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IMPLEMENTATION AND PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY MODALITY PROGRAM IN TACLOBAN CITY JAIL

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ABSTRACT

Rehabilitation has become a crucial component of modern correctional systems. With rising concerns about recidivism, overcrowding, and the mental health of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs), it is essential to evaluate how effective rehabilitation programs like the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) are in promoting behavioral change and reintegration into society. Understanding its implementation and impact provides valuable insights for improving strategies, resource allocation, and policy-making. This study examined the implementation and perceived effectiveness of the TCMP within Tacloban City Jail. In a carceral environment strained by congestion, limited resources, and structural vulnerabilities, the study recognized the urgent need for approaches that restore rather than merely detain. Grounded in social learning, rehabilitation, and organizational theory, this investigation explored how the TCMP fostered behavioral transformation and emotional healing among PDLs. Using a mixed-method approach, data were gathered through validated instruments and qualitative inquiries. Jail officers and PDLs provided meaningful insights into the program's structure, challenges, and impact. The findings are both encouraging and sobering. The TCMP nurtured prosocial behaviors, accountability, and a sense of community, yet issues such as limited post-release support and inconsistent delivery remain. Ultimately, this study offers a human story of change, hope, and resilience, advancing restorative justice in correctional rehabilitation.

KEYWORDS: *Correctional Facility, Persons Deprived of Liberty, Program Effectiveness, Rehabilitation, Therapeutic Community*

INTRODUCTION

The Philippine correctional system is divided between the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), which manages detainees awaiting trial or serving short sentences, and the Bureau of Corrections (BuCor), which oversees those with longer terms. Despite their distinct roles, both agencies share the constitutional mandate to uphold human dignity and promote rehabilitation. However, chronic congestion remains critical, with BJMP jails operating at over 370% capacity in 2024, resulting in poor living conditions and weakened rehabilitation efforts. One such approach is the Therapeutic Community (TC) Modality Program, a peer-led, structured intervention fostering accountability, resilience, and reintegration. Mandated under the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002, TC has since been institutionalized across facilities through collaboration among DOH, BJMP, BuCor, and the Dangerous Drugs Board. Research highlights the program's value in addressing trauma, broken family ties, and low self-worth neglected by traditional models while reducing recidivism. This study examines the implementation and effectiveness of the TC Program in Tacloban City Jail, a facility challenged by poverty, limited resources, and disaster vulnerability. Focusing on the lived experiences of PDLs and officers, the research seeks to inform correctional reform and promote restorative, trauma-informed, humane justice practices.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Foreign studies consistently affirm the effectiveness of Therapeutic Community (TC) programs in addressing addiction, fostering behavioral reform, and reducing recidivism. Vinais et al. (2023) found that TC participants in France exhibited higher self-esteem and improved social relationships compared to those under traditional care. Similarly, research in the United States and Europe reveals that TCs lower reoffending rates through structured, peer-led environments that promote accountability and prosocial behavior (Cogburn et al., 2023). These programs operate under the "community-as-method" framework, emphasizing collective responsibility and personal growth. However, Cannonier et al. (2020) noted that sustained recovery depends heavily on aftercare, as relapse often occurs without post-release support. Peer support remains central to TCs, with Shalaby and Agyapong (2020) highlighting that shared experiences among inmates foster trust and emotional healing. Gender-responsive approaches have also gained attention; Meulewaeter et al. (2022) emphasized the need for trauma-informed care for incarcerated women, while Kim et al. (2022) noted TCs' role in improving emotional regulation and reducing aggression.

Global and local literature agree that TC programs play a vital role in treating substance use disorders and promoting behavioral rehabilitation. Participants commonly show increased resilience, emotional awareness, and social skills grounded in mutual support and accountability. The TC structure fosters belonging, responsibility, and sustainable change. Still, studies emphasize that progress achieved inside facilities may diminish without continued post-release support. Gender-responsive and trauma-

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informed practices further enhance rehabilitation outcomes, especially among women, while mental health and livelihood components improve reintegration and long-term recovery—aligning with contemporary rehabilitation principles that stress empowerment and emotional healing.

