

# Evaluation of Police Patrol Strategies in the Province of Isabela, How is it Possible to Implement an Effective Patrol Method?

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Publication Date: May 2, 2026

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.19965829](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19965829)

## Abstract

Republic Act no. 6975 as amended by Republic Act no. 8551 requires the establishment of the Philippine National Police (PNP) which consists of the Isabela Police Provincial office, responsible of implementing police patrol methods that include foot, mobile, motorcycle, and bicycle patrols, etc. which are some of the tools that are necessary to attain peace and order. In lieu of this, the paper is research on the Police Patrol Methods implemented by the PNP to determine their viability in crime prevention. Also, respondents of this study were a total of 660 consisting of 60 Barangay officials and 600 community residents. The data were analyzed and interpreted through Explanatory Sequential Mixed Methods. Moreover, validated and tested questionnaire was used to obtain the required data. Results indicated that Community respondents rated all four methods of police patrol such as the foot patrol, mobile patrol, motorcycle patrol, and bicycle patrol as very effective. Similarly, the barangay officials evaluated foot patrols, mobile patrols, and motorcycle patrols as very effective and bicycle patrols as effective. Additionally, the data required that bicycle patrol be taken on a regular basis. The findings, however, suggested that the existing PNP patrol methods are very effective in the maintenance of peace and order, and appreciated because of their visibility, responsiveness, and their capacity to create interaction among the community.

**Keywords:** *Evaluating, Police, Police Patrol, Strategies, Methods, Barangay Officials, and Community Residents, Explanatory Sequential Mixed Methods*



## I. INTRODUCTION

Threat posed by crime has been one of the most orchestrated to the safety of people all over the world and this has been brought about by the rapid urbanization, population growth, and social change. The more cities grow and people have more activities, the more chances of committing crimes an individual has, endangering communities. Law enforcement bodies in nearly all parts of the globe understand that prevention of crime is a key pillar of social protection that must be proactive like police patrols to avert crime, provide timely response and enhance the ties between police and communities.

Patrol visibility and responsiveness, according to the international literature, may be essential in enhancing security, yet their efficiency varies depending on the operational strategies and resources and collaboration with the community (Eck et al., 2022).

Republic Act No. 8551, the Philippine National Police Reform and Reorganization Act of 1998, mandates the use of community-based and proactive policing (i.e. mobile and foot patrols) in the Philippines.

Stegenga, et al., (2023) clarified that the understood public anticipations of foot patrol were crime prevention, reassurance and proactive tasks like intelligence gathering and disruptive incidents. Dissimilar social groups anticipate dissimilar types of foot patrol, which implies the necessity of the individual approach. On the whole, the community oriented policing based on engagement, familiarity, and trust is more preferred by the people.

According to Rosenbaum L. (2022), it is not only foot patrol that can help meet public expectations the system of koban used by the Japanese can also serve as an alternative source of accessible policing. He also focused on enhancing training of officers and communication with the people in order to build trust. Whatever the form of the Neighborhood Watch program, their fundamental concept is similar: communities are given the power to regain their safety.

As stated by Levinson (2020), claimed that patrol does not just deter crime but it also decreases fear, improves relationships between police and the communities, and increases trust. He brought out the example of Omaha police increasing beat patrols to enhance the safety in busy neighborhoods.

In the meantime, Arisukwu et. al. (2020) stressed that the involvement of the community is vital in Nigeria as police are not enough to protect the countryside. The communities know their localities and therefore constitute the key partners in controlling crimes.



## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The study is anchored on Republic Act No. 8551, which reforms the structure of the Philippine National Police (PNP) to improve its community-oriented nature. It requires that the PNP should create proactive crime-prevention tactics such as mobile and foot patrol as well as police using intelligence. The legislation stresses on the service-based methodology, where the PNP should closely liaise with society to prevent crime and preserve peace and order. It requires improved recruitment, training and professional development of the police in order to improve law enforcement.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study aims to evaluate the police patrol methods in the Province of Isabela in crime prevention. Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions; What is the level of effectiveness of the following patrol methods as perceived by the two groups of respondents relative to: Foot Patrol, Mobile Patrol, Motorcycle Patrol, and Bicycle Patrol; and Is there a significant difference on the perceptions of the two groups of respondents on the effectiveness of patrol methods?

## LIMITATIONS

Data collected are based on the actual observations and lived experiences of Barangay officials and community residents regarding the implementation of police patrol methods by the Philippine National Police in crime prevention.

