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Welfare Management Capability and Implementation of Development Programs of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail

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ABSTRACT

Correctional facilities are responsible for the rehabilitation and reformation of PDLs, and a great contribution to that process is the welfare management capability of jail facilities and the development programs that are provided for the PDLs. This study determined the welfare management capability and implementation of development programs of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail, as basis of policy recommendation. Descriptive - a correlational type of quantitative research was used in this study. 91 PDLs were determined through complete enumeration with inclusion criteria. A validated questionnaire checklist was administered to the PDLs, and a separate interview was carried out with jail personnel. The study revealed that most of the respondents were male; majority were Roman Catholic, imprisoned for 1 to 3 years, and committed crimes against persons; a great number were ages 40 to 49 years old, single, high school graduate, and engaged in agricultural work-related before imprisonment. The respondents' perceived level of welfare management capability of the ISPJ is very high, which means that the ISPJ follows the standard implementing rules in the regulation of various jail policies to protect the welfare of PDLs. While the respondents' perceived extent implementation of development programs is very highly implemented, this means that the development programs are properly and sufficiently executed in a way that could help in the rehabilitation, and reformation of PDLs. Furthermore, there is a significant relationship between the offense committed and the perceived level of welfare management capability of ISPJ in terms of the food system, which implies that the more grievous the offense they committed, the higher their perception towards the food system of ISPJ. Additionally, no significant relationship exists with the other variables in their profile. Also, there is a significant relationship between age, highest educational attainment, number of years in prison, and offense committed to the perceived extent implementation of development programs of ISPJ. While the challenges in the implementation of development programs in ISPJ are the cooperation of PDLs, and insufficient government funds.

INTRODUCTION

Imprisonment is used as a form of punishment in every country in the world. In most countries, courts can impose the most severe form of penalty. Along with the right to life, the right to liberty is also one of the most fundamental human rights. However, like most rights, the right to liberty is not absolute. The Government has the prime duty to protect and secure the general welfare of the people. In doing so, it also means that the Government has the legitimate power to deprive people of their liberty in appropriate circumstances, particularly after conviction for serious offenses, in serious mental health cases, and to prevent the spread of infectious disease, the individual freedom of a person must be sacrificed. The purpose of imprisonment is to deprive a person's liberty in order to protect society against crime and to reduce recidivism. It constitutes the loss of the right to liberty only and not the restriction of other human rights. Persons Deprived of Liberty, despite being imprisoned or detained, are still vulnerable and must be treated humanely. With that, jail facilities must ensure that PDLs' other basic human rights are still being secured and protected. Hence, jail facilities should focus on the rehabilitation

and reformation of PDLs. A great part of that process is the welfare management capability of jail facilities and the implementation of development programs that are provided for PDLs.

Ilocos Sur. Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail is a correctional facility for the rehabilitation and reformation of PDLs. The vision is to have a dynamic provincial jail regarded for its sustained human safekeeping and development of Persons Deprived of Liberty, and its mission is to enhance the rehabilitation and reformation of Persons Deprived of Liberty under the correction pillar of the criminal justice system in preparation for their eventual reintegration into the mainstream of society upon their release. Its features greatly impact its management. It is in this line, that the paper aimed to determine the welfare management capability and implementation of development programs of the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail. The study sought to answer the following questions: 1. What is the profile of the respondents in terms of: (a) age, (b) sex, (c) religious affiliation, (d) civil status, (e) highest educational attainment, (f) occupation before imprisonment, (g) number of years in prison, (h) offense committed; 2. What is the perceived level of welfare

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management capability of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail in terms of the following: (a) security, custody, and control, (b) accommodations, (c) visitations, (d) facilities, (e) food system; 3. What is the perceived extent of implementation of development programs of the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail in terms of the following: (a) livelihood, (b) educational and vocational training, (c) health services, (d) sports and, (e) religious/spiritual activities, 4. Is there a significant relationship between the profile of the respondents and the perceived level of welfare management capability of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail? 5. Is there a significant relationship between the profile of the respondents and the perceived extent of implementation of development programs of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail? 6. What are the challenges in the implementation of the development programs of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Reintegration into society is one of the things that Persons Deprived of Liberty look forward to. The restoration of freedom and the thought of spending time with their families brought them so much joy and comfort amidst all their experiences and struggles. Therefore, Correctional facilities should champion restorative practices to cultivate an environment that fosters rehabilitation and prepares PDLs for successful reintegration into society, reducing recidivism.

