



THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTATION ON OUTREACH ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AMONG NURSE POLICE OFFICERS IN NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

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Abstract: Police nurse officers make essential contributions to their communities through community involvement activities. Awareness of the community is essential for building authentic connections with the public. This study aimed to investigate the influence of community orientation on outreach engagement activities among police nurse officers in National Capital Region. Using a descriptive-predictive research design, the study was conducted among 130 police nurses, selected through stratified random sampling. To assess the community orientation, the study utilized an adopted questionnaire from Tanabe (2020), with Cronbach alpha values of 0.935, 0.861, 0.885, 0.817, and 0.787, respectively. Further, a researcher made questionnaire was used to determine the outreach engagement of police nurse officer, that was subjected to validity and reliability testing with Cronbach alpha results of 0.928, 0.895, 0.937, and 0.960, respectively. The findings indicated that most of the respondents were male in the early middle-age group with more than ten years length of service in the PNP. The respondents were highly oriented in the community, eminent in terms of commitment but need improvement in terms of consensus building. Further, they were highly engaged in outreach activities, particularly on community health status but less involved in mobilizing community partnership activities. Furthermore, there is a positive relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities, suggesting that enhanced community orientation improved outreach engagement activities of police nurses. Consensus-building and trusting relationships significantly influenced their outreach engagement activities. Conversely, demographic profile did not significantly moderate the relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities.

Keywords: Police Officers' Outreach Orientation Engagement Activities, Social Science, Descriptive-Predictive, National Capital Region, Philippines.

INTRODUCTION

Nurses, like those pursuing jobs as police officers within any other industry, are at the frontlines in the community and provide both public medical care and law enforcement processes (Evenson, 2023). In this field, community orientation is essential for practical community health outreach activities (Buse, 2022).

Nurse police officers face numerous challenges brought about by a shortage of personnel and funding to handle health-related concerns. They face significant challenges in identifying social and environmental factors of health, which are vital in the engagement of customized health-related outreach activities, because of a lack of trust and presence of distrust of the people to the preceding notion that police officers act as gatekeepers to various networks that affect public welfare (Weisburd & Braga, 2019).

Community orientation could aid in monitoring community health and overseeing community activities. As nurses gained a deeper awareness of the community, they became more dedicated, which inspired them even more to honestly address the demands of community health. (Tanabe et al., 2020). Similarly, community orientation can strengthen community interactions through their current engagement efforts, like engagement program activities, health promotion services, and community health evaluation and planning (Rocha et al., 2022).

Nurses may make essential contributions through community activities (Fountain, 2022). While community orientation is regarded as an essential component of nursing practice, few studies have been conducted on how public health nurses demonstrate

a commitment to the community, thus needing an in-depth study to explore the experiences, perceptions, and practices of public health nurses regarding community orientation (Tanabe et al., 2020). Conversely, Han et al. (2021) identified the need for improved community involvement training, collaboration on engagement initiatives, and expanded chances for community participation in the research process. Moreover, several attempts were made to increase police engagement within local communities. However, such community engagement did not increase due to the war on drugs, which slogs the reputation of the police officers' involvement in extrajudicial violence that eroded citizen trust (DPCR, 2021). More profound community orientation may be necessary to improve ties between the police and the community (Blair et al., 2021).

With the above arguments, the study is relevant to investigate the influence value of community orientation on nurse police officers' community outreach engagement activities. The importance of community orientation will allow public health nurses to fully participate in outreach initiatives connected to health, which will enhance community health services and ultimately improve community health, both for individuals and as a whole.

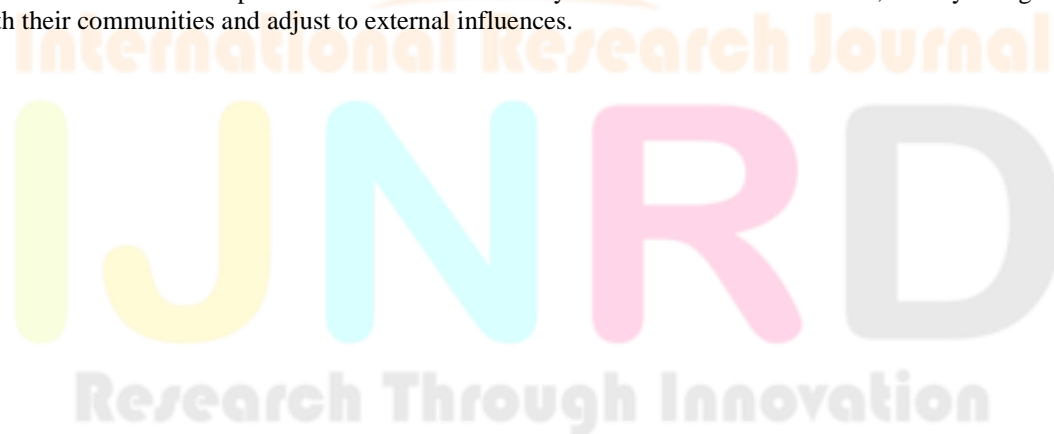
Theoretical Framework

The study is predicated on Salmon's construct for the public health nursing model, developed by Mark Salmon White, one of the community nursing practice models. (1982). According to Salmon's approach, community health practice refers to a structured endeavor by society aimed at safeguarding, reestablishing, and advancing the well-being of individuals within the social context. Salmon's concept for the public health nursing model states that the community's health is the primary focus of nursing practice. Thus, the model states. The purpose of community nursing is to attain and maintain public health. This model comprises a series of conceptualizations fundamental to nursing practice and methodically, scientifically, and logically related. These conceptions, when combined, offer the standards and theoretical foundation that community health practitioners use.

