

## **Effectiveness of Police Mobile Patrol on Burglary Incidents in Martinez Subdivision, Mati City**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This study investigates the effectiveness of police mobile patrol on burglary incidents in Martinez Subdivision, Mati City, focusing to ascertain the effectiveness of mobile patrol in relation to burglary incidents. The study analyzes data collected through surveys and recorded data to assess various aspects of visibility, deterrence, and time response, and their frequency of burglary incidents in terms of number of complaints, cases file in court, and number of apprehensions. The findings reveal positive perceptions among respondents regarding the effectiveness of police mobile patrol on burglary incidents. Respondents recognize the role of effectiveness of police mobile patrol on burglary Incidents in visibility, deterrence, and time response on reducing and preventing burglary incidents. Recognizing these aspects, enhances patrol effectiveness through coordinated efforts of police mobile patrols in safeguarding communities and effectively reducing burglary incidents. Recommendations are provided for enhancing the effectiveness of police mobile patrol on burglary incidents in Martinez Subdivision, Mati City, including Local Government Units, Mati City Police Station, Residents of Martinez Subdivision, and Future Researchers. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the effectiveness of police mobile patrol in preventing burglary incidents and identify strategies for improving law enforcement efforts in Martinez Subdivision, Mati City.*

**Keywords:** Deterrence, Response, Awareness, Collaboration and Support

### **Introduction**

#### **Rationale of the Study**

Mobile patrols are crucial to the public sector because they respond to emergencies, discourage crime, and prevent it from happening. The presence of a patrol can deter potential criminals and

provide a sense of security to those in need of protection. The mission of the Philippine National Police and Traffic Management Unit, who have the power to uphold the law and maintain national security, is to maintain peace and order. An outcome of a stressed-out society is a rise in crime and violence (Dewinte, 2020).

Research by Farrington et al. (2016) showed that crime is less than anticipated when Mobile Patrol is used. During the period of patrolling, fewer crimes such as robbery, burglary, rape, murder, and violent assault occur. Furthermore, the specific purpose of the Mobile Patrol Method contributed to the safety of several places, including the project target area, the area immediately around the target area (adjacent area), and the untreated portion of the city. To assess the effectiveness of the mobile patrol method, an analysis by Novak (2018) employs the theory of Jeremy Bentham and Cesare Beccaria titled Theory of General Deterrence. This theory clarifies crime and suggests ways to lessen it. The goal of general deterrence is to educate the general public and potential.

Moreover, the Philippine National Police & Traffic Officer continued its program of operations to maintain community safety by increasing the number of uniformed officers assigned to focus police operations while assisting Traffic Enforcers in overseeing the region or road officers for mobile patrols. Typically, they respond to public emergency calls for assistance, use their presence to deter crime, and complete supervisor-mandated special assignments. The positive effects of police departments and traffic management units on crime and disturbance have come to light more and more in recent years (Bosworth, 2017).

While in Mati City, eight bike patrollers from the Mati City Police Station (CPS) were deployed to add police visibility and ensure safety and security in the city, especially in the downtown area and tourist sites. The bike patrollers are also responsible for the expeditious investigation of crimes against tourists and for providing information about the local community (Palicte, 2022). But it seems that crime and criminality will always be inflicting devastation on our communities, no matter how much our local, national, and international authorities try to stop them. For this reason, the researchers are advocating a tried-and-true patrol strategy that will help both the global effort to safeguard the environment and the beneficial outcomes of the Philippine National Police's overall battle against crime. Thus, the main goal of this study is to ascertain and conduct a thorough analysis of the effectiveness of mobile patrols for burglary incidents in Martinez Subdivision, Mati City. This study also aimed to answer the following general objectives; a.) To determine the socio-demographic. b.) To determine the effectiveness of the in terms of: Visibility Deterrence; and Time response. c.) To determine the frequency of burglary incidents in terms of: Number of complaints, Cases file in court and Number of apprehensions. d.) To determine the significant difference of effectiveness of police mobile patrol on burglary incidents across the socio-demographic profile of the respondents.

## **Methods**

In this chapter, the methods used in conducting the study are presented. The methods include the following: Research design, Research locale and duration, Source of data, Data gathering procedure, Data analysis and Ethical considerations.

## **Research Design**

This study will utilize a descriptive-comparative method with a quantitative approach. A comparative research design is a methodological approach used in social sciences and other fields to systematically compare two or more entities, such as countries, organizations, groups, or periods, to identify patterns, similarities, and differences. This design involves selecting comparable cases that are sufficiently distinct to reveal meaningful contrasts. The goal is to draw inferences about causal relationships, generalize findings beyond the specific cases studied, and contribute to theory development (Bhandari, 2022). Descriptive research design aims to depict a populace, circumstance, or peculiarity precisely and methodically. Descriptive research design can utilize various examination strategies to research at least one factor. Dissimilar to in-trial research, the analyst doesn't control or control any of the factors, yet notices and measures them. Descriptive research design is normally characterized as a sort of quantitative exploration, however, subjective exploration can likewise be utilized for elucidating purposes. The examination configuration ought to be painstakingly evolved to guarantee that the outcomes are substantial and solid (McCombes, 2022).

