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## Implementation, Effectiveness, and Community Satisfaction of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 in the Province of Abra

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### ABSTRACT

*Effective law enforcement plays a crucial role in promoting peace, order, and good governance. This study assessed the satisfaction of the Advisory Groups for Police Transformation and Development (AGPTD) in Abra and evaluated the efficacy and implementation of the Philippine National Police Peace and Order Agenda for Transformation and Upholding of the Rule of Law 2030 (PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030), and evaluated the level of satisfaction among Abra's Advisory Groups for Police Transformation and Development (AGPTD). It also examined the relationship between crime rates, community satisfaction, and the plan's execution. Surveys and crime statistics from Abra PPO records were used to collect data from 427 AGPTD members using a descriptive-correlational design. The results showed that the majority of respondents were married, middle-aged, male, college graduates, and longtime Abra residents. High levels of satisfaction with police services and community involvement indicated that the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 was fully implemented and very effective. Early on, crime rates varied, but in more recent times, they have been steadily declining. The execution of the plan, the decrease in crime, and community satisfaction were found to be significantly correlated. The findings indicate that higher levels of implementation and perceived effectiveness of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 are associated with lower crime rates and higher levels of community satisfaction in the Province of Abra. This study contributes localized empirical evidence on police reform implementation by integrating stakeholder perceptions with crime trend analysis within a provincial Philippine context.*

**Keywords:** crime rates, police transformation, community policing

### INTRODUCTION

Police institutions are the first line of defense for justice, peace, and order everywhere in the world. However, law enforcement must also change as societies do, influenced by social values, political upheavals, and technological advancements. These days, effective policing is determined by how well it protects human rights, builds community trust, and fortifies governance rather than just by the quantity of arrests or patrols made (Huda, 2019). This worldwide mandate—

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creating inclusive, accountable institutions that fairly serve all citizens—is emphasized by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 of the UN, which is titled Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.

Transparency, accountability, and community partnership are emphasized as the three main pillars of effective governance in contemporary police reforms worldwide. In countries such as the United Kingdom, reforms like *neighbourhood policing* institutionalized regular community consultations and local accountability mechanisms to rebuild public trust (Skogan, 2006). Similarly, Japan’s Kōban system demonstrates how decentralized police posts and daily citizen interaction strengthen crime prevention through social cooperation (Bayley, 2008). In New Zealand and Norway, police reforms have been guided by the principle of *policing by consent*, emphasizing legitimacy, human rights, and service-oriented policing rather than coercion (Tyler, 2011; Larsson & Gundhus, 2007). Reform initiatives in many democracies have thus shifted from conventional, force-driven approaches to more collaborative models that emphasize citizen participation and recognize the shared responsibility for peacebuilding and crime prevention. These changes are rarely seamless, however, as the growing complexity of crimes—from political violence to cybercrime—requires continuous institutional adaptation and professionalization, as Heidarnejad (2021) points out.

This worldwide call for reform is echoed in the Philippines. The Philippine National Police (PNP) has implemented extensive modernization initiatives over the last 20 years to address concerns about public trust, professionalism, and corruption. The PNP’s Integrated Transformation Program (ITP), a ten-year plan developed in collaboration with the PNP Reform Commission, the Philippine government, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), was introduced in 2005 (PNP Center for Police Strategy Management [PNP-CPSM], 2023). The program aimed to align police performance with good governance principles, rebuild public trust, and fortify internal systems.

The PNP’s involvement in the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) program, an international acknowledgement of its reform readiness and developmental significance, further accelerated the reform momentum by the mid-2010s. Under the Performance Governance System (PGS), the PNP subsequently formalized the P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 (Peace and Order Agenda for Transformation and Upholding of the Rule of Law). To guarantee public involvement and impartial supervision, this project formed Advisory Groups for Police Transformation and Development (AGPTD) at the local and national levels.