About the study, participating in community outreach and engagement activities as a nurse is a structured public health initiative to advance community health. In the study, systematic, scientific, and logical nursing practice includes monitoring community health status, diagnosing community health problems and hazards, providing health education, and mobilizing community partnerships. These activities guarantee that health behaviors are organized to promote, achieve, and maintain public health. Salmon's White Theory of Public Health strongly aligns with community orientation concepts, highlighting the necessity of community engagement, empowerment, and collaboration in improving population-wide health and well-being. By incorporating Salmon's theory concepts into a community-oriented framework, public health practitioners can address the social determinants of health and work for health equity for all members of society.

The study also draws from Sister Callista Roy's Adaptation Model. It clarifies that adaptability is the capacity to react favorably to environmental changes. Roy contends that encouraging adaptation should be the nursing approach's focus. The model also serves as a foundation for clinical judgment and critical thinking. It assists the nurse in choosing the optimal course of action and establishes the benchmark for patient care. It comprises environmental cues that either facilitate or obstruct human adaptation. The environment offers both material (like clinical resources) and immaterial (like relationships) resources for healthcare.

The study emphasizes the community orientation of public health nurses in the initiatives created to capture a holistic impression of the community and develop customized promotion of community health. Furthermore, customization is synonymous with adaptation to community health needs and is founded on community orientation emerging from critical thinking and clinical judgment. While Sister Callista Roy's Adaptation Model is primarily concerned with individual adaptation, its ideas and concepts can be used to understand how people adapt to their community contexts. Using Roy's paradigm, integrative health and well-being can be fostered by nurses at individual and community levels by adding community orientation and engagement into their nursing practice. Further, Elements of the concept can be linked to community orientation and involvement, mainly being aware of how people engage with their communities and adjust to external influences.



Conceptual Framework

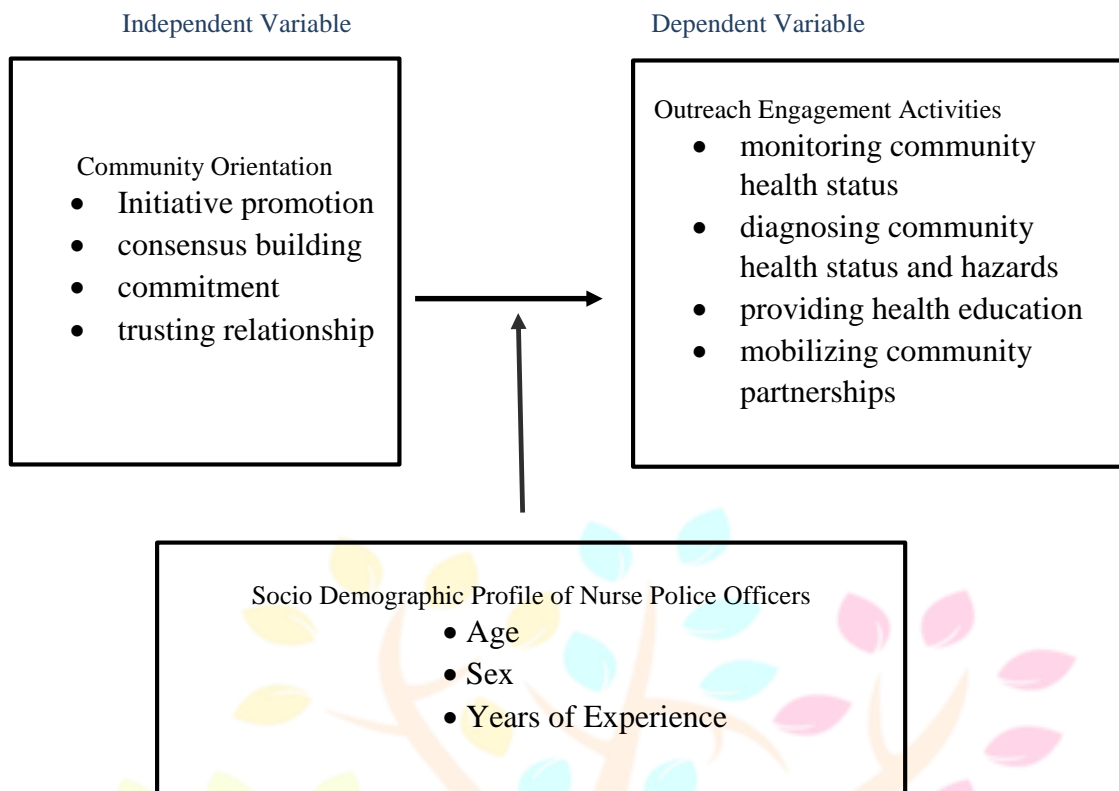


Figure 1. Research Paradigm

The figure presents the study's conceptual structure. The paradigm illustrates the relationships between the variables.