Quantitative research is the method involved with gathering and investigating mathematical information. It very well may be utilized to track down examples and midpoints, make forecasts, test causal connections, and sum up results to more extensive populaces. Quantitative exploration is broadly utilized in the normal and sociologies: science, science, brain research, financial matters, social science, advertising, and so forth (Bhandari, 2023).

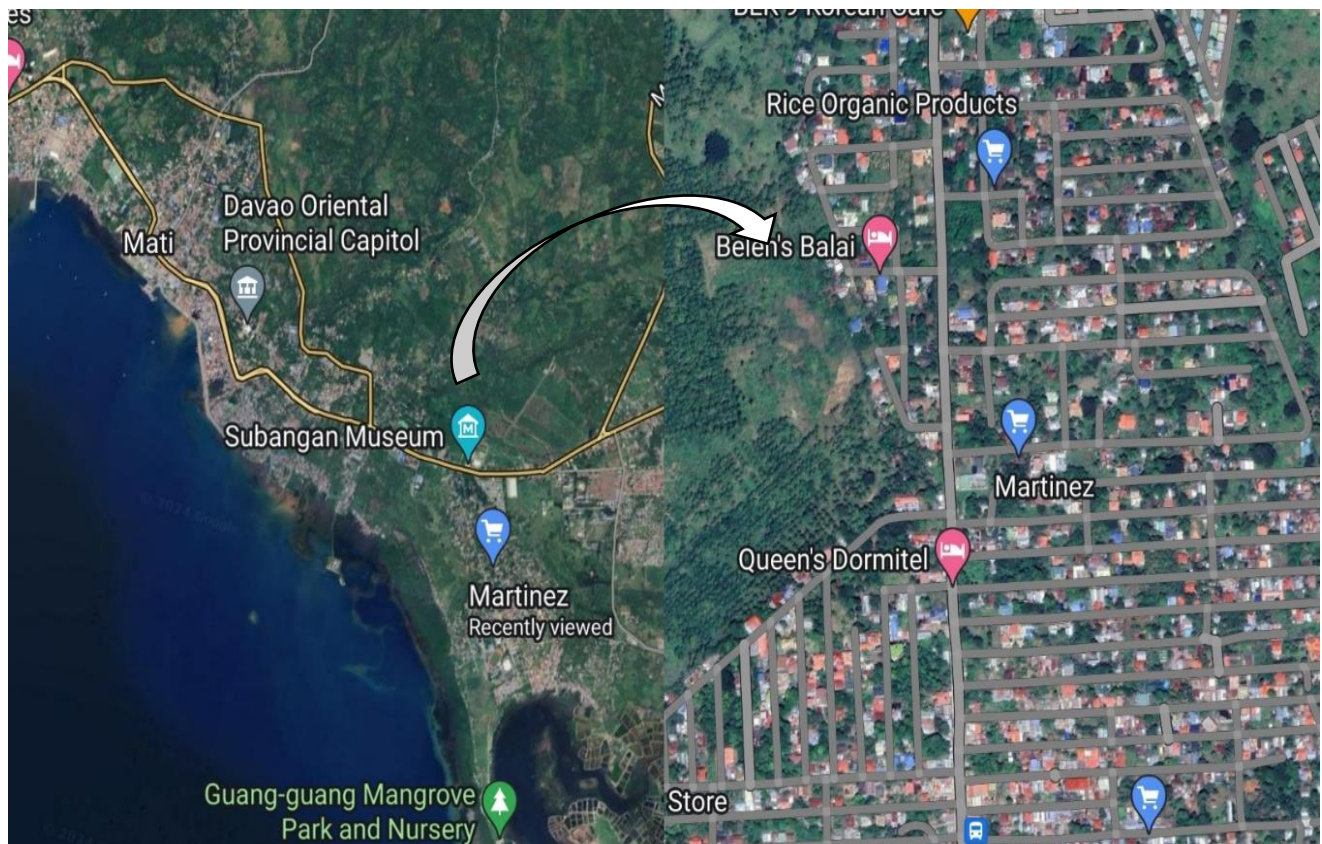
In the context of this study, descriptive-correlational design with a quantitative approach will be utilized. Since the researcher wants to describe what is the effect of a mobile patrol of police in deterring crime incidents, it also describes the mobile police patrol and the burglary. Moreover, correlational design also be utilized to determine the relationship between police mobile patrol to burglary incidents. Lastly, a quantitative approach will be used to address the huge number of respondents to the study.

## **Research Locale and Duration**

This study will be conducted in the vicinity of Martinez, Subdivision, Barangay Dahican, City of Mati, situated in the province of Davao Oriental. Knowingly, this said respondent vicinity has

notable cases of burglary incidents in the entire Mati City. This study starts the survey in April and ends the survey in May at the allotted time of the academic year (2023–2024).