## II. METHODOLOGY

The research employed a quantitative research design to facilitate the collection of objective and measurable data on key variables such as patrol frequency, visibility, response behavior, and perceived safety among the population. According to Neuman (2014), quantitative research generates empirical evidence that supports reliable generalizations, while Saunders et al. (2019) emphasize that its structured approach minimizes researcher bias.

Data gathered through survey questionnaires were subjected to statistical analysis to determine the perceived effectiveness of various police patrol methods, including foot, mobile, motorcycle, and bicycle patrol. The level of effectiveness of these patrol methods, as perceived by Barangay officials and community residents, was analyzed using the weighted mean. Furthermore, each patrol method was evaluated based on its effectiveness in crime prevention using a four-point Likert scale.

### Four-Point Likert's Scale

Numerical scale	Mean Range	Descriptive Interpretation
4	3.25 - 4.00	Very Effective
3	2.50 - 3.24	Effective
2	1.75 - 2.49	Slightly Effective
1	1.00 - 1.74	Not Effective

### III. RESULTS and DISCUSSION

1. The level of effectiveness of the following police patrol methods:

Table 1

Mean and Descriptive Interpretation of the Level of Effectiveness to Crime Prevention of the Foot Police Patrol Method as Perceived by the Two Groups of Respondents

Statements	Community Residents		Barangay Officials		As a Whole	
	Mean	Descriptive Interpretation	Mean	Descriptive Interpretation	Overall Mean	Descriptive Interpretation
1. Always remain alert and ready to render police assistance to the public.	3.60	Very Effective	3.57	Very Effective	3.59	Very Effective
2. Prevent crimes and arrest sighted law violators. Arrests must be lawful and by custodial rights to ensure compliance with Rule 113 of the Revised Rules of Criminal Procedure (Rules on arrest).	3.51	Very Effective	3.40	Very Effective	3.46	Very Effective
3. Shows courtesy and respect at all times when interacting with the public.	3.56	Very Effective	3.45	Very Effective	3.51	Very Effective
4. Leaves post only when it renders assistance or attends to other necessities	3.39	Very Effective	3.27	Very Effective	3.33	Very Effective
5. Regularly conducts home visits and initiates community dialogues ("ugnayans") with residents within the beat area.	3.40	Very Effective	3.02	Effective	3.21	Effective



6. Immediately inform the Stations Operations Center (SOC) when suspects escape, providing details on identity, number, weapons, vehicles, and direction of escape, and promptly record the incident accurately in patrol logbooks or digital systems.	3.49	Very Effective	4.15	Very Effective	3.82	Very Effective
7. Monitor public gatherings for possible threats to public safety, such as disorderly conduct, unauthorized assemblies, or crowd disturbances, and report to SOC as needed.	3.52	Very Effective	3.32	Very Effective	3.42	Very Effective
8. Watchful of suspicious individuals, groups, tinted vehicles, motorcycle-riding criminals, and unattended baggage, especially in crowded areas, business establishments, dark alleys, and other high-risk locations.	3.35	Very Effective	3.17	Very Effective	3.26	Very Effective
9. Take note of hazards in the beat area such as falling debris, traffic and flooding conditions, open manholes, and hanging electrical wires or cables. Report these to the SOC for immediate action.	3.44	Very Effective	3.35	Very Effective	3.40	Very Effective
10. Conduct preventive visible inspection and surveillance, if necessary, in various business establishments and installations, removing potential public safety hazards.	3.48	Very Effective	3.45	Very Effective	3.47	Very Effective
11. Check suspicious vehicles—private, public, or commercial—during the course of patrol operations.	3.52	Very Effective	3.50	Very Effective	3.51	Very Effective
12. Report all occurrences and conditions related to crime, public peace, order, and safety for proper documentation and appropriate action.	3.52	Very Effective	3.35	Very Effective	3.44	Very Effective
13. During bomb threats, notify the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and avoid moving suspicious objects. Likewise, cordon secure the area within at least a 100-meter radius, and coordinates with the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) and local disaster	3.51	Very Effective	3.35	Very Effective	3.43	Very Effective

risk units to enhance safety.						
14. Assist traffic personnel in managing vehicle flow, especially at busy intersections or roads.	3.53	Very Effective	3.60	Very Effective	3.57	Very Effective
15. Enforce laws, city/municipal ordinances appropriately.	3.55	Very Effective	3.60	Very Effective	3.58	Very Effective
16. Establish contact with the security guards and mobilize force multipliers during the conduct of patrol.	3.50	Very Effective	3.47	Very Effective	3.49	Very Effective
17. Mobilize force multipliers to help disperse unruly crowds and execute arrests, when necessary, under police supervision and by PNP Human Rights-based Policing policies, to avoid excessive use of force or vigilante behavior.	3.49	Very Effective	3.45	Very Effective	3.47	Very Effective
<b>Category Mean</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>Very Effective</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>Very Effective</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>Very Effective</b>

