

Level of Effectiveness of PNP Frontliners in Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 in Tagbilaran City, Bohol

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ABSTRACT

This study sought to determine the level of effectiveness of the Philippine National Police (PNP) front liners in preventing the spread of COVID-19 in Tagbilaran City, Bohol in the perspective of both the perspectives of the PNP officers and the residents of Tagbilaran City. This study utilized a quantitative method and survey technique to describe the level of effectiveness of the PNP front liners to gathering data. Three hundred (300) randomly selected residents from random households in Tagbilaran City and thirty (30) PNP Front liners were made participants in the study. On the effectiveness in enforcing the preventive measures against COVID-19 in the City of Tagbilaran, it was rated as strongly effective by both the PNP officers and the residents. Data revealed a significant relationship between the profile of the two groups of respondents on the level of effectiveness in the enforcement of preventive measures. In conclusion, the PNP front liners have demonstrated their adequacy in carrying out their obligation the execution of public health safety protocols, appropriate application of laws towards keeping the community safe from the fatal impact of the COVID-19, and most of the respondents were on the same line of thinking of the execution as to rules in response to control the spread in their locality. It is recommended that the PNP continue the strict implementation of their policies and guidelines in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Tagbilaran City PNP Front liners, Level of Effectiveness, Perceptions of the Community to the Front liners, Quantitative Survey Method, Cronbach's Alpha Testing, COVID-19 Pandemic, Tagbilaran City, Bohol.

INTRODUCTION

The corona virus was first detected in Wuhan, Hubei Area, China, in December 2019. Weeks later, it spread to other nations. On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced the outbreak of a Public Health Emergency worldwide. On February 12, 2020, the WHO named the infection caused by the novel coronavirus “coronavirus illness 2019” (COVID-19). (Zu et al., 2020).

The contaminated patients usually show manifestations of fever, weariness, and dry cough. Some patients had upper respiratory side effects such as nasal obstructions, nasal discharge, and sore throat. Gastrointestinal side effects such as stomach distress, bloating, stomach pain, and loose bowel movement may moreover happen. C-reactive protein was ordinary or transitory upregulation, ALT levels and myocardial enzymes were not clearly unusual changes. Chest imaging normality were shown in asymptomatic contaminated patients (Lu & Shi, 2020).

In any case, numerous individuals have been contaminated. Others unfortunately died, due to the devastating impact of the infection on the body and lungs. The WHO reported that on July 16, 2020, there had been 13,378,853 affirmed cases of covid-19 counting 580,045 deaths universally. Within the Philippines, the Department of Health (DOH) reported that there were 61,266 cases and 1,643 deaths.

The Philippine National Police plays an important part in halting the spread of COVID-19 by executing the policies started by the government alongside the other front liners from different areas. They are responsible for the assurance of the public’s security and maintaining order in response to the national health crisis.

Within Tagbilaran City, the provincial capital which is the center of business and the only city in Bohol, was swarmed with people particularly in the shopping center and other trade places. Some individuals who were not wearing the face mask and face shield may have a higher risk of getting the infection. Tagbilaran city had a higher reported that there were in Bohol.

The essential challenges of the PNP front liners were to guarantee the security and safety of the individuals as well as to maintain order. They reminded the people to avoid from being contaminated by the infection. Indeed, even if the arrangements and protocols were sanctioned by the government there still people who deny to comply, and follow, violate the

regulations, further complicating the circumstances faced by the nation and its frontliners.

This study aims to determine the viability of PNP frontliners in avoiding the spread of Covid-19 in Tagbilaran City, what are the steps and countermeasures that they made to preserve and guarantee the individuals from their security against the infection.