**Figure 2. Vicinity Map of Martinez Subdivision**



### **Sources of Data**

In this study, the researchers will utilize research-made and modified adapted tools such as a survey questionnaire. The questionnaire will have two parts. The first part will consist of the demographic profile of the respondents and the consent letter for the execution of the survey. It will have the basic information needed that is essential in finding out the effectiveness of the dependent variable. The second part will be the set of questions on the effectiveness of the police patrol in preventing burglary incidents in Martinez Subdivision. The responses are based on the Likert Scale. The original Likert scale is a set of statements (items) offered for a real or hypothetical situation under study. Participants are asked to show their level of agreement (from strongly disagree to strongly agree) with the given statement (items) on a metric scale. Here all the statements in combination reveal the specific dimension of the attitude towards the issue, hence, necessarily interlinked with each other (Singh, 2006).

**Table 1. Likert Scale**

<b>Scale</b>	<b>Descriptive Level</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
<u>4</u>	<u>Strongly Agree</u>	The effectiveness of mobile police patrol in preventing the burglary incident is very high.
<u>3</u>	<u>Agree</u>	The effectiveness of mobile police patrol in preventing the burglary incident is high.
<u>2</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	The effectiveness of mobile police patrol in preventing the burglary incident is low.
<u>1</u>	<u>Strongly Disagree</u>	The effectiveness of mobile police patrol in preventing the burglary incident is very low

To ensure the validity of the questionnaire, members of the panel will be requested as validators of the entire questionnaire to verify its relatedness to the study in question. Before administering the questionnaires, their comments, suggestions, and recommendations will be incorporated into the final draft of the questionnaire. Lastly, to ensure the reliability of the questionnaire, the researchers will conduct pilot testing on respondents. Moreover, the result shall undergo a reliability test.

Likert and Likert type scale- The construction of Likert (or Likert type) scale is rooted into the aim of the research. Sometimes the purpose of the research is to understand about the opinions/perceptions of participants related with single 'latent' variable (phenomenon of interest). This 'latent' variable is expressed by several 'manifested' items in the questionnaire.

These constructed items in a mutually exclusive manner address a specific dimension of phenomenon under inquiry and in cohesion measure the whole phenomena. Here during analysis, the scores of the all items of the questionnaire are combined (sum) to generate a composite score, which logically in totality measures an uni-dimensional trait.

### **Sampling Technique**

In this study, a simple random sampling will be utilized. This is an extensively used sampling method in scientific research. Simple random sampling is selected for populations that are highly homogenous where the members of the research are randomly selected to participate in the research (Bethlehem, 2009). Simple Random Sampling is the "simplest and most common method of selecting a sample, in which the sample is selected unit by unit, with equal probability of selection for each unit at each draw (Singh, 2003).

Along with the determination of the effectiveness of police mobile patrolling in the Martinez Subdivision, the respondents chosen in this manuscript are the random residents of the Martinez Subdivision, Barangay Dahican, Mati City. The study will not go further outside the mentioned area since the data to be analyzed were set to come from the Martinez Subdivision only.

### **Data Gathering Procedure**

The following procedures below are the systematic steps the researchers followed in pursuant to this study:

- Design the study. This is the first phase when wanting to formulate a research—to be able to make a general concept of what the study is going to be about, its composition and structure. Additionally, formulation of the statement of the problem, stating the hypothesis and deciding for the research technique including the selection of the respondents are done in this stage.
- Formulate questions to be asked to the respondents both physical and online. Find out questions that are best to be asked to the respondents that can best support the idea of the research topic. Acquiring questions online and having self-made questions can be both accurate so long that they support the idea of what the study is trying to analyze; questionnaires are made in this phase.
- Collect the data. After questionnaires are made, it's time then for the fathering of information and responses from the selected respondents through their personal answers to the questions.
- Analyze the data. When the data are all gathered, that becomes the time for the mathematical analysis for a quantitative study. Here, the data collected are subjected to mathematical formulas with definitive significance to the study being pursued. The analysis is theoretically rolled out through numbers and their corresponding interpretation.
- Establish the conclusion based on the data. Lastly, a conclusion is established after all data are analyzed. Technically, this is the final verdict of the study. this either confirms or rejects the hypothesis of the study and this is where the overall result of the study is presented or stated.

### **Analysis of Data**

The unit-weighted mean is of frequent interest to applied researchers in a wide range of fields. Despite this interest, there is a lack of easily accessible theoretical statistical literature that shows its statistical properties. is often used in various fields of research because it simplifies the process of averaging multiple measurements or observations. In this method, each value in the dataset contributes equally to the final average, without considering any differential weighting (Canjels, 2020). The weighted mean is a type of mean that is calculated by multiplying the

weight (or probability) associated with a particular event or outcome with its associated quantitative outcome and then summing all the products together. It is very useful when calculating a theoretically expected outcome where each outcome has a different probability of occurring, which is the key feature that distinguishes the weighted mean from the arithmetic mean.