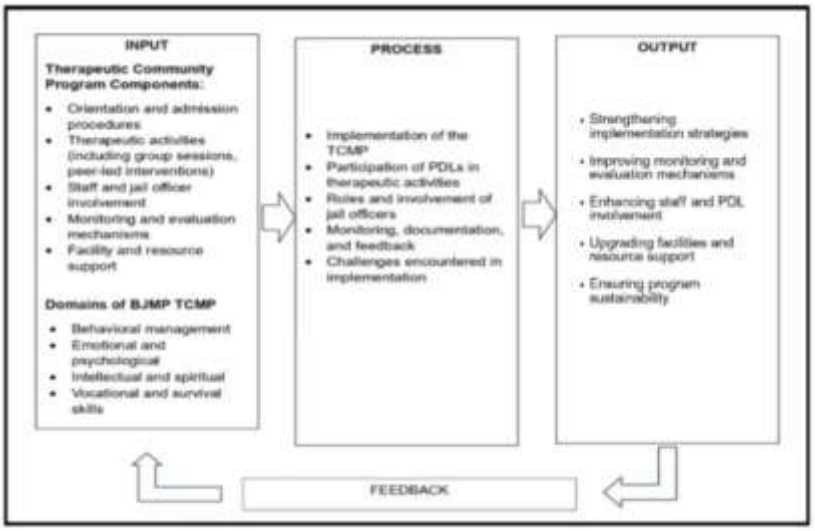
In the Philippines, the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) has been adopted in various BJMP-managed facilities. Research shows that jail officers generally adhere to TCMP principles, though inmate participation varies. The program promotes peer interaction, family involvement, and structured daily routines to encourage behavioral change. Partnerships with the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) integrate digital literacy and livelihood training to enhance employability and reintegration (Hedreyda, 2023). Reports from facilities such as Nueva Ecija and Talisay City highlight inmates' renewed sense of purpose, self-worth, and readiness for reentry, consistent with social learning and reciprocal determinism theories. However, challenges persist during reintegration due to stigma, unemployment, and limited aftercare.

Local studies mirror these findings. TC principles are embedded in rehabilitation programs through partnerships with the Department of Health (DOH), the Bureau of Corrections (BuCor), and faith-based groups, strengthening moral reform and identity transformation (Jang & Johnson, 2022). Despite benefits, implementation faces funding constraints, staffing shortages, and inadequate monitoring systems (Djoana & Aoas, 2020). Nonetheless, evidence indicates that well-managed, skills-oriented TCMPs significantly enhance inmates' rehabilitation and reintegration outcomes (Abdel-Salam et al., 2022).

Overall, the literature underscores the evolving role of rehabilitation in Philippine correctional settings. The TCMP serves as a holistic framework integrating psychological, moral, and vocational development to restore dignity and support transformation. Core components such as peer-led interactions, moral formation, and skills training prepare inmates for productive reentry. Correctional officers act as facilitators of change, fostering trust and sustained participation. Yet, sustaining TCMP success requires institutional commitment, systematic evaluation, and robust community linkages. Strengthening aftercare, expanding livelihood opportunities, and enhancing staff training remain essential for long-term rehabilitative success and humane correctional reform.

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

The study on the Therapeutic Community (TC) Program at Tacloban City Jail is grounded in key theories and philosophies. The TC Model Theory emphasizes structured social learning, peer feedback, and mutual support to promote behavioral change and reintegration. Social Learning Theory highlights learning through observation and interaction, while Rehabilitation Theory focuses on reforming offenders by addressing cognitive, social, and behavioral factors. Organizational Theory examines structural and institutional dynamics affecting program success. Guided by humanistic principles, the study underscores inmates' potential for growth and shows how a supportive, peer-based environment fosters lasting behavioral, emotional, and social development.



