



VALENCIA CITY BUKIDNON, JAIL MANAGEMENT AND PENOLOGY REHABILITATION PROGRAMS: AN ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT

This study attempted to assess Valencia City Bukidnon, Jail Management and Penology Rehabilitation Programs for the fiscal year 2022-2023. Specifically, it aimed to describe the respondents' profile in terms of age, sex, and years of stay in the jail institution; determine the respondents' assessment level of Valencia City Bukidnon, Jail Management and Penology Rehabilitation Program in terms of Educational Program, Skill Training/Enhancement Program, Livelihood Program, Cultural and Sports Program, Interfaith Program, and Para Legal Program; and find out whether significant relationship exists between the respondents' assessment level of the rehabilitation program and the profile of the respondents. The respondents were 193 detained in the Valencia City Bukidnon Jail Management and Penology. Quantitative descriptive method was utilized to address the problem. The findings highlight a stark gender disparity among inmates, with males comprising the majority. Programs targeting the specific needs of male offenders, particularly those aged 26-30, are emphasized. The Paralegal Program stands out as highly effective, providing crucial legal assistance to detainees. However, disparities in program assessment based on gender suggest potential biases in program delivery. Ensuring equitable and unbiased program implementation is crucial to addressing the diverse needs of all individuals deprived of liberty.

KEYWORDS: Rehabilitation Programs, Jail Management, Person Deprived of Liberty, Prison, Assessment, Valencia City Jail.

INTRODUCTION

Jail plays a vital role in the criminal justice system, serving as an isolation mechanism that separates the accused or the offender from the community. The constitution embeds the fundamental rights of the citizenry to live in a healthy and safe society. Indeed, individuals having unacceptable behavior that violates the set of laws in society deemed necessary to be isolated. One feature of democracy is that every member of society is provided with equal protection of the law; one is that the accused and even criminals are allowed to correct their socially unacceptable behavior and enjoy the right to live as one of their constitutional rights.

In the Philippines, Corrections Systems comprise the government, civil society, and business sectors involved in the confinement, correction, and restoration of persons charged for and convicted of delinquent acts or crimes.

The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) is created to address the mounting concern of jail management and penology problems as one of the disciplinary bodies that exercise

supervision and control over all districts, city, and municipal jails. The Bureau envisions itself as a dynamic institution highly regarded for its sustained humane safekeeping and development of inmates (Section 2, BJMP Manual 2015). In addition, there are significant programs under the mandate of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, and they are the following: (1) inmates' custody, security, and control programs, (2) inmates' welfare and development programs, (3) decongestion Program, and good governance.

Jails and prisons are correctional institutions of reformation and rehabilitation. It serves as a shelter for education, socialization, moral recovery, and self-improvement. Municipal jails are basically under the Department of the Interior and Local Government, specifically under the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology. Prisons are the last link in the chain of the criminal justice system and are often the most overlooked by the public and state alike (Fielding et al., 2019).



Usually, individuals behind bars are often forgotten and neglected by the public without thinking that society will likely have to deal with them again. Mostly, many of them will return to where they came from. Moreover, while the prison population continues to grow, there needs to be more evidence of success in rehabilitating prisoners. Understanding how to improve prisons and their ability to rehabilitate and reintegrate offenders is the key to reducing crime and its negative consequences.

The criminal justice system appreciates the value of rehabilitation and community reintegration for condemned criminals. Correction, one of the cornerstones of the Philippine Criminal Justice System (PCJS), is a form of discipline and chastisement administered by a master or other person in authority to one who has committed an offense to cure his faults or bring him into proper subjection, according to the (Law Dictionary 2019). The Moral and Spiritual Program, Education and Training Program, Work and Livelihood Program, Sports and Recreation Program, Health and Welfare Program, and Behavior Modification Program were some of the rehabilitative programs implemented by this pillar.

Criminal rehabilitation is gaining popularity among many who are forward-thinking. Such forms of rehabilitation can help to reduce the number of repeat offenders who return to jail after being unable to adapt to life outside the jail. Moreover, this can also help to solve some of the more severe cases, such as sexual offenders who may continue in their ways after being released, preying on women or children (Jhonson et al., 2021).

Different jails and prisons offer various rehabilitation programs, including educational programs, recreational activities, livelihood programs, and others. All these programs are provided and carefully organized for the rehabilitation of inmates.

The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology of Valencia City Bukidnon implements various programs including Educational Programs, Skills Training/Enhancement Programs, Livelihood Program, Cultural and Sports Programs, Interfaith Program, and Paralegal Program. As part of their educational program, they offer an Alternative Learning System (ALS) approved by the Department of Education.