In the Philippines in 2020, we were in the middle of a field test to assess the effect of a program called Usap Tayo that aimed to improve benefit arrangement in conflict-affected towns and construct belief between cutting edge government benefit providers and chosen (but powerless) town pioneers, locally known as 'Barangay Kapitan's'. Within five months before President Duterte's COVID-19 lockdown arrange, pioneers from randomly chosen towns in an intensely conflict-affected locale of the nation took part in an arrangement of centered gatherings with representatives from government offices, particularly the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Department of Agriculture (DA), and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA). The Usap Tayo gatherings were facilitated and encouraged by the PNP officers who specialize in police-community relations. The reason for the gatherings was to extend automatic benefit conveyance to areas that have been cleared out behind, in portion by giving security for line offices to be closer to under-served communities and in portion by bringing at-risk communities closer to the political systems that regularly direct benefit conveyance. The COVID-19 pandemic presents an interesting opportunity to test whether Usap Tayo's confidence building activities-initiated neighborhood leaders in conflict-affected towns to share data that they otherwise would not have. Instantly after the lockdown arrangement, the territorial police administration initiated an effort to gather information from town leaders around local risk components crucial to the spread of COVID-19. With this information in hand, the region's inter-agency Covid Task Force may more effectively prioritize its reaction, given limited resources. (Haim et al., 2020)

On January 30, 2020, the primary cause of COVID-19 was affirmed within the Philippines, launching a period of significant wellbeing concern and vulnerability within the nation. As the disease spread around the world, the government of the Philippines moved to contain the virus through quarantine on March 16, 2020. Usap Tayo gatherings were stopped due to the growing coronavirus problem. Although early cases were identified

in Metro Manila, COVID-19 spread all through the islands, particularly on Luzon. Most traceable cases were connected to people who had traveled recently to Metro Manila or overseas. Similar to other nations, most fatalities from COVID-19 happened among the elderly and those with pre-existing health conditions. To implement the social isolation, tracing, and quarantine policy, it was important for government offices to conduct a profoundly localized evaluation of risk factors to the spread of the pandemic. As part of the Covid inter-agency task force, the PNP regional command was responsible for making a difference to gather information and maintain peace and security during the pandemic reaction. The PNP's part was vital for collecting information in far-flung barangays, which were moderately risky and troublesome for operators from the Department of Health (DOH) to cover. Utilizing contact data obtained during the Usap Tayo assessment pattern, representatives of the Police Community Relations (PCR) unit at the regional headquarters reached Barangay Kapitan's in these conflict-affected communities to ask for data approximately recent travel to Manila, at-risk community individuals, and any clear symptoms. (Haim et al., 2020)

The evident reality of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the request for an effective action, has led to significant changes in everyday life, counting the requests of social distancing and evasion of large (or indeed little) social occasions. It has significantly affected the worldwide economy, driving numerous vital and omnipresent industries, including travel and amusement, to a virtual standstill. It has also strained supplies of the most common items such as basic supplies and cleaning items, whereas impelling a mind-blowing increase in our use of other items such as apps for video conferencing or live streaming as a substitution for face-to-face interactions (Gray, 2020).

Heroes are only recognized when treachery is faced. They are characterized as messianic people compassionately engaging for the social equity of everyone and they are commended for their bravery to confront war in the midst of the hazard of having their lives at toll. In a pandemic, wherein the enemy is invisible—the virus—the only warriors at command is the field of healthcare in collaboration with local governments and communities. They are basically called 'front liners' for they are the primary line of defense when health conditions go frail. In any case, was it truly vital for them to drop from the lines to be considered heroes, or do their acknowledgment shroud their valor as the state's substitute of

political incidents? The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has risen above borders with millions of contaminations; it came to hit the social, wellbeing, financial, and political frameworks of the world. It did not—however—disrupts the frameworks, rather, it has revealed the nature of systems, uncovered vulnerabilities, and opened up pre-existing conditions (Runciman, 2020). The Philippines has been executing proactive open wellbeing arrangements: travel bans, Luzon Island beneath lockdown until May 15, and mass testing beneath Neighborhood Government Unit (LGU) capacity. The President, after weeks within the widespread, claimed something else. In a broadcast discourse on April 6th, he communicated his desperation in tackling the pandemic, reminding each Filipino the safety measure he forced some time recently COVID-19 impaired everyone's ways of life. He announced the nation beneath an open wellbeing crisis and had the Official Office to support Bayanihan to Heal as One Act to give uncommon powers to the president, hoping to lighten the crisis. He moreover set a mandate to the LGUs to facilitate with the national government in actualizing the approaches at a nearby level; improvement programs, checkpoint foundations, time limit executions, and help operations were to be carried out to help and constrain human exercises. The arrangements on the Bayanihan to Heal as One Act, in any case, did not suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Philippine National Police Chief Archie Gamboa clarified the closeness of the law by fair having more military staff keeping an eye on regions and captures to be done on stubborn violators. (Ronquillo, 2020).