These reform initiatives have had a particularly significant impact on the province of Abra. Beginning its PGS journey in 2014, the Abra Police Provincial Office

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(PPO) became the nation's first PPO to obtain "Institutionalized" status in April 2023, a milestone that represents excellence in community engagement and governance (PNP-CPSM, 2023). However, new difficulties arose as a result of this milestone. Complex crimes, such as hostage situations, daylight robberies, and politically motivated killings, increased in 2023 (Cawis, Malnawa, Argosino, & Agoot, 2023). Despite the institutional recognition, these incidents revealed enduring weaknesses in community relations and local policing.

Despite the institutionalization of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030, limited empirical studies have examined its implementation and perceived effectiveness at the provincial level, particularly from the perspective of the Advisory Groups for Police Transformation and Development. Existing research tends to focus on national-level reforms or organizational outcomes, leaving a gap in localized assessments that integrate community satisfaction and crime trends. This study addresses this gap by evaluating the implementation, effectiveness, and stakeholder satisfaction associated with the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 in the Province of Abra.

Existing literature provides limited analysis of the actual implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030, particularly from the perspectives of advisory and consultative bodies. At the provincial level, especially in areas such as Abra, there remains a lack of localized empirical evidence demonstrating how police reform initiatives influence governance, public safety, and community trust. As a result, policymakers have insufficient context-specific guidance on strengthening the role of the Advisory Group for Police Transformation and Development (AGPTD) in enhancing community relations and supporting effective crime prevention efforts.

By evaluating the implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 in Abra from the perspective of AGPTD members, this study aims to close these gaps. The study will offer solid proof of how reform policies are implemented locally by documenting their experiences, difficulties, and insights. Additionally, it will draw attention to areas where police-community cooperation needs to be strengthened, supporting SDG 16's objective of creating inclusive and peaceful societies.

This study is important for reasons other than Abra. It adds to the expanding corpus of research on good governance and community-based policing, offering the PNP, legislators, and local governments useful information. This study provides a useful tool for evidence-based decision-making, which is consistent with Taoaguen et al. (2022), who highlighted the necessity of ongoing policy evaluation and data-driven policing. The research ultimately seeks to fortify the basis of trust between law enforcement and the community by elevating the voices of advisory group

members, guaranteeing that change is not only institutional but also genuinely felt by the people it serves.

### **Objectives of the Study**

This study aimed to assess the implementation, perceived effectiveness, and community satisfaction associated with the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 in the Province of Abra from the perspective of members of the Advisory Groups for Police Transformation and Development (AGPTD). Specifically, it sought to: (1) Describe the socio-demographic profile of the respondents; (2) Determine the extent of implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 in terms of process excellence, learning and growth, resource management, and community involvement; (3) Assess the perceived effectiveness of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 across the same dimensions; (4) Determine the level of satisfaction of AGPTD members with police services, community engagement, and collaboration; (5) Examine crime rate trends in the Province of Abra since the implementation of the plan; and (6) Determine the significant relationships among implementation, effectiveness, crime rates, and community satisfaction.

## **METHODOLOGY**

**Research Design.** This study employed a descriptive–correlational research design to assess the implementation and perceived effectiveness of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 in the Province of Abra. Quantitative data were collected through survey questionnaires to obtain information on the respondents’ profiles, perceptions of the Plan’s level of implementation and effectiveness, satisfaction with police services, and experiences related to community engagement and collaboration. As a descriptive–correlational study, the analysis identified relationships among key variables without establishing causal effects. In addition, secondary data from official records were analyzed to examine crime trends and assess the extent to which the implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 corresponded with changes in crime rates in the province.

**Participants of the Study.** The participants of the study were the members of the Advisory Groups for Police Transformation and Development (AGPTD) in the Province of Abra. A total of four hundred twenty-seven (427) members were included, representing a total enumeration of the population. Since all officially recognized AGPTD members were included, no sampling technique was applied. Total enumeration was chosen to ensure comprehensive representation, maximize the reliability of the findings, and capture the full range of perspectives regarding the implementation and perceived effectiveness of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030.