**Table 2. Range of the Weighted Mean in the Study**

<b>Scale</b>	<b>Descriptive Level</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
<u>3.51 – 4.00</u>	<u>Very High</u>	The mobile police patrol in preventing burglary incidents is highly effective.
<u>2.51 – 3.50</u>	<u>High</u>	The mobile police patrol in preventing burglary incidents is effective.
<u>1.51 – 2.50</u>	<u>Low</u>	The mobile police patrol in preventing burglary incidents is not so effective.
<u>1.00 – 1.50</u>	<u>Very Low</u>	The mobile police patrol in preventing burglary incidents is not effective at all.

For the perception of the people on the topic pertaining this manuscript, the researcher uses the Pearson Correlation which in the broadest sense is a measure of an association between variables. In correlated data, the change in the magnitude of 1 variable is associated with a change in the magnitude of another variable, either in the same (positive correlation) or in the opposite (negative correlation) direction. Most often, the term correlation is used in the context of a linear relationship between 2 continuous variables and expressed as Pearson product-moment correlation. The Pearson correlation coefficient is typically used for jointly normally distributed data (Schober, et.al. 2018).

**Ethical Consideration**

Ethical considerations are crucial in academic writing, particularly when it comes to citing sources. Plagiarism is a major concern, so it's essential to provide proper attribution to original authors when using their ideas, quotes, data, or other content. The researcher observed ethical standards in the conduct of the study by adhering to the study protocol, and the guidelines involving this study. The researcher religiously requested and secured from key school officials the corresponding permission necessary for the conduct of the study. Proper permission was also obtained from the sample of the study, in which they were assured that all their rights would be fully protected, particularly in managing the data (Smith, 2020).

Accurate and complete citations are necessary, as they allow readers to verify sources and appropriately credit the original authors. Respecting intellectual property rights by not misrepresenting or using someone else's work without permission is fundamental. Transparency about the sources of information is also important; if a source's reliability is questionable, it should be acknowledged. Over-reliance on a single source should be avoided to ensure a balanced perspective and to credit a wider range of authors. When paraphrasing, it is important to genuinely rewrite the idea in your own words, and when quoting, to use quotation marks and provide an appropriate citation (Miller, 2017). Finally, accurately representing and citing data is crucial, as misrepresenting data can lead to ethical issues and misinformation. By adhering to these ethical principles, scholars ensure their work is credible, respectful of others' intellectual contributions, and maintains the integrity of the academic field. These practices build a foundation of trust and reliability in scholarly communication, fostering an environment where knowledge can be accurately shared and built upon (Davis, 2020).

## **Results**

The results of the study indicate that police mobile patrols have a significant impact on reducing burglary incidents. The data analysis demonstrates a clear correlation between the frequency and visibility of patrols in certain areas and a decrease in burglary rates. Additionally, the discussion section delves into potential factors influencing the effectiveness of patrols, such as time response, deterrence, and visibility. This section emphasizes the frequency of burglary incidents in terms of the number of complaints, cases filed in court, and number of apprehensions.

Through a comprehensive analysis of quantitative data insights obtained from respondent feedback, this discussion seeks to provide valuable viewpoints on the strengths and areas needing improvement in the current police mobile patrol approach to addressing burglary incidents. By closely examining the data presented in this section, readers will develop insights into how proactive policing strategies play a crucial role in reducing burglary risks and improving public safety.

## **Profile of the Respondents**

In this section, we present the results and discussion of our study (Table 3), focusing on the profile of the respondents. To interpret the demographic profile of the respondents, we can break down the data for each category (age, gender, and educational attainment) and analyze what these demographics reveal about the population surveyed. This demographic profile can help researchers tailor their analysis and recommendations to better address the needs and perspectives of the community. Research on the effectiveness of police mobile patrols on burglary incidents in Martinez Subdivision, in Mati City often examines various demographic

factors to understand how different population characteristics influence both the occurrence of burglaries and the effectiveness of law enforcement interventions.

**Table 3. Socio-Demographic Profile of the Respondents**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
18-22 Years old	54%
23-27 Years old	37%
28 Years old and above	9%
<b>Gender</b>	
Female	48%
Male	52%
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	
Senior High Graduates	74%
College Graduates	13%
High School Graduates	7%
Elementary Graduates	6%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>100%</b>

The majority of the respondents fall within the 18-22 age range (54%), indicating a predominantly young demographic. This could suggest that the community has a significant number of young adults, potentially reflecting recent graduates or individuals just starting their professional careers. The second largest age group is 23-27 (37%), which still represents a relatively young demographic. Combined, these two groups account for 91% of the respondents, highlighting a youthful population. Only 9% of respondents are aged 28 and above, indicating fewer older individuals participated in the survey.

