could suggest that for the community, the conduct of community profiling is a strategy at pinpointing suspected criminals and also to be used as reference if untoward behavior is manifested by the profiled members of the community.

Ocampo (2019) presented two contrasting points of view regarding profiling as a form of a witch hunt, as implied in the above that the data set will just serve the police for their strategic planning. He said that for the Administration, profiling is a peace framework; however, there was a contention from the Department of Education that the teachers who are being investigated and being profiled for suspicion of being radical should be protected by the Data Protection Act [RA 10173] and fear that giving out pieces of information may cause damage to the teachers. On the contrary Parocha (2018) said the profiling approach is a national task to end local communist as part of the government's continued efforts to achieve peace. Under Executive Order No. 70, signed by Executive Secretary Salvador Medialdea by authority of the President last Dec. 4, the task force is mandated to formulate a National Peace Framework which shall include, among others, a mechanism for local peace engagements or negotiations and interventions.

Table 2.1. Implication of Community Needs Assessment to Members of the Community

	Nagcarlan			Liliw			Over-all		
	WM	VI	R	WM	VI	R	WM	VI	R
1. could lead to building trust with the members of the community since their needs are being considered	3.78	SA	1	3.95	SA	1	3.87	SA	1
2. could create relevant community services based from the expressed community needs	3.64	SA	4	3.90	SA	2	3.77	SA	3
3. could make the community suspicious of the intention of identifying their needs	3.73	SA	2	3.90	SA	2	3.81	SA	2
4. could support the development of programs and services for community oriented policing	3.71	SA	3	3.48	A	4	3.60	SA	4
5. could lead to accumulation od data without sufficient intervention	3.41	A	5	3.15	A	9	3.28	A	5
6. could promote community growth and development if those needs are addressed	3.04	A	10	3.09	A	10	3.07	A	10
7. could lead other	3.16	A	6	3.29	A	5	3.23	A	6

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governmental agencies and non-governmental agencies to provide needed services									
8. could make the people more dependent on the government for meeting their needs	3.14	A	7	3.28	A	6	3.21	A	7
9. could lead the people to anticipate programs and services directed to their needs	3.12	A	9	3.21	A	7	3.16	A	8
10. could promote cooperation in the community particularly if they have common needs	3.13	A	8	3.18	A	8	3.15	A	9
Composite Mean	**3.39**	**A**		**3.44**	**A**		**3.41**	**A**	

Legend:
3.50 - 4.00 = Strongly Agree (SA);
2.50 – 3.49 = Agree (A);
1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree (D);
1.00 – 1.49 = Strongly Disagree (SD)

Table 2.1 presents the implication of needs assessment to members of the community. The over-all composite mean of 3.41 indicates that the respondents from the two sites "Agree" on the conduct of needs assessment of the community. This result imply that assessing needs of the community is a welcomed activity of the police by the community. The top three results reflect the following implications such as a way of building the trust of the community to the police (3.87); make the community suspicious of the intention of identifying their needs (3.81); leads to identifying relevant community services based from the expressed community needs (3.77). From these findings, two connote positive response since identifying needs lead to building trust in the government through police service that the welfare of the community is being considered and relevant services could emanate from the needs identified; however identifying needs has implication also to building mistrust on the real reason why the police is doing needs assessment.

Some importance of community needs assessment were enumerated by Murphy (2013) such as when community needs are identified operational planning becomes more feasible. This report further claimed that identifying local needs and resources can help change-makers understand how to improve their communities in the most logical and efficient ways possible. In support of the relevance of community needs assessment, Local government Academy (2018) said that despite the long years of giving service to the community, the Agency is still in the process of providing capacity development solutions to improve local governance in the Philippines. This could mean that there are gaps that are yet to be identified by the agency and these gaps could be addressed when timely and relevant needs of the community arose.

The last three results suggest that the conduct of community needs assessment lead to community growth and development most especially if those needs are addressed by the government (3.07); leads to cooperation in the community particularly if they have common needs (3.15); and lead the people to anticipate programs and services directed to their needs (3.16). The implications of the last three results connote suspicion since there are conditions that should be first be answered like, can the government really provide services to meet such needs? Can the community really work as one if found to have common needs? Can the community the anticipation of the community be given to them in terms of services relative to their needs?