Teachers in this area are BJMP personnel who are professional teachers trained in teaching ALS. On the other hand, in the skills training and enhancement program, they have welding, baking, cosmetology, automotive, and electrical courses that TESDA accredits. If the inmates complete the Program, they will receive a National Certificate that can be used when applying for work upon their release from prison. For their livelihood program, they have cooking and gardening, income-generating activities for the inmates during their confinement. Another is the cultural and sports program, which promotes camaraderie among inmates, encouraging them to showcase their talents through dancing, singing, theater/drama, and art workshops. For sports programs,

inmates can engage in basketball, volleyball, badminton, and chess, promoting teamwork and cooperation."

Next is the interfaith programs, wherein different religious activities and services are provided, like mass celebrations, communal prayers, spiritual counseling, and catechism. Interfaith activities vary depending on the inmates' religion. Additionally, accredited organizations are welcome to participate. The facility also provides a paralegal program where BJMP officers conduct continuous informative seminars, orientations, and counsel inmates inside the jail.

The implementation of the rehabilitation programs requires the cooperation of the inmates, who must comply with the guidelines of the programs and be open to making a change. Prisoners participate in meaningful activities that help them feel like part of the community. These programs may help offenders successfully transfer from jail to the working world. Through these programs, inmates can acquire essential employability skills to increase their chances of finding employment after release (Jang, 2020).

The factor that plays a significant role in their success in life. Inmates suffer significant barriers while looking for work anywhere, according to a Baltimore release report by the Urban Institute, so returning with this disadvantage to a place with probably few job opportunities increases the risk of unemployment. Every prisoner will undergo personality change because of rehabilitation programs, which will also help to improve public safety by increasing offenders' productivity after release. The fundamental idea of the program is to always maintain the human rights of inmates. Therefore, keeping this in mind, the programs should be able to treat prisoners not as criminals but as people who require care and are less than human so that when the time comes for their release, they will not feel cast out of society.

(BuCor 2020) states that rehabilitation and treatment programs focus on providing services that will encourage and enhance the inmates' self-respect, self-confidence, personal dignity, and sense of responsibility. Therefore, inmates respond differently to the various programs offered by the Valencia City Jail, as each person has a unique attitude and personality.

The Researcher conducted this study to assess the different rehabilitation programs of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology of Valencia City Bukidnon and determine whether the Rehabilitation Programs, such as Educational Program, Skills Training/Enhancement Program, Livelihood Program, Cultural and Sports Program, Interfaith Program, and Paralegal Program are effective or not based on inmate's perception. Thus, by assessing, the government or the public will determine what programs to enhance and give much more attention to inmates' development and attainable transformation as law-abiding and productive community members.



REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES

This chapter presents the review of related literatures and researchers of the study. These include the concept or framework of the Valencia City Bukidnon, Jail Management and Penology, and the satisfaction level of Person Deprived of Liberty (PDL).

Bureau of Jail Management and Penology

Republic Act 6975, often known as the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) legislation, created the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP). The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology is called the "Jail Bureau" (Sec. 60 to 65, Chapter V, RA No. 6975). The President may prolong the Chief of the Jail Bureau's term of service in times of war and other national emergencies, but it cannot exceed four years. The Chief of the Jail Bureau holds the rank of Director. The Inmates' Welfare and Development Program (IWDP) was established by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology to achieve its goal and realize its vision.

The study conducted by (Bocar, 2018) stated that prisons should be healthy places for rehabilitation with a reasonably good environment for developing the offender's character. They should reform him so that he lives peacefully and socially when released and does not return to crime. Many think negatively of a person coming from prison. Some discriminate against them, though they are not yet guilty of the crime accused. Social support is one of the greatest needs for released inmates, particularly acceptance from others toward them (Estillore & Aoas, 2020)

However, addressing gender dynamics within jails is a crucial aspect of criminal studies. As stated by Wilson et al. (Boco DD. et al. 2023), understanding the intersection of gender and incarceration is essential for developing effective policies and interventions. This includes recognizing the unique challenges faced by women in jails, such as inadequate access to healthcare, higher rates of victimization, and limited vocational and educational opportunities. Furthermore, gender-responsive approaches to rehabilitation and reentry programs are necessary to address the specific needs and experiences of incarcerated women. Therefore, incorporating a gender lens into jail management and programming is essential for promoting rehabilitation and reducing recidivism among female inmates.

Being accepted by people helps the Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) from the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology feel valued upon their release from prison. They gain confidence as they engage in various rehabilitation programs, knowing they have undergone transformation and have acquired knowledge and skills that they can utilize outside the prison walls (Mogstad et al 2020).

Furthermore, the satisfaction of inmates with their quality of life can serve as a measure of the effectiveness of various services

provided. The degree of life that adds to happiness, contentment, and mental health advantages is called quality of life. Understanding their quality of life is vital to notifying the government, jail administrators, and the community about the inmates' current situation. Araa et al. suggests that measuring their happiness with their quality of life could provide baseline data for developing and designing effective and efficient rehabilitation programs. (Quinones, et al. 2019).