The most recently formulated theory of punishment is that of rehabilitation—the idea that the purpose of punishment is to apply treatment and training to the offender so that he is made capable of returning to society and functioning as a law-abiding member of the community. In the study by Skeem *et al.* (2021), the significance of community involvement in the rehabilitation process for individuals who have been deprived of their liberty is explored. The authors emphasize the concept of quality of life as a crucial element in effective rehabilitation. They examine the role of community involvement and its impact on a person's social relationships, employment prospects, and general well-being. The study suggests that rehabilitation programs for this population can be significantly more effective by adopting a comprehensive strategy that incorporates community involvement.

According to Estillore *et al.*, (2020), there are different rehabilitation programs offered by different jails and prison like, educational programs, recreational activities and livelihood programs. Inmates can also often have access to another form of education: life skill training. These programs will be under the IWDP or the Inmates Welfare and Development Program. It will reform the personality of every inmate by joining the program to help them to improve public safety by making inmates more productive when they are released. However, the San Ildefonso Bulacan jail, like many in the Philippines, faces significant resource constraints when implementing and supporting welfare programs including overcrowding and limited funding which leads to ineffectivity of the

institution to provide adequate services for the Persons Deprived of Liberty (Aquino *et al.*, nd).

The problem of overcrowding is especially acute in Metro Manila, where the BJMP's 12 jails have a total rated capacity of only 6,685 but were housing 32,621 PDLs as of December 2020. This means that the jails in Metro Manila are operating at 488% of their intended capacity. Overcrowding in Philippine jails has led to a number of problems, including poor sanitation, a lack of access to medical care, and an increased risk of violence and other forms of abuse. It also makes it difficult for PDLs to access rehabilitation and other programs that could help them prepare for reintegration into society. According to the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology Data Statistics (2020), the Parañaque City Jail in the National Capital Region is one of the most overcrowded jails in the Philippines. As of December 2020, the Parañaque City Jail was housing 1,357 PDLs, despite having a rated capacity of only 800. This means that the jail is operating at 97% of its intended capacity, making it one of the most overcrowded jails in the Philippines (Marano, 2024).

The successful reintegration of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) into society is critically dependent on the establishment of restorative practices within correctional facilities. While rehabilitation programs, as outlined by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, hold the potential to transform lives, challenges such as overcrowding and limited resources severely undermine their effectiveness. The evidence underscores the importance of community involvement and comprehensive strategies to address the root causes of criminal behavior. To foster an environment conducive to rehabilitation and reduce recidivism, systemic reforms are urgently needed in the Philippine correctional system, ensuring that PDLs receive the support and opportunities necessary for successful reintegration.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The paper followed a mixed method procedure, and the results were interpreted and further analyzed. The method established the aspects that need to be further studied for welfare management capability and implementation of development programs in the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail.

Research Design

In conducting the study, the researchers utilized the descriptive–correlational type of quantitative research. The variables, which include the profile of the respondents, perceived level of welfare management capability, perceived extent level of implementation of development programs, and the challenges in the implementation of development programs of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail, were determined and analyzed in order to construct new and additional information.

Population and Sample

This study utilized complete enumeration with inclusion criteria to determine the respondents.

There were 91 out of 119 persons deprived of liberty from 12 prison cells that were considered qualified to participate in this study. While there were only six key informants from the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail who agreed to participate in the interview.

Data Gathering Instrument

In this study, a questionnaire checklist and interview guide questions were the main source of gathering data. The questionnaire checklist consisted of three parts. Part I composed of the profile of the respondents, which includes the age, sex, religious affiliation, civil status, highest educational attainment, occupation before imprisonment, number of years in prison, and offense committed. Part II composed of statements that determined the perceived level of welfare management capability of the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail assessed with the use of a five-point rating scale, 5- Very Much Capable (VMC), 4- Much Capable (MuC), 3- Moderately Capable (MoC), 2- Slightly Capable (SC), and 1- Not Capable (NC). And Part III composed of statements that measured the perceived extent implementation of development programs of the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail with the use of a five-point rating scale with 5- Very Much Capable (VMC), 4- Much Capable (MuC), 3- Moderately Capable (MoC), 2- Slightly Capable

(SC), and 1- Not Capable (NC).

Data Procedure

The researchers created a questionnaire checklist and interview guide with validated by experts, obtaining ethical approval and permission to conduct the study at the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail. Informed consent was distributed to the participants in Ilokano. Collected data underwent analysis and interpretation. Lastly, the researchers compiled a summary, findings, conclusions, and recommendations based on the results.

Statistical Treatment

The responses accumulated from the questionnaire were statistically analyzed with the data requirements of the study. The following are the statistical data that were used in the analysis of the data that were gathered.

