

IMPACT OF DRUG-RELATED CRIME ON THE COMMUNITY OF PHASE 12, TALA, BARANGAY 188, CALOOCAN CITY

ABSTRACT

AUTHORS

Jester Jhon Alojipan
Christian Jay Fernandez
King Fuentes
Mico Imam
Johnli Moslares

RESEARCH ADVISER

Denise Anne G. Osorio,
MSCJ

AFFILIATION

Bestlink College of the
Philippines

DISCIPLINE

Criminology

KEYWORDS

*drug-related crime, community
based intervention, public
safety*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-AB35267

This study examined the effects of drug-related crime on the community of Phase 12, Tala, Barangay 188, Caloocan City. It focused on community fear and anxiety, perceptions of drug-related violence, public safety, and residents' willingness to use crime-reporting mechanisms. This research employed a descriptive-quantitative approach to systematically evaluate the effects of drug-related offenses within the Phase 12 Tala community of Barangay 188, Caloocan City. To gather focused insights, the study used purposive sampling, selecting 50 participants who met specific criteria: 10 police officers, 10 barangay officials, and 30 local residents, all aged 18 or older. This non-probability sampling method was chosen to ensure data relevance and manage logistical constraints effectively. Data collection was conducted primarily through a structured survey questionnaire. The study surveyed 50 participants, primarily middle-aged and elderly males (58%). Most respondents are long-term residents of Phase 12, Tala—with 84% living there for at least four years—offering deep environmental perspective. Data reveals intense community anxiety regarding local narcotics (3.43 mean) and drug-related violence (3.30 mean). A "Strongly Agree" consensus (3.40 mean) underscores widespread vulnerability. Statistical testing ($p = 0.9042$; $H = 0.2013$) showed no significant variance between groups, identifying general insecurity as the top priority ($F=50, 10.48$). Consequently, the "SAFE PHASE 12" framework was proposed to enhance neighborhood safety through collective action. The findings illustrate a community under significant psychological siege. The high weighted means in the categories of Fear and Anxiety suggest that drug-related crime in Barangay 188 is not merely a legal issue but a public health crisis that restricts the freedom of movement and mental well-being of its citizens. The lack of significant difference in the p-value analysis is particularly telling—it suggests that the "climate of fear" is so pervasive that it transcends individual demographic traits. Furthermore, the 100% frequency in reporting the "reluctance to engage in reporting mechanisms" points to a breakdown in the relationship between the citizenry and the justice system, which is often the greatest hurdle in community-based crime prevention.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Alojipan, J. J., Fernandez, C. J., Fuentes, K., Imam, M., & Moslares, J. (2026). Impact of Drug-Related Crime on the Community of Phase 12, Tala, Barangay 188, Caloocan City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 8(5), 108.