These questions as reflected in the last three results was answered by President Rodrigo Duterte through his Executive Order no. 70 which states that the desired approach to solving issues in service delivery is through a "Whole-of-Nation approach which prioritizes the delivery of basic services and social development packages by the government, facilitates societal inclusivity, and ensures active participation of all sectors of the society in the pursuit

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of the country's peace agenda. In relation to this peace framework, the goal is to identify the root causes of insurgencies, internal disturbances and tensions (Parrocha (2018).

Table 2.2 Implication of Community Needs Assessment to Policing

	Nagcarlan			Liliw			Over-all		
	WM	VI	R	WM	VI	R	WM	VI	R
1. could lead to addressing direct needs of the community thus not waste government funds for irrelevant programs and services	3.93	SA	3	3.97	SA	1	3.95	SA	2
2. could promote the creation of appropriate community policing programs and services	3.91	SA	5	3.97	SA	1	3.94	SA	3
3. could create an awareness in law enforcement on why the people are engaging in illegal activities	3.98	SA	2	3.89	SA	8	3.93	SA	4
4. could lead to the other innovations through strategic planning	3.83	SA	7	3.91	SA	5	3.87	SA	6
5. could provide insights on the working of the community members	3.79	SA	9	3.92	SA	4	3.85	SA	8
6. could lead to stronger community and police relationship	3.80	SA	8	3.90	SA	6	3.84	SA	9
7. could make the people dependent on law enforcement to provide them with actions to answer their needs	3.76	SA	10	3.65	SA	10	3.70	SA	10
8. could make the police more responsive and practice professionalism since they became aware that the people have needs that should be addressed by law enforcers	3.88	SA	6	3.83	SA	9	3.86	SA	7
9. could increase tie of the police with other service agents from the government and non-governmental agencies for a more collaborative relationship	3.92	SA	4	3.90	SA	6	3.91	SA	5
10. could lead to the realization of the present administration on its Peace Plan	3.98	SA	1	3.94	SA	3	3.96	SA	1
Composite Mean	3.88	SA		3.89	SA		3.88	SA	

Legend:
3.50 - 4.00 = Strongly Agree (SA);

2.50 – 3.49 = Agree (A);
1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree (D);
1.00 – 1.49 = Strongly Disagree (SD)

Table 2.2 presents the implication of needs assessment to policing. The over-all composite mean of 3.88 indicates respondents all "Strongly Agree" on the indicated items. This result imply that assessing community needs is important for police service for when needs are identified, appropriate programs and services for community policing could probably ensue. The top three answers have implications first, realization of the Administration peace plan through people consultation (3.96); second, could lead to addressing direct needs of the community thus not waste government funds for irrelevant programs and services in the government (3.95) ; and third, could promote the creation of appropriate community policing programs and services (3.94). The top three response point the following key areas as people consultation, address actual needs as express by the people; and programs and services should commensurate to what the people really needs.

The issue of data privacy based from Solove (2014) did not surfaced in either the top and lowest results. In this several contradictory implications around issues concerning community needs assessment by law enforcement agents are implicated as may contribute to tarnishing household member's reputation, may lead to false data reporting. This contentions by Solove was supported by Bignami (2007) presents and who analyzes data privacy as one of the oldest human rights policies in European Union and law enforcement and that information gathering activities can be perceived as a way of surveillance and not mere identification of community needs in order to come up with appropriate programs and services based from identified needs.

On the contrary the three lowest results have implications on dependency issue with law enforcement (3.70); stronger community and police relationship (3.84); and provide insights on the working of the community members (3.85). Although conducting community needs assessment may be viewed in the context of being dependent on police on provision and addressing community needs through expected programs and services, community needs assessment can build stronger tie up between police and the community as well as providing the needed ideas on what the people really need that will provide the guidelines for future planning by PNP leadership with its support agencies. In this regard appropriate programs and services could emanate.

Murphy (2013) said that before any plan is develop, identification of needs and resources of the community should first be done and this could help law makers to promote programs and services in most logical and efficient ways. When information about the needs of the community is lacking, efforts of the government to providing efficient and effective programs and service will be lacking (DILG, 2018). Furthermore, the move to identify needs of the community could help end local communist armed conflict and adopt a national peace framework in the Philippines (Parocha, 2018).