The above table indicates that foot patrol is effective in the province of Isabela according to the people residing in the community and the barangay officials. The outcome showed that the foot patrol is highly effective as shown in the category mean of 3.47. This data suggests that the police officers who have been deployed to the foot patrol have been participating in crime prevention and protection of the people in an active manner. In addition, the large overall mean of the level of effectiveness of foot patrol as perceived by the barangay officials and the community residents supports the importance of the level of community policing. The benefits of foot patrol are well-known visibility of the police, more personal relations with the inhabitants, and the feeling of safety and presence.

Table 2

Mean and Descriptive Interpretation of the Level of Effectiveness to Crime Prevention of the Mobile Police Patrol Method as Perceived by the Two Groups of Respondents

Statements	Community Residents		Barangay Officials		As a Whole	
	Mean	Descriptive Interpretation	Mean	Descriptive Interpretation	Over All Mean	Descriptive Interpretation
Mobile Patrol						
1. Strictly observe traffic rules and regulation.	3.56	Very Effective	3.58	Very Effective	3.57	Very Effective
2. Maintain standard speed during normal patrol—not more than 30kph.	3.49	Very Effective	3.45	Very Effective	3.47	Very Effective
3. Turn-on blinkers during nighttime and poor visibility.	3.53	Very Effective	3.47	Very Effective	3.50	Very Effective
4. Use sirens only during emergencies and hot pursuit operations as provided by R.A. 4136 (Land Transportation and Traffic Code), and refrain from misuse to avoid public alarm.	3.56	Very Effective	3.58	Very Effective	3.57	Very Effective
5. Ensure the cleanliness and operational readiness of the mobile patrol car before turning it over to the incoming duty officer.	3.48	Very Effective	3.60	Very Effective	3.54	Very Effective
6. Distribute crime prevention flyers and establish good rapport with business owners and Community Residents.	3.38	Very Effective	4.32	Very Effective	3.86	Very Effective
7. Enforce city or municipal ordinances related to night establishments (e.g., bars, nightclubs, and other similar establishments where violations of ordinances or criminal activity may occur).	3.47	Very Effective	3.50	Very Effective	3.49	Very Effective
8. Enforce city or municipal ordinances related to night establishments (e.g., bars, nightclubs, and other similar establishments where violations of ordinances or criminal activity may occur).	3.44	Very Effective	3.38	Very Effective	3.41	Very Effective
9. Be thoroughly familiar with the events, conditions, and critical areas within the assigned area.	3.46	Very Effective	3.55	Very Effective	3.51	Very Effective

10. Remain vigilant for suspicious individuals, groups, tinted vehicles, motorcycle-riding criminals, and unattended baggage—especially in crowded or high-risk areas such as dark alleys, business establishments, and known crime-prone zones.	3.53	Very Effective	3.47	Very Effective	3.50	Very Effective
11. In cases of bomb threats, immediately notify the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) unit. Do not touch suspicious items and secure the area within a minimum 100-meter radius.	3.44	Very Effective	3.50	Very Effective	3.47	Very Effective
12. Immediately report escaping suspects to the SOC, providing details such as identity, number, weapons, vehicle used, and direction of escape.	3.39	Very Effective	3.10	Effective	3.24	Effective
13. Avoid sleeping, smoking, newspaper reading and unnecessary texting inside mobile car.	3.57	Very Effective	3.53	Very Effective	3.55	Very Effective
14. Establish contact with the security guards and other force multipliers while on patrol, under the supervision of patrol personnel, to avoid overreach or misrepresentation.	3.58	Very Effective	3.47	Very Effective	3.53	Very Effective
<b>Category Mean</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>Very Effective</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>Very Effective</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>Very Effective</b>

The table above represents the evaluation of the respondents of the effectiveness of the Mobile patrol in crime prevention. The outcome showed that the mobile patrol is highly efficient in crime prevention in terms of the mean of the overall category 3.51. The overall mean of the extent of effectiveness of mobile patrol as perceived by the barangay officials and the community residents is high, meaning that there is a high level of approval of its purpose in ensuring peace and order. Mobile patrols are therefore appreciated because of their capability to cover large geographical locations in a short time, respond to incidences promptly and their presence during patrols which discourages crime. This can be effective in the cases of urban and semi-urban areas because this technique enables officers to observe multiple areas simultaneously. The favorable image indicates the confidence of the community in mobile patrols as one of the effective and proactive ways of law enforcement.