- 1.) Frequency count and percentage were used to describe the profile of the respondents.
- 2.) The mean of the data was considered to describe and indicate the perceived level of welfare management capability and perceived extent of implementation of development programs of the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail. In interpreting the data, the following norms were arbitrary set as follows:

Table 1: Norms for Measuring the Perceived Level of Welfare Management Capability and Perceived Extent of Implementation of Development Programs

Rating	Range of Mean Values	Perceived Level of Welfare Management Capability		Perceived Extent of Implementation of Development Programs	
		Item Descriptive Rating	Overall	Item Descriptive Rating	Overall
	Overall	Very Much Capable	Very High	Very Much Implemented	Very Highly Implemented
4	3.41-4.20	Much Capable	High	Much Implemented	Highly Implemented
3	2.61-3.40	Moderately Capable	Moderately High	Somewhat Implemented	Moderately Implemented
2	1.81-2.60	Slightly Capable	Low	Slightly Implemented	Slightly Implemented
1	1.00-1.80	Not Capable	Very Low	Not Implemented	Not Implemented

3.) Pearson Product Moment of Correlation was used to determine the significant relationship between the profile of the respondents and the perceived level of welfare management capability; and between the profile of the respondents and the perceived extent implementation of

development programs of the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of the Respondents

A great number of respondents, 30 (33.00%) are between

Table 2: Profile of the Respondents According to Age

Age	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
21-29 yrs. old	12	13.20
30-39 yrs. old	28	30.80
40-49 yrs. old	30	33.00
50-59 yrs. old	13	14.30
60 and above	8	8.80
TOTAL	91	100.00

40-49 years old. 8 (8.80%) are senior citizens or 60 years old and above. This implies that most of the respondents increased involvement in criminal activities during their strongest or active years.

Almost 86 (94.50%) of the Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) are male, and five (5.50%) are females. This

implies that most of the respondents are males which most likely committing crimes. This affirms in the study of Falk *et al.*, 2013, male sex is the most prominent; men commit about 90 % of violent crimes. Substance abuse carries an increased risk for violent crime, both among offenders and in general population.

Table 3: Profile of the Respondents According to Sex

Sex	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Male	86	94.50
Female	5	5.50
TOTAL	91	100.00

Table 4: Profile of the Respondents According to Religious Affiliation

Religious Affiliation	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Roman Catholic	66	72.50
Iglesia Ni Cristo	10	11.0
Born Again	6	6.60
Mormons	1	1.10
7 th Day Adventist	8	8.80
TOTAL	91	100.00

Majority of the respondents, 66 (72.50%) are affiliated with Roman Catholic, and one (1.10%) is only affiliated to Mormons. This implies that the strong presence of Roman Catholicism may also indicate the importance of spiritual guidance and religious activities in their rehabilitation process, as faith-based programs often provide emotional support and a sense of community.

A great number of the respondents, 44 (48.40%) are single, and five (5.50%) are legally separated. This goes to show that being single may affect their emotional and social support systems, as they may lack the immediate family connections that can be vital for maintaining morale and proper guidance.

A great number of respondents, 31 (34.10%) are high

Table 5: Profile of the Respondents According to Religious Affiliation

Age Group	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Single	44	48.40
Married	37	40.70
Widow/Widower	5	5.50
Legally Separated	5	5.50
TOTAL	91	100.00

Table 6: Profile of the Respondents According to Highest Educational Attainment

Age Group	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
No Schooling	1	1.10
Elementary Level	8	8.80
Elementary Graduate	5	5.50
High School Level	19	20.90
High School Graduate	31	34.10
Vocational Graduate	2	2.20
College Level	15	16.50
College Graduate	10	11.00
TOTAL	91	100.00

school graduates, and only one (1.10%) has no educational background. This suggests that a significant number of

the PDLs have completed at least a secondary level of education.

Table 7: Profile of the Respondents According to Occupation before Imprisonment

Occupation before Imprisonment	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Agricultural Work Related	25	27.50
Driving Labor Related	12	13.20
Manual Labor Related	23	25.30
Self- Employed	9	9.90
Government Employee	5	5.50
Unemployed	17	18.70
TOTAL	91	100.00

A great number of respondents, 25 (27.50%) were engaged in agricultural work-related, and five (5.50%) were government employees. This suggests that the institution may conduct vocational training programs that could focus on skills that build upon existing agricultural experience or offer alternatives that improve their employment prospects upon release.

Majority of the respondents, 58 (63.70%) were imprisoned for 1-3 years, and 4 (4.40%) of the total respondents were imprisoned for 7 years and above. This suggests that a large portion of this population is comprised of individuals convicted of less serious crimes or those who received shorter sentences due to mitigating circumstances, plea bargains, or other factors.

Table 8: Profile of the Respondents According to Number of Years in Prison

Years in Prison	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
6-11 months	13	14.30
1-3 years	58	63.70
4-6 years	16	17.60
7 years and Above	4	4.40
TOTAL	91	100.00

Table 9: Profile of the Respondents According to Offense Committed

Offense Committed	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Drug Related Crimes	17	18.70
Crimes Against Persons	64	70.30