Free dental care and free medicine/vitamins came in second and third, respectively, which was deemed adequate, and the conduct sanitary inspection had the highest weighted mean, placing it first. It implies that the jail strictly enforces cleanliness to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. Free dental care and free medicine/vitamins came in second and third, respectively. The passage aligns with existing literature emphasizing the importance of jail rehabilitation programs. Numerous studies have demonstrated that effective rehabilitation programs can reduce recidivism rates by addressing the root causes of criminal behavior and equipping individuals with the skills necessary for successful reintegration into society. According to a study, prison education programs can potentially boost inmates' employability by providing them with vocational skills, academic credentials, and opportunities for personal development. As a result, this could increase their prospects of finding employment upon release and diminish their dependence on criminal behavior (Hardison E, Ojeda, V.2018).

The first research is situated within a critical pedagogical framework, emphasizing the cultivation of agency and self-directed learning, along with the ability to analyze and question ideological norms, while gaining deeper insights into social contexts. Results suggest that involvement in the programs contributed to challenging negative personal and interpersonal dynamics in the prison setting. Participants experienced increased confidence, pride, healthier self-perceptions, enhanced empathy, and a motivation to contribute positively to others. The implications of this study can guide educators and program leaders in crafting curricula that effectively address learners' developmental needs and aspirations. Prison terms deter crime by the ideas of particular and universal deterrence. Recent research from Norway suggests that prison time has a preventive effect on later criminal activity and recidivism by individuals and throughout their family and criminal network, supporting this viewpoint and precisely specific deterrence (Conway et al., 2022).

Moreover, according to the research conducted by (Lebbie H. et al., 2021), creating and implementing innovative rehabilitation strategies within jails poses notable difficulties. Therefore, implementing evidence-based rehabilitation programs, led by skilled professionals, and equipped with necessary resources, effectively reduces recidivism rates. Additionally, impactful rehabilitation endeavors support the execution of individualized goal plans for inmates, aiding them in reconstructing their lives



and navigating the demanding prison environment. However, the ongoing issue of inadequate funding for rehabilitation programs within the criminal justice system remains a significant barrier, highlighting the crucial need for each state to prioritize sufficient funding to effectively address recidivism.

Moreover, the primary objective of vocational training within jails is to provide inmates with practical skills tailored to their individual aptitudes and capabilities, empowering them to compete for relevant employment opportunities upon their release. This training also seeks to foster confidence, satisfaction, and self-respect among prisoners by empowering them with valuable skills, aiding their reintegration into society and reducing the likelihood of recidivism. However, despite these objectives, a study conducted across 17 countries found that only a minority possess adequate vocational training programs and sufficiently trained instructors to effectively deliver them. While vocational training in prison may resemble prison work, it should prioritize skill development to enhance inmates' competitiveness in the job market post-release (Chung M. et al., 2022).

Rehabilitation within jails has been shown to impact the spiritual development of offenders positively. Participation in various programs and activities offered at these centers presents individuals with opportunities to amend their criminal behaviors. Furthermore, the after-care plan is designed to assist offenders in achieving social acceptance and successful reintegration into their communities during their parole period. Chaplains prioritize offender adjustment and rehabilitation as core objectives of their counseling sessions, utilizing methods and correctional treatment approaches proven to reduce recidivism rates. This approach is crucial as it addresses the needs of inmates who do not adhere to specific religious beliefs but still require rehabilitation (Whonskenya et al., 2021).

Person Deprived of Liberty

Many of the inmates are capable of re-entering society if they are prepared and willing to undergo therapy and evaluation. This is a relevant topic for drug users because many of them are dealing with addiction issues. Counseling could assist in resolving the inner conflicts that gave rise to the addiction and, possibly, the criminal activity that supported it. Criminal rehabilitation has numerous advantageous effects and has the potential to affect the lives of many prisoners and their families. Additionally, it can aid in broader social challenges, including lowering stigma and discrimination. According to statistics, only 35% of released prisoners do not return to prison. As a result, a sizable portion of the criminals who were released continue to commit crimes and become repeat offenders. (Bhuller et al. 2020).

This puts pressure on society, and it is a significant challenge to monitor these potential repeat offenders and maintain the jail systems; the government must spend enormous sums of money. Of course, the notion of releasing repeat offenders from prison poses a risk to public safety. The situation does, however, have

hope at the end of the road. Some former inmates do not appear to return to prison for no good reason; instead, their time there was productively used to alter some significant component of their personalities.

Meanwhile, Research assessing the effectiveness of various rehabilitation programs in reducing recidivism rates has yielded mixed findings. Some programs, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), vocational training, educational programs, and substance abuse treatment, have shown promising results in reducing re-offending rates (Howley C. et al., 2021). However, the effectiveness of these programs may vary depending on individual needs and the fidelity of program implementation (Chum M. et al., 2022).