On the other hand, this study uses the Input–Process–Output (IPO) model to evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in Tacloban City Jail. Supported by national laws, BJMP mandates, and international standards, the study examines the essential inputs, program processes, and expected outcomes. TCMP focuses on holistic rehabilitation through behavioral, emotional, intellectual, spiritual, and vocational interventions, with jail officers facilitating therapeutic activities. The study's main output is a proposed action plan aimed at enhancing TCMP's delivery,

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ensuring its responsiveness, and supporting the reintegration of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs).

Significance of the Study

The study on the Therapeutic Community Program in Tacloban City Jail provided valuable insights for policymakers, jail officers, PDLs, local government units, researchers, and future program participants. It informed policy improvements, enhanced rehabilitation strategies, and addressed implementation challenges. By giving PDLs a voice and promoting holistic, humane correctional practices, the study supported effective behavioral reform, reduced recidivism, and strengthened reintegration efforts, contributing to safer and more inclusive communities.

METHODOLOGY

To achieve these objectives, the study's methodology is presented beginning with the research design, followed by the research method, population, instruments, procedures, data analysis, and ethical considerations.

Research Design

This study employed an explanatory sequential mixed-methods design to examine the implementation and perceived effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in Tacloban City Jail. In the first phase, quantitative data identified patterns and trends in program implementation and outcomes, followed by qualitative exploration to explain and enrich the findings. This design balanced breadth and depth, allowing statistical results to be interpreted alongside participant narratives. Combining both approaches enhanced credibility and trustworthiness through triangulation, ensuring that conclusions reflected measurable patterns and lived experiences.

Research Method

Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used to capture a comprehensive view of the TCMP. The quantitative component utilized a structured Likert-scale questionnaire to assess program implementation and effectiveness, while the qualitative part involved open-ended questions that elicited detailed insights on participant experiences, challenges, and recommendations. This integration allowed qualitative responses to clarify and deepen statistical results.

Population of the Study

Participants included twenty (20) Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) actively involved in the TCMP and six (6) jail personnel engaged in its implementation and supervision. Purposive sampling ensured inclusion of individuals with direct and relevant knowledge of the program.

Data Gathering Tools

A researcher-made survey served as the main data collection tool, consisting of a quantitative section with Likert-scale items and a qualitative section with open-ended questions. The instrument was based on the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology's (BJMP, 2015) Therapeutic Community framework and supported by related literature, ensuring theoretical grounding and contextual relevance.

Data Gathering Procedures

Following the explanatory sequential design, quantitative data were first gathered through the survey, administered to both PDLs and personnel with researcher facilitation to ensure clarity. Qualitative data were then obtained from open-ended responses, allowing participants to elaborate on their experiences. Data collection took place within Tacloban City Jail, observing confidentiality and participant comfort.

Treatment of Data

Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Weighted means and standard deviations summarized ratings, while Spearman's rank-order correlation determined relationships between variables. Qualitative data were analyzed thematically using Braun and Clarke's (2006) six-phase framework, generating inductive codes and themes that were integrated with quantitative results for comprehensive interpretation.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical standards were strictly observed, recognizing the participants' vulnerability. Informed consent was obtained, participation was voluntary, and confidentiality was maintained through coded identifiers. Institutional approval was secured from the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) and Tacloban City Jail authorities. The study was conducted sensitively to prevent coercion, stigma, or undue influence.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the findings on the implementation and perceived effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in Tacloban City Jail, integrating quantitative results with qualitative insights to provide a comprehensive discussion.

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A. Implementation of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program

Table 1.

Mean and Standard Deviation of the Implementation of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program in Terms of Orientation and Admission Procedures

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
All new participants receive a clear orientation about the goals, activities, and rules of the TCMP.	3.962	0.196	Very Much Implemented
Criteria for joining the TCMP are clear and fairly applied to all participants.	3.808	0.402	Very Much Implemented
Participants clearly understand the rules, expectations, and responsibilities in the program.	3.692	0.618	Very Much Implemented
Intake assessments are conducted and used for individual support in the TCMP.	3.615	0.571	Very Much Implemented
There is a step-by-step induction process followed before full TCMP participation.	3.538	0.582	Very Much Implemented
Overall	**3.723**	**0.384**	**Very Much Implemented**

3.26 – 4.00 - Very Much Implemented

Table 1 shows that the implementation of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in Tacloban City Jail, particularly in orientation and admission procedures, is highly effective with an overall mean of 3.723. Orientation is the most consistently implemented aspect, ensuring participants clearly understand program goals, rules, and responsibilities. However, the induction process, though still well-implemented, scored slightly lower, indicating a need for refinement to enhance participant readiness and engagement. Strengthening this phase could further support successful integration into the therapeutic community.