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**Research Instrument.** The researchers utilized a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed to collect quantitative data on respondents' profiles, perceptions, and assessments of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030. The questionnaire included the following sections: Respondent's Profile, Data on the extent of implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030, Data on the level of effectiveness of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030, and Data on the level of satisfaction with police services, community engagement, and collaboration. The PNP Charter Statement, particularly its strategy map, served as the basis for formulating the questionnaire. A panel of experts validated this. In addition to the questionnaire, data were gathered from records to assess the extent to which the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 had contributed to changes in crime rates in the Province of Abra. These records were obtained from the Abra PPO. The specific data required and the analysis methods depended on the available crime rate data and research objectives.

**Data Gathering Procedure.** The data-gathering procedure for this study involved several steps to collect information from the members of the Advisory Groups for Police Transformation and Development (AGPTD) and official records. Firstly, a structured questionnaire was administered to gather profile information of the respondents; to assess the extent of implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030; to assess the level of effectiveness of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030; and to assess the level of satisfaction with police services, community engagement, and collaboration. Official records from the Abra PPO were used to assess the contribution of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 to reducing crime rates in the Province of Abra. These records provided quantitative data on crime rates, enabling analysis of potential correlations with the implementation of the plan. Throughout the data-gathering process, the privacy and confidentiality of the respondents were strictly maintained. Anonymity was ensured, and any disclosed information was treated confidentially. The study's findings were communicated to the participants, enabling them to access and benefit from the results.

**Data Analysis.** The data collected in this study were rigorously analyzed using appropriate descriptive and inferential statistical tools. Frequency counts and percentages were employed to describe the demographic profile of the respondents and prevailing crime rates in the Province of Abra. The weighted mean was used to determine the extent of implementation, perceived effectiveness, and level of satisfaction among members of the Advisory Groups for Police Transformation and Development (AGPTD) regarding the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030. Bivariate correlation analysis was used to determine significant relationships between the extent of implementation and the level of satisfaction, as well as between perceived effectiveness and the level of satisfaction. In addition, bivariate correlation was used to examine the relationship between the extent of implementation and changes in

crime rates in the province. Crime rate trends were analyzed descriptively and correlated with implementation indicators to identify patterns of association rather than to establish direct program impact.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Profile of the Respondents

A total of 427 respondents from various sectors of the Advisory Groups for Police Transformation and Development (AGPTD) in Abra participated in the study. Of these, 45.2 percent ( $n = 193$ ) were female and 54.8 percent ( $n = 234$ ) were male. The largest age group was 40–50 years old (31.4%,  $n = 134$ ), followed by 29–39 years old (22.5 percent,  $n = 96$ ), 51–61 years old (18.7%,  $n = 80$ ), 62 years and older (16.4%,  $n = 70$ ), and 18–28 years old (11.0%,  $n = 47$ ). The majority of respondents (67.9%,  $n = 290$ ) were married, whereas 1.2% ( $n = 5$ ) were separated, 4.0% ( $n = 17$ ) were widowed, and 26.9% ( $n = 115$ ) were single. College graduates made up the largest group in terms of education (71.2%,  $n = 304$ ), followed by college undergraduates (13.8%,  $n = 59$ ), postgraduates (8.4%,  $n = 36$ ), high school graduates (4.9%,  $n = 21$ ), and high school undergraduates (1.6%,  $n = 7$ ). Local government units (19.7%), national government agencies (11.7%), religious (8.7%), academia (8.0%), youth (8.2%), business (7.7%), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (6.8%), women (6.1%), media (5.6%), senior citizens (5.2%), health (4.0%), indigenous peoples (3.7%), LGBTQIA+ (2.6%), and PNP retirees (2.1%) were the most common community sectors represented by the respondents. 90.6 percent ( $n = 387$ ) of the respondents had been in Abra for ten years or longer, making them the majority of long-term residents. The participants, who represented a variety of provincial sectors, were mostly middle-aged, married, well-educated, and male.