The national government of the Philippines has forced an enhanced community quarantine, locally referred to as 'lockdown', in Metropolitan Manila until 30 April 2020. This requires home isolation as well as social distancing. Individuals were permitted to go out only for necessities and must observe curfew hours from 8 pm to 5 am. Classes were temporarily suspended. Others did online learning modality studies (Mendoza, 2020).

The COVID-19 widespread has put the country into a circumstance of vulnerability. Numerous organizations are treading on unknown regions and face difficulty in overseeing the emergency and its results. Police are having to reply to and help in an open wellbeing emergency upholding modern laws and bylaws that are frequently changing as governments take data from disease transmission experts and virologists on how to oversee this worldwide widespread. As the government depends on the justice system to guarantee community security and to secure the

community, not as it were from common dangers to open or personal security such as residential viciousness, packs, weapons, or drugs but too from COVID-19, they bear them with extra powers. How the police carry out those powers and approaches amid the widespread gets to be of most extreme significance as these exceptional measures can affect police authenticity. Whether or not the police can effectively react to this emergency does not as depend on legislators or the government but moreover on open belief and certainty, and the open is seeing the police as an authentic control holder. Inquire about reliably appears that whether the open trusts the police and sees it as authentic has imperative results of whether or not individuals comply with the law (Jones, 2020).

The primary arrangement choice of the Philippine government was to impose particular quarantine. It did so on 2 Feb 2020 for returning OFW but was still open to universal discussion travel. On 7 Mar 2020, the primary local transmission was detected by the DOH of a patient who had no travel history and had comorbidities. The Department of Health raised the alarm level to Red sublevel 1 to expect the increment of COVID19 cases locally. Upon the proposal of the Health Secretary, President Rodrigo R Duterte issued Announcement 922 on March 8, pronouncing a state of national crisis due to the risk of COVID 19. Beneath this decree, all organizations are required to render full help within the reaction to COVID 19. The Secretary of Health as the head of the Inter-agency Task Force for Emerging Infectious Diseases (IATF-EID) may call upon law enforcement agencies to help within the execution of isolate and other measures to address the spread of infection. IATF-EID through Determination No. 16 made a specialized working group (TWG) comprising of agents from the government offices and the Armed Forces of the Philippines. (Vallejo & Ong, 2020).

This study appears an all-encompassing picture of the current inquires in reaction to the episode of COVID-19. Amid this early period, numerous consideration have been done investigating the study of disease transmission, causes, clinical signs and determination, and avoidance and control of the novel coronavirus. Hence, most considers have centered on the study of disease transmission and potential causes. Be that as it may, investigating avoidance and control measures has started to steadily increment. Studies in this space are direly required to play down the effect of the outbreak. Government organizations have rapidly consolidated later logical discoveries into public arrangements at the community, territorial,

and national levels to moderate down and/or avoid the advance spread of the COVID-19. The scholarly community conduct advance inquires to supply substantial and solid ways to oversee this kind of public health crisis in both the short-term and long-term. (Adhikari, Meng, Wu, Mao, Ye, Wang, & Zhou, 2020).