Table 3
Difference of Responses on Implication of Community Profiling and Implication of Community Needs Assessment Between the Two Groups of Respondents

	Group	Mean	t-value	p-value	Interpretation
Implication of Community Profiling to Subject (Community)	Nagcarlan	2.21	10.105	0.000	Highly Significant
	Liliw	1.98			
Implication of Community Profiling to Law Enforcers	Nagcarlan	3.70	2.247	0.026	Significant
	Liliw	3.66			

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Implication of Community Needs Assessment to Members of the Community	Nagcarlan	3.39	2.888	0.004	Significant
	Liliw	3.44			
Implication of Community Needs Assessment to Policing	Nagcarlan	3.88	0.574	0.566	Not Significant
	Liliw	3.89			

Legend: Significant at p-value < 0.05

Table 3 displays the comparison of responses on the implications of community profiling and community needs assessment. It was observed that there was a significant difference on community profiling to subject (0.000), community profiling to law enforcers (0.026) and community needs assessment to members of the community (0.004) since the obtained p-values were less than 0.05 alpha level. This implies that the responses vary significantly and based from the test conducted it was found out that Nagcarlan experienced greater implication on community profiling while Liliw have faced greater implication on community needs assessment to members of the community.

The above results point to possible differences of the way the respondents see community profiling and community needs assessment. The result could imply that the Nagcarlan group has more concern about the implications of community profiling to their community. As indicated in the items which got the highest result, this group perceives the conduct of community profiling could lead to being suspected of violations of human rights. On the other hand, for the Liliw group, faced with greater implications on community needs assessment to the members show that this group has more concern with their community receiving their much needed programs and services because their needs are being considered. The result of significant difference further shows, that the Nagcarlan group is more concern with their privacy; whereas for the Liliw group more on them receiving efficient and effective services from the government.

Table 4. Propoed Action Plan to Improve Community Profiling and Needs

Key Result Area	Objectives/Strategies	Person responsible	Resources needed	Time fame	Expected Outcome
Violation of Privacy, security and status	Address the fear of people regarding violation of privacy, status and security through the conduct of community dialogue by the PNP or designated officers in order to promote transparency and create awareness on the relevance of community profiling.	PNP and designated officers, COP of Liliw and Nagcarlan, head of Police community Relations and designated officers and formed interagency group members	As determined	2021	Regular dialogue with the people and community mobilization

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Pointing suspicious household members for crime involvement	Address suspicion of the people regarding the police using community profiling through creation of guidelines with information dissemination and training of police enforcers who will conduct the profiling	PNP and designated officers, COP of Liliw and Nagcarlan, head of Police community Relations and designated officers and formed interagency group members	as determined	2021	
Dependency syndrome of the community	Erase mendicant mentality of the people through harnessing community resources for collaborative and cooperative undertaking	PNP and designated officers, LGU head, barangay officials COP of Liliw and Nagcarlan, head of Police community Relations and designated officers and formed interagency group members	As determined	2021	People's self-esteem is elevated by being self-sufficient and self-reliant
Suspicion on Motive of PNP in needs assessment	Remove suspicion of the community on the real agenda of community needs assessment through the PNP and designated officers forming inter agencies collaboration and coordination in order to promote relevant programs and services to meet identified needs.	PNP and designated officers, LGU head, barangay officials COP of Liliw and Nagcarlan, head of Police community Relations and designated officers and formed interagency group members	As determined	2021	Inter-agencies with common and agreed upon direction in supporting people's needs

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Conclusions

The conclusions derived from this study were culled from the findings, as follows:

1. The implication of community profiling to the community was treated negative while on the law enforcers was positive.
2. Implication of community needs assessment to the members of the community and policing was considered high and positive.
3. Implication to community profiling was high in Nagcarlan while on community needs was greater in Liliw.
4. A proposed plan of action was formulated to improved community profiling and enhance community needs.

Recommendations

The following recommendations center on the lowest results and arranged according to the findings and implications derived:

1. In order to address fear of violation of privacy, status and security of the community, PNP may conduct dialogue with the community in order to promote transparency and create awareness on the relevance of community profiling.
2. In order to address suspicion of the people regarding the police using community profiling as basis for pinpointing criminals and harassment, PNP may create guidelines for information dissemination as well as training to law enforcers who will conduct profiling of household members.
3. PNP may harness individual members' resources for collaborative and cooperative undertaking and identification of community resources for a more feasible framework for building solutions and community support in order to earse mendicant mentality of the people.
4. To remove suspicions of the people surrounding the real agenda of community needs assessment, PNP may form interagency group composing of concerned government agents, civic organizations and community organization for collaborative undertaking on community needs assessment and provision of community services.

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