

## Victimisation and Citizen Security in the Municipality of Ica 2022

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### Abstract

The study aims to demonstrate the relationship between victimisation and citizen security in the municipality of Ica -2022. The sample consisted of one hundred (100) people from the total population of victims of a crime, information that serves as support for this research. The technique was the survey. The instrument developed for both variables was the questionnaire, which obtained a reliability of 0.950 for the survey of the variable Citizen Security and 0.939 for the variable Victimization of the commune, both obtained by means of Cronbach's Alpha. To obtain the results, hypothesis testing was carried out using Spearman's Rho, showing the existence of a relationship between victimisation and citizen security in the commune of Iquique 2022 ( $\rho = -.260$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). The conclusion is. That the police-community binomial, in the police jurisdiction of Ica, mitigates the victimization being necessary to continue working together and thus to guarantee a social stability.

Keywords: citizen security, victimisation, police-community partnership.

### Introduction

Due to the high incidence and uncertainty, the problem of crime, which greatly affects the South American country, has led the bodies in charge of this social aspect to implement various policies, strategies and plans to reduce the number of victims and guarantee a peaceful environment, providing quality of life for the inhabitants and a safe society. In this case, the state institution involved is the National Police, Gendarmerie or Federal Police, depending on the designation of the country of origin.

In our country, constitutionally and according to Article 166 of the Political Constitution of Peru, the institution in charge of security is the National Police of Peru, whose function is "to guarantee, maintain and re-establish internal order. It provides protection and assistance to individuals and the community. It guarantees compliance with the law and the security of public and private property. It prevents, investigates, and combats crime. It guards and controls the borders.

The National Police of Peru is a state institution constituted to guarantee internal order, the free exercise of established human rights and the free development of civic activities (Zanabria, 2022). It is competitive and balanced, its members represent the law, order, and security of the whole Republic; they have the right to intervene in all matters related to their competence and functional field.

On a global scale, crime has evolved into a hierarchical criminal network that seeks to cover a large part of society through crime, operating from the shadows of the illegal through a group of people committed to committing various crimes, such as theft, robbery, extortion, micro-commercialisation of drugs among others, crime is constantly evolving and migrating (Peralta, 2021); being a problem for our society which lies in the low development of our country.

Criminal behaviour remains high, illegal acts against property such as robbery and theft. This problem is prevalent throughout the country, but the incidence is relatively high. Criminal cases for the province of Lima and its undisclosed areas (Tello, 2022).

The present investigation is justified in the contribution or development of a strategy to mitigate the victimization of the commune Ica Ica; counting for her the articulation of the police forces and the forces of the commune Ica for the benefit of the population that has been and is affected by the scourge of the citizen insecurity. The correct police intervention shows the material elements of crime that in the police investigation is successful to provide evidence to the investigation when it passes to the prosecution, resulting in a preventive detention of those investigated.

In this sense, the Peruvian National Police is the entity in charge of ensuring the security of Peruvians, in compliance with the law; to this end, it must use various mechanisms to prevent and combat crime, which increasingly takes many forms. In this sense, the strategy of prevention is articulated among the actors to guarantee citizen security, which will allow for the gradual eradication of crime (Mostacero, 2021).

### **Victimisation**

It is the reflection of the direct physical, economic, psychological, and sociological effects produced in the victim of a criminal act (Sempere, 2020) in which a person suffers physical and psychological damage when subjected by an aggressor (offender) becoming a victim of the criminal act.

Quesada (2021) defines victimisation as circumstances or mechanisms in which a person is the victim of an unlawful act. That is, when an individual (aggressor) causes physical, psychological, moral, economic or non-economic harm to another person or group (victim).

On the other hand, Gonzales (2022) refers to victims of crime, people who are directly exposed to crimes and incidents that have become more frequent and violent, despite the efforts of three state institutions to reduce public insecurity in the country and establish a militarised national guard to return public safety to the streets.

The National Institute of Statistics refers to victimisation as the number of incidents reported by people who claim to be victims of criminal activity. This is different from the term "victim" which refers to individuals. A report may involve multiple incidents at the same time and may even involve multiple victims or parties, as victimisation is a term that covers a variety of incidents affecting a particular victim.