Rehabilitation

The study conducted by (Beatty, 2021) reported that in South Carolina, 1,137,410 males are in federal corrections, followed by 83,754 females. However, the 25-29, 30-34, and 35-39 age brackets are comparable and the highest in age, while the 18-20 and 40+ age brackets are the lowest. Moreover, 14,800 people were serving sentences of one year or less in state prisons by the end of 2021 (nearly 1.5% of the total state prison population), while 10,800 were sentenced (more than 1.0%). Meanwhile, rehabilitation programs for individuals deprived of liberty (PDLs) in jails are crucial for reducing recidivism rates and facilitating their successful reintegration into society. As a result, prioritizing the implementation of rehabilitation initiatives within these institutions is essential (De Vera & Arde, 2022).

Rehabilitation plays a significant role for many inmates at Valencia City Jail, as it has a positive impact. After rehabilitation, inmates are likely to continue applying the knowledge they have acquired and utilize the skills they have learned within the institution's programs upon release.

According to Mack (2020), The main objective of rehabilitation should indeed be rehabilitation itself. Numerous correctional facilities provide programs prioritizing employment prospects post-release, acknowledging the pivotal role of securing employment in ensuring success after leaving prison.

However, all prisoners have access to equal protection from harassment, sickness, physical harm, sexual assault, and other forms of maltreatment. It is forbidden to discriminate against any committed inmate because of their race, religion, national origin, sex, disability, or political opinions. All inmates will have equal access to the jail's different programs and jobs and participate in their categorization status decisions, subject to security. (De Vera et al., 2022).

Furthermore, the main benefit of trustee programs lies in the chances they present for the growth and revival of the work habits and skills essential to the inmate's successful occupational reintegration into society. Convicts are required to carry out the



daily cleaning and other housekeeping tasks. However, some intramural work assignments, including food service, painting, washing, or other tasks, allow inmates to get vocational training. These opportunities for vocational training might give the prisoner the knowledge and abilities needed to land jobs of a similar nature in the free world. (Tolio W et al., 2021).

Perhaps recreational programs offer a variety of activities as part of the rehabilitation of inmates to allow them to express their talents and healthily pursue their interests. In addition to ensuring the inmate's general well-being while confined, this can play a significant role in their ability to reintegrate into society. By evaluating inmate needs and considering physical plant constraints, security/operational concerns, financial considerations, staff availability, resource availability, and seasonal restrictions, specific activities within a category are selected. This also includes unstructured entertainment such as playing board games and other games. Activities relating to the creative arts include art, music, drama, graphic arts, in-cell craft studies, etc. All activity programs contain wellness education, focusing on the knowledge of the beneficial use of leisure time. A practical, positive lifestyle requires wellness knowledge. Inmates reported that the program positively impacted their prison life and believed that their involvement might greatly influence their inclination to continue participating in sports upon release (Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2020)

According to the study conducted by Isiaka and Adewuyi (2020), a sporting and recreational program ranked number 1 in the survey and was rated highly effective as a rehabilitation program. This finding was confirmed by the study by Lindquist M.J. (2020), which stated that recreational activity accounts for 66.5 percent of effective rehabilitation programs in Remand Homes. However, participating in the programs has significantly benefited their prison life, mainly by providing enjoyment and increasing their happiness. Since spirituality is fundamentally about love and connectedness, spiritually connected inmates would be less likely to hurt other inmates or engage in wrong activities. The Kenyan government has institutionalized faith-based programs that 15 emphasize moral values, good Conduct, spiritual transformation, and obedience to the Kenyan laws, and they are supervised by chaplaincy services (Nyaberi, 2021).

Additionally, inmates believe their involvement in sports programs fosters the habit of engaging in sports, instills educational values, and enhances their prospects for successful integration into society post-release. Moreover, inmates express immense satisfaction with the performance, which is pivotal for the continuity of the programs. (Castillo J., García B. Pardo R. 2019)

In a study conducted by (Environ J et al. 2020), These findings underscore the significance of gauging inmates' perceptions regarding physical exercise and sports in assessing the relevance of such programs in prisons. They also emphasize the importance

of thorough planning and execution of such initiatives and the necessity for further research.

Meanwhile, government and private organizations should, as a matter of urgency, considerably improve inmates' literacy and vocational education, considering the long-term the society would derive from it. By so doing, it will correct the erroneous impression of underplaying inmates' education, which leads to their stigmatization at the point of re-entry into society. What motivates inmates to participate in educational programs is that most inmates report escaping from the suffocating prison environments, with 44 % saying (Papaioannou et al. 2019.)