Table 2.

Mean and Standard Deviation of the Implementation of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program in Terms of Structure and Frequency of Therapeutic Activities, Including Group Sessions and Peer-Led Interventions

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
Group sessions are held regularly and on time.	3.769	0.430	Very Much Implemented
The program offers different types of therapeutic activities (e.g., group work, reflection, skills).	3.769	0.430	Very Much Implemented
Peer-led interventions are actively encouraged and facilitated.	3.462	0.582	Very Much Implemented
The duration of therapeutic sessions is appropriate for their goals.	3.577	0.703	Very Much Implemented
The content of activities addresses diverse therapeutic needs (e.g., emotional, cognitive, behavioral, spiritual).	3.500	0.707	Very Much Implemented
Overall	**3.615**	**0.431**	**Very Much Implemented**

3.26 – 4.00 - Very Much Implemented

Table 2 shows that the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in Tacloban City Jail is highly implemented, with an overall mean of 3.615, indicating structured and consistent therapeutic activities that support holistic rehabilitation. Regular group sessions and varied activities are well-executed, fostering discipline, personal growth, and positive behavioral change. However, peer-led interventions scored slightly lower, suggesting the need for stronger facilitation and support to maximize their benefits in promoting community responsibility and sustainable rehabilitation among Persons Deprived of Liberty.

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Table 3.

Mean and Standard Deviation of the Implementation of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program in Terms of Roles and Level of Involvement of Jail Officers and Program Staff

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
Jail officers actively participate in TCMP activities.	3.923	0.272	Very Much Implemented
Jail officers regularly attend and support TCMP sessions.	3.808	0.402	Very Much Implemented
TCMP staff have been trained and demonstrate needed skills.	3.769	0.514	Very Much Implemented
Staff members receive ongoing training related to TCMP implementation and best practices.	3.692	0.549	Very Much Implemented
Staff provide consistent support and guidance to PDL participants throughout the program.	3.769	0.430	Very Much Implemented
Overall	**3.792**	**0.360**	**Very Much Implemented**

3.26 – 4.00 - Very Much Implemented

Table 3 shows that the implementation of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in Tacloban City Jail, particularly in terms of the roles and involvement of jail officers and program staff, is highly effective, with an overall mean of 3.792. Jail officers' active participation, which garnered the highest mean of 3.923, plays a crucial role in fostering a therapeutic environment, guiding PDLs, and modeling positive behavior. However, ongoing staff training, which scored slightly lower at 3.692, needs improvement to sustain effectiveness. Continuous professional development is essential to equip personnel with updated knowledge, strengthen program fidelity, and enhance staff capacity in managing rehabilitation processes. Prioritizing training ensures the TCMP remains effective, resilient, and capable of achieving meaningful outcomes.

Table 4.

Mean and Standard Deviation of the Implementation of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program in Terms of Monitoring, Feedback, and Evaluation Mechanisms

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
Progress of each participant is documented and discussed regularly.	3.731	0.452	Very Much Implemented
There are clear mechanisms for participants to provide feedback.	3.500	0.648	Very Much Implemented
Program outcomes are periodically evaluated.	3.654	0.562	Very Much Implemented
Feedback from staff and PDLs is reviewed and used to make program improvements.	3.692	0.471	Very Much Implemented
Regular reports on TCMP implementation are generated and reviewed by management.	3.769	0.430	Very Much Implemented
Overall	**3.669**	**0.404**	**Very Much Implemented**

3.26 – 4.00 - Very Much Implemented

Table 4 shows that the implementation of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in terms of monitoring, feedback, and evaluation is highly effective, with an overall mean of 3.669. Regular reporting, which received the highest rating, ensures structured oversight, accountability, and alignment with rehabilitation goals. However, participant feedback mechanisms scored slightly lower, indicating the need for clearer and more accessible channels to encourage active involvement. Strengthening these systems would enhance program responsiveness, foster participant engagement, and support continuous improvement in TCMP implementation.