The community orientation of the nurse police officer is an independent variable, including initiative promotion, consensus building, and commitment and trusting relationships. Conversely, community outreach engagement activities that include monitoring community health status, diagnosing community health problems and hazards, providing health education, and mobilizing community partnerships are the dependent variables.

Statement of the Problem

The primary objective of the research is to determine the level of community orientation and how it affects nurse police officers' outreach and engagement initiatives in the National Capital Region. Specifically, to satisfy the following questions:

1. What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of:
 - 1.1 age,
 - 1.2 sex,
 - 1.3 years of work experience?
2. What is the level of community orientation among nurse police officers in terms of;
 - 2.1 initiative promotion.
 - 2.2 consensus building;
 - 2.3 commitment, and
 - 2.4 trusting relationships?
3. What is the level of outreach engagement activities among nurse police officers in terms of;
 - 3.1 monitoring community health status;
 - 3.2 diagnosing community health problems and hazards;
 - 3.3 providing health education and
 - 3.4 mobilizing community partnerships?
4. Is there a significant relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities among nurse police officers?
5. Does community orientation significantly influence the outreach engagement activities among nurse police officers?
6. Does the demographic profile significantly moderate the relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities among nurse police officers?

Hypotheses

Ho1: There is no significant relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities.

Ho2: Community orientation does not influence the outreach engagement activities among nurse police officers.

Ho3: The demographic profile of the respondents does not moderate the relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities among nurse police officers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research design, setting, participants, measures, ethical considerations, data analysis, procedures, and study limitations.

Design

The methodology used in this research was the descriptive-predictive approach. Descriptive research presents a thorough image of a subject matter. Typically, surveys, interviews, observations, and other methods are employed to gather and process data for this kind of research, providing a crucial foundation for choices about organizing and accomplishing the study (Hamaker et al., 2020). Likewise, predictive research focuses on utilizing data to forecast patterns or future events. Predictive research usually entails creating numerical models based on historical data. Predictive research can be used to forecast consumer behavior and illness trends in healthcare. With forecasting, you can create data-driven plans and make wiser decisions (Cote, 2021).

In summary, descriptive research seeks to define and understand a phenomenon. It described the nurse police officer's demographic data, such as age, sex, and years of working, including the level of community orientation and outreach engagement activities. While predictive research uses historical data analysis to anticipate future outcomes, predictive research was employed to forecast the impact of the variables on the community interactions of nurse police officers.

Setting

The research was conducted in the Philippines' metropolitan region, usually Metropolitan Manila. It is situated in Luzon's Southeast Region. Metro Manila, also known as the National Capital Region (NCR), falls under the jurisdiction of the National Capital Region Police Office (NCRPO), a branch of the Philippine National Police (PNP). The health service unit of the PNP in NCRPO is the Regional Medical and Dental Unit NCR, a facility with Five (5) subunits in districts of Northern, Eastern, Manila, Southern, and Quezon City. Its services include the Outpatient Department (OPD), Xray Department, Basic Laboratory, Ophthalmology, Dental Section, Nutrition and Dietitian, and Nero-Psychiatric Section, which provides a wide array of medical services to the entire PNP personnel extended to their dependents as the mandate on Police Community Relations Activity.

The researcher finds conducting a study in the NCR appropriate and feasible, considering it is accessible and convenient. The researcher is part of the Philippine National Police, performing law enforcement and clinical duties. Additionally, it is simpler to comprehend and fully grasp the extent of outreach engagement and community orientation performed by nurse police officers with knowledge and familiarity of the area, particularly recognizing that the initiatives are mandated by community-oriented policing, which calls for community engagement. Further, the approval from the institution is most likely higher, mainly when the researcher can express freely that the study's intention is for the benefit of the entire organization.

Participants

The respondents in the study are registered nurses working as police officers at the Philippine National Police in the National Capital Region, who were engaged in community outreach activities. There are 284 police nurses from the six districts of the National Capital Region Police Office. Using the G power method with a statistical power of .99, an alpha of .05, and a medium effect size of 0.15, the power analysis for a linear multiple regression f-test indicated that the sample size is 130.

The respondents were selected using stratified random sampling based on the following characteristics: they must be of legal age, employed at PNP, designated as Police Nurses performing nursing functions in addition to their duties and responsibilities as law enforcement officers, and ready to participate in the research process. Police officers who are registered nurses but do not perform clinical functions will not be included in the study.

Also, nurses deployed on a situational basis will not be covered. Elaborated below are the respondents from the six (6) subgroups representing the 6 Police Districts.

Police District (Subgroup)	Population	Sample Size
1. NPD	20	9
2. EPD	32	15
3. MPD	67	31
4. SPD	60	27
5. QCPD	45	21
6. HQ	60	27
Total	284	130

Figure 3: Stratified Sampling

Measures

The respondents' data were gathered using sets of questionnaires. The first part was used to gather the socio-demographic background, including age, sex, and years of working experience. The second part determined the community orientation of nurse police officers using the adopted Community Health Nurses' Orientation Scale sourced from Tanabe et al. (2020). It is a 30-item

survey tool grouped into four categories: initiative promotion, consensus building, commitment, and trusting relationship. The author conducted a series of validation from the experts with Cronbach's α result values of 0.935, 0.861, 0.885, 0.817, and 0.787, respectively.