Prioritizing education and making it their top priority, they will keep going to school because they believe it will simplify their social and professional reintegration. They want to show their surroundings and themselves that they are "others," or because education "won" them. Then, during the start of their academic careers, "I" would develop into "I want" and "I can." The literature review indicates that programs are more likely to succeed when rigorous, capable of fostering a distinct community within the prison environment and providing post-release support services to inmates. At Agusan Del Norte provincial jail, the Alternative Learning System (ALS) is inaccessible due to insufficient budget for school supplies and reading materials. Additionally, TESDA vocational courses are limited, given the number of scholarship slots allocated by TESDA. This means that not all inmates can avail themselves of the Skills/Training Enhancement Programs of which TESDA is involved (Patlonag 2020).

Furthermore, the provincial jail implements various programs to keep Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) occupied and productive during incarceration. One notable initiative is collaborating with the Department of Education to administer the Alternative Learning System (ALS) program, allowing PDLs to pursue elementary and secondary education. After completing the programs, Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) are awarded certificates and diplomas endorsed by the Department of Education, validating their competencies at a level equivalent to traditional school graduates. After successfully completing the Accreditation and Equivalency Test for elementary and high school levels, both the DepEd and the provincial government recognize the achievement. (Eusebio E. 2019).

Afterward, a resolution made by Villanueva J. (2022) to equip individuals with marketable skills. Individuals can embark on a fresh start upon their release from detention, steering clear of incarceration. Technical and vocational training instills newfound optimism among offenders as they recognize the potential of their acquired skills to unlock employment prospects post-release. Furthermore, Technical and vocational training serves as a crucial tool in disrupting the cycle of recidivism among specific inmates. Meanwhile, studies by Jang and Johnson indicate that religion significantly contributes to the rehabilitation of offenders by promoting moral transformation, improving well-being, and



fostering personal growth. As a result, correctional policymakers and prison administrators should acknowledge religious programs as effective alternatives to traditional methods. Additionally, ensuring prisoners' constitutional right to spiritual practice is essential for supporting their reformation and successful reintegration into society as productive members. (Jang S. and Johnson. B 2022).

Perhaps the goal of this department accordingly is to integrate Religious Programs, staff, and services into an institutional response to meet the needs of the inmate population. This department also seeks the highest professional response from staff chaplains and volunteers involved in delivering various religious activities across the state. Additionally, this is the ideal time to challenge newly adjudicated criminals' unfavorable attitudes and behaviors. Religious communities strive to stimulate virtue development as they collectively engage in practices (e.g., worship) that promote the connection between a transcendental narrative and virtuous behavior (Schnitker et al., 2019).

However, they also found that inmates' perceived presence of meaning in life and virtues (forgiveness, compassion, and gratitude) were inversely related to negative emotional states (depression and anxiety) and the likelihood of aggression toward another inmate. Furthermore, the virtue of self-control was also inversely associated with negative emotional states and the risk of aggressive misconduct (Jang et al., 2022).

Additionally, one could contend that inmates are most intensely engaged in religious activity, consistent with most religion-crime research. If they think religion will help them in some manner, inmates who are having significant difficulty with the institution's officials may be more likely to attend a religious event. Religion can be consoling or even a tool for manipulation. It gives the option to forgive, to start again, to be given another chance, and even to try to cover up (or cover up) their jail "sins." Spirituality can be empowering in a setting where status erosion is frequent, especially for people who feel distressed and alone. (Booyens et al., 2021).

However, the most prominent countries and most notorious criminals stayed in the massive New Bilibid Prison, located south of the Philippine capital. Less well-known is that fashion has just established a presence inside this 551-hectare complex. A maximum-security prisoner group of 40 will meet with a Manila haute couture designer every Tuesday to learn how to hand-paint and embellish elegant evening outfits and formal wear. Depending on the complexity of the design and the time required for completion, each participating convict was compensated between 100 and 500 pesos for each gown once they had developed their talents (Brian et al., 2022).

Besides, the fashion industry has paid much attention to the originality, excellence, and craftsmanship of the painting of these garments. The Fashion Creativity class is a component of the

livelihood programs designed to prepare prisoners for life outside prison. Numerous initiatives, including those in education, sports, business, spiritual development, agriculture, vocational training, and alternative learning, are designed to address the needs of the 22,000 prisoners serving time at New Bilibid, the largest jail in the nation. The Fashion Creativity Workshop's most significant success for convicts is the sense of restored dignity, self-esteem, and pride in one's work (Quinones, 2019).

As a result, it yielded positive effects on released inmates' lives. Also, the livelihood programs experienced by the released inmates contributed to their socioeconomic status (Estillore & Aoas, 2020).

Also, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) helped the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) create an electronic learning platform as part of its jail decongestion initiatives. The Electronic Paralegal Learning Module offers an engaging offline learning environment with resources and basic legal modules. It intends to assist jail paralegals in their ongoing education and provide them with an electronic resource hub for quick assistance to detainees (Tumukunde et al., 2022).

