



ISSN : 2350-0743

www.ijramr.com



International Journal of Recent Advances in Multidisciplinary Research

Vol. 11, Issue 01, pp.9404-9412, January, 2024

RESEARCH ARTICLE

TRANSFORMING LIVES: ASSESSING THE IMPACT AND SUCCESS OF THE COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR DRUG SURRENDERERS IN BARANGAY DAPITAN, MUNICIPALITY OF CORDOVA

***Grace A. Empinado, Apple Rose C. Ledesma, Dr. Paulino V. Pioquinto, Annalyn U. Ligan, Gilbert Mansueto, Gilbert Alolor and Anna Marie Alaban**

University of Cebu Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue, Mandaue City, Cebu, Philippines

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 27th October, 2023

Received in revised form

19th November, 2023

Accepted 15th December, 2023

Published online 24th January, 2024

Key Words:

Lapu-Lapu City Jail, rehabilitation, reintegration, family support, inclusive policies, special needs, community-based programs, personnel training, criminal justice, prison reform.

ABSTRACT

This research investigates the operations and outcomes within Lapu-Lapu City Jail, emphasizing the impact of family structures, legal marital status, and the implementation of guidelines for handling special needs on the rehabilitation and reintegration of persons deprived of liberty (PDL). Findings reveal that inmates aged 25 to mid-30s are more prone to criminal involvement, with family and marital status playing a significant role. The study highlights the importance of maintaining inclusive policies and practices, particularly for vulnerable groups like the LGBT community and infirm PDL. Recommendations include strengthening family and community support, ensuring inclusive policies, establishing community-based rehabilitation programs, and providing ongoing training for personnel. The proposed action plan outlines specific steps to address these recommendations, aiming to create a rehabilitative and supportive environment for PDL within the Lapu-Lapu City Jail.

INTRODUCTION

In the enigmatic realm of prison life, an existence shrouded in mystery and often overlooked, the harsh realities persist beneath the surface. Enduring life behind bars is a formidable challenge, marked by wasted time and a constant struggle for survival. It is a world where one's fate lies in the hands of others, navigating a trial of patience amidst desperation, heat, and power struggles. In this unforgiving environment, inmates, or Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL), grapple with cramped conditions and an absence of hope for release. Despite the existence of programs aimed at inmate reform and the services provided by jail officers, the efficacy of these initiatives in implementing the rules remains a critical inquiry for researchers. Recognizing the humanity of PDLs, the study emphasizes their special needs, demanding the attention of jail officers. These needs are magnified due to vulnerabilities stemming from gender, physical and mental disposition, and social status. The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) prescribes rules, such as separating inmates with special needs from regular inmates (Rule IV, Section 34 on BJMP Operational Manual, 2015).

However, the surge in criminality, particularly in drug-related offenses, and the lack of resources for jail expansion intensify the challenges. With rising PDL populations and insufficient funding, prisons become breeding grounds for physical and mental harm, aggravated by overcrowding, violence, and inadequate healthcare. The growing number of PDLs with disabilities underscores the urgency of careful assessment and adherence to policies. This research delves into the implementation of basic policies for handling PDLs with special needs in Lapu-Lapu City Jail. It not only aims to furnish jail authorities with guidance material but also offers an enhanced organizational checklist to ascertain the jail's adherence to basic policies. The study serves as a beacon, shedding light on the imperative need for the proper treatment and consideration of PDLs with special needs within the constraints of limited resources. Through this exploration, a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by both inmates and jail officers emerges, prompting a call for strategic improvements in policy implementation for the holistic welfare of those within the confines of the justice system. This study was anchored on Human Motivation Theory by Maslow in 1943 and supported by ERG Theory by Alderfer in 1969 and the Deprivation Theory by Sykes in 1958. Human Motivation Theory by Maslow (1943), stated that man is perpetually wanting animal means that human will experience wants and needs, such as hunger, become motivated to meet that need,

*Corresponding author: *Grace A. Empinado*

University of Cebu Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue, Mandaue City, Cebu, Philippines.

and then act in a manner intended to satisfy it. A hungry inmate, just like a hungry person in the free world, will take actions intended to satisfy his or her hunger, even if it means breaking a jail rule along the way. As Maslow put it, all capacities are put into the service of hunger-satisfaction, its means that hungry inmates will make it their full-time job to find a way to satisfy that hunger. The theory of human motivation asserts that each have a set of basic needs that must be met, including biological and psychological, safety, belongingness and love, self-esteem, and self-actualization. Once basic needs are met, such as having shelter or feeling loved, they are able to focus on their higher-order needs such as self-esteem and self-actualization. These needs have been applied most other manners of human enterprise. Even today it continues to be used as a foundation for other theories of motivation and behavior. This theory will be defined in greater detail and its relationship to managing the PDLs behavior and how well the jail is doing in the delivery or implementing handling the basic needs and special needs of PDL inside the jail.