### 2. Implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L Plan 2030 as perceived by the members of the Advisory Groups for Police Transformation and Development

Table 2 presents the extent of implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L Plan 2030

The implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 in Abra is consistently rated as fully implemented across all dimensions. The implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L Plan 2030 in Abra has been highly successful, as evidenced by the comprehensive integration of its systems and processes.

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**Table 2***Extent of implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L Plan 2030*

Indicators	$\bar{x}$	DR
<b>A. Process Excellence</b>		
1. The PNP personnel in our area are regularly conducting crime prevention programs and activities (e.g. patrolling, checkpoints, oplan sita, oplan bakal and others).	4.64	Always
2. The PNP Personnel in our area are active in conducting activities in relation to crime solution (e.g. investigations, filing charges, arrest of suspects/wanted persons and others).	4.63	Always
3. The PNP Personnel in our area respects the basic rights and freedoms that all human beings have.	4.64	Always
4. The PNP Personnel in our area regularly conducts community engagements (e.g. lectures, dialogues, brgy. visitations and others).	4.64	Always
5. The PNP Personnel in our area ensures public safety and supports the AFP in maintaining internal security.	4.63	Always
Overall mean	4.64	Fully Implemented
<b>B. Learning and Growth</b>		
1. The PNP Personnel in our area portrays professionalism.	4.58	Always
2. The PNP Personnel in our area are competent.	4.60	Always
3. The PNP Personnel in our area are values-oriented.	4.60	Always
4. The PNP Personnel in our area are disciplined.	4.60	Always
Overall mean	4.60	Fully Implemented
<b>C. Resource Management</b>		
1. The PPO/PMFC/MPS have a standard building.	4.44	Always
2. The PPO/PMFC/MPS have sufficient police mobile/vehicles.	4.46	Always
3. All PNP personnel in our area are equipped with firearms.	4.59	Always
4. All PNP personnel in our area are equipped with communication equipment or radio.	4.37	Always
5. The Police investigators are equipped with investigation equipment in the conduct of investigations.	4.46	Always
6. The PNP have sufficient budget in the implementation of its programs and activities.	4.33	Always
Overall mean	4.44	Fully Implemented
<b>D. Community</b>		

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1. The PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 have been cascaded to the community.	4.46	Always
2. There is collaboration between stakeholders and the PNP.	4.54	Always
3. The advisory group for police transformation and development regularly conducts meetings.	4.56	Always
4. The advisory group members provide the Unit/MPS insights and suggestions that help in the improvement of police services.	4.58	Always
5. The advisory group members actively participate in police activities.	4.58	Always
6. The advisory group members give material (in kind) and non-material (cooperation, participation, knowledge sharing and others) support to the unit/MPS.	4.56	Always
<b>Overall mean</b>	4.55	Fully Implemented
<b>Extent of Implementation Overall mean</b>	4.56	Fully Implemented

<b>Legend:</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Item DR</b>	<b>Overall DR</b>
	4.21 – 5.00	Always	Fully Implemented
	3.41 – 4.20	Often	Moderately Implemented
	2.61 – 3.40	Sometimes	Somewhat Implemented
	1.81 – 2.60	Seldom	Slightly Implemented
	1.00 – 1.80	Never	Not Implemented

Effectiveness is reflected in strong performance in crime prevention, community engagement, and respect for human rights, supporting findings by Mello (2019) and Malone and Dammert (2021) on the value of police presence and community-oriented practices. Despite these strengths, areas for improvement include crime-solving methods and public safety measures, as highlighted by Jacobson (2022) and Yuson (2021). Learning and growth indicators demonstrate high levels of competence and discipline among personnel, though a slight gap in perceived professionalism remains, as noted by Zuniga (2023). Resource management shows high readiness with well-equipped personnel, although concerns about budget sufficiency may impact future operations, consistent with Sadongdong (2022). Community engagement is strong, with active participation and valuable insights; however, better dissemination of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 is needed to ensure comprehensive understanding, as emphasized by Nalla, Meško, and Modic (2018). Overall, these findings indicate strong operational alignment with the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 framework, as perceived by advisory group members.