Additionally, paralegal programs are offered in jail institutions for speedy disposition of court cases, provision of counsel, and application of legal release modes. In the study conducted by (Bocar et al., 2018), paralegal services are one of the programs Easter Samar Provincial Jails offer inmates.

Among the implemented services under the paralegal program, Prompt Notification of Inmates' Families on Legal Matters rated as the highest weighted mean, followed by the Availability of competent legal personnel, Conduct of information/dissemination/orientation of Good Conduct Time Allowance/Various Modes of Release with 3.01, Provision of Assistance to Inmates' cases (assessment, monitoring, evaluation) with 2.95 and Prompt legal action/assistance has only 2.90 weighted mean, which means that taking legal action on the inmates' cases lacks attention like the study of Patlunag 2020, wherein the result shows that inmates are not updated on their cases status with the help of paralegal officers.

In summary, the reviewed literature and studies corroborate the undertaken research. The ICRC (2017) has collaborated with the BJMP on programs for the past decade to mitigate the endemic national jail congestion rate, which as of February 2017 averaged 55%. To alleviate the overcrowding of jails nationwide, the BJMP's plan requires the assistance of jail paralegals.

Statement of the Problem

This study assessed the rehabilitation programs in the Valencia City Bukidnon, Jail Management, and Penology in 2022.



Specifically, this study sought to answer the following research questions:

1. What is the profile of the respondents in terms of:
 - 1.1 Age.
 - 1.2 Sex.
 - 1.3 Years of stay in the jail institution.
2. What is the respondents' assessment level on the rehabilitation program of the BJMP in terms of:
 - 1.1 Educational Program.
 - 1.2 Skill Training/Enhancement Program.
 - 1.3 Livelihood Program.
 - 1.4 Cultural and Sports Program.
 - 1.5 Interfaith Program; and
 - 1.6 Para Legal Program?
3. Is there a significant difference in the assessment level of the rehabilitation program on the respondents when grouped according to their profile?

Scope and Limitation of the Study

The primary focus of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of rehabilitation programs implemented within the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology in Valencia, Bukidnon. The research will involve 193 individuals, including persons deprived of liberty (PDL) and convicted individuals housed in the BJMP facility in Valencia, Bukidnon. However, the scope of the study will be limited to analyzing six specific rehabilitation programs offered exclusively at the Valencia City Jail. These include the Educational Program, Skill Training/Enhancement Program, Livelihood Program, Cultural and Sports Program, Interfaith Program, and Paralegal Program.

Araa et al. suggests that measuring their happiness with their quality of life could provide baseline data for developing and designing effective and efficient rehabilitation programs. (Quinones, et al. 2019).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research method, research design, research setting, respondents and sampling procedures, research instrument, data gathering procedures, and statistical treatment of the study.

Research Design

The research design employed in this study was a quantitative descriptive approach. This approach is utilized to characterize the features of a population or phenomenon under examination, as outlined by Siedlecki (2020). It aims to delineate the 'what,' rather than delving into the 'when,' 'how,' or 'why' of feature development. Typically, descriptive categories, a categorical scheme, are used to categorize the qualities necessary for characterizing the situation or population.

Research Locale

The study was conducted at the Valencia City, Bukidnon Jail Management and Penology facility, located in Barangay Pinatilan, Valencia, Bukidnon. The setting of this research is a fully fenced facility consisting of various cells designed to segregate different types of persons deprived of liberty.

Figure 2. The map of Valencia City Jail



Respondents of the Study

As of June 11, 2022, the total population of persons deprived of liberty is 193, irrespective of their gender, age, or type of case. The researcher utilized the Slovin formula to calculate the sample size, considering a 5% margin of error, resulting in 193 respondents for this research. Simple random sampling was employed to select respondents included in the study.

Research Instrument

The instrument of this study was pattern from the assessment of the services of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (Patlunag,2020); the researcher slightly modified the instrument to be suitable for the research area. Part 1 of the questionnaire solicited the profile of the respondents, and Part 2 determined the respondent's perception of the level of effectiveness of the rehabilitation programs. The questions were based on the study's objectives focusing on the following indicators: Educational Program, Skills Training/Enhancement Program, Livelihood Program, Cultural and Sports Program, Interfaith Program, and Paralegal Program. The researcher personally administers the distribution of questionnaires to the respondents to ensure a one hundred percent return rate.

Validity of the Instrument

To validate the reliability of the research instruments, the researcher took the following steps: administering the pre-test survey using the questionnaire to selected inmates who were not



part of the respondents' category, such as persons deprived of liberty and convicted persons. The chosen pilot area is in the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology in Malaybalay City. Following validation, 10 selected inmates participated in pilot testing. The questionnaire's validity was tested using Cronbach's Alpha, resulting in high score validation.