The gender distribution is fairly balanced, with 48% female and 52% male respondents. This near-equal representation suggests that the survey results are not heavily skewed by gender and likely reflect the views of both sexes proportionately. A significant majority of respondents (74%) are senior high graduates, suggesting that the community places a high value on

completing secondary education. This high percentage may also indicate recent changes or improvements in the education system within the community. College graduates make up 13% of respondents, indicating that a notable portion of the population has pursued higher education. High school graduates represent 7% of respondents, while elementary graduates constitute the remaining 6%. These lower percentages for lower educational attainment levels suggest that most respondents have achieved at least a high school education. The respondents are predominantly young adults, with a combined 91% between the ages of 18 and 27. This may indicate that younger individuals are more engaged or accessible for this survey.

There is a nearly equal distribution between male and female respondents, ensuring that the perspectives of both sexes are well-represented in the data. The high percentage of senior high and college graduates indicates that the respondents are generally well-educated. This suggests that the community values education and that the respondents are likely to have a good understanding of the issues being surveyed, such as the effectiveness of police mobile patrols. These demographic characteristics provide a context for understanding the responses to the survey questions. Given the youthfulness and educational background of the respondents, their perceptions and evaluations of police mobile patrols might be influenced by their recent educational experiences and current stage in life. Awareness of mobile patrols in their neighborhoods differs among respondents, with some being very aware and others not at all. The visibility of these patrols also vary, as some respondents see them. Respondents provide suggestions for improving the effectiveness of mobile patrols and share general comments or observations about their impact on neighborhood safety. These open-ended responses offer valuable insights into public perceptions and potential areas for enhancing the efficacy of mobile patrols in reducing burglary incidents (Johnson, 2023).

### **Effectiveness of Police Mobile Patrol on Burglary Incidents**

**Table 4. Visibility**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Descriptive Level</b>
1. Police officers use automobile and signages when conducting checkpoints.	3.62	Very High
2. Police officers use the mobile patrol to make round and inspection within the Subdivision.	3.56	Very High
3. Police officers are visible in the community.	3.53	Very High

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4. Police patrol officers conduct mobile patrol in the place where crimes are commonly committed.	3.49	High
5. Police officers visits every barangay to monitor compliance on curfew hours.	3.38	High
<b>Overall Mean</b>	3.52	Very High

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As shown in the table 4, the effectiveness of police mobile patrols based on the responses to the questionnaire and the provided overall mean, we can break down the data for each question and interpret the results in the context of the overall study. The overall mean of the responses is given as 3.52. This mean is a weighted average where each response category (Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree) is multiplied by its corresponding weight (4, 3, 2, 1) and then divided by the total number of respondents.

The overall mean of 3.52 indicates a strong positive perception of the police mobile patrol's effectiveness in various aspects of their duties in Martinez Subdivision, Mati City. Across all questions, the majority of respondents either strongly agree or agree with the statements, suggesting high satisfaction with the police patrols. A GWM of 3.52 out of 4.00 suggests that, on average, respondents rate the police patrols highly on a scale from 1 to 4, closer to "Strongly Agree" than "Agree". The high percentage of positive responses across all questions highlights that the police mobile patrols are perceived as effective in making rounds, patrolling crime-prone areas, being visible in the community, monitoring curfew compliance, and using proper methods during checkpoints.

Table 4 presents the mean scores for visibility related to the effectiveness of mobile patrol in burglary incidents. The highest mean score, at 3.62, indicates that respondents perceive as very high adaptable to varying effectiveness of police mobile patrol in burglary incidents which interprets based on the scaling that the effectiveness of police mobile patrol on burglary incidents in terms of visibility is generally effective in managing burglary incidents. This suggests that the visibility of police patrols plays a crucial role in reducing crime rates, particularly burglary, by increasing the perceived risk of apprehension among potential offenders (Nagin, 2018). The very high adaptability of the visibility is crucial for optimizing the presence of law enforcement acts as a deterrent by heightening the perceived certainty of being caught.

Conversely, the lowest mean score is at 3.38 but still falls under the high scale and also perceives that the visibility is generally effective in managing burglary incidents and ensuring safety, this pertains to the consistency that visible police patrols serve as capable guardians, thereby disrupting the convergence of motivated offenders and suitable targets (Cohen et al., 2019).

While still indicating a high level of agreement among respondents, this slightly lower score suggests that there may be occasional instances where the police mobile patrol experience operational disruptions or downtime. Ensuring consistent and uninterrupted operation of the effectiveness of police mobile patrol is essential for maintaining burglary incidents and reduce crimes.

This data collectively suggests that the visibility and management of police mobile patrols are effective and well-received by the community, thereby potentially contributing to a reduction in burglary incidents in the area. Research indicates that visible police patrols improve public perceptions of safety and trust in law enforcement. Increased police visibility is associated with higher public confidence, which is crucial for community cooperation in crime prevention (Braga et al., 2019).