The questionnaire is composed of initiative promotion, which emphasizes the involvement of public health nurses in the community, building relationships, community roles, and the services and activities offered in community health. Consensus building involves collecting and analyzing information about community members' situations. Additionally, commitment refers to the ability and willingness to give time and energy to resolve conflicts in the community. Lastly, building trusting relationships provides a feeling of acceptance and creates a solid relationship that helps the community grow and feel safe. The questionnaire used the Five-point Likert Scale to determine the frequency of community orientation being practiced. Utilizing five different ways to respond, which range from solid agreement to strong disagreement and a neutral option, respondents can express a wide range of viewpoints on the 5-point Likert scale. This grading method gives survey researchers detailed feedback (Sol, 2024).

RATING	VERBAL DESCRIPTION	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
5	Extremely	This means that community orientation is very high.
4	Very	This means that community orientation is high.
3	Moderately	This means that community orientation is moderate.
2	Slightly	This means that community orientation is low.
1	Not at all	This means that community orientation is very low.

The third part determined the outreach engagement activities using the researcher-made questionnaire from Weber (2020). The questionnaire, before distribution, underwent a series of validity and reliability tests to establish the clarity of content and underwent pilot testing with Cronbach's Alpha 0.928, 0.895, 0.937, and 0.969, respectively. The ratings gave good to excellent results, making the values more reliable. This effect is to measure the four domains, which include monitoring community health status that involves assessment of health needs and resources, diagnosing community health problems that include identifying emerging health threats, offering health education that consists of communicating information about technology, and mobilizing community partnerships that involves convening and facilitating community groups and association. The questionnaire used the five-point Likert scale with the following scaling parameters to determine the frequency of behavior manifestation of community outreach activities of public health nurses. Likert scale questions can be utilized to assess patient satisfaction and treatment efficiency in various contexts, including healthcare research, making them a well-liked and helpful instrument in survey research to gauge participants' subjective viewpoints and experiences (George,2024).

RATING	VERBAL DESCRIPTION	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
5	Always	This means that community outreach engagement is always practiced.
4	Oftentimes	This means that community orientation is often practiced.
3	Sometimes	This means that community orientation is sometimes practiced.
2	Rarely	This means that community orientation is rarely practiced.
1	Never	This means that community orientation is never practiced.

Ethical Considerations

Conducting research involves ethical considerations. It is one of the most substantial elements indicated in this protocol concerning the researcher's values in conducting studies.

Social Value. This study aims to ascertain the impact of community orientation on outreach and engagement initiatives by public health nurses. The results will give public health practitioners more insights into the value and benefits of community orientation while delivering services through community outreach and engagement initiatives.

Risks and Benefits. Gathering data through the adopted questionnaire may involve sensitive information about participants. The researcher warranted that the data be used solely for research. Therefore, it helped measure the degree of community orientation among public health workers, which will help public health organizations reevaluate or enhance their community services.

Voluntary Participation. The researcher will emphasize that responses to the survey are entirely optional, and respondents are free to refuse participation or withdraw at any time while the study is being conducted. Most importantly, no monetary value is involved in exchanging the respondents' efforts for the researcher's advantage.

Privacy and Confidentiality. The researcher will guarantee privacy and maintain the highest level of confidentiality for all data. The researchers will have exclusive access to the unique Google Forms for data analysis. All data, including names, will remain anonymous and not appear in the study's publication. A copy of the published research may be provided when asked for the respondent's confidence and assurance.

Informed Consent Process. It is ethically required, and a consent form with an approved purpose must be in place before the study's conduct to facilitate the delivery of surveys. Additionally, the approved consent signed by the Master of Arts in Nursing Program Chair will be given to the heads of the institutions where the study will be conducted. Conversely, research with the management and the head's awareness is deemed proper and against the norms and policies.

Procedures

The researcher followed the procedure and the guidelines for the investigation. The research tool was sent to three experts for face and content validation. Upon completion, the research underwent a pilot study to test its reliability. The results have undergone Cronbach's alpha reliability testing for data analysis. The researcher sought approval from the School's Program Chair of the Graduate School before the study started. The tool was sent to three experts for face and content validation.

The researcher provided a letter of intent to the Regional Medical and Dental Unit's Chief for approval to conduct the study on its personnel. The researcher ensured that every task was supervised during the data-gathering process. After approval, the researcher proceeded with data gathering after securing the content's reliability and validity. A Google link was provided to the participants for easy access, including the electronic informed consent form highlighting the privacy and confidentiality of all data. The respondents completed the questionnaire, and all information was saved on a Google Form for analysis.

An ethics evaluation has been completed to uphold appropriate ethical standards. Every piece of information collected was examined and evaluated. The study's results will form the basis for any conclusions and suggestions that might benefit the participants. The data was analyzed and interpreted with utmost confidentiality for the study's purpose.

Data Analysis

The researcher used statistical techniques to characterize and assess the collected data.

Frequency and Percentage. Used to determine and measure the demographic profile of the nurse police officers.

Mean/Standard Deviation. This was used to measure the level of community engagement and outreach activities of nurse police officers.

Pearson R/Spearman-rho. Used to measure the significant relationship between community orientation and outreach activities engagement.