This survey was pointed at highlighting discoveries in SARS-CoV-2 airborne transmission taking into thought past thinks about other coronaviruses, including papers on bioaerosol science. Although numerous of the changed things were approved on the speculation of airborne transmission, none of them alone were adequate to supply conclusive proof, likely since airborne transmission is by and large a minority component, combined with droplet and contact transmission. In any case, our audit, as an entirety, bolsters this kind of transmission and actuates a reflection on the ways of making preventative choices. The evidence-based medication requires that therapeutic mediations would be based on strong logical bases inferred from a reliable sum of concurred studies. All things considered, the anticipation, even though ideally evidence-based, ought to moreover be motivated by the preparatory rule: this implies that in case the adequacy of a preventive degree is indeed mostly illustrated, it should be connected without holding up for advance affirmation. The example of face mask utilizes and secure separating suggestions is paradigmatic: the ones given at the starting of the widespread have been continuously changed until the obligatory utilize of masks all over and the expansion of security separate from 1 to 2 or more meters. These modern suggestions are based on the over-cited reports on COVID-19 recommending airborne transmission but seem to have been proposed indeed sometime recently, considering the past information, and their coherent preventive esteem, as of now examined by other creators. We cannot know how numerous cases would have maintained a strategic distance from timelier exhortation, but we can say that the beginning position of numerous teach was very shallow and unconscious of possible results. (Carducci, Federigi, & Verani, 2020).

Most governments have executed strict approaches to decrease the development and social contacts of their populations. The techniques included border closure, a decrease in insignificant administrations, and prohibiting swarm gathering to diminish person-to-person contacts. In expansion, self-imposed avoidance, such as social separating, handwashing, and face mask utilization, are executed to different degrees over-influenced regions. The discoveries by Tesla and colleagues within

the current issue of PLOS Medicine are insightful. The study illustrates that self-imposed avoidance, as a response to data, spread almost the coronavirus illness 2019 (COVID-19), can be viable procedures to moderate and delay the plague. In comparison, short-term government-imposed social separating might as it was delaying the scourge for the healthcare frameworks to way better get ready for an expanding COVID-19 burden. In an environment where impressive difference exists of the ideal way to limit both mortality from contamination and financial harm from control measures, the paper by Tesla and colleagues is most welcome. (Zhang, Tao, Shen, Fairley, & Guo, 2020).

In this study, the ratio of the COVID-19 contamination on the extreme cases to the mild, asymptomatic, and non-pneumonia cases in Beijing. The populace was generally susceptible, and with a moderately low casualty rate. The measures to anticipate transmission was exceptionally effective at early organizing, the following steps on the COVID-19 disease ought to be centered on early confinement of patients and isolate for near contacts in families and communities in Beijing (Tian, Hu, Lou, Chen, Kang, Xiang, & Zhang, 2020).

Household studies can moreover offer assistance characterize the part that subclinical, asymptomatic, and mild contaminations play in transmission to illuminate evidence-based choices almost prioritization of control measures; measures that depend on distinguishing proof and segregation of symptomatic people will be distant more compelling on the off chance that those people have the essential part in transmission. On the other hand, if persons without symptoms can transmit the infection, more emphasis ought to be set on measures for social distancing, such as closing schools and maintaining a strategic distance from mass get-togethers. To assess whether the dangers that school closure postures to children's well-being and instruction — and efficiency if working guardians are required for child care — are advocated, we must learn whether children are a vital source of transmission. The family thinks about can moreover be utilized to conduct viral shedding thinks that can offer assistance decide when patients are most irresistible and for how long they should be separated. (Lipsitch, Swerdlow, & Finelli, 2020).

In a later discourse within the House of Commons, Matt Hancock, the UK secretary of state for wellbeing and social care, highlighted the pillar of the government's approach, as set out within the arrange: contain, delay, research, and mitigate. In connection to flu, the arrangement sees these

stages as location, evaluation, treatment, heightening, and recovery, and during the evaluation stage, it emphasizes the have to be effectively discovered, test, confines, and treat cases—our current approach to covid-19. Not at all like for flu, no antibody or antiviral specialists are accessible for covid-19, and the pillar of treatment is strong care, in tall reliance units if fundamental, for the foremost basically sick patients. (Watkins 2020).

There were two layers of a tightly-knit inter-organizational organization have demonstrated usefulness. One is the formal organizational chain of command from the Central Epidemic Command Center (CECC) to the local governments and after that to the care institutions. The specialist of the command channel is regarded to maintain a strategic distance from any deception, disarray, or undue uneasiness. The other layer of arrangement is among the care institutions themselves through their affiliations and the local gathering instrument. At the early onset of COVID19, CECC has taken numerous actions. The central activities at that organization were border control, travel limitations, case finding, asset assignment, communications, and other authoritative rules. Although not specified by CECC, the care institutions had recognized their ought to react quickly since their dangers and stakes were both tall (Yang and Huang, 2020).