**Table 5. Deterrence**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Descriptive Level</b>
1. Police officers use the motorcycle patrol to monitor youth compliance on curfew hours.	3.62	Very High
2. Police officers use automobile when chasing criminals who run in an open area.	3.56	Very High
3. Prevent crimes and arrest sighted law violators.	3.53	Very High
4. Observe and monitor public gatherings, prevent disorders and disperse unlawful assemblies.	3.49	High
5. Inspect and/or conduct surveillance in various places of business establishments and other installation and remove hazards to public safety.	3.38	High
<b>Overall Mean</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>High</b>

As shown in the table 5, the effectiveness of police mobile patrols in terms of deterrence based on the respondents' ratings, we can examine the results for each question provided and interpret the overall mean of 3.50. The questions focus on various aspects of deterrence, including chasing

criminals, monitoring public gatherings, preventing crimes, conducting surveillance, and enforcing curfews. The overall mean of 3.50 suggests that respondents rate the deterrence effectiveness of police mobile patrols highly, close to "Strongly Agree" on a 4-point scale. This indicates a general consensus that police mobile patrols are effective in deterring criminal activities in various scenarios.

Table 5 presents the mean scores for deterrence related to the effectiveness of mobile patrol in burglary incidents. The highest mean score, at 3.62, indicates that respondents perceive as very high adaptable to varying effectiveness of police mobile patrol in burglary incidents which interprets based on the scaling that the effectiveness of police mobile patrol on burglary incidents in terms of deterrence is generally effective in managing burglary incidents. Conversely, the lowest mean score is at 3.38 but still falls under the high scale and also perceives that the deterrence is generally effective in managing burglary incidents and ensuring safety, this pertains to the consistency that deterrence serve as capable guardians, thereby It offers advantages such as authoritative presence, deterrence of crime, and a sense of security.

The high percentages of positive responses across all questions reinforce the perception of effective deterrence by police mobile patrols in Martinez Subdivision, Mati City. The community's trust and approval of the police's proactive measures in various situations highlight the success of their strategies in deterring burglary incidents and maintaining public safety. Studies on the deterrence effect of police mobile patrols often employ various methodologies, including quantitative analyses of crime data. Research may also explore the role of situational factors, offender characteristics, and environmental cues in shaping the effectiveness of police patrols in deterring burglaries. By examining the deterrence mechanisms at play, researchers aim to inform evidence-based policing strategies and enhance the efficiency of crime prevention efforts (Samanta, et al., 2021).

Deterrence also enhances public confidence in the police and improve perceptions of safety. This community trust can indirectly reduce crime by fostering cooperative behaviors between the public and law enforcement. Technological advancements have further improved the effectiveness of deterrence. Recent studies have expanded on this, showing that deterrence can enhance public confidence in the police. Deterrence can indeed play a significant role in enhancing public confidence in the police and improving perceptions of safety. When effective law enforcement practices deter criminal activities, the community tends to feel safer and more secure. This increased sense of safety can lead to a more positive perception of the police, fostering trust and cooperation between law enforcement and the public (Jackson et al., 2019).

**Table 6. Time Response**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Descriptive Level</b>
1. Report occurrences and conditions which relate to crime, public peace, order and safety.	3.64	Very High
2. Police officers use mobile patrol vehicle when responding to accidents.	3.62	Very High
3. Assist personnel of responsible agencies/unit in facilitating the flow of traffic at busy intersections/roads within his Area of Responsibility (AOR) and assist pedestrian.	3.61	Very High
4. Police officers have standby mobile patrol vehicle in responding accidents.	3.54	Very High
5. Respond to calls immediately entertain complaints, initiate the investigation and protection of the scene and minimize the aftereffects of accidents, fires and other catastrophe.	3.42	High
<b>Overall Mean</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>Very High</b>

As shown in the table 6, the effectiveness of police mobile patrols in terms of time response based on the respondents' ratings, we can examine the results for each question provided and interpret the overall mean of 3.57. The questions focus on different aspects of time response, including readiness, immediate action, reporting, assisting in traffic, and using patrol vehicles in accidents. The overall mean of 3.57 suggests that respondents rate the time response of police mobile patrols highly, close to "Strongly Agree" on a 4-point scale. This indicates a general consensus that the police mobile patrols are effective and prompt in their time response to various incidents. The presence of standby patrol vehicles ensures that police can respond quickly to emergencies, which is crucial in reducing response times. The ability of officers to respond to calls, entertain complaints, and manage scenes effectively demonstrates their preparedness and efficiency in handling emergencies.

Table 6 presents the mean scores for time response related to the effectiveness of mobile patrol in burglary incidents. The highest mean score, at 3.64, indicates that respondents perceive as very high adaptable to varying effectiveness of police mobile patrol in burglary incidents which

interprets based on the scaling that the effectiveness of police mobile patrol on burglary incidents in terms of time response is generally effective in managing burglary incidents. Conversely, the lowest mean score is at 3.42 but still falls under the high scale and perceives that the time response is generally effective in managing burglary incidents and ensuring safety, this pertains to the consistency that time response serve as capable.