The ERG Theory by Alderfer (1969) condenses Maslow's five human needs into three categories: Existence, Relatedness and Growth. Prioritizes in terms of the category's concreteness. Alderfer's model says that all humans are motivated by these three needs. The most concrete and motivating of Alderfer's three needs is existence, which really relates to physical and psychological survival. The next level is the need for relatedness, a sense of community and a good relationship with their self. The least concrete, but still important, of Alderfer's needs in the ERG model is growth, which really relates to self-development, fulfillment and the sense of achieving their potential. Individuals can be motivated by different levels at the same time, and have their motivational priorities change in relation to their sense of progress. Given this, individuals should not focus on one level of need at a time. Instead, they may wish to balance their motivations across levels. This theory is relevant to the study because jail personnel should not only focus on helping the person deprived of liberty on their one level of need at a time. Instead, they should be aware of the blend of needs that PDL can have and help them to progress in relation to a blend of needs, which will change over time especially on handling the PDLs with their special needs. The Deprivation Theory by Syke(1958) which stated that five fundamental deprivations characterized daily prison life, known collectively as the pains of imprisonment. These were the loss of liberty, desirable goods and services, heterosexual relationships, autonomy, and security. According to Sykes, the sum total of these deprivations explained why inmates found prison life undesirable. It also states their ways on how they cope up to every situation inside the jail so that they can survive. Sykes (1958) observed that imprisonment coincided with specific environmental and psychological deprivations (i.e., autonomy, freedom of movement, access to goods and services, heterosexual relationships, and security), which stimulated the inmate society or subculture as a system of action that served to alleviate the rigors of incarceration. According to the study of Alvor that the improvement of the corrections system and the inmates' successful reintegration into the mainstream of society is not the sole responsibility of the corrections pillar. The other pillars of the Philippine criminal justice system law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary, and the community must also do their share. An offender must be afforded his or her rights throughout the different stages of the criminal justice system from the

commission of the offence, to investigation and apprehension, to prosecution, trial and conviction and, finally, punishment and correction. The community, in particular, plays a significant role in the administration of criminal justice as it functions even before the commission of the offence. Failure of the community to prevent the commission of an offence means an added responsibility of rehabilitating the offender and reintegrating him or her into society. Also, after going through the entire system, and after release either by complete satisfaction of penalties, or on probation or parole they either rejoin the community and lead a peaceful life, or commit another crime and go through the criminal justice system again. Greater community involvement in the treatment of offenders must, therefore, be encouraged.

The Philippine government, despite many difficulties, has taken and continues to take concrete steps towards the improvement of its prison/jail conditions and the treatment of offenders. But the government cannot do this alone. It needs the cooperation and active involvement of all the sectors in our society media, academe, business, etc. Prison reforms can only be achieved through the active involvement of all the members of society. Each one has a responsibility in making these reforms possible. Decent and humane prison conditions can be realized, and prisoners can be successfully rehabilitated if every sector of society will work together. According to the study entitled ""Assessment and Treatment of Special Needs Offender" by Sereria is about how the jail of Kenya handled the special needs of the offender that require extra attention while in prison because they are vulnerable due to their gender, physical and mental disposition, and social status. Assessment of needs for female offenders in Kenya prisons is done during admission by a reception board. The board consists of the officer in charge of the prison, social welfare officer and other officials. During this board meeting the needs of an offender are assessed with any special needs documented, the offender is informed of her rights and obligations, complaint mechanisms and ways and means of communicating with friends, relatives and legal representation. The social welfare officer will act as the link between the offender and the community, and will take follow-up action with local welfare agencies to ensure the offenders issues such as the well-being of his or her children are catered for; the officer will also aid in placement of children in foster care or care centers or with relatives in case the children attain the age of four years while the mother is still in prison. However, assessment and treatment of female offenders in Kenya has still its challenges that need to address. This leads to gaps in offenders' information, which delays formulation of individual treatment plans. Lack of adequate resources to run special programs for female offenders while in prison and after release. Stigmatization and victimization of female offenders by the community. This leads to lack of support upon release and can lead to recidivism (re-offending). The inmate with disabilities faces challenges. Lack of trained personnel in handling offenders with diverse disabilities, Lack of specialized facilities, equipment and instruments for mobility Inaccessible buildings and facilities, Lack of suitable rehabilitation programs, Lack of funds to aid in reintegration. Elderly offenders face enormous challenges due to their age. They have reduced mobility; they suffer from many diseases associated with old age like arthritis, urinary tract infections, and poor eye sight, dementia, among others. Coupled with the fact that many have few or no relatives left makes the management of this type of offender tricky. Prison

officers are at pains to implement suitable rehabilitation programs for these offenders because skill acquisition programs may be beyond their comprehension. The number of special needs offenders will continue to rise steadily in Kenya. The assessment and treatment of offenders will require the input of the government, criminal justice agencies and other stakeholders to aid in the rehabilitation and reintegration of those offenders in order to make their stays in prison as conducive to rehabilitation as possible. The aforementioned theories, related studies provide deeper insights on the implementation of basic policy and how the jail must handle persons deprived of liberty with those who have special needs. Jail personnel should not only focus on helping the person deprived of liberty on their one level of need at a time. Instead, they should be aware of the blend of needs that PDL can have and help them to progress in relation to a blend of needs, which will change over time especially on handling the PDLs with their special needs.

This study determined the implementation of basic policy in handling Persons Deprived of Liberty with special needs in Lapu-Lapu City Jail. The findings of the study served as a basis for a proposed action plan.

Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

- What is the profile of respondents in terms of:
 - age
 - civil Status
 - crime committed
- What is the extent of the implementation of basic policy in handling PDL with special needs in Lapu-Lapu City Jail in terms of:
 - Drug Users/ Dependents/ Alcoholics
 - Mentally-ill
 - LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender)
 - Sex Offenders
 - Suicidal PDL
 - Sex Deviates
 - Escape-Prone PDL
 - PDL with Disability
 - Senior Citizen PDL
 - Infirm PDL
- Based on the findings of the study, what action plan can be proposed?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Design: This study utilized descriptive method of research design. The descriptive method of research is a purposive process of gathering, analyzing and tabulating data by using survey questionnaires to collect demographic data and determining the implementation of basic policy of handling PDL with special needs in Lapu-Lapu City Jail. The respondents were selected randomly, respondents were given time to answer the questionnaire in order to ensure reliability of the data which will be gathered. They also took responsibility, willingness and showed interest in accomplishing the survey. Rest assured that all information that they provided will be kept confidential.

Research Flow

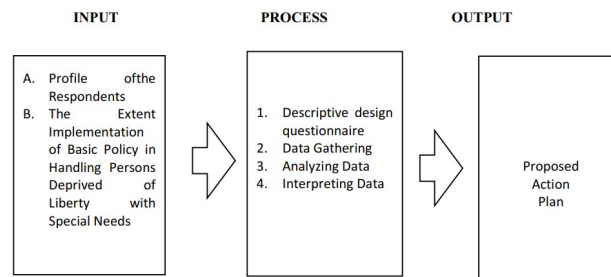


Figure 1

This study was conducted in Lapu-lapu City, a 1st Class highly urbanized city in the region of Central Visayas in the Philippines. It was founded on 1730. According to the 2020 census, It has a population of 408,112 people. Formerly known as Opon, the city was renamed to its present name in 1961 and has a total land area of 58.10 km². Specifically, this study was conducted in the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) which is located at Sitio Soong, Brgy. Maribago, Lapu-Lapu City, 6015 Cebu, Philippines. Due to the pandemic, only two BJMP personnel of the city jail are assigned outside the premises to monitor the goods that they received from the PDL relative. These personnel are not allowed to go inside the jail to follow the health protocols. Female dormitory is separated from male dormitory. The total population of PDL is 1922 and the city jail has 82 personnel. The Lapu-Lapu City Jail-Male Dormitory has a latitude of 10.3014919 and longitude of 123.9985935 and 1.6 hectares donated by Government of Lapu-Lapu City. The City Jail has Core Programs which are Educational Program, Skill Training/Enhancement Program, Behavioral Management/Modification Program, Livelihood Program, Interfaith Program, Cultural and Sports Program. (Refers to Appendix B - Location Map).

The respondents of this study were the male Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) in Soong, Maribago, Lapu-Lapu City Jail. PDL is the new term used for inmates who are still awaiting judgement or undergoing trial. The target respondents of this study were 323 male PDL, randomly chosen by the officers. The questionnaire that was used in this study were made by the researchers. The research instrument consisted of two (2) parts only. The Part I of the research instrument consisted of the item which gathered respondents' profile such as age and civil status and crime committed. The respondents supplied the space provided that requires their information. The Part II was all about the implementation of basic policy in handling PDL with those who have special needs in Lapu-Lapu City Jail. Using the 4-point scale, the respondents put a check (✓) inside the box that describe their answer in response to the following question.

Research Procedures

Gathering of Data: The researchers gathered data pertaining to implementation of basic policy in handling PDL with special needs in Lapu-Lapu City Jail. To acquire the pertinent data, the researchers sent a request letter to BJMP Regional Office 7 to formally ask permission to conduct a survey in Soong, Maribago, Lapu-Lapu City Jail. After the approval of the BJMP Regional Office 7, the researchers proceeded with the distribution of instruments. The researchers supposed to

explain to the respondents the purpose of the research and the manner by which the survey will be conducted, but due to the pandemic and health protocol of the institution, the researchers explained the purpose of the research to the officers and they were the one to personally explain and distribute the questionnaires to the respondents. The tool that the researchers used was the sampling method. The sampling method was when the officer selected the respondents randomly to answer the survey questionnaires.

Treatment of Data: The researchers used simple percentage and weighted mean to summarize, analyze and interpret the profile of the respondents.

From the results of the survey, we find the corresponding percentage of their responses. Weighted mean was used to summarize, analyze, and interpret the response of the respondents

Simple Percentage was used to summarize, analyze, and interpret the data on the profile of the respondents.

Weighted Mean was used in each item. Then after taking the weighted mean, each item was given an appropriate interpretation based on the number identification illustrated the researchers.

RESULTS

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of the data gathered from the respondents. The data found in this chapter were arranged according to the problems treated in this study.

Profile of the Respondents: The Three (3) tables present the profile of the respondents in terms of age, civil status and crime committed.