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The UN COVID-19 Law Lab initiative gathers and shares legal documents from over 190 countries across the world to help states establish and implement strong legal frameworks to manage the pandemic. The goal is to ensure that laws protect the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities and that they adhere to international human rights standards.

Republic Act 11469 otherwise known as “Bayanihan To Heal As One Act” is an act that declares a national emergency caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. It is a national policy that authorizes the President of the Philippines to use or exercise his powers as a president of the country to reallocate, realign, and reprogram a budget worth almost 275 billion pesos from the estimated national budget of the country which is 438 billion pesos to be used in response to help the nation against the COVID-19 pandemic.

In Proclamation No. 929 – Declaring a state of calamity throughout the Philippines due to COVID-19 states that in Section 2 of this proclamation it says all government agencies alike and local government units (LGUs) shall render full assistance and coordination and to move the resources necessary for the response of critical and urgent measurements in a timely manner in order to reduce and eradicate the threat of the current pandemic, COVID-19.

In Section 4 of the same proclamation, it also states that all residents, citizens, tourists and establishment owners in the Philippines shall move and act towards the guidance of the law for the compliance in lawful directives and advisories implemented by the government in order to stop the transmission of the disease.

Executive Order No.13 was issued on March 17, 2020, stating that there will be a provincial wide curfew in order to address the ongoing threat of COVID-19.

This province wide curfew would start on the 18th of March 2020 at 9:00 o'clock in the evening and will end at 5:00 o'clock in early morning. However exception to this order are those who will transport medical supplies, laboratory equipment, specimens in relation to the virus and any forms of humanitarian aid will be allowed to enter the province through land, air or sea travel as long as the one transporting these aid are of those uniformed personnel in their official work; emergency cases such as life-threatening emergencies; pharmacy establishments; maintenance and emergency repair works of electricity, water, and telecommunications, and lastly; medical personnel like doctors, nurses, medical technicians in hospitals or health facilities that are working during the implemented curfew hours.

Executive Order No. 14 that was issued on March 18, 2020, states the imposition of extended suspension of all domestic and international flight and sea travel for all passengers who were initially bound to Bohol. This implementation is a preventive measure to combat the disease from entering the province.

Executive Order No. 15. States starting on the 25th of March 2020, the use of facemasks is mandatory and shall be implemented province-wide in order to stop or prevent the transmission of the disease.

Executive Order No. 16. Province-wide 24 hours curfew for ages 65 years old and above, and 18 years old below starting on March 23, 2020. These persons may leave their households only for medical emergencies,

or undergo routine medical procedures for chronic illnesses. In all cases, all persons who leave households must present valid identification cards, indicating their date of birth, and employment identification.

Executive Order No. 18. An Order Regulating the Operating hour of Business Establishments During the Duration of the Community Quarantine, it states that there will be a regulation of working hours for any business establishments during the effective community quarantine. This regulation would start on the 30th of March 2020 and shall remain definitely until the community quarantine will be revoked. Exceptions to this regulation are of those establishments such as hospitals and medical clinics and medical facilities such as diagnostic laboratories; public utilities; pharmacies and drug stores; cargo and shipping services; media establishments such radio stations or paper news companies and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO).

Executive Order No. 33: Placing the Province of Bohol under Modified General Community Quarantine, this means that the province of Bohol shall be now under the Modified General Community Quarantine (MGCQ) wherein Bohol is now among the low-risk areas of the COVID-19 spread and that some of the temporary prevention measures are now being relaxed and has become less necessary. Although, even if some measurements are now being relaxed, ordinances and policies will still be strictly enforced during this new normal within the province.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study used a quantitative method utilizing self-made questionnaires that were distributed to the two groups of respondents. The tool was based on the World Health Organization's (WHO) Guidelines Against the Novel Coronavirus 2019. Some items were based on the PNP Brochures regarding preparations against the Novel Corona Virus 2019. In the National Policy and Guidelines. Some other items were based on the Republic Act 11469 (R.A. 11469 also known as "Bayanihan).