Anti-social phenomenon that develops against a person or group, the same as those who become victims, refers to a person intimately related to a direct or indirect victim. The classification of victimisation depending on the type of crime, such as vehicle, home or contact crime. Another reality related to citizen insecurity is the fear of crime, defined as the emotional experience of possible victimisation.

On the other hand, Dunkel (1985) states that victimisation is dynamic, because of the three differentiated levels:

**Primary victimisation:** recognises the citizen as a victim if he/she has been affected by the criminal activity of one or more persons due to lack of protection or vulnerability (lack of social control, fear, insecurity, subsistence dynamics, etc.) plus the role of victim and perpetrator (knowledge of the various actions shared by people who have lived through an experience derived from an illegal act).

**Secondary victimisation:** the situation of victims is aggravated by the timely absence of the relevant institutions and structures, who are directly responsible for the protection of the integrity of the population, I.E. the lack of response from justice operators and administrators.

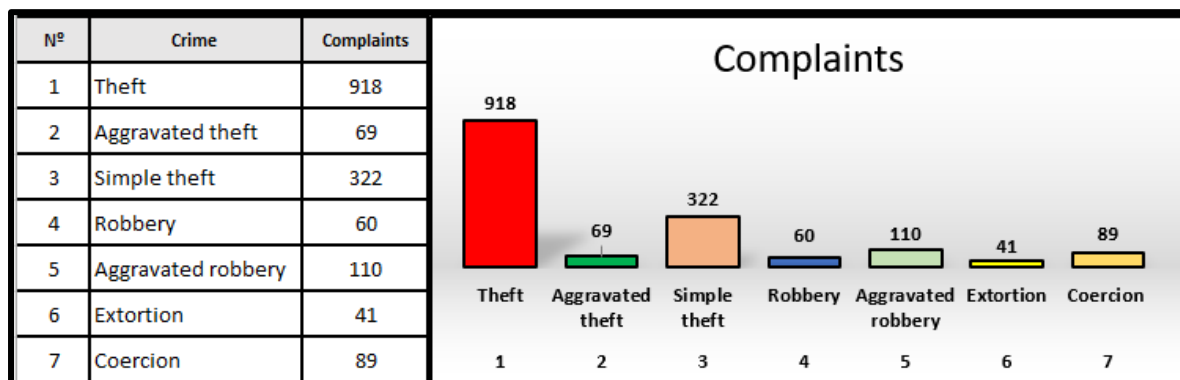
**Tertiary victimisation:** this occurs because the competent authorities do not intervene in time; in other words, these victims are completely defenceless, they feel that no one cares about their well-being and safety, and sometimes the attitude of these people is to respond to past injustices with revenge.

This theory proposed by Dunkel thus concludes that one or some populations are considered victims when others are considered perpetrators of crimes such as theft, robbery, violence, etc. (Torres & Bendezú, 2022).

The people demanded that their authorities take specific and concrete measures to ensure peace and the rule of law. Marcel says that “the extent to which the public sector creates value is its ability to deliver services, programmes and programmes that achieve the required outcomes of policy processes”. He added: “On the other hand, the public sector also creates value indirectly by creating responsiveness and control over the human environment” (Tarazona, 2022).

As for the statistical report on the victimization index in the jurisdiction of the PNP Ica Police Station from 01 January 2022 to 17 November 2022, it does not provide a high rate of theft with nine hundred and eighteen (918) complaints for this type of crime according to the table below:

Table of victimization statistics (complaints) of the CPNP Ica from 01 January 2022 to 17 November 2022.



Source: *PNP Ica Police Station Statistics Office.*

In accordance with Article 24 of Legislative Decree N°1267, Law of the National Police of Peru, “The police station is the basic cell of the PNP’s organisation”; it depends on the Police Regions or Fronts. It develops the work of prevention, order, security, and investigation; it maintains a close relationship with the community, Local and Regional Governments, with whom it promotes the participation of its personnel in activities in favour of citizen security, contributing to the economic and social development of the jurisdiction.