Table 1. Profile of respondents by age bracket

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
19-24	51	16%
25-30	79	24%
31-36	76	24%
37-42	56	17%
43-48	38	12%
49-54	21	7%
55 and above	2	1%
TOTAL	323	100%

As depicted in Table 1, the age distribution of respondents reveals noteworthy patterns, with the highest frequency occurring among those aged 25-30, comprising seventy-nine (79) respondents, and constituting the highest percentage at 24% within the cohort of three hundred and twenty-three male Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) respondents. This age group's prominence could be intricately linked to the nature of the crimes committed, as individuals within this range tend to be mentally mature but concurrently face an elevated susceptibility to substance misuse. Commonly abused substances, such as alcohol, crystal meth, marijuana, and tobacco or nicotine, pose risks influenced by multifaceted factors at individual, relational, community, and societal levels as they age.

The significance of peer influence cannot be overstated, as friends not only provide immediate access to substances but also serve as models for drug-using behavior, shaping beliefs

and attitudes toward drug use (Farrell & White, 1998). In contrast, the age bracket of 31-36 exhibited a frequency of 76, also accounting for 24% of the total respondents. Notably, individuals in this age range may experience more extended drug-crime careers, potentially stretching into their mid-30s. The impact of a single close friend in influencing the trajectory of substance use is underscored, as observed in studies by McCrady (2004). Meanwhile, the age group of 55 and above exhibited the lowest frequency, with only two (2) respondents out of three hundred and twenty-three (323), constituting the lowest percentage at 2%. This demographic's limited involvement in illegal drugs can be attributed to the myriad challenges faced by elderly PDL, rendering them less susceptible to such activities due to their age-related circumstances. Table 2 unveils intriguing insights into the marital status of the surveyed participants.

Table 2. profile of respondents by civil status

Civil Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	243	75%
Married	76	24%
Widowed	4	1%
TOTAL	323	100%

A substantial majority, encompassing 243 respondents, or 75%, identified as single. This statistic aligns with existing criminological patterns indicating that individuals who are unmarried and childless are more prone to engage in unlawful activities compared to their married or parental counterparts. It's noteworthy to acknowledge that within the category of single respondents, some may, in fact, have familial responsibilities, either through informal partnerships or cohabitation, which may not be legally documented. Conversely, the married segment of the respondents accounted for a frequency of 76, constituting 24% of the total. This suggests a potential correlation between marital commitment and a lower propensity for involvement in criminal activities. Notably, the widowed respondents represented the smallest cohort, with a total frequency of 4 out of 323 respondents, equating to the lowest percentage at 1%.

The minimal representation of widowed individuals may be indicative of the distinct life circumstances and potentially heightened social support associated with the institution of marriage. Table 3 provides a comprehensive overview of the primary reasons leading to the incarceration of the respondents, underscoring a pronounced link to illicit drug involvement. A staggering 88% of the sampled population, constituting 285 individuals, found themselves behind bars due to their association with illegal drugs. This alarming prevalence is a testament to the far-reaching impact of President Duterte's aggressive anti-drug campaign, resulting in a substantial increase in arrests and surrenders. The surge in the prison population attests to the intensification of law enforcement efforts against drug-related offenses during Duterte's presidency. In contrast, respondents charged with acts of lasciviousness, attempted homicide, and arson collectively represented the smallest cohort, each sharing the lowest frequency and percentage. Notably, these offenses fall under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Correction, an agency under the Department of Justice responsible for the custody and rehabilitation of national offenders with sentences exceeding three years.

The juxtaposition of these crime categories highlights the predominant focus on drug-related offenses in the government's law enforcement initiatives.

Table 3. Profile of respondents by crime committed

Crime Committed	Frequency	Percentage
Illegal Drugs	285	88%
Murder	16	5%
Rape	9	3%
Robbery	4	1%
Carnapping	2	1%
Illegal Firearms	2	1%
Human Trafficking	2	1%
Act of Lasciviousness	1	0%
Attempted Homicide	1	0%
Arson	1	0%
TOTAL	323	100%

Table 4, dedicated to assessing the handling of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) with special needs, particularly those involved with illegal drugs, dependents, or alcoholics, unveils a positive consensus among respondents. The implementation of crucial sub-questions, such as the separation of PDL engaged in illegal drug activities for thorough evaluation and treatment, adherence to physicians' advice, meticulous supervision, and routine dormitory searches, garnered an impressive average weighted mean of 3.37. This collective affirmation underscores the effective execution of measures designed to address the unique needs of PDL entangled in issues of substance abuse. The robust positive feedback points towards a well-structured and meticulously executed approach in handling PDL with special needs, affirming the commitment of the institution to ensure their welfare and appropriate rehabilitation. Table 5, dedicated to the handling of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) with mental health needs, presents a notable absence of issues, indicating a commendable implementation of key sub-questions. The comprehensive execution of measures, such as the prompt transfer of PDL exhibiting signs of mental illness to a psychiatric facility, vigilant surveillance coupled with necessary medical care, segregation of PDL with mental health issues in a separate dormitory or special detention room for potential violent incidents, and meticulous monitoring to prevent suicide attempts or violent attacks on other PDL, collectively yielded an impressive total average weighted mean of 3.31. This outcome reinforces the commitment of the institution to address mental health concerns within its PDL population, showcasing a proactive and well-executed approach to ensure the safety and well-being of individuals with mental health challenges. The analysis of LGBT-related aspects, as reflected in sub-question 1, signifies a moderately positive implementation, earning a commendable total average weighted mean of 2.96.