The locale of the study was the City of Tagbilaran, Bohol which is a component city and capital of the province composed of 15 barangays. There were three hundred thirty (330) respondents in this study. Thirty (30) respondents were from the PNP officers of the Tagbilaran City Police Station who served as frontliners during the COVID-19 pandemic and three-hundred Tagbilaran City residents. From estimated household

population of 7,205 in selected barangays in Tagbilaran City. Three hundred (300) residents were randomly selected. The selected respondents who participated in this study were 18 years old and above. Excluded were those who were physically challenged.

The researchers of the study made use of self-made survey questionnaires. A pilot testing of the tool was first conducted to ten (10) individuals in Tagbilaran City, which has the same demographic profile of the actual respondents. The data that were gathered from the pre-test were then subjected to a reliability test using Cronbach's Alpha with the result of 0.888. Part I dealt with the profile of both groups of respondents of the study. Part II is to sought the level of effectiveness of the PNP Frontliners in enforcing the preventive measures against COVID-19 in the city. The respondents were instructed to answer each question base on the following scales: 4-Strongly Observed (SO), 3-Observed (O), 2-Less Observed (LO), 1-Not Observed (NO). Part III deals with the level of effectiveness of the PNP Frontliners perceived by the residents of Tagbilaran City, Bohol, towards the PNP Frontliners of Tagbilaran City. The respondents were instructed to answer each question based on the following scales: 4-Strongly Observed (SO), 3-Observed (O), 2 - Less Observed (LO), 1 - Not Observed (NO).

To ensure that ethical considerations were appropriately addressed, the study was submitted to ethics review by the University of Bohol Research Ethics Committee (UB-REC). This is to make sure that the information gathered and the respondents involved in the study are to be treated with the utmost confidentiality. The researchers of the study observed proper courtesy and respect in dealing with the involved offices and the informants. The letters were sent to the respondents of the study, who were PNP Frontliners and residents, after they signed the informed consent. The researchers considered the responses of their respondents with the utmost confidentiality. Before the survey was conducted, the researchers discussed and notified the respondents of the study that they have the right to refuse, decline, or withdraw if they decided to.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Profile of Respondents. The resident respondents yielded a percentage of 90.9%, while the police respondents yielded a percentage of 9.1% of the population. Respondents whose age group belongs to the

18-30 years old yielded a percentage of 60.6%. Respondents whose age group belongs to the 31-43 years old yielded a percentage of 23.3%. Respondents whose age group belongs to the 44-56 years old yielded a percentage of 10.9%. Lastly, respondents whose age group belongs to that of 57 and above years old yielded a percentage of 5.2% of the population. Male respondents yielded a percentage of 49.7%, meanwhile female respondents yielded a percentage of 50.3% of the population. Respondents whose civil status was single yielded a percentage of 60.6%. Respondents who were married yielded a percentage 33.6%. Respondents who are widow/widower yielded a percentage of 3.6%. Lastly, respondents whose civil status is separated yielded a percentage of 2.1% of the population. Respondents that were still in the elementary level yielded a percentage of 0.9%. Respondents that were elementary graduates yielded a percentage of 0.3%. Respondents that were high school level of education yielded a percentage of 15.8%. Respondents that were high school graduates yielded a percentage of 15.5%. Respondents that were still in the college level yielded a percentage of 30.0%. Lastly, respondents that graduated college yielded a percentage of 37.6% of the population. Police respondents whose rank was Pat-PEMS yielded a percentage of 83.3%, meanwhile, police respondents whose rank was PCOL-PLTGEN yielded a percentage of 16.7% of the population.

Level of Effectiveness of the PNP frontliners in enforcing the preventive measures against COVID-19 in Tagbilaran City as perceived by the Police Officers. The top three with a higher level of effectiveness are “the PNP officers always check if every resident is wearing a facemask in public places,” followed by “the PNP officers are helping less privileged families in some barangays in the city by handling goods and necessary supplies at all times,” and, “their station conducts checkpoints in every entrance and exits control points within Tagbilaran City at all times.” The three lowest level of effectiveness were questions number 6,5, and 13. First is that the PNP officer conducts surveillance (roving) within the city every morning. It yielded 3.77. Second is that the PNP officer gives free rides to stranded workers or commuters to their desired designation at all time. Third is that the PNP officer are giving free facemasks to every resident as one of the safety measures to prevent COVID-19 at all times.