“They are in charge of armed police personnel in the hierarchies of Senior Weapons Officers, Junior Officers and Senior Non-Commissioned Officers on active duty, as appropriate. They report to the Police Regions and, exceptionally and temporarily, to the Police Fronts, when this corresponds to the geographical area assigned. They are urban or rural in nature, depending on their geographical location” (DL. N° 1267).

As stated in the previous points, the operational activities of the police stations is to mitigate the rate of victimisation, for which they carry out prevention strategies, using qualified and trained personnel, such as those in emergency and rescue operations, The PNP Ica Police Station has three (03) officers, twenty-five (25) non-commissioned officers, two (02) non-commissioned officers on duty, and two (02) mobile units (motorbikes and vehicles).

The territory under the responsibility of the PNP Ica Police Station covers a geographical area of 881.7 km<sup>2</sup>, with a population of 150 280, police is divided into five (05), sectors, being the Sector 2 (residential San Martín), Cooperative Boiserie Angulo Sur, urbanization Santa Rosa del Palmar, urbanization Santo Domingo de Marcona, urbanization San José, urbanization the palm, housing association diluvia, which has a higher rate of victimization in accordance with the number of complaints 150 complaints for robberies and thefts; In order to improve prevention activities and in accordance with UN standards, for every 100,000 inhabitants there should be 2.8 police officers. In order to improve prevention activities and in accordance with UN standards, for every 100,000 inhabitants, there should be 2.8 police officers per 100,000 inhabitants; given the population of the city of Ica, it is necessary to have 4.21% (6327) police officers, as well as mobile units for the development of their competencies and functional field in the municipality of Ica, in compliance with the standards of the organisation.

### **Citizen Security**

Corresponding to the PCM 2019-2023, which conceptualises it as: “The objective and subjective condition where individuals are free from violence or physical or psychological threat, intentional dispossession of their patrimony” (PENUD, 2006). The focus of the concept is based on human rights, which seeks to build better conditions for democratic citizenship and places the human person at the centre (IACHR, 2009, p. 8). Law No. 27933 defines it as: “the interconnected link of public sector and civil society bodies, which are composed in order to strengthen and guarantee peace, calm and to mitigate or counteract criminality and delinquency throughout the territory, through a suitable capacity for multi-sectoral prevention and control of violence, which will allow everyone to develop in society without risk or criminal threats”.

It refers to support for intergovernmental and cross-cutting activities that guide the presidencies of CONASEC and the Council of Ministers; presidencies of regional municipalities in regional councils and municipalities throughout the territory (Rejas, 2022). These institutions are attended by directors of all branches of government, whose incompatibility conflicts with institutions whose main task is to fight crime, but with other entities related to the judicial administration (the judiciary, state ministries and the State Penitentiary Institute); convene different distinctive state institutions; in general, focusing on the prevention and defence of essential rights (the ombudsman’s office and ministries of health, education, women and social development) and citizen representation such as: neighbourhood councils, associations, trade unions and others.

Similarly, the Organisation of American States (2015) describes citizen security as a social environment where people can live free from all forms of criminal violence. The state has the necessary capacities to safeguard and guarantee the inherent rights of every person. Social activities are related to the security and human rights of citizens, I.E. people living together, free from any form of violence promoted by state or non-state institutions. In this sense, one of the national policies is citizen security, which addresses the causality of crime and criminal violence with a long-standing human rights framework that focuses on rights at the normative and operational level, as well as of public entities and officials.

Similarly, Ramírez & Andía (2022) tell us that citizen security is currently a felt need in all societies, paradoxically, in the face of technological development, modernisation and economic growth, as well as development indicators, insecurity has increased in parallel, causing a feeling of anxiety and panic due to the constant insecurity that citizens feel on the streets of our country.

Jaramillo (2021) considers that security is a basic requirement of every individual in a society. This means trust, protection, prevention, persistence, peace, and security. His axiological scope conceptualises public order as a mixed democracy and welfare state; supports to avoid collective violations of punitive law; in the case of crimes against society, prevention is a minority because of the element of violence, which requires all efforts, there is no undeniable, nor limited, understanding that the normative work of the representatives of society and institutions for the preventive work of crime and violence; therefore, it must be understood from different perspectives in accordance with the *modus operandi*.