This pertains to the institution's adherence to verbal interpretations, ensuring that Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) who identify as members of the LGBT community are appropriately segregated from the general population concerning housing arrangements. This deliberate separation aims to forestall potential mistreatment arising from factors such as gender expression and other vulnerabilities specific to this demographic. While the implementation shows promise, there is room for further enhancement, emphasizing the importance of ongoing efforts to create an environment that fosters inclusivity, safety, and respect for the diverse needs of all PDL, including those in the LGBT community.

In Table 7, a nuanced perspective emerges regarding the handling of Sex Offenders. Sub-question number two commands the highest weighted mean of 3.29, signifying the institution's adeptness in maintaining close monitoring and control over PDL charged with sexual offenses. Conversely, sub-question number one exhibits a comparatively lower weighted mean of 3.13, reflecting a somewhat reduced effectiveness in quarantining these individuals. The cumulative total average weighted mean for both sub-questions settles at 3.21, indicating a moderate level of success in the comprehensive evaluation of Table 8 illuminates the effective strategies employed in managing Suicidal PDL within the detention facility. Sub-questions 1, 3, and 4 underscore the jail officers' proficiency in dealing with PDL exhibiting signs and symptoms of depression or suicidal tendencies. The meticulous monitoring of such individuals, coupled with frequent patrols, frisk searches, and greyhound operations to detect tools or materials, indicates a well-implemented approach. In contrast, sub-question 2, pertaining to the immediate transfer of PDL who attempt suicide to a state mental hospital, exhibits a slightly lower yet commendable weighted mean of 3.18. The amalgamation of all sub-questions results in an impressive total average weighted mean of 3.30, attesting to the institution's commitment to addressing the complexities associated with Suicidal PDL and emphasizing the importance of sustained vigilance and specialized care in such cases.

Table 9 sheds light on the jail's effective management of Sex Deviates, with sub-question 1 showcasing a robust implementation strategy. The deliberate separation of homosexual PDL to prevent potential mistreatment by others is a commendable practice, emphasizing the institution's commitment to ensuring the safety and well-being of all detainees. Sub-question 2 further reinforces this commitment, illustrating the jail's dedication to maintaining closer surveillance and control over sex deviates through their separation from the general prisoner population. The noteworthy weighted mean of 3.21 for this sub-question contributes to a compelling total average weighted mean of 3.24. This underscores the institution's proactive approach in addressing the unique challenges associated with Sex Deviates and fostering an environment that prioritizes the security and dignity of all individuals in its custody. Table 10 provides valuable insights into the management of Escape-Prone PDL, showcasing an encouraging scenario where only positive indications, signifying well-implemented measures, are evident. This suggests that the jail personnel have effectively implemented stringent protocols, including the establishment of secure quarters for escape-prone PDL. By minimizing contact among escape-prone detainees, the institution aims to enhance security measures and prevent potential escape attempts.

Notably, the emphasis on observing PDL behavior during and after visiting hours, coupled with thorough body searches, dormitory inspections, and restricted calls, reflects a comprehensive approach to maintaining control and preventing security breaches. The absence of any negative feedback reinforces the jail's commitment to implementing proactive measures, ensuring the safety and security of both inmates and staff members. The findings in Table 11 underscore the commendable implementation of measures for PDL with Disabilities within the correctional facility. All sub-questions exhibit positive outcomes, indicating that the protocols for handling PDL with disabilities are effectively in place.

Table 4. Implementation of Basic Policy in Handling PDL with Special Needs in Lapu-Lapu City Jail

PART II. Implementation of basic policy in handling PDL with special needs in Lapu-Lapu City Jail		
DRUG USERS/ DEPEDENTS/ ALCOHOLICS	WEIGHTED MEAN	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. PDL found to be drug users/ addicts / alcoholics should be separated from other PDL, especially during the withdrawal period.	3.32	Well Implemented
2. PDL undergoing drug/alcohol withdrawal must be referred to a prison psychiatrist, doctor, or nurse for evaluation and treatment.	3.31	Well Implemented
3. Appropriate measures are taken to ensure that prisoners can strictly follow the advice of prison physicians regarding nutrition and other medical interventions/treatments withdrawal period.	3.37	Well Implemented
4. Maintain close supervision over inmates to prevent attempt at suicide or self-harm by appointing prison personnel trained to deal with such case.	3.40	Well Implemented
5. Regularly search prisoners' dormitories and stay on alert to prevent smuggling of drugs, liquors and other dangerous drugs.	3.43	Well Implemented
AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.37	Well Implemented

Table 5. Handling of persons deprived of liberty (pdl) with mental health needs

MENTALLY-ILL	WEIGHTED MEAN	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. PDL who shows signs or symptoms of mental illness must be transferred to a psychiatric facility after a court order for proper psychiatric treatment.	3.35	Well Implemented
2. Dysfunctional prisoners (mentally ill prisoners) should be transferred to a psychiatric facility after a court order for proper psychiatric treatment.	3.28	Well Implemented
3. Close surveillance and medical care for mentally ill prisoners should be maintained by prison medical personnel.	3.36	Well Implemented
4. Keep PDL with mental illness in another dormitory or in a special detention room for violent incidents.	3.29	Well Implemented
5. Closely monitor PDL to protect themselves from suicide attempts and violent attacks on other PDL.	3.29	Well Implemented
AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.31	Well Implemented