Table 3

Mean and Descriptive Interpretation of the Level of Effectiveness to Crime Prevention of the Motorcycle Police Patrol Methods as perceived by the two groups of respondents

Statements	Community Residents		Barangay Officials		As a Whole	
	Mean	Descriptive Interpretation	Mean	Descriptive Interpretation	Over All Mean	Descriptive Interpretation
Motorcycle Patrol						
1. Remain alert and ready at all times to render police assistance to the public.	3.48	Very Effective	3.63	Very Effective	3.56	Very Effective
2. Do not carry civilian back riders during patrol duty. Only official personnel may be onboard motorcycles during patrol operations.	3.40	Very Effective	3.48	Very Effective	3.44	Very Effective
3. Ensure the cleanliness and operational readiness of the motorcycle before turning it over to the next duty officer.	3.47	Very Effective	3.47	Very Effective	3.47	Very Effective
4. Prevent crimes and arrest law violators caught in the act.	3.56	Very Effective	3.62	Very Effective	3.59	Very Effective
5. Leave the patrol post only when actively responding to police assistance or for necessary personal reasons.	3.45	Very Effective	3.42	Very Effective	3.44	Very Effective
6. Always remain courteous and respectful when dealing with the public	3.54	Very Effective	3.47	Very Effective	3.51	Very Effective
7. Observe precautionary measures and personal safety while on patrol.	3.55	Very Effective	3.52	Very Effective	3.49	Very Effective
8. Maintain vigilance for suspicious individuals, groups, tinted vehicles, motorcycle-riding criminals, and unattended baggage—especially in crowded areas, dark alleys, business districts, and other high-crime zones.	3.44	Very Effective	3.48	Very Effective	3.46	Very Effective
9. In case suspects escape, immediately inform the Station Operations Center (SOC) with details including identity, number, armaments, vehicles used, and direction of escape.	3.51	Very Effective	3.57	Very Effective	3.54	Very Effective

10. During bomb threats, notify the Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) unit and avoid touching any suspicious object. Secure the area within a minimum 100-meter radius.	3.49	Very Effective	3.48	Very Effective	3.49	Very Effective
11. Refrain from using firearms or warning shots unless justified under the PNP Use of Force Continuum and Human Rights policies.	3.51	Very Effective	3.52	Very Effective	3.52	Very Effective
12. Establish and maintain communication with security guards and mobilize force multipliers during patrol operations. All activities are documented and monitored for accountability.	3.51	Very Effective	3.48	Very Effective	3.50	Very Effective
13. Conduct regular visits to banks and business establishments within the designated areas.	3.45	Very Effective	3.25	Very Effective	3.35	Very Effective
14. Distribute flyers with crime prevention tips and build rapport with local residents and workers.	3.51	Very Effective	3.28	Very Effective	3.40	Very Effective
15. Enforce national laws and city/municipal ordinances as necessary.	3.57	Very Effective	3.53	Very Effective	3.55	Very Effective
16. Be thoroughly familiar with the conditions, events, and locations within the assigned area.	3.53	Very Effective	3.47	Very Effective	3.50	Very Effective
Category Mean	3.49	Very Effective	3.47	Very Effective	3.48	Very Effective

The above table illustrated the rating provided by the community residents and barangay officials on the effectiveness of the Motorcycle Patrol in deterring crimes. The Mean 3.48 or Very Effective of the overall category means that there is a high degree of agreement to the value of the overall category as an effective and responsive policing method. This conclusion implies that motorcycle patrols are commonly known to be effective in increasing police visibility, accessing congested or isolated locations, and responding quickly to the developments. They are also highly suitable in the barangay level operation since their agility and mobility are most appropriate in operations that do not follow a fixed terrain and accessibility.

Table 4

Mean and Descriptive Interpretation of the Level of Effectiveness to Crime Prevention of the Bicycle Police Patrol Method as Perceived by the Two Groups of Respondents