Nonparametric Regression/Kernel. Used to evaluate the influence of nurses' community orientation on community outreach activity engagement.

Partial least squares structural equation modeling. Used to assess if demographic profile significantly moderates the relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities.

Limitations of the Study

This research aimed to investigate the impact of community orientation on the outreach engagement activities of nurse police officers in the National Capital Region (NCR). The study's participants are licensed nurses deployed and performing their responsibilities as officers and public nurses at the primary healthcare facility known as the Regional Medical and Dental Unit NCR. The NCRPO comprises six districts in Caloocan City, Pasig City, Manila City, Taguig City, and Quezon City, including the main regional headquarters in Taguig City. The study intends to measure the level of public health nurses' community orientation, which includes initiative promotion, consensus building, commitment, and trusting relationships.

Moreover, the study aims to measure the level of outreach engagement activities of the nurse police officers in terms of monitoring community health status, diagnosing community health problems and hazards, providing health education, and mobilizing community partnerships. The researcher used a descriptive-predictive research design to explain, evaluate, and ascertain the connection between the nurses' level of community orientation and involvement in outreach activities. Officers who are registered nurses but are performing clinical functions on an occasional basis will not be involved in the study. The data among one hundred thirty (130) respondents obtained using the stratified sampling method were gathered using both adopted and researcher-made questionnaires, which underwent validity and reliability tests and were subjected to pilot testing. The questionnaire was accessible through an easy web link stored on Google Forms and assessed using a five-point Likert parameter scale for analysis.

The study has a limitation in data collection for outreach engagement activities on the frequency of actual engagement activities, which is crucial in determining and assessing the extent of outreach engagement activities. Another factor is the sample size, as numerous licensed nurses in the PNP organization are not designated as NURSE POLICE OFFICERS but perform community engagements regularly in addition to their administrative and operational functions and could be potential participants for future research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings and discussions are presented in this chapter of the study. The results are presented in tabular form.

1. What is the demographic profile of nurses in terms of age, sex, years of working experience?**Table 2. The Demographic Profile of the Respondents**

Demographic Profile	Frequency (n=130)	Percentage
AGE:		
27-29 y.o	19	14.6%
30-32 y.o	12	9.2%
33-35 y.o	34	26.2%
36-38 y.o	45	34.6%
39-41 y.o	13	10.0%
42-44 y.o	3	2.3%
45-47 y.o	2	1.5%
48-50 y.o	1	0.8%
51-53 y.o	1	0.8%
Total	130	100%
SEX:		
Male	68	52.3%
Female	62	47.7%
Total	130	100%
LENGTH OF WORKING EXPERIENCE:		
0-3 yr	20	15.4%
4-6 yrs	13	10.0%
7-10 yrs	43	33.1%
> 10 yrs	54	41.5%
Total	130	100%

Reflected in Table 2 is the demographic profile obtained from respondents. The highest percentage of nurse police officers (34.6%) or frequency of 45 are in the age range of 36 to 38; only 1 (0.8%) was found in 48-50 and 51-53, respectively. Conversely, the findings showed that 68 (52.30%) out of 130 nurses were male, and 62 (47.70%) were female. Moreover, in terms of length of service, 54 (41.5%) out of 130 nurses rendered over ten years in service, while 13 (10.0) rendered 4-6 years in service.

2. What is the level of the respondents' community orientation based on the following: initiative promotion, consensus building, commitment, and trusting relationships?**Table 3. The Respondents' Level of Community Orientation.**

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
Initiative Promotion	3.78	0.86	High
Consensus Building	3.61	0.96	High
Commitment	4.07	0.78	High
Trusting Relationships	4.04	0.76	High
Overall	3.88	0.84	High

Note: 4.21-5.00---Very High ;3.41-4.20---High; 2.61-3.40---Moderate; 1.81-2.60---Low; 1.00-1.80---Very Low; M-Mean; SD- Standard Deviation.

Table 3 displays the level of community orientation of nurse police officers regarding initiative promotion, consensus building, commitment, and trusting relationships. It revealed that nurse police officers were highly oriented to the community where they provide healthcare services, with a 3.88 mean rating and a 0.84 standard deviation. This result meant that nurse police officers established strong ties with the community. Further, this also emphasized that nurse police officers are well-oriented in their working environment. This result is congruent with the study of Zigdon et al. (2019), who mentioned that knowing and understanding your community is vital to your healthcare plan.

In addition, the commitment obtained the highest mean rating of 4.07 with a 0.78 standard deviation, which is described as high. This result suggests that the nurse police officers are highly committed to serving the community. This result is parallel to the study of St. John et al. (2020), who emphasized that the commitment of community workers is essential because they serve as a bridge function to provide services readily available for their community members to grasp and more easily accessible, highly dedicated workers believe they have a greater responsibility to participate in organizational activities and put in more effort to accomplish corporate goals (Asif, 2019). Moreover, studies showed that nurses demonstrated more continuous commitment, which entails a person's apparent need to stick to the organization (Al-Haroon & Al-Qahtani, 2020).