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Table 5.

Mean and Standard Deviation of the Implementation of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program in Terms of Availability and Adequacy

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
Dedicated spaces are available for TCMP activities (e.g., encounter groups, morning meetings).	3.731	0.533	Very Much Implemented
Materials needed for therapeutic activities (e.g., journals, forms, visual aids) are readily available.	3.385	0.852	Very Much Implemented
The space used for TCMP is safe, clean, and supports group and individual sessions.	3.808	0.491	Very Much Implemented
The equipment required for the program (e.g., chairs, whiteboards, sound system) is functional and accessible.	3.538	0.582	Very Much Implemented
The overall environment promotes respect, cooperation, and structured community living.	3.769	0.430	Very Much Implemented
Overall	**3.646**	**0.401**	**Very Much Implemented**

3.26 – 4.00 - Very Much Implemented

Table 5 shows that the implementation of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in terms of availability and adequacy is highly effective, with an overall mean of 3.646. The program provides safe spaces, functional equipment, and a supportive environment essential for rehabilitation. The highest-rated aspect is the safety and cleanliness of spaces used, highlighting the importance of a conducive environment for therapeutic activities. However, the availability of materials for activities scored lowest, indicating a need to improve resource provision. Strengthening material support through better management and collaborations would enhance program effectiveness and sustain successful rehabilitation outcomes.

Table 6.

Consolidated Table on the Implementation of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
Orientation and Admission Procedures	3.723	0.384	Very Much Implemented
Structure and Frequency of Therapeutic Activities, including group sessions and peer-led interventions	3.615	0.431	Very Much Implemented
Roles and level of involvement of jail officers and program staff	3.792	0.360	Very Much Implemented
Monitoring, feedback, and evaluation mechanisms	3.669	0.404	Very Much Implemented
Availability and Adequacy	3.646	0.401	Very Much Implemented
Grand Mean	**3.689**	**0.338**	**Very Much Implemented**

3.26 – 4.00 - Very Much Implemented

Table 6 shows that the overall implementation of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in Tacloban City Jail is highly effective, with all five key domains rated Very Much Implemented and a grand mean of 3.689. The highest-rated area is the roles and involvement of jail officers and staff with a mean of 3.792, highlighting their active participation and support in fostering rehabilitation, consistent with Rehabilitation Theory's emphasis on staff engagement in promoting behavioral change. While the structure and frequency of therapeutic activities scored slightly lower at 3.615, it suggests the need to enhance peer-led sessions and diversify activities to maximize program impact. Overall, the results affirm that TCMP operates with strong fidelity to its rehabilitative framework, effectively supporting personal growth, accountability, and reintegration. The program stands as a replicable model for jail-based rehabilitation in the Philippines.

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B. Perceived Effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program

Table 7.

Mean and Standard Deviation of the Perceived Effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program in Terms of Behavioral Management

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
TCMP helps reduce negative behaviors like rule-breaking or conflicts.	3.692	0.471	Very Effective
Participants show more self-control and follow jail rules better.	3.846	0.464	Very Effective
The program fosters a more cooperative environment among PDLs.	3.846	0.368	Very Effective
There is a noticeable decrease in instances of aggression or conflict within the facility.	3.769	0.430	Very Effective
Participants adhere more consistently to jail rules and regulations after participating in TCMP.	3.577	0.578	Very Effective
Overall	**3.746**	**0.360**	**Very Effective**

3.26 – 4.00 - Very Effective

Table 7 shows that the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) is perceived as very effective in enhancing behavioral management among Persons Deprived of Liberty, with an overall mean of 3.746. The program successfully promotes discipline, cooperation, and emotional regulation, creating a safer and more supportive environment. The highest-rated aspects highlight improved self-control and stronger cooperation among inmates, aligning with Social Learning Theory by fostering accountability and positive peer interactions. However, sustaining long-term adherence to jail rules remains a challenge, suggesting the need for continued monitoring, peer support, and aftercare to maintain behavioral improvements beyond the program.