In this regard, the Political Constitution of Peru (1993), in art. 166°, states that “the police, as a tutelary institution of the State, guarantees, sustains and restores internal order. Protect and assist our fellow citizens. To watch over the observance and observance of the laws and the security of public and private property. It combats, investigates, and prevents crime; finally, it controls and monitors the borders.

This constitutional mandate is concretised in Legislative Decree 1267 – The PNP Law, in Article III of its provisional title, which refers to the “Police Functions”, expressing that it is in strict adherence to the constitutional norm (as mentioned above), in respect of which, as a public force exercising various powers to ensure, maintain and restore peace, order and public tranquillity, etc.

#### **Basic supporting concepts for this study:**

**Wrongful act:** genus of voluntary action; as the species has all the common features of the genus to which it belongs, there can be no doubt that this cannot be an inadvertent violation. On the other hand, the unlawful act generates the duty to restore the damage caused to others, whereas the coercive act generates the “no duty”. Therefore, unlawful acts are incompatible with coercive acts (Encyclopaedia juridica, 2022).

**Unlawful act:** Action contrary to the law (Legal Dictionary, 2022).

**Legal event:** Event or occurrence that leads to the limitation of rights, i.e. changes the legal reality. Fact that is attributed legal effects (Legal Dictionary, 2022).

**Punishable act:** Conduct of a person, which is verified by means of an action or omission, which produces a harmful effect, which is qualified as unlawful by the legal system (Dictionaried Juridic, 2022).

**Theft:** Infringement of the law that, without using violence or threat, an individual steals an object or good from another, to obtain an illicit economic benefit (Dictionaried Juridic, 2022).

**Criminal Offence:** These are intentional or reckless omissions punishable by law; formally, they are punishable offences in actions or omissions that infringe the current criminal law as defined in the Peruvian penal code (Bósquez et al., 2021).

**National Police of Peru:** is a tutelary institution of the State whose fundamental purpose is to guarantee, maintain and re-establish internal order, provide protection and assistance to individuals and the community (Law N°. 1267). We guarantee compliance with the law and the security of public and private property; we prevent, investigate and combat crime; we monitor and control the borders with the aim of defending society and individuals, to allow their full development, within the framework of a culture of peace (Article 166 of the CCPP).

**Robbery:** A punishable act by which a person, for profit, takes another’s property using force or violence and intimidation.

**Security:** refers to the internal and external defence of States. This assumption is inherited from the first ideas of Hobbesian political philosophy, where the state as a political unit makes use of legitimate violence (force) to subdue its inhabitants and confront the various external threats, with the purpose of guaranteeing preservation and well-being (Cabrera, 2021).

The condition of security, exempt and free from any harm, danger or risk that threatens the integrity of an individual. Maintenance of international peace and security, United Nations (UN), peace enforcement, international sanctions, targeted sanctions, situations, peace alliances, restricted airspace, neutral zones (RAE, 2022).

**Citizen Security:** Integrated action developed by the State, with the participation of citizens, aimed at ensuring their peaceful coexistence, the eradication of violence and the peaceful use of public roads and spaces. It also contributes to the prevention of the commission of crimes and misdemeanours (Law N° 27933).

The main objective of citizen security is to effectively coordinate with government efforts and encourage citizen participation to guarantee peace in neighbourhoods.

**Victim:** Individual who suffers from the effects of an unlawful act, not only the passive subject or owner of the legal good, who is the most direct victim, but also other persons who are materially or morally harmed, directly or indirectly, such as their family environment or others who have been close to them (Dictionaried panspermic del Espanol juridic, 2022).

**Victimisation:** Number of unlawful acts reported by individuals who have been victims or affected by some antisocial act that is infringed by criminal law. It differs from the concept of “victim”, as the latter refers to individuals (INEI, 2022).

### **Methodology**

Strategy or plan developed to obtain the information or data required in any research to satisfactorily answer the outline of the problem (Hernández & Torres, 2018).