Table 6 - LGBT-Related Aspects

LGBT (specifically to Gay, Bisexual and Transgender)	WEIGHTED MEAN	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. Segregate LGBTs to prevent their maltreatment and abuse by other inmates and to prevent them from maltreating and abusing other inmates.	2.96	Implemented

Table 7. Sex offenders

SEX OFFENDERS	WEIGHTED MEAN	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. PDL charged with sexual offences should be quarantined to prevent them from taking advantage of other PDL.	3.13	Implemented
2. Maintain close monitoring and control.	3.29	Well Implemented
AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.21	Implemented

Table 8. Suicidal pdl

SUICIDAL PDL	WEIGHTED MEAN	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. PDL with signs and symptoms of depression / suicidal tendencies must be referred to a prison psychiatrist for evaluation and treatment.	3.38	Well Implemented
2. PDL who attempt suicide or has attempted suicide must be transferred to a state mental hospital immediately after a court order is issued.	3.18	Implemented
3. Always closely monitor PDL who commit suicide and designate jail personnel to handle such cases.	3.29	Well Implemented
4. Exposing PDL to frequent patrol / Frisk searches and greyhound operations for tools / materials that may be used for suicide.	3.36	Well Implemented
AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.30	Well Implemented

Table 9. Sex deviates

SEX DEVIATES	WEIGHTED MEAN	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. Homosexuals are segregated immediately to prevent them from influencing other inmates or being maltreated or abused by other inmates.	3.26	Well Implemented
2. Likewise other sex deviates should be separated from other prisoners for closer surveillance and control.	3.21	Implemented
AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.24	Implemented

Table 10. Escape- Prone Pdl

ESCAPE- PRONE PDL	WEIGHTED MEAN	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. Escape-prone PDL are held in the most secure quarters preferably in a cell, to minimize contact with each other.	3.45	Well Implemented
2. PDL behavior are closely watched/observed during and after visiting hours and their activities are carefully monitored.	3.33	Well Implemented
3. Jail personnel conduct body search frequently and inspect dormitories on a regular basis.	3.39	Well Implemented
4. Special attention are given to the examination of items recovered from body search.	3.33	Well Implemented
5. Calls are restricted and only calls that can be monitored by extension are allowed.	3.27	Well Implemented
AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.35	Well Implemented

Table 11. PDL with Disability

PDL WITH DISABILITY	WEIGHTED MEAN	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. PDL with disabilities are quarantined and closely monitored to protect them from maltreatment and any form of abuse by other inmates, personnel and visitors.	3.32	Well Implemented
2. Individual case management and special activities are developed and carried out for different prisoners.	3.37	Well Implemented
3. Collaboration with other government agencies are done to ensure that disabled PDL are provided with the services and benefits offered by Magna Carta for people with disabilities.	3.39	Well Implemented
4. Tasks related to self-care for persons with disabilities are monitored and supported to prevent potential self-harm and accidents.	3.32	Well Implemented
AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.35	Well Implemented

Table 12. Senior Citizen PDL

SENIOR CITIZEN PDL	WEIGHTED MEAN	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. Senior citizen PDL are segregated and closely monitored to protect them from maltreatment and other forms of abuse by other inmates.	3.40	Well Implemented
2. Individual case management strategies are developed and adopted to address the specific needs of older prisoners.	3.28	Well Implemented
3. Collaboration with other government agencies and community-based senior citizen organizations are done to ensure that the services due the senior citizen PDL are provided.	3.32	Well Implemented
4. Senior citizen PDL are made to do tasks considered to fit and appropriate, their age, capability, and physical condition considered.	3.44	Well Implemented
AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.36	Well Implemented

Table 13. Infirm PDL

INFIRM PDL	WEIGHTED MEAN	VERBAL INTERPRETATION
1. PDL with infectious disease are quarantined to prevent the spread of the infectious diseases.	3.42	Well Implemented
2. Infirm PDL are referred to a prison doctor or nurse for evaluation and treatment.	3.30	Well Implemented
3. Infirm PDL are carefully monitored and given proper dosing and meticulous care.	3.47	Well Implemented
AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.40	Well Implemented

Table 14. Overall Weighted Mean

PART II. Implementation of basic policy in handling PDL with special needs in Lapu-Lapu City Jail	Average Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation
DRUG USERS/ DEPENDENTS/ ALCOHOLICS	3.37	Well Implemented
MENTALLY-ILL	3.31	Well Implemented
LGBT (specifically to Gay, Bisexual and Transgender)	2.96	Implemented
SEX OFFENDERS	3.21	Implemented
SUICIDAL PDL	3.30	Well Implemented
SEX DEVIATES	3.24	Implemented
ESCAPE- PRONE PDL	3.35	Well Implemented
PDL WITH DISABILITY	3.35	Well Implemented
SENIOR CITIZEN PDL	3.36	Well Implemented
INFIRM PDL	3.40	Well Implemented
OVERALL WEIGHTED MEAN	3.28	Well implemented