Table 8.

Mean and Standard Deviation of the Perceived Effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program in Terms of Emotional and Psychological Development

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
The TCMP helps participants manage their emotions more effectively.	3.808	0.402	Very Effective
Participants show improved psychological well-being.	3.808	0.402	Very Effective
TCMP gives participants a sense of hope and motivation for change.	3.885	0.326	Very Effective
Participants are better able to cope with stress and anxiety.	3.808	0.402	Very Effective
The program facilitates positive changes in participants' attitudes.	3.808	0.402	Very Effective
Overall	**3.823**	**0.301**	**Very Effective**

3.26 – 4.00 - Very Effective

Table 8 shows that the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) is perceived as very effective in promoting emotional and psychological development among Persons Deprived of Liberty, with an overall mean of 3.823. The program fosters emotional regulation, stress management, motivation, and positive attitude change by providing a supportive community that encourages healing and growth. The highest-rated aspect is giving participants a sense of hope and motivation for change, which drives personal transformation and reintegration. However, areas like emotional regulation and stress management, though still effective, could be enhanced through additional interventions such as mindfulness, art therapy, and trauma-focused activities. Strengthening these strategies would further improve psychological well-being and long-term rehabilitation outcomes.

Table 9.

Mean and Standard Deviation of the Perceived Effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program in Terms of Intellectual and Spiritual Development

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
The TCMP stimulates critical thinking and problem-solving skills.	3.731	0.452	Very Effective
Participants gain new insights into their past behaviors and choices.	3.846	0.368	Very Effective
The program helps participants grow in their faith and reflect on their life choices.	3.808	0.402	Very Effective
Participants develop a greater sense of purpose.	3.846	0.368	Very Effective

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The program encourages a more positive outlook on life.	3.885	0.326	Very Effective
Overall	**3.823**	**0.306**	**Very Effective**

3.26 – 4.00 - Very Effective

Table 9 shows that the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) is perceived as very effective in fostering intellectual and spiritual development, with an overall mean of 3.823. The program promotes optimism, reflection, stronger spiritual values, and a greater sense of purpose, helping participants rebuild their identity and prepare for reintegration. The highest-rated aspect is encouraging a positive outlook on life, supported by group activities, faith-based practices, and community support. However, stimulating critical thinking and problem-solving skills scored slightly lower, suggesting the need for more structured activities like journaling, goal-setting, and life-skills training. Aligned with Rehabilitation Theory, the program's focus on both intellectual and spiritual growth supports holistic reform, resilience, and reduced recidivism.

Table 10.

Mean and Standard Deviation of the Perceived Effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program in Terms of Vocational and Survival Skills

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
The TCMP enhances participants' vocational skills.	3.769	0.430	Very Effective
Participants acquire practical survival skills applicable outside the facility.	3.769	0.430	Very Effective
The program helps participants prepare for reintegration into society.	3.923	0.272	Very Effective
Participants feel more ready to live independently after release. (e.g., budgeting, communication, time management).	3.769	0.430	Very Effective
The program improves participants' ability to be self-sufficient.	3.846	0.368	Very Effective
Overall	**3.815**	**0.309**	**Very Effective**

3.26 – 4.00 - Very Effective

Table 10 reveals that the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) is perceived as very effective in enhancing vocational and survival skills, with an overall mean of 3.815. The program successfully equips participants with practical skills such as budgeting, communication, time management, and employability, preparing them for independent living and successful reintegration into society. The highest-rated aspect, helping participants prepare for community reentry with Mean of 3.923, highlights the importance of structured rehabilitation in rebuilding lives and reducing recidivism. However, slightly lower ratings on vocational training, survival skills, and independent living skills having the Mean of 3.769, which suggest areas for improvement, such as offering more consistent, specialized, and market-relevant training.