Data Gathering Procedure

The researcher conducted data gathering, prepared a letter duly signed and with the conformity of the dean of the graduate studies, and addressed it to the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology administrator in Valencia City, Bukidnon. Upon approval of the letter, the researcher will administer the questionnaire to the 193 people deprived of liberty on the allowable time by the BJMP Bukidnon.

The researcher used a simple random sampling procedure to determine the respondents. The researcher consolidated the instruments and summarized the data. The data were analyzed using statistical tools, and afterward, a summary of findings, conclusions, and recommendations was drawn.

Statistical Tool

This study applied quantitative measurements such as the frequency and percentage distribution will be applied to determine the profile of the respondents. The weighted mean was used to determine the respondent's assessments of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology rehabilitation program. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was utilized to determine the significant difference in the assessment level of the rehabilitation program on the respondents when grouped according to their profile.

The research employed a quantitative descriptive approach to characterize the features of rehabilitation programs at the Valencia City, Bukidnon Jail Management and Penology facility. Simple random sampling was used to select 193 respondents from the total population of persons deprived of liberty. An adapted questionnaire, comprising two parts focusing on respondent profiles and perceptions of program effectiveness, was administered. The validity of the instrument was ensured through pre-testing and validation using Cronbach's Alpha. Data gathering involved the distribution of questionnaires personally by the researcher, following approval from the facility's administrator. Statistical tools including frequency and percentage distribution, weighted mean, and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were utilized for data analysis, leading to the formulation of findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA (SUMMARY)

Program	Weighted Mean	Description
Educational Program	4.27	Extremely Effective
Skills Enhancement Program	4.17	Very Effective
Livelihood Program	4.13	Very Effective
Sports and Cultural Program	4.23	Extremely Effective
Interfaith Program	4.35	Extremely Effective
Paralegal Program	4.38	Extremely Effective
Overall Weighted Mean	4.26	Extremely Effective

Firstly, the Educational Program, as indicated by Estillore et al. (2020), received high ratings across various metrics, suggesting its efficacy in preparing inmates for life outside the institution and boosting their employability. This aligns with the assertions of Castro et al. (2018), highlighting the potential of educational initiatives in reducing recidivism rates.

Similarly, the Skills Enhancement Program, supported by Guadamor and Martinez (2018), was perceived as highly effective, particularly in fostering confidence and social skills among inmates. This underscores the importance of such programs in facilitating successful reintegration into society.

Moreover, the Livelihood Program, as noted by Estillore & Aoas (2020), significantly contributed to the socioeconomic status of released inmates, emphasizing the importance of acquiring vocational skills and financial literacy for successful reentry into the community.

Furthermore, the Cultural and Sports Programs, supported by Int J Environ Res Public Health (2020), were perceived positively, indicating their role in promoting mental health, social interaction, and community-building among inmates.

The Interfaith Program, as indicated by Jang and Johnson (2023), was effective in addressing the spiritual needs of inmates and fostering respect for diversity, contributing to their overall well-being and rehabilitation.

Moreover, the Paralegal Program, as supported by Dolores et al. (2021) and Bocar et al. (2018), empowered inmates with legal



knowledge and resources, enhancing their agency and preparation for reintegration into society.

FINDINGS

In this final chapter, the study results are presented in detail, including an analysis of the data and a discussion of the key findings. The conclusions drawn from the research and the implications for practice are also presented, along with recommendations for future research in this area.

It discusses the role of jails in the criminal justice system and the importance of correctional systems in the Philippines. Emphasizes the need for isolation of individuals who violate the laws of society while also highlighting the democratic principle of equal protection of the law, which allows for the opportunity to correct societal behavior and enjoy constitutional rights. It introduces the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) as the correctional body responsible for addressing jail management and penology issues in the Philippines, focusing on the humane safekeeping and development of inmates. Finally, it outlines the major programs under the mandate of the BJMP.

On Problem-1

The demographic profile of inmates at the Valencia City Bureau of Jail Management and Penology reveals a stark gender disparity, with males comprising 97.4% of the sample population, underscoring the need for targeted interventions tailored to address the specific needs and challenges of male offenders (Bhuller et al., 2018).

On Problem-2

The assessment of rehabilitation programs within Valencia City Jail reveals a range of practical initiatives to facilitate the successful reintegration of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) into society. Among these, the Paralegal Program stands out as the highest-rated program, as indicated by its extremely effective impact on providing legal assistance and information to detainees, supported by Dolores et al. (2021) and Bocar et al. (2018).