The emphasis on preventing maltreatment by other PDL through vigilant monitoring aligns with the principles of fairness and protection outlined in the Magna Carta. Additionally, the provision of distinct special activities, services, and benefits reflects a commitment to inclusivity and addressing the unique needs of PDL with disabilities. The robust total average weighted mean of 3.35 indicates a high level of success in executing these measures, underscoring the institution's dedication to ensuring the well-being and equitable treatment of all incarcerated individuals. The outcomes presented in the preceding results consistently reveal that the handling of senior citizen PDL is well-implemented within the correctional facility. The positive feedback from the majority of respondents underscores the success of segregating senior citizens, a measure intended to prevent any potential maltreatment by other PDL. Furthermore, the provision of services, benefits, and tasks tailored to the age, capabilities, and physical condition of senior citizen PDL reflects a

thoughtful and considerate approach to their unique needs. The commitment to ensuring a suitable environment for senior citizen PDL is evident in the positive responses, affirming the institution's dedication to upholding the welfare and dignity of all incarcerated individuals, irrespective of age. In the final analysis, the respondents express positive sentiments regarding the handling of infirm PDL, particularly in the implementation of measures such as quarantining individuals with infectious diseases. The comprehensive approach to evaluation and treatment, coupled with vigilant monitoring and precise administration of proper dosages, has garnered a high total average weighted mean of 3.40. This positive feedback underscores the effectiveness of the institution's protocols in dealing with PDL facing health challenges. It attests to the commitment of the correctional facility to ensure not only the safety and security but also the health and well-being of all incarcerated individuals, reaffirming the importance of humane and considerate practices within the criminal justice system.

From the result above mentioned majority of the respondents give a positive feedback upon implementing the basic policy in handling the PDL with special needs in terms of drugs users/ dependents/ alcoholics, mentally-ill, LGBT, sex offenders, suicidal PDL, sex deviates, escape prone PDL, PDL with disability, senior citizen PDL, and infirm PDL.

DISCUSSION

This study aimed to determine the implementation of basic policy in handling PDL with special needs in Lapu-Lapu City Jail. The findings of the study served as a basis for a proposed action plan.

Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

- What is the profile of respondents in terms of:
 - age
 - civil Status
 - crime committed
- What is the extent of the Implementation of basic policy in handling PDL with special needs in Lapu-Lapu City Jail in terms of
 - Drug Users/ Dependents/ Alcoholics
 - Mentally-ill
 - LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender)
 - Sex Offenders
 - Suicidal PDL
 - Sex Deviates
 - Escape-Prone PDL
 - PDL with Disability
 - Senior Citizen PDL
 - Infirm PDL
- Based on the finding of the study, what action plan can be proposed?

After meticulously tabulating and analyzing the data, the summary of findings unveils noteworthy patterns. Respondents aged 25 to mid-30s exhibited similar percentages of 24%, indicating a stage where individuals are mentally mature but face an elevated risk of substance misuse, potentially extending into their mid-30s. Peak functioning during this period emphasizes physical factors influencing criminal activities. The majority of single respondents suggests a higher likelihood of law-breaking compared to married or parent respondents, attributed to the maturity and financial stability associated with marriage. Widowed respondents had the lowest frequency and percentage. Regarding crimes committed, a significant number were jailed due to involvement in illegal drugs, aligning with the intensified anti-drug campaign since President Duterte's tenure, leading to prison overcrowding. Table 6 reflects commendable implementation of guidelines in handling special needs, with the lowest weighted mean of 2.96 for LGBT segregation, demonstrating the Lapu-Lapu City Jail's commitment to prevent maltreatment. Conversely, positive feedback on handling infirm PDL, with a weighted mean of 3.40, showcases effective implementation in infectious disease quarantine and meticulous care. These findings collectively highlight Lapu-Lapu City Jail's adherence to security measures, provision of basic needs, and

development activities for PDL, contributing to the overall welfare and progress of the incarcerated population.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the findings from the comprehensive analysis of data shed light on significant aspects of the Lapu-Lapu City Jail's operations and the demographic characteristics of persons deprived of liberty (PDL). The identified patterns in age distribution revealed potential links between age groups and the likelihood of criminal involvement, emphasizing the importance of targeted interventions for different age cohorts. The prevalence of single respondents and those engaged in illegal drugs underscores the need for nuanced approaches to address diverse circumstances within the incarcerated population.