According to Arias & Covinos (2021) strategies, procedures, and actions to be followed when conducting research, including a reasonable and systematic set of procedures to solve common problems.

The research has a quantitative approach, non-experimental design as it could be defined as the study that is conducted without deliberately manoeuvring variables; it is cross-sectional and in which only the phenomena are observed in their natural environment to analyse, cross-sectional or descriptive cross-sectional They investigate the incidence of the modalities, categories or levels of one or more variables of the unit of analysis; they are merely descriptive studies (Hernández & Torres, 2019).

The technique is indispensable in the process of scientific research, as it supplies the organisation by means of which the exploration is structured, likewise, it allows the necessary information to be collected on what is to be investigated (Hernández & Torres, 2019).

The measurement tool is a technique for the scientist to record data on the variables fulfilling three basic requirements: Reliability, validity, and objectivity (Hernández & Torres, 2019) for the variable Citizen Security 0.950 and the variable victimisation 0.939 by means of Cronbach’s Alpha.

The collection of information involves deploying a detailed strategy that will help to obtain data for a specific purpose. Various tools or techniques are available to collect data, both quantitative and qualitative (Hernandez & Torres, 2019).

In this study the survey technique was developed whose information is “obtained by asking others”. Unlike the interview the survey does not create a dialogue with respondents and there is a low level of interaction (Carhuancho et al., 2019) as a measurement instrument the questionnaire document was developed which contains questions on the corresponding measurement scales, all of which are to be answered by the informant, it should be noted that there are no good or bad answers in this type of instrument, all are valid for the research.

### **Results**

The main objective of this research is to demonstrate the relationship between victimisation and citizen security of the commune of Ica-2022; The complexity and transcendental situation that the city of Ica lives, where crimes take different forms, alter the internal order and violate the rights of citizens, the National Police of Peru must be present in every possible way to prevent, combat and eradicate crime by mitigating the persecution of insecurity.

In this sense, a questionnaire made up of 36 items was developed, 18 items for each variable (Pablo, 2016), which was applied to a sample of one hundred (100) people from the total population of victims of crime, information that serves as the main input for this study.

From the surveys applied to the sample, the following questions are broken down, showing the results after the application of the instrument, the hypotheses to be contrasted are developed:

**Contraction of the General Hypothesis.**

H0: There is no relationship between victimisation and citizen security in the commune of Ica – 2022.

H1: There is a relationship between victimisation and citizen security in the commune of Ica – 2022.

**Table 01:** *Correlation between the Victimisation variable and the Citizen Security variable*

			<b>Victimisation</b>	<b>Citizen Security</b>
<b>Rho de Spearman</b>	<b>Victimisation</b>	Correlation coefficient	1,000	,234*
		Sig. (bilateral)		,019
		N	100	100
	<b>Citizen Security</b>	Correlation coefficient	,234*	1,000
		Sig. (bilateral)	,019	
		N	100	100

\*. The correlation is significant at the level 0,05 (bilateral).

The p-value is  $0.19 < 0.05$ , which rejects the null hypothesis and accepts the research hypothesis, from which there is evidence to affirm that there is a relationship between the victimisation variable and the citizen security variable, and also presents a correlation coefficient of 0.234 which, according to Montes et al. (2021), presents an average positive correlation, which means that there is a relationship between victimisation and citizen security in the commune of Ica – 2022.

**Testing the Specific Hypothesis1.**

H0: There is no relationship between victimisation and action of the national police in the commune of Ica-2022.

H1: There is a relationship between victimisation and action of the national police in the commune of Ica-2022.

**Table 02:** *Correlation between the variable victimisation and the dimension action of the National Police*

			<b>Victimisation</b>	<b>Action by the National Police</b>
<b>Rho de Spearman</b>	<b>Victimisation</b>	Correlation coefficient	1,000	,005
		Sig. (bilateral)		,961
		N	100	100
	<b>Action by the National Police</b>	Correlation coefficient	,005	1,000
		Sig. (bilateral)	,961	
		N	100	100

The p-value is  $0.961 > 0.05$ , which rejects the alternative hypothesis and accepts the null hypothesis, from which there is evidence to affirm that there is no relationship between the variable victimisation and the action dimension of the national police, and also presents a correlation coefficient of 0.005 which, according to Montes et al. (2021), presents a weak positive correlation, which means that there is no relationship between victimisation and action of the national police in the commune of Ica-2022.