Table 11.

Consolidated Table on the Perceived Effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program

Indicators	Mean	SD	Interpretation
Behavioral Management	3.746	0.360	Very Effective
Emotional and Psychological Development	3.823	0.301	Very Effective
Intellectual and Spiritual Development	3.823	0.306	Very Effective
Vocational and Survival Skills	3.815	0.309	Very Effective
Grand Mean	**3.768**	**0.283**	**Very Effective**

3.26 – 4.00 - Very Effective

Table 11 shows that the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) is perceived as very effective overall, with a grand mean of 3.768, addressing the diverse developmental needs of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs). The highest-rated areas—Emotional and Psychological Development and Intellectual and Spiritual Development (Mean: 3.823)—highlight the program's transformative role in fostering inner growth, resilience, and a sense of purpose. Vocational and Survival Skills (Mean: 3.815) are also effective, though further enhancement and structured aftercare are needed for real-world application. Behavioral Management scored slightly lower (Mean: 3.746), suggesting the need for continuous reinforcement and individualized support. Overall, the TCMP demonstrates a holistic rehabilitative approach, aligning with Rehabilitation Theory by addressing emotional, cognitive, behavioral, and practical dimensions for lasting change.

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C. Significant Relationship Between the Implementation and Perceived Effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program

Table 12.

Spearman's Correlation on the Relationship Between the Implementation and Perceived Effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program

Group	Spearman's ρ	Strength	p	Significance
PDLs	0.803	Positive, very strong	0.000	**Significant**
Jail Officers	0.886	Positive, very strong	0.033	**Significant**

Table 12 shows a very strong and significant positive relationship between the implementation and perceived effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) among both Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) and Jail Officers. For PDLs, Spearman's rho is 0.803 ($p = 0.000$), while for Jail Officers it is 0.886 ($p = 0.033$), indicating that better implementation leads to higher perceived effectiveness. This shared perception fosters trust, engagement, and collaboration between staff and inmates, supporting program fidelity and enhancing rehabilitative outcomes.

D. Challenges Encountered in the Implementation of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program as Perceived by Jail officers and participating Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs)

The study identified several challenges in implementing the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) at Tacloban City Jail, including communication anxiety, resource shortages, scheduling conflicts, inadequate living conditions, emotional distress, initial resistance to the program, ideological differences, inconsistent staff involvement, and adaptation difficulties among newly admitted inmates. Despite these barriers, the TCMP has been effective in promoting rehabilitation and positive behavioral change. To enhance its impact, the proposed program focuses on improving peer-led interventions, flexible scheduling, resource management, staff training, feedback systems, family involvement, and vocational training. These enhancements aim to strengthen program effectiveness, ensure sustainability, and better prepare Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) for successful reintegration into society.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

`The Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) at Tacloban City Jail has been effectively implemented across its key components, yielding positive outcomes in behavioral management, emotional development, spiritual growth, and vocational skills. Participants reported strong engagement supported by clear orientation procedures, regular therapeutic activities, and active involvement of jail officers and staff. However, areas such as the induction process, peer-led interventions, feedback mechanisms, and resource availability require further enhancement to strengthen overall program impact. The significant positive correlation between program implementation and perceived effectiveness highlights the importance of maintaining high-quality delivery. Addressing issues like time management, logistical challenges, and resource limitations is essential to ensure smooth implementation and maximize rehabilitative benefits for Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs).

To build on these strengths and address existing gaps, the induction process should be streamlined to offer clearer guidance for new participants. Peer facilitators must receive structured training to provide more active and effective group support. Securing additional materials and ensuring equitable resource allocation will enhance participation in therapeutic activities, while continuous staff training in behavioral management and conflict resolution will sustain program quality. Improved coordination and structured scheduling can also minimize disruptions from conflicting activities. Implementing these measures will optimize TCMP delivery, address current challenges, and enhance its overall contribution to inmate rehabilitation and reintegration—advancing correctional rehabilitation practices in the Philippines.

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