Furthermore, consensus-building, which obtained the lowest, has a 3.61 mean rating with a standard deviation of 0.96 or a High description; such results imply that nurse police officers need to deepen their community links to members and stakeholders in creating a stronger community. Trappett (2022) mentioned that it is essential that we build consensus throughout the community engagement process, and it is crucial to build consensus through community involvement to plan for the future and build a more robust environment (Boyd, 2021).

3. What is the level of the respondents' outreach activities engagement in terms of: monitoring community health status, diagnosing community health problems and hazards, providing health education, and mobilizing community partnerships?

Table 4. The Level of Respondent's Outreach Engagement Activities.

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
Community Health Status	3.84	0.95	High
Diagnosing Community Health Problems and Hazards	3.78	0.96	High
Providing Health Education	3.81	0.95	High
Mobilizing Community Partnerships	3.69	0.97	High
Overall	3.78	0.96	High

Note: 4.21-5.00---Very High ;3.41-4.20---High; 2.61-3.40---Moderate; 1.81-2.60---Low; 1.00-1.80---Very Low

Table 4 revealed the level of the outreach engagement activities of nurse police officers in terms of monitoring community status, diagnosing community health problems and hazards, providing health education, and mobilizing community partnerships. The overall mean rating indicated 3.78 with a standard deviation of 0.96, which is described as high. This outcome implies that nurse police officers are involved and directly connected with the community they serve. Further, the result highlighted the remarkable effort of nurse police officers to provide services through outreach engagement activities; this finding aligns with the research conducted by Van den Broucke (2020), which found that community involvement can significantly impact health outcomes and improve the ability to manage disruptive effects. Brockman et al. (2023) added that more robust community engagement can promote consistency, eventually making it part of the organization's culture (Riemenschneider, 2021).

In addition, out of the four indicators, the monitoring community health status obtained the highest mean of 3.84 with a standard deviation of 0.95, described as High; the result suggests that nurses are more attentive to gathering information on relevant components of community health. This result is similar to the statement of Jarvis (2023) in terms of monitoring the status of the community, who stated that the crucial services are the assessment and monitoring of the people to establish a system of public health delivery that is focused on the needs of its citizens, community-based health service monitoring can assist people in taking back control of their health and the medical care they require (Shukla, 2022).

Conversely, mobilizing community partnerships obtained the lowest mean of 3.69 with a standard deviation of 0.97, which is described as High; this meant that the nurse police officers were encouraged to increase their involvement in conversation and community participation to achieve successful health outcomes. Further, it implies that nurse police officers should bring together the community to address law enforcement issues and concerns on medical care. This result is reinforced by Baltzell et al. (2019), who emphasized that community engagement is a participatory process that depends on active community participation, frequent feedback, and early involvement to be successful; this can develop enhanced comprehension of community-based healthcare service delivery (Dube et al., 2019).

4. Is There a Significant Relationship between Community Orientation and Outreach Engagement Activities?

TABLE 5. TEST OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNITY ORIENTATION AND OUTREACH ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Community Orientation	Outreach Engagement Activities			
	r _s	p-value	Decision	Remarks
Initiative Promotion	.716	<.001	Reject H ₀₁	Significant
Consensus Building	.760	<.001	Reject H ₀₁	Significant
Commitment	.633	<.001	Reject H ₀₁	Significant
Trusting Relationships	.624	<.001	Reject H ₀₁	Significant

Table 5 shows the relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities among nurse police officers. The results showed that there is a significant positive relationship between community orientation in terms of initiative promotion (p= <.001), consensus building (p= <.001), commitment (p= <.001), trusting relationships (p= <.001), and outreach engagement activities among nurse police officers. This result suggests that increased nurse police officers' community orientation correlates with increased outreach engagement. This result means the likelihood of offering health services through outreach engagement increases with their familiarity and relationship with the community.

The findings from the community-oriented engagement study indicate that establishing a platform for community engagement can be achieved through health promotion strategies. These include enhancing community action, reorienting health systems, cultivating supportive environments, and enhancing personal skills (World Health Organization, 2020). The primary source of information for health interventions is health promotion efforts; these are the avenue and opportunity to conduct outreach engagement activities in the community. Additionally, it specifies that nurses can provide health services through outreach

engagement activities if they know their community's health needs and challenges. Moreover, Haldane et al. (2019) stated that it is well-acknowledged that participation in the community is advantageous to creating, applying, and assessing health services. Likewise, according to Trappett (2022), consensus-building is essential to build throughout the community engagement process. Listening intently and enquiring about the community's concerns facilitates smoother interactions and enables you to deliver better outcomes.

Likewise, a study by Tang et al. (2022) mentioned that commitment significantly determines nurses' work engagement. Asif (2019) also added that strong commitments lead to a greater sense of duty and participation in organizational activities among personnel. Lastly, trusting relationships, according to the study of Van den Broucke (2020), help to collaborate on activities that effectively raise community involvement and improve adherence.

5. Does the Community Orientation significantly influence the Outreach Engagement Activities?

Table 6. Test of Influence of Community Orientation on Outreach Engagement Activities.