**Testing of Specific Hypothesis 2.**

H0: There is no relationship between victimisation and serenazgo action in the commune of Ica -2022.

H1: There is a relationship between victimisation and serenazgo action in the commune of Ica -2022.

**Table 03:** *Correlation between the variable Victimization and the dimension serenazgo action*

			<b>Victimisation</b>	<b>Action by the serenazgo</b>
Rho de Spearman	<b>Victimisation</b>	Correlation coefficient	1,000	,241*
		Sig. (bilateral)	.	,016
		N	100	100
	<b>Action by the serenazgo</b>	Correlation coefficient	,241*	1,000
		Sig. (bilateral)	,016	.
		N	100	100

\*. The correlation is significant at the level 0,05 (bilateral).

The p-value is  $0.16 < 0.05$ , which rejects the null hypothesis and accepts the research hypothesis. Based on this, there is evidence to affirm that there is a relationship between the variable victimization and the action dimension of the serenazgo; likewise, it presents a correlation coefficient of 0.241 which, according to Mones et al. (2021), presents an average positive correlation, which means that there is a relationship between victimization and action of the serenazgo in the commune of Ica-2022.

**Testing of Specific Hypothesis 3.**

H0: No relationship between victimisation and Ica -2022 community participation.

H1: There is a relationship between victimisation and Ica -2022 community participation.

**Table 04:** *Correlation between the variable victimization and the dimension of community participation.*

			<b>Victimisation</b>	<b>Community Participation</b>
<b>Rho de Spearman</b>	<b>Victimisation</b>	Correlation coefficient	1,000	,260**
		Sig. (bilateral)	.	,009
		N	100	100
	<b>Community Participation</b>	Correlation coefficient	,260**	1,000
		Sig. (bilateral)	,009	.
		N	100	100

\*\*.. The correlation is significant at the level 0,01 (bilateral).

The p-value is  $0.09 < 0.05$ , which rejects the null hypothesis and accepts the research hypothesis, from which there is evidence to affirm that there is a relationship between the variable victimisation and community participation, and also presents a correlation coefficient of 0.260 which, according to Montes et al. (2021), presents an average positive correlation, which means that there is a relationship between victimisation and community participation in Ica-2022.



## Discussion of Results

By means of the Rho Spearman statistician it was verified that there is a relationship between victimization and Citizen Security of the commune of Ica 2022 ( $\rho=,234$ ;  $p<0,05$ ), developing new strategies based on the statistics of the denunciations made by victims of criminal acts in the region of Ica, this before Layme (2021) mentions in his investigation that the pandemic COVID19, has delayed the work in the citizen security in the district 8 of the commune of El Alto Management 2019; until now there is no type of action or political gestures to diminish the insecurity that every citizen suffers today; recommending the strengthening of the public policies in subjects to diminish the insecurity, managing for it the implantation of surveillance cameras and to optimize the coordination with the neighbourhood councils have developed projects and plans that supports the citizen security in the commune of the 8.

On the other hand, Alatrística (2019) concludes that there is a high and positive relationship ( $\rho=0.854$ ) between the study variables: the inhabitants over 18 years of age in the district, which shows a high relationship; recommending that the master burgomaster and the manager of citizen security of the territorial demarcation of Carmen de la Legua, constitute training workshops for the neighbourhood councils, with the purpose of fortifying citizen security with the objective of mitigating the victimisation of all citizens.