The level of effectiveness of the PNP Frontliners in enforcing the preventive measures against COVID-19 in the city as perceived by the residents. Top three with higher level of effectiveness are questions

number 18,19, and 1. First, is that the police officers are strictly prohibiting the opening of cockfighting arenas and other gambling activities all the time. It yielded 3.54. Second, is that, the police officers are inspecting or checking if everyone is wearing facemask in public places. It yielded 3.47. Third, is that, police officers conduct checkpoints in the city from time to time. It yielded 3.46. The three lowest level effectiveness perceived by the residents are questions number 13, 5, and 10. First is that, during night time, police officers conduct foot patrol in the city. It yielded 3.22. Second is that the police officers give free rides to stranded workers or commuters to their desired designation all the time. It yielded 3.20. Third is that the police officers distribute free facemask to the public as one of the measures to prevent the COVID-19 pandemic. It yielded 3.10.

Results revealed that the majority of the respondents were convinced that the PNP frontliners fairly observed all of the preventive measures in the municipality. The average level of effectiveness as perceived by the residents (3.32). The majority of the residents agreed that police officers were strictly prohibiting the opening of cockfighting arenas and other gambling activities all the time (3.54), it ranked as the highest. While the distributing of the free facemask to the public as one of the measures to prevent COVID-19 pandemic yielded the lowest rank.

Table 1. Significant Degree of Relationship between the Respondents' profile and the Level of Effectiveness

Variables	Chi-Square Test Value	P-Value	Decision	Interpretation
Type of Respondents and Level of Effectiveness	16.954	0.009	Reject null hypothesis	There is a significant relationship between the variables
Age and Level of Effectiveness	26.729	0.004	Reject null hypothesis	There is a significant relationship between the variables
Sex and Level of Effectiveness	12.557	0.006	Reject null hypothesis	There is a significant relationship between the variables
Civil Status and Level of Effectiveness	12.723	0.177	Accept null hypothesis	There is an insignificant relationship between the variables
Highest Educational Attainment and Level of Effectiveness	25.909	0.051	Reject null hypothesis	There is a significant relationship between the variables

Shown in Table 1 is the significant relationship of the profile of the two group of respondents and the perceived level of effectiveness. The results revealed that same across the variables sex, age, and highest educational attainment of the two group of respondent has a significant relationship between the variables. While, civil status of the respondent has an insignificant relationship between the variables.

The result revealed a significant relationship between type of respondent and level of effectiveness, with p-value was less than 0.05, hence, null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, the level of effectiveness is influenced by the age of respondents.

The result revealed an insignificant relationship between civil status and level of effectiveness, with p-value was greater than 0.05, hence, null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, the level of effectiveness is related to the civil status to the type of respondents.

The result revealed a significant relationship between type of respondent and level of effectiveness, with p-value was less than 0.05, hence, null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, the level of effectiveness is influenced by educational attainment of respondent

CONCLUSION

The results were analyzed, and concluded that the PNP frontliners have demonstrated their adequacy in carrying out their obligation in keeping up police service, strict execution of public health safety protocol's and appropriate usage of the laws towards the community in preventing the infection. Most of the resident respondents adjudged the PNP frontliners as having executed strict approaches and rules to the COVID-19 widespread, and mindful that PNP frontliners are entirely imposing preventive measures to control the spread of COVID-19 infection all through Tagbilaran City, Bohol.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the following recommendations are being drawn based on the lowest rank items perceived by the police officer and residents.

1. The PNP officer conducts surveillance (roving) within the city every morning.

2. The PNP officers should give free rides to stranded workers or commuters to their desired designation at all times.
3. During night time, the PNP officers should conduct roving or foot patrol in the city.
4. The PNP should continue their strict implementation of their policies and the resident should never forget to follow the health standard policies of the government to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

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