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### 3. Level of effectiveness of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 as perceived by the members of the Advisory Groups for Police Transformation and Development

**Table 3**

*Level of Effectiveness of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L Plan 2030*

Indicators	$\bar{x}$	DR
<b>A. Process Excellence</b>		
1. The PNP's crime prevention programs have effectively reduced crime rates in our area.	4.58	Strongly Agree
2. The PNP's crime solution initiatives contributed to a noticeable reduction in unsolved cases.	4.55	Strongly Agree
3. There are no human rights violations committed by the PNP personnel in our area.	4.55	Strongly Agree
4. There are positive outcomes resulting from the regular community engagements conducted by the PNP Personnel in our area.	4.62	Strongly Agree
5. The PNP personnel in our area are effective in ensuring public safety and supporting the AFP in maintaining internal security.	4.62	Strongly Agree
Overall mean	4.58	Extremely Effective
<b>B. Learning and Growth</b>		
1. The PNP Personnel in our area treats people fairly.	4.61	Strongly Agree
2. The PNP Personnel in our area respects everyone.	4.63	Strongly Agree
3. The PNP Personnel in our area shows kindness.	4.65	Strongly Agree
4. The PNP Personnel in our area are fully knowledgeable of their functions and laws.	4.57	Strongly Agree
5. There are no PNP Personnel in our area who were charged administratively or criminally.	4.52	Strongly Agree
Overall mean	4.60	Extremely Effective
<b>C. Resource Management</b>		
1. The building of the PPO/PMFC/MPS provides conducive working conditions.	4.48	Strongly Agree
2. The PPO/PMFC/MPS police mobile/vehicles are effectively used in police response and other police activities.	4.53	Strongly Agree
3. The presence of PNP personnel equipped with firearms in our area has a positive impact on security.	4.54	Strongly Agree
4. The communication among PNP personnel is efficient, and residents can easily call and report crimes.	4.53	Strongly Agree

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5. The investigation equipment of the PNP serves its purpose and effectively aids the PNP in the conduct of investigations.	4.54	Strongly Agree
6. The PNP have programs and activities implemented without major hindrances due to budgetary constraints.	4.48	Strongly Agree
<b>Overall mean</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>Extremely Effective</b>
<b>D. Community</b>		
1. The community are knowledgeable about the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L Plan 2030.	4.43	Strongly Agree
2. There are PNP/Stakeholder joint activities and programs being conducted.	4.56	Strongly Agree
3. The insights and suggestions of the advisory group members were taken into consideration and contributed to the improvement of police services.	4.59	Strongly Agree
4. PNP activities were effective due to the participation of advisory group members.	4.58	Strongly Agree
5. The material and non-material support given by the advisory group members helped in the improvement of police services.	4.59	Strongly Agree
<b>Overall mean</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>Extremely Effective</b>
<b>Level of Effectiveness Overall mean</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>Extremely Effective</b>

<i>Legend:</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Item DR</i>	<i>Overall DR</i>
	4.21 – 5.00	Strongly Agree	Extremely Effective
	3.41 – 4.20	Agree	Very Effective
	2.61 – 3.40	Neutral	Effective
	1.81 – 2.60	Disagree	Somewhat Effective
	1.00 – 1.80	Strongly Disagree	Not Effective

The Abra PPO demonstrates high perceived effectiveness, according to AGPTD member assessments, in implementing the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L Plan 2030, with a mean rating of 4.56, reflecting strong performance across all dimensions, including crime prevention, community engagement, and resource management. Process Excellence is marked by a mean of 4.62, highlighting the effectiveness of community engagements and public safety efforts, which align with Malone and Dammert's (2021) research on the benefits of community-oriented policing. However, a mean of 4.55 for crime solution initiatives suggests areas for improvement, echoing Modise's (2023) findings on the need for adherence to human rights and Wellman & Meitl's (2021) view on the impact of unsolved cases. In Learning and Growth, the highest mean of 4.65 indicates that personnel are perceived as kind, reflecting