OEA	Observed Estimate	Bootstrap SE	Z	P-value	Decision	Remarks
Mean						
OEA	3.818	0.087	43.74	0.000		
Effect						
IP	0.158	0.149	1.06	0.287	Accept H ₀₂	Not Significant
CB	0.545	0.098	5.56	0.000	Reject H ₀₂	Significant
COMM	-0.046	0.184	-0.25	0.805	Accept H ₀₂	Not Significant
TR	0.326	0.147	2.22	0.026	Reject H ₀₂	Significant

Note: p -value $< .05$ (Significant); $R^2 = 0.7658$; IV- CO (IP, CB, COMM, TR); DV- OEA

Table 6 revealed that community orientation regarding consensus building (OE=0.545, $p=.000$) and trusting relationships (OE= 0.326, $p=.026$) significantly influenced the level of outreach engagement activities among nurse police officers. Conversely, community orientation regarding initiative promotion (OE= 0.158, $p=.287$) and commitment (OE= -0.046, $p=.805$) did not significantly influence the level of outreach engagement activities. Moreover, the results were apparent in the nonparametric regression analysis, in which 76.58% of the variance of outreach engagement activities can be explained by community orientation, as indicated by an r-square of 0.7658. This finding would mean that 23.42% of the disparity can be attributed to other aspects besides the given variable.

This result is congruent with Boyd (2021), who emphasized that consensus building is essential to the nursing profession's effective operation (Hashimoto et al., 2023); the importance of building consensus through community involvement is to plan and build an environment. It is essential to aim to build consensus as this can favorably impact both patient outcomes and nurses' performance. Accessibility to health information encourages patient empowerment and participation in the healing process (Zigdon et al., 2019); it permits patients to control their condition and alter their lifestyle while receiving treatment (Wul et al., 2019).

Further, a study about trusting relationships discovered that in developing community orientation, Tanabe et al. (2020) mentioned that it is essential for community health nurses to build trusting connections with community members to encourage them to discuss their issues with community health nurses freely. Community health nurses must focus carefully on developing and preserving relationships based on mutual trust that supports community empowerment. Establishing a trusting environment allows community partners better to understand affected individuals, families, and communities. This understanding can be a potent lever to increase adherence and encourage community involvement.

6. Does the demographic profile significantly moderate the relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities among nurse police officers?

Table 7. Test of moderation of the demographic profile's on the relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities.

Path	β	SE	t	p-value	Decision	Remarks
AGE x OEA	-0.135	0.066	2.062	0.039	Reject H ₀₃	Significant
CO x OEA	0.748	0.072	10.448	0.000	Reject H ₀₃	Significant
SEX x OEA	-0.156	0.130	1.195	0.232	Accept H ₀₃	Not Significant
YWE x OEA	-0.076	0.070	1.076	0.282	Accept H ₀₃	Not Significant
AGE x CO x OEA	-0.089	0.067	1.330	0.184	Accept H ₀₃	Not Significant
SEX x CO x OEA	0.065	0.105	0.619	0.536	Accept H ₀₃	Not Significant
YWE x CO x OEA	0.027	0.093	0.289	0.773	Accept H ₀₃	Not Significant

Note: p -value $< .05$ (Significant); $f^2 = 0.013$ (AGE x CO); $f^2 = 0.003$ (SEX x CO); $f^2 = 0.001$ (YWE x CO); $R^2 = 0.637$; IVCO; DV-OEA; Moderators- AGE, SEX, YWE.

Table 7 explains the moderation test of respondents' demographic profiles, such as age, sex, and working experience, and the relationship between community orientation (CO) and outreach engagement activities (OEA). Without including the moderating

effect, the r-squared value for OEA was 0.606, which shows that a 60.6% change in the level of community orientation (CO) is accounted for by the outreach engagement activities (OEA). With the inclusion of the interaction terms (SEX x CO x OEA), (AGE x CO x OEA), (YWE x CO x OEA), the OEA r-squared value was increased to 63.7%. These also showed a slight increase of 3.1% in variance explained in the dependent variable (OEA).

Moreover, following the examination of the moderating effect, the results revealed that demographic profiles such as age ($\beta = -0.089$, $p = .184$), sex ($\beta = 0.065$, $p = .536$), and years of working experience ($\beta = 0.027$, $p = .773$) did not significantly moderate the relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities. Such a result led to the acceptance of the null hypotheses (H_{03}) as their p-values are more than 0.05 alpha significance level. Meanwhile, the respondent's age significantly negatively influenced the level of outreach engagement activities ($\beta = -0.135$, $p = .039$). In contrast, community orientation had a significant, positive influence on it ($\beta = 0.748$, $p = .000$). Furthermore, the path analysis in terms of patient's sex ($\beta = -0.156$, $p = .232$) and years of working experience ($\beta = -0.076$, $p = .282$) both showed insignificant direct effect towards outreach engagement activities.

In connection with the above arguments, in general, demographic profile generally does not moderately affect community orientation and community outreach engagement of nurse police officers, similar to the results of the study of Kibret et al. (2022) and Handayani & Kuntarti (2022), who stated that in their study, there was no statistically significant correlation between the caring behavior of nurses and demographic variables. This outcome is expected to happen since nursing is a holistic and demanding job where no other circumstances can lessen a nurse's commitment to providing care. Nursing is a skilled, intellectual, and sacrificial profession requiring dedication, commitment, and resilience (Maka, 2021).

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter summarizes the research study. It comprises the researcher's overview of the results, conclusions, and recommendations derived from the results.