The escalating prison population due to anti-drug initiatives and the resulting overcrowding demand urgent attention for improved infrastructure and management strategies. Notably, the positive feedback on the implementation of guidelines for handling special needs, particularly for the LGBT community and infirm PDL, reflects the commitment of the Lapu-Lapu City Jail in ensuring the welfare and safety of its inmates. The findings underscore the jail's success in maintaining security measures, providing essential needs, and facilitating developmental activities for PDL. Despite challenges, the jail's dedication to implementing effective security and rehabilitation measures is evident. The study's insights contribute to a deeper understanding of the dynamics within the Lapu-Lapu City Jail and offer valuable recommendations for refining policies and practices. The implications extend beyond the confines of the jail, emphasizing the broader societal need for targeted interventions, addressing root causes, and promoting rehabilitation to reduce recidivism. Overall, this study provides a foundation for ongoing efforts to enhance the criminal justice system and improve the well-being of persons deprived of liberty.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of the study, several recommendations are proposed to enhance the operations and outcomes within the Lapu-Lapu City Jail:

- Recognize the importance of family structures and legal marital status in deterring criminal involvement. Enhance initiatives that promote family stability and encourage legal marriage, recognizing its potential impact on reducing criminal behavior. Additionally, consider support mechanisms for single individuals to prevent reoffending and strengthen community ties.
- Maintain and enhance the implementation of guidelines for handling special needs within the prison system. Ensure that policies addressing the needs of the LGBT community, infirm PDL, and other vulnerable groups remain in place and are regularly reviewed for effectiveness. This includes ongoing training for staff to promote a safe and inclusive environment.
- Strengthen collaboration with community organizations and stakeholders to establish and support rehabilitation programs. These programs should extend beyond the prison walls and focus on facilitating the reintegration of PDL into society. Community engagement can contribute to reducing stigma and fostering a supportive environment for successful reintegration.

- Prioritize ongoing training and development programs for jail personnel to equip them with the necessary skills and knowledge to handle diverse situations effectively. Emphasize the importance of professional conduct, cultural sensitivity, and adherence to human rights principles in daily operations.
- These recommendations aim to address the identified areas of improvement and contribute to the overall enhancement of the criminal justice system in Lapu-Lapu City, fostering a more rehabilitative and supportive environment for persons deprived of liberty.

PROPOSED ACTION PLAN

Proposed Action Plan: Enhancing Operations and Outcomes at Lapu-Lapu City Jail

This action plan aims to operationalize the recommendations, fostering a rehabilitative and supportive environment within the Lapu-Lapu City Jail while contributing to the overall enhancement of the criminal justice system.

Objective 1: Strengthening Family and Community Support

- Collaborate with local family and community organizations to design and implement programs that promote family stability and encourage legal marriage among inmates.
- Develop support mechanisms tailored for single individuals within the prison system, including counseling services and community outreach initiatives.
- Conduct awareness campaigns within the prison and the community to highlight the importance of family support in the rehabilitation and reintegration process.

Objective 2: Ensuring Inclusive Policies and Practices

- Conduct regular reviews of existing guidelines for handling special needs within the prison system, focusing on the needs of the LGBT community, infirm PDL, and other vulnerable groups.
- Implement a continuous improvement mechanism for policies addressing special needs, incorporating feedback from inmates, staff, and external stakeholders.

Objective 3: Community-Based Rehabilitation Programs

- Form partnerships with local community organizations, NGOs, and government agencies to establish and support rehabilitation programs for persons deprived of liberty.
- Extend rehabilitation programs beyond the prison walls by facilitating community engagement activities, vocational training, and educational initiatives.

Objective 4: Ongoing Training and Development for Personnel

- Develop a comprehensive training curriculum for jail personnel focusing on diverse skills such as conflict resolution, cultural sensitivity, and human rights principles.

- Institute regular training sessions, workshops, and seminars to keep personnel updated on the latest practices and knowledge relevant to their roles.
- Introduce a mentorship program within the correctional facility to foster continuous learning and professional development among staff members.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

FUNDING STATEMENT: The research was funded by University of Cebu Research Office.

REFERENCES

- Alderfer, C. 1969. Alderfer's ERG theory of Motivation: A Simple Summary. World of Work Project from <https://worldofwork.io/2019/02/alderfers-erg-theory-of-motivation/#>
- Alvor, M. 2005. The Philippine Correction System: Current Situation and Issues. Office of Justice Programs from <https://www.ojp.gov/ncjrs/virtual-library/abstracts/philippine-corrections-system-current-situation-and-issues-resource>
- Benes, S., Alperin, H. Theory of Human Motivation. Human kinetics from <https://us.humankinetics.com/blogs/excerpt/theory-of-human-motivation>
- Branstetter, S., Low, S., Furman, W. 2011. The Influence of Parents and Friends on Adolescent Substance Use: A Multidimensional Approach. National Library of Medicine, 16(2): 150–160.
- Bureau of Jail Management and Penology 2015. Treatment of Inmate with Special Needs. BJMP Operational Manual, 26-31.
- Farrington, D. P., Loeber, R., & Howell, J. C. 2012. Young adult offenders: The need for more effective legislative options and justice processing. *Criminology and Public Policy*, 11(4), 729–750.
- Sereria, H. Assessment and Treatment of Special Needs Offenders.
- Shammas, V. 2017. Pains of Imprisonment. Wiley online library from <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/9781118845387.wbeoc020>.
- Sussman, S., Sun, P., Rohrbach, L. A., & SpruijtMetz, D. 2012. One-year outcomes of a drugabuse prevention program for older teens and emerging adults: Evaluating a motivational interviewing booster component. *Health Psychology*, 31(4), 476–485. doi: 10.1037/a0025756
- Wilson, G. 2019. Maslow Theory of Motivation. The Success Factory from https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.tsuccessfactory.co.uk/blog/maslows-theory-of-motivation-driving-your-teams-to-success%3fhs_amp=true