positive community interactions, while a lower mean of 4.52 suggests a need for enhanced internal accountability, as noted by Benter (2020). Resource Management shows a mean of 4.54 for effective equipment use, supporting Melkamu and Teshome's (2023) view on the importance of visible and functional police equipment. A lower mean of 4.48 in building conditions and budgetary constraints indicates potential areas for improvement, supported by Tupas's (2024) observations on police station construction. Finally, Community engagement scores a high mean of 4.59 for the positive impact of advisory groups, aligning with Dias Felix & Hilgers (2020) on the importance of community-police partnerships, though a mean of 4.43 for knowledge of the PNP Plan suggests a need for better outreach, as highlighted by Skoczek (2023).

#### 4. Level of satisfaction with police services, community engagement, and collaboration among the members of the Advisory Groups for Police Transformation and Development.

**Table 4**  
*Level of Satisfaction*

Indicators	$\bar{x}$	DR
1. I am satisfied with the PNP crime prevention programs and activities.	4.58	Strongly Agree
2. I am satisfied with the law enforcement strategies and activities of the PNP.	4.60	Strongly Agree
3. I am satisfied with the investigations conducted by the PNP.	4.59	Strongly Agree
4. I am satisfied with the conduct of community engagements, meetings and outreach programs facilitated by the PNP.	4.63	Strongly Agree
5. I am satisfied with the PNP programs related to public safety and internal security.	4.65	Strongly Agree
6. I am satisfied with the collaboration between the PNP and stakeholders in addressing community concerns and issues	4.63	Strongly Agree
<b>Overall mean</b>	4.61	Extremely Satisfied

<b>Legend:</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Item DR</b>	<b>Overall DR</b>
	4.21 – 5.00	Strongly Agree	Extremely Satisfied
	3.41 – 4.20	Agree	Very Satisfied
	2.61 – 3.40	Neutral	Satisfied
	1.81 – 2.60	Disagree	Somewhat Satisfied
	1.00 – 1.80	Strongly Disagree	Not Satisfied

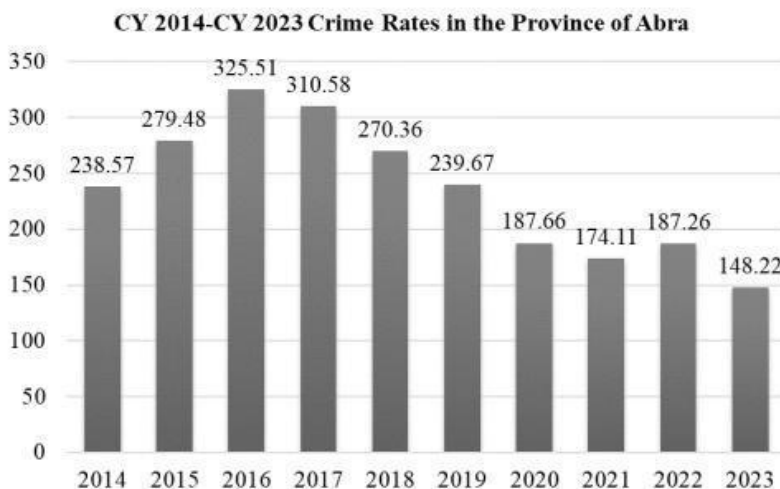
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Overall satisfaction with the Abra PPO's implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 is high, with a mean rating of 4.61, indicating "extremely satisfied" respondents. This indicates that the Abra PPO is effectively meeting or exceeding community expectations. The highest satisfaction level, with a mean of 4.65, pertains to programs on public safety and internal security, indicating that the public views these efforts as highly effective and reassuring, consistent with Borovec, Balgač, & Mraović (2019), who report the positive impact of police presence on safety perceptions. Conversely, the lowest satisfaction mean of 4.58, though still indicating strong agreement, relates to crime prevention programs, suggesting potential areas for improvement. This aligns with Bolger et al. (2020) and Wu et al. (2019), who noted that persistent crime and sensational cases can negatively affect satisfaction with police services. High satisfaction levels reflect positive stakeholder perceptions of police performance and collaboration rather than independent evaluations of service outcomes."