On Problem-3

The analysis of various rehabilitation programs within Valencia City Jail reveals consistent findings across different demographic variables. Specifically, statistical tests indicate no significant differences in the assessment levels of these programs at the $\alpha=0.05$ level of significance, leading to the retention of the null hypothesis. Regardless of respondents' age, years in prison, or sex, the assessment levels of programs such as the Skills Enhancement Program, Educational Program, and Livelihood Program remain consistent. However, there is a significant difference noted in the evaluation level of the BJMP paralegal program concerning respondents' sex. The findings suggest that individuals deprived of liberty may perceive the effectiveness of programs differently based on gender-related aspects. It's possible that the paralegal service prioritizes gender-related issues, potentially introducing biases, especially in their approach to

incarcerated females who represent a smaller portion of the population. This implication underscores the importance of ensuring that programs and services are equitable and unbiased, regardless of gender, to truly address the needs of all individuals deprived of liberty. Additionally, it highlights the necessity of ongoing evaluation and adjustment of programs to mitigate any unintended biases that may arise.

CONCLUSION

The assessment of rehabilitation programs within Valencia City Jail reveals a diverse range of initiatives to facilitate the successful reintegration of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) into society. While the Paralegal Program emerges as the highest-rated program, providing essential legal assistance and information to detainees, the Cultural and Sports Development Program shows potential gaps in its implementation. However, both programs were recognized for their significance in promoting mental health and social interaction among inmates.

The stark gender disparity among inmates underscores the need for gender-specific interventions tailored to address the unique challenges faced by male offenders. Additionally, focusing on offering programs and services that cater to the prevalent age group of 26-30 is essential for maximizing the effectiveness of rehabilitation efforts. Efficient resource allocation is also crucial, particularly for short-term inmates, to expedite legal processes and facilitate successful reintegration into society upon release.

In conclusion, the assessment of rehabilitation programs within Valencia City Jail provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of interventions to promote the successful reintegration of inmates into society. While specific programs, such as the Paralegal Program, stand out for their impact and effectiveness, there is room for improvement and refinement, particularly in addressing gender-specific needs and optimizing resource allocation. Valencia City Jail can enhance its rehabilitation efforts and contribute to reducing recidivism rates, promoting community safety, and supporting the successful reintegration of inmates into society by using these insights and implementing targeted interventions.

Insufficient funding can result in an inefficient rehabilitation program offered to Person Deprived of Liberty (PDL), diminishes the availability of organized recreational, spiritual, and vocational activities, depriving individuals of avenues for positive development and reformation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the concentration of individuals aged 26-30 in the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, the researcher considers this recommendation that the said agency should develop targeted rehabilitation initiatives that specifically address the needs, concerns, and interests of individuals aged 26-30.

- To the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology.**
 - Conduct workshops and training sessions that focus on developing practical skills relevant to the local job market based on the residence of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL). This can



include vocational training, resume building, interview skills, and job search strategies.

1.2. Allocate additional resources to enhance and expand programs facilitating financial assistance for inmates' families, especially in sports. This could also include initiatives such as financial literacy education, vocational training, or job placement assistance.

1.3. Expand and tailor existing programs and services to better cater to the prevalent age group of 26-30, focusing on life skills development, educational opportunities, and reintegration support to empower individuals in this demographic to make positive life choices upon release.

1.4. Develop a sports program that may not only focus on men, though most of the Person Deprived of Liberty were men. The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology should also promote inclusivity among different gender orientations in their sports program. Suggested sports that may be able to play with other gender orientation and it will be played indoor, such as Table Tennis, and Badminton.

1.5. Optimize resource allocation to expedite legal processes and provide comprehensive support during incarceration, including access to educational and vocational programs, mental health services, and reentry planning to ensure successful reintegration into society upon release.

1.6. Conduct a comprehensive review and assessment of the Cultural and Sports Development Program to identify areas for improvement and address potential gaps in implementation. May include diversifying program offerings, increasing participation opportunities, and enhancing support services to maximize the program's impact on promoting mental health and social interaction among inmates.

2. To the Community.

2.1 Involve external stakeholders, especially non-government organizations, in facilitating the acceptance of Persons Deprived of Liberty.

2.2 Strengthened family support systems and explore community-based that help the gap between incarceration and reintegration.

2.3 The Sangguniang Kabataan, with the guidance of the Department of the Interior and Local Government, and in cooperation with the Department of Justice, may formulate a program to address the needs of reintegrated individuals and their families.

3. To the Future Researcher.

3.1 It is recommended to study the gender disparities gap deeply to understand the specific needs concerning paralegal services and cultural sports programs.

3.2 It is advisable to study on the cases of individuals incarcerated for less than one year, also known as Person Deprive of Liberty (PDLs), in jail facilities.

By implementing these targeted interventions and enhancements, Valencia City Jail can strengthen its rehabilitation efforts, reduce recidivism rates, promote community safety, and support the successful reentry of inmates into society.

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