The high percentages of positive responses across all questions reinforce the perception of effective time response by the police mobile patrols in Martinez Subdivision, Mati City. The community's trust and approval of the police's readiness, prompt action, and assistance in various situations highlight the success of their strategies in reducing burglary incidents and maintaining public safety. Community involvement can enhance the effectiveness of mobile patrols by providing valuable information, increasing awareness, while mobile patrols can play a role in burglary incidents and improving response times in their effectiveness in real-time situations (Lum et al., 2020).

The study of Smith et al. about Time Response that quick response times significantly reduced the likelihood of repeated offenses in the same area. While still indicating a high level of agreement among respondents, this slightly lower score suggests that there may be occasional instances where the police mobile patrol experience operational disruptions or downtime. Ensuring consistent and uninterrupted operation of the effectiveness of police mobile patrol is essential for maintaining burglary incidents and reduce crimes. However, resource constraints pose significant challenges to maintaining rapid response times (Smith et al., 2021).

### **Frequency of Burglary Incidents**

Data below is the recorded frequency of burglary incidents of Mati City Police station and Barangay Dahican, Mati City, Davao Oriental from January 1, 2020 to May 15 2024.

**Table 7. Mati City Police Station Data**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>No. of Complaints</b>
2020	4
2021	4
2022	12
2023	15
2024	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>39</b>

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>Cases file in court</b>
2020	2
2021	0
2022	0
2023	3

2024	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5</b>
YEAR	Number of Apprehensions
2020	2
2021	0
2022	0
2023	1
2024	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4</b>

As shown in the table 7, indicates a significant impact of the pandemic and subsequent return to normalcy on the number of complaints. The average number of complaints (mean) is 7.8, reflecting the overall increase post-pandemic, while the mode of 4 suggests that lower complaint levels were most common, particularly during the pandemic years and again in 2024. Understanding these trends can help in planning and implementing strategies to manage and reduce complaints effectively.

To interpret and analyze the data provided by the Mati City Police Station regarding the Cases file in court and Number of Apprehensions from 2020 to 2024. The total number of cases filed from 2020 to 2024 is given as 5, which matches the sum of the individual yearly cases. The pandemic had a significant impact on the number of court cases filed, with a noticeable reduction during the pandemic years and a complete absence in 2021 and 2022. The total number of apprehensions from 2020 to 2024 is 4, which matches the sum of the individual yearly apprehensions. The average number of apprehensions (mean) is 1 per year, reflecting this overall low activity level. Understanding these trends can help in planning law enforcement resources and addressing factors that lead to complaints, apprehensions, and cases file in court.

**Table 8. Brgy. Dahican, City of Mati Data**

Year	Number of Complaints
2020	1
2021	2
2022	2
2023	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6</b>
Year	Cases file in court
2020	0
2021	0
2022	0
2023	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>
Year	Number of Apprehensions
2020	0

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2021	0
2022	1
2023	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3</b>

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As shown in the table 8, a fluctuation in the number of complaints over the years. During the pandemic in 2020, there were 3 complaints, which dropped to 1 in 2021. This low level persisted in 2022 even after the resumption of face-to-face classes, suggesting that the pandemic might have had a lasting impact on the community's behavior. In 2023, the number of complaints increased to 2, indicating a possible return to pre-pandemic activity levels or increased reporting of issues. The mean number of complaints per year is 1.5, reflecting an overall low but somewhat variable level of complaints over the four years.

The data indicates that no cases were filed in court from 2020 to 2023. This could be attributed to several factors such as effective conflict resolution within the community, lack of serious incidents requiring court intervention, or potential barriers to accessing the legal system during the pandemic and afterward. The absence of court cases throughout these years suggests a relatively peaceful community or effective local governance in addressing disputes before they escalate to legal action.

The number of apprehensions in Brgy Dahican remained at zero during the pandemic years of 2020 and 2021. This suggests that either there were fewer incidents requiring police intervention or that enforcement activities were reduced due to pandemic restrictions. In 2022, with the return of face-to-face classes, there was one apprehension, and in 2023, this increased to two. The increase in apprehensions in 2022 and 2023 could indicate a rise in activities or enforcement efforts as normalcy resumed. The mean number of apprehensions per year is 0.75, reflecting a generally low but increasing trend in police interventions over these years.

Understanding the number of complaints associated with burglary incidents is essential for law enforcement agencies, policymakers, and researchers. Complaints provide a critical metric for evaluating the prevalence and impact of burglary, guiding resource allocation, and developing crime prevention strategies. By understanding the factors contributing to burglary complaints and analyzing the data comprehensively, stakeholders can develop more effective strategies to address and prevent these crimes (Brown et al., 2019). Studies have shown that the number of burglary cases filed in court often reflects broader trends in crime reporting and law enforcement efficiency. Analyzing trends over time, researchers can determine whether there is an increase or decrease in burglary incidents and how various policing strategies have influenced these trends (Johnson et al., 2019). Studies have consistently shown that the apprehension rate for burglary can vary significantly depending on various factors, including the efficiency of the police force, community engagement, and the use of technology. Areas with well-funded and well-trained

police departments tend to have higher apprehension rates due to more effective investigation techniques and quicker response times. As strong relationships between law enforcement and residents can lead to more tips and cooperation. By considering these factors, researchers and policymakers can better understand and improve strategies to address burglary and enhance overall public safety. (Lee, 2018).