Statements	Community Residents		Barangay Officials		As a Whole	
	Mean	Descriptive Interpretation	Mean	Descriptive Interpretation	Overall Mean	Descriptive Interpretation
Bicycle Patrol						
1. Conduct regular and consistent bicycle patrols within assigned areas.	3.26	Very Effective	2.88	Effective	3.07	Effective
2. Provide a visible police presence in neighborhoods, parks, and during community events to help deter criminal activity.	3.34	Very Effective	2.97	Effective	3.16	Effective
3. Access areas that are difficult to reach by vehicle, allowing for improved mobility and faster response to incidents.	3.33	Very Effective	2.96	Effective	3.15	Effective
4. Promote direct interaction with residents to build trust and encourage community cooperation.	3.39	Very Effective	3.04	Effective	3.22	Effective
5. Actively participate in community activities and dialogues, reinforcing positive police-public relationships.	3.38	Very Effective	3.10	Effective	3.24	Effective
6. Facilitate partnerships with local organizations focused on cycling, safety, and crime prevention to strengthen community collaboration.	3.39	Very Effective	3.09	Effective	3.25	Very Effective
7. Address minor traffic violations, particularly those involving cyclists and pedestrians, to ensure safer road use for all.	3.40	Very Effective	2.98	Effective	3.19	Effective
8. Monitor public areas for safety hazards and disturbances, and take appropriate action to maintain order.	3.44	Very Effective	3.13	Effective	3.30	Very Effective
9. Conduct public safety campaigns by distributing informational materials and engaging citizens on topics such as crime prevention and safe cycling practices.	3.34	Very Effective	3.17	Effective	3.26	Very Effective

10. Promote community awareness on personal and neighborhood safety through direct outreach and visibility efforts.	3.43	Very Effective	3.15	Effective	3.47	Very Effective
Category Mean	3.37	Very Effective	3.08	Effective	3.22	Effective

The effectiveness of bicycle patrol method in crime prevention was reflected by the preceding table. Result revealed the overall category mean of 3.22, or Effective which indicates the level of approval of the community towards the use of patrol techniques emphasizing presence, interaction, and responsiveness. It underlines the fact that bicycle patrols are not merely working devices, but the devices of establishing trust and reassuring citizens. Moreover, the statistics indicate that bicycle patrols are seen not just as an efficient approach to the navigation of small streets and on the territory of highly populated zones but also a representation of friendly and community-oriented policing.

Table 5

Summary Table on the level of effectiveness to Crime Prevention of the Different Police Patrol methods as perceived by the two groups of respondents

Dimensions	General Mean	Interpretation
Foot Patrol	3.47	Very Effective
Mobile Patrol	3.51	Very Effective
Motorcycle Patrol	3.48	Very Effective
Bicycle Patrol	3.22	Effective
Over All Mean	3.42	Very Effective

In the above summary table, dimensions on the level of effectiveness of the following police patrol methods according to the two categories of respondents were as perceived as below, with as overall category mean of 3.47, 3.51, 3.48, and 3.22 resulting to an Over All Mean of 3.42 or Very Effective. This means that the barangay officials and the community members accorded a high group approval to these patrol practices as important instruments of ensuring peace and order at the community level. This perception can be attributed to the fact that the people appreciate the patrol methods that give priority to visibility, accessibility, and responsiveness.

Table 6

Result of the test of significant difference in the Perceptions of the Two Groups of Respondents on the effectiveness to Crime Prevention of patrol methods

Dimensions	Community Residents		Barangay Officials		As a Whole
	T-Ratio	P-Value	T-Ratio	P-Value	Descriptive Interpretation
Foot Patrol	2.47	0.570	2.26	0.437	Not Significant at 0.05
Mobile Patrol	2.35	0.362	2.15	0.268	Not Significant at 0.05
Motorcycle Patrol	2.31	0.421	1.58	0.542	Not Significant at 0.05
Bicycle Patrol	2.27	0.021	2.18	0.013	Significant at 0.05

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

As seen in preceding table, there is no significant difference in the assessments of the two groups of respondents on the effectiveness of patrol methods, hence the acceptance of the null hypothesis. This data denotes that the community residents and the barangay officials have a similar perception of the effectiveness of the different Police Patrol methods.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Findings of this research have significant implications on the police practice and the public safety policy in geographically varied provinces like Isabela. The proven success of foot, mobile, motorcycle, and bicycle patrols justifies the implementation of the integrated patrol model that balances the visibility of the police, its quick response capacity, and the long-term engagement with the community. Administrators of the police departments can use such findings to optimize patrol deployment plans to suit the local terrain, population density, and crime pattern and thereby maximize limited manpower and logistical resources.

Policy wise the findings demonstrate the necessity of evidence-based patrol policies in the Philippine National Police that institutionalizes the use of differentiated patrol practices in urban and rural environments. Enhancement of inter-agency coordination especially with the local government units may also enhance crime prevention by sharing responsibilities towards peace and order measures. Also, the policies that encourage ongoing training in community-based policing, familiarization of the areas and communication systems are critical in maintaining the effectiveness of patrol.



On the whole, the research justifies the development of context-related patrol policies that help to strengthening the community trust, enhance the efficiency of operations, and achieve long-term crime prevention and community safety results.

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