##### **5. Crime rates in the province of Abra from the date of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan's implementation to present.**

From 2014 to 2023, crime rates in the Province of Abra showed a distinct trend. In 2014 and 2015, crime rates were relatively high; however, starting in 2016, there was a continuous, steady decrease in crime rates each year through 2023. This consistent decline suggests that the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan has been increasingly effective over this period.



**Figure 2.** CY 2014-CY 2023 Crime Rates in the Province of Abra

The continuous decrease from 2016 to 2023 indicates sustained improvements in public safety and law enforcement practices brought about by the plan. Despite potential challenges such as economic disruptions and the COVID-19 pandemic, the persistent downward trend in crime rates suggests a pattern consistent with strengthened policing efforts during the implementation period.

## 6. Significant relationships among implementation, effectiveness, crime rates, and community satisfaction.

Table 5 shows that the extent of implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L Plan 2030 has a moderate positive correlation with crime rates in the Province of Abra, with an overall correlation coefficient of 0.398\*, significant at the 0.05 level.

**Table 5**

*Significant Relationship between the Extent of Implementation and the Changes in Crime Rates in the Province of Abra*

Extent of Implementation	Crime Rate ( r )
Process Excellence	0.378
Learning and Growth	0.379
Resource Management	0.345
Community	.394
As a whole	.398

**\*\*.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**\***. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

This suggests that the plan's implementation might be effective in deterring crime and solving crimes, or in enhancing police-community trust, which can lead to increased crime reporting and community engagement. This is supported by Mercier (2002), who highlights the importance of strong police-community relationships in encouraging crime reporting. Furthermore, a correlation of 0.378 for process excellence indicates that increased implementation of process excellence activities may also lead to higher crime rates due to improved detection and reporting capabilities, as noted by Caliwan (2018). A 0.379 correlation between learning and growth suggests that improved police competence and training can lead to higher reported crime rates, as trained officers may handle crime victims more effectively, a finding Posick and Singleton (2014) link to increased crime reporting through empathetic police responses.

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Additionally, a correlation of 0.345 for resource management implies that, under the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030, better-resourced police forces can detect and respond to more crimes, thereby addressing the concern of under-reporting due to perceived inadequacies (Curtis & Oxburgh, 2023). Finally, a correlation of 0.394\*, significant at the 0.05 level, between community policing efforts and crime rates suggests that increased community engagement can enhance trust in the police and lead to more crime reporting, consistent with Bolger and Walters (2019), who argue that perceived fair treatment by the police increases the likelihood of crime reporting.

Table 6 demonstrates a strong positive relationship (correlation coefficient of 0.808\*\*) between the implementation of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 and respondent satisfaction with police services, community engagement, and collaboration with AGPTD.

**Table 6**

*Significant Relationship between the Extent of Implementation and the Level of Satisfaction*

Extent of Implementation	Level of Satisfaction
Process Excellence	.737 <sup>**</sup>
Learning and Growth	.719 <sup>**</sup>
Resource Management	.645 <sup>**</sup>
Community	.739 <sup>**</sup>
As a Whole	.808 <sup>**</sup>

<sup>\*\*</sup>. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

This high correlation suggests that better implementation is associated with increased satisfaction. OCTA Research's "Tugon ng Masa" survey reports that 80% of Filipinos trust the PNP, with an approval rating of 79% (Sadongdong, 2023), and Galangco and Chinayo (2022) found moderate trust and satisfaction in the Cordillera Administrative Region. Specifically, process excellence has a coefficient of 0.737\*\*, indicating that effective crime prevention and respect for human rights significantly enhance satisfaction, as noted by Patalinghug et al. (2023). Learning and growth, with a coefficient of 0.719\*\*, reflect that police competence and ethical behavior improve public satisfaction, supported by Hernandez et al. (2018) and Russell and Light (2006). Resource management shows a coefficient of 0.645\*\*, indicating that adequate resources, such as vehicles and communication equipment, are linked to higher satisfaction, a finding supported by Caliwan & Carlos (2024) and President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr.'s directive to improve procurement strategies.