Although it is true that there is no relationship between the exercise of the national police and victimisation in the municipality of Iqueña -2022, this does not mean that new strategies should be continued in order to constantly improve and maintain the neutrality of delinquency; ( $\rho=,064$ ;  $p >0,05$ ), this collides with the study carried out by Torre & BendeZú (2019) who concluded the verification of the correspondence between the variables citizen security and victimisation of the population of Sausa – Jauja, ( $\rho=0,778$ ;  $p<0,05$ ); recommending the beginning of joint work meetings with the communal organisms, as well as to the communal authorities, operators and administrators of justice and others that contribute in the administration of the city of Sausa – Jauja, to give front the urban or street delinquency as they are the assaults to the homes, robbery of cattle and others.

The action of the serenazgo of Ica is of great support to the citizen security, which is not denoted in the statistic ( $\rho=,241$ ;  $p<0,05$ ), it is necessary to improve strategies so that this auxiliary force of security is integrated to the operation of the Comisaria PNP of Ica, which will mitigate the index of victimisation. Colliding with Baltazar's study (2020) in finding a weakness of the commune of Ica; since the leaders report feeling abandoned, the police personnel are indignant about the absence of management between border districts, which is very detrimental to the district, since when they request projects from the commune they indicate that it is the responsibility of the commune of Achocalla and vice versa, and there is also a weakness in coordination with the central government and the departmental government in terms of citizen security projects in support of the metropolis.

The police-community binomial in the city of Ica's police jurisdiction is mitigating victimisation, although it is true that the application of the instrument shows a relationship ( $\rho=,260$ ;  $p<0,05$ ), it is necessary to continue working together in the security of our community and thus guarantee social stability. In coincidence in the study of Serna, (2022) where it shows a positive and very strong correlation in a 0,821 (82,1%) asmas of significance in a 99% of confidence, which reflects to greater capacity of response carried out by the personnel of the police station, greater citizen security in the district of Zarumilla. This approves the hypothesis of the existence of a relationship between citizen security and the responsiveness of the police authority for the benefit of the community.

## Conclusions

### First:

The relationship between victimisation and citizen security in the commune of Ica 2022, has a transcendence that can be overcome in view of the value of the police function, which is why new police strategies are needed, such as patrolling in vehicles and on foot, taking into consideration the information from the crime map updated by means of complaints in the jurisdiction of Ica – 2022.

**Secondly:**

There is no relationship between victimisation and the action of the national police in the commune of Ica - 2022. This does not mean that police strategies should not be redesigned with regard to citizen attention, such as operations, patrolling, etc., which will mitigate criminal action, as this depends on the main work of the police, who, having identified the red zones, propose to continue with assertive police action in some way.

**Third:**

If there is a relationship between victimisation and the action of the serenazgo in the commune of Ica - 2022; therefore, better strategies are needed to integrate auxiliary security forces into the operations of the Ica Police Headquarters, which will reduce the number of victims of crime in that commune. It is necessary to involve more the community of Ica, having example the preventive programs of the police where the citizenship and the police work, for the development of strategies to strengthen these programs by means of trainings and talks of sensitization so that they agree that the community is safe, developing this way a society in work of the national police of Peru.

**Fourth:**

The existence of the relationship between victimisation and community participation in the commune of Ica - 2022. It encourages us to work continuously between the community and the police to keep the community safe and thus guarantee social stability. The constant identification of hot spots has motivated the PNP Ica Police Station to integrate all forces (police patrolling, integrated patrolling, and prevention programmes) to mitigate, prevent criminal threats or criminal activities for the benefit of the Ica community.

**Recommendations**

**First:**

The police command should implement new police strategies focusing on crime prevention and investigation to improve and strengthen public security, based on crime mapping and crime reporting.

**Second:**

The police strategies of preventive community patrolling should involve the neighbourhood councils and other preventive programmes run by the Peruvian national police in coordination with the police, having as its main ally the members of the Iqueña community, and even better if it involves the preventive programmes that cooperate with the police.

**Third:**

The head of Citizen Security of the local government coordinates cooperation between the police and security services to improve or strengthen integrated patrolling between both institutions and thus provide greater citizen security and prevention.

**Fourth:**

The representatives of the Iqueña community strengthen the police-community binomial "Together for Security" and develop preventive patrolling activities with preventive programmes at times of high crime incidence, which will mitigate illegal acts and thus guarantee citizen security.

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