**Descriptive comparative analysis**

**Table 9. Descriptive-Comparative Analysis of Effectiveness of Police Mobile Patrol on Burglary Incidents Across the Socio-demographic Profile of the Respondents.**

<b>Socio-demographic profile</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Age	Not Significant
Gender	Not Significant
Educational Attainment	Not Significant

A descriptive-comparative analysis on the effectiveness of police mobile patrols in reducing burglary incidents across the socio-demographic profiles of respondents in table 9, we begin with data collection. This involves gathering survey data from residents about their experiences and effectiveness regarding police patrols and burglary incidents, ensuring to collect socio-demographic information such as age, gender, and educational attainment.

Several factors were analyzed to determine if there was any association between those factors and having the right attitude towards effectiveness of police mobile patrol on burglary incidents across the socio-demographic profile of the respondents. Of these, the age and gender of respondents cannot significantly influence their effectiveness of police mobile patrol on burglary incidents across the socio-demographic profile of the respondents. Likewise, their educational attainment cannot significantly influence their effectiveness of police mobile patrol on burglary incidents across the socio-demographic profile of the respondents. The findings of our study showed that age, gender, and educational attainment was no connection among effectiveness of police mobile patrol on burglary incidents.

Based on these findings, the null hypothesis, which suggests that there is no significant difference of response among the socio-demographic profile of the respondents. Police officers and Barangay officials can utilize insights into the effectiveness of police mobile patrols on burglary incidents to inform decision-making and enhance community safety. The analysis indicates that while respondents' observations are not related to certain aspects of police patrols, these effectiveness may not reliably reflect the overall impact of patrols on reducing burglary incidents.

Similarly, a descriptive-comparative approach to examine the impact of environmental design on burglary rates across various neighborhoods. By comparing areas with different levels of street lighting, surveillance, and physical barriers, the study highlighted the importance of design modifications in deterring criminal activities. The findings suggested that neighborhoods with enhanced environmental design features experienced lower burglary rates compared to those without such interventions (Armitage, 2018).

### **Discussion**

The results demonstrate that the effectiveness of police mobile patrols in Martinez Subdivision is consistently rated from high to very high across all measured dimensions. Visibility was rated at an overall mean of 3.52 (Very High), confirming that the presence of police patrols is a critical deterrent to crime. Checkpoint operations obtained the highest score ( $M = 3.62$ ), indicating that residents strongly recognize visible checkpoints as an effective security measure. By contrast, curfew monitoring received the lowest score ( $M = 3.38$ ), suggesting that although still effective, its impact is perceived as less substantial than other patrol functions.

In terms of deterrence, the overall mean was 3.50 (High). Motorcycle patrols targeting curfew compliance received the highest mean ( $M = 3.62$ ), highlighting their effectiveness in influencing youth behavior and reducing potential criminal activity. The lowest score ( $M = 3.38$ ) was associated with business surveillance, reflecting moderate recognition of police presence in commercial areas. Meanwhile, time response was the strongest dimension with an overall mean of 3.57 (Very High). Reporting and addressing crime-related occurrences received the top score ( $M = 3.64$ ), demonstrating community confidence in the promptness of police response. The lowest score ( $M = 3.42$ ) related to accident and catastrophe response, which, although rated “High,” suggests occasional operational limitations.

The frequency analysis of burglary incidents further validates these survey results. From 2020–2024, Mati City Police documented 39 complaints, 5 court cases, and 4 apprehensions, with the highest number of complaints recorded in 2023 ( $n = 15$ ). In Barangay Dahican, there were 6 complaints and 3 apprehensions, but no cases filed in court during the same period. These relatively low figures indicate that mobile patrols contribute to maintaining community safety. Moreover, the descriptive-comparative analysis revealed no significant differences in perceptions of patrol effectiveness across age, gender, and educational attainment, suggesting uniform community recognition of mobile patrol effectiveness. Collectively, these findings confirm that visibility, deterrence, and quick response time of mobile patrols are instrumental in reducing burglary incidents and enhancing public confidence in law enforcement.

## Conclusion

The study concludes that police mobile patrols in Martinez Subdivision are effective in reducing burglary incidents, with visibility, deterrence, and time response all rated from high to very high by respondents. Patrol visibility, particularly through checkpoints, and quick response times emerged as the strongest contributors to community safety. Crime records from 2020–2024 further support these findings, showing relatively low burglary complaints, apprehensions, and court cases. No significant differences in perceptions across age, gender, and educational attainment indicate uniform community recognition of patrol effectiveness. Overall, mobile patrols play a crucial role in deterring crime, enhancing police responsiveness, and strengthening public confidence in law enforcement.

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