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Lastly, community engagement has the highest correlation coefficient of 0.739\*\*, indicating that strong community interaction and collaboration lead to greater satisfaction, consistent with Tillyer (2018) on the benefits of community-oriented policing.

Table 7 reveals a significant positive correlation ( $r = 0.841$ ) between the overall effectiveness of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 in Abra and respondent satisfaction with police services, community engagement, and collaboration with the AGPTD, indicating that more effective implementation is associated with higher satisfaction.

**Table 7**

*Significant Relationship between the Level of Effectiveness of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 and the Level of Satisfaction*

Level of Effectiveness	Level of Satisfaction
Process Excellence	.808**
Learning and Growth	.754**
Resource Management	.749**
Community	.806**
As a Whole	.841**

**\*\*.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Process excellence shows a strong correlation ( $r = 0.808^{**}$ ) with satisfaction, suggesting that improvements in crime prevention and respect for human rights enhance public confidence, in line with Nivette and Akoensi (2019). Learning and growth, at  $r = 0.754^{**}$ , link police professionalism and competence to increased satisfaction, supporting Tankebe (2013). Resource management, with  $r = 0.749^{**}$ , underscores the critical role of adequate resources in maintaining public trust, consistent with Nivette and Akoensi (2019). Finally, community engagement demonstrates a strong correlation ( $r = 0.806^{**}$ ) with satisfaction, highlighting that active involvement and effective communication improve perceptions of the police, as noted by Schneider et al. (2003). Overall, these results suggest that improved implementation and community engagement coincide with higher satisfaction and are associated with positive changes in recorded crime trends.

## CONCLUSIONS

The study concludes that AGPTD members perceive the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030 in the Province of Abra as fully implemented and extremely effective across key operational dimensions. Community satisfaction with police services and

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collaboration is also rated very high. While crime rates in Abra have shown a declining trend over recent years, the study establishes significant associations, rather than causal effects, between plan implementation, perceived effectiveness, crime trends, and stakeholder satisfaction. These findings highlight the value of sustained community engagement and governance-oriented policing reforms.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

To maintain and enhance the effectiveness of the PNP P.A.T.R.O.L. Plan 2030, the Abra PPO should prioritize inclusivity, continuous training, and strengthened community collaboration. Key actions include: Broadening representation in the Advisory Group for Police Transformation and Development (AGPTD) to include more women and members from non-LGU sectors, ensuring diverse perspectives in policy implementation. Conducting regular and comprehensive training for officers on crime-solving techniques, de-escalation, cultural sensitivity, and procedural justice to enhance professionalism and effectiveness. Implementing targeted crime prevention strategies based on in-depth statistical analysis, with particular attention to election-related and high-crime areas. Improving community feedback mechanisms and dialogue platforms to sustain high satisfaction and trust among residents. Engaging institutions for infrastructure development, such as constructing standard Municipal Police Station (MPS) buildings, to support operational efficiency. Additionally, future research is encouraged to evaluate the plan's cost-effectiveness, identify best practices, and examine how perceptions of police reform translate into long-term governance and public safety outcomes. Mixed-methods or longitudinal designs are recommended to provide a deeper understanding of reform impacts over time, supporting the continued strengthening of police-community relations and reform initiatives.

## **ETHICAL STATEMENT**

In accordance with the Data Privacy Act of 2012, the study was reviewed and approved by the Ethics Review Committee of the University of Northern Philippines (ERC No. A-2024-046). Accordingly, the researchers prioritized voluntary participation when recruiting research participants. Hence, each participant and their guardian have the right to decide whether to participate or decline the researchers' invitation. Additionally, they are informed of their right to withdraw from the study at any time if they feel uncomfortable after participating in the researchers' data collection process. The researchers guarantee that each respondent's rights to anonymity and privacy are protected at all costs. Rest assured

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that all data collected from participants is treated with utmost confidentiality and used solely for the study, as agreed upon by both participants and researchers.

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