SUMMARY

This study sought to ascertain the influence of community orientation on the outreach engagement activity of nurse police officers in the PNP. The researcher utilized the descriptive-predictive research design for this study. The total respondents were 130 out of 284 nurse police officers from six districts. In choosing the respondents, the study employed a stratified random sample under the following characteristics: they must be of legal age, employed, designated as Police Nurses performing nursing functions in addition to his/her duties and responsibilities as law enforcement officers, and willing to participate.

Also, the research instruments used in this study were the adapted Community Orientation Scale for Community Health Nurses (Tanabe et al., 2020) and a researcher-made survey tool to measure the level of outreach engagement activities, which have four indicators. After a series of validation by subject matter experts to ascertain their objectivity, content, and clarity, it was sent for a pilot testing process; Cronbach's α values for community orientation were 0.926, 0.975, 0.935, and 0.928, respectively, and outreach engagement activities with Cronbach's α values of 0.928, 0.895, 0.937 and 0.969 respectively. The research was carried out in March 2024.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Considering the data gathered, examined, and evaluated, the following are the findings of the study:

1. The demographic profile of the nurse police officers revealed that out of 130 respondents, the highest percentage of nurse police officers (34.6%) or 45 are in the age range of 36 to 38, only 1 (0.8%) was found in 48-50 and 51-53, respectively. Conversely, the findings showed that 68 (52.30%) out of 130 nurses were male, and 62 (47.70%) were female. Moreover, in terms of length of service, 54 (41.5%) out of 130 nurses rendered over ten years in service, while 13 (10.0) rendered 4-6 years in service.
2. Nurse police officers were highly oriented to the community where they provide healthcare services, with an overall mean result of 3.88. They demonstrated the highest commitment ($M = 4.07$) and the lowest consensus building ($M = 3.61$).
3. Nurse police officers were involved and directly connected with their community, with an overall mean of 3.78. They demonstrated the highest level of monitoring community health status ($M = 3.84$) and the lowest level of mobilizing community partnership ($M = 3.69$).
4. There is a significant positive relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities in terms of initiative promotion ($r_s = .716$, $p < .001$), consensus building ($r_s = .760$, $p < .001$), commitment ($r_s = .633$, $p < .001$), and trusting relationship ($r_s = .624$, $p < .001$).
5. Among the four indicators of community orientation, only consensus building ($OE = 0.545$, $p = .000$) and trusting relationships ($OE = 0.326$, $p = .026$) significantly influenced the level of outreach engagement activities among nurse police officers.
6. The demographic profiles such as age ($\beta = -0.089$, $p = .184$), sex ($\beta = 0.065$, $p = .536$), and years of working experience ($\beta = 0.027$, $p = .773$) did not significantly moderate the relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities.

CONCLUSIONS

The following are the conclusions drawn from the study's findings:

1. Most respondents are classified as early middle age, primarily males with over ten years in the service.
2. Police nurse officers were highly oriented to the community where they provided healthcare services. They demonstrated superior commitment but need to improve consensus building.
3. Police nurse officers were involved and directly connected with the community they serve. They performed very satisfactorily in monitoring community health status but must concentrate on mobilizing community partnership.

4. There is a significant positive relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities. This result further implies that increased respondents' community orientation regarding initiative promotion, consensus building, commitment, and trusting relationships correlates with increased outreach engagement activities. Further, it suggests that the likelihood of offering health services through outreach engagement increases with their familiarity and relationship with the community.
5. Out of the four indicators, only consensus-building and trusting relationships have significantly influenced the level of outreach engagement activities. This outcome means that an increase in both indicators of community promotion would result in a higher level of outreach engagement activities.
6. The demographic profiles such as age, sex, and years of working experience did not significantly moderate the relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the results of the study, the following recommendations are offered for your consideration:

Nurse Police Officers. The researcher recommends that nurse police officers become more assertive and resourceful in their interactions with the community, handle health-related concerns, and continually promote wellness through various nursing initiatives like medical missions to create cooperative initiatives that strengthen communities. Nurse police officers are encouraged to increase their involvement in conversation and participation to address matters related to both law enforcement and medical health needs.

Philippine National Police (PNP). As community orientation significantly influences community engagement, the organization, specifically the Health Service Unit, is recommended to increase its funding on police-community relations through public health engagements such as medical missions and other health-related services that address the public's health needs. Additionally, in-house training and seminars should be conducted to orient and update all the nurse police officers on the health activities of the facility and provide enhanced outreach activities to the community. As a result, this will improve professional growth and help them become an effective public servant. To include recommendations to conduct yearly team-building activities and personality development seminars to inspire nurse police officers to work harder and build strong interpersonal relations.

Future Researchers. To conduct studies to identify additional elements that may influence outreach engagement activities of nurse police officers. Using behavioral features to comprehend decision-making processes and motivations for engagement is highly encouraged. The researcher recommends conducting longitudinal research to comprehend sustainability and long-term benefits by monitoring and observing outreach involvement over time. Moreover, to consider to include the influence of money, resources, and other social factors on outreach and community orientation. Lastly, to conduct combined qualitative and quantitative studies involving the relationship between community orientation and outreach engagement activities to evaluate the degree of orientation and engagement based on the respondent's perspective. By doing so, nursing activities initiatives within the community can be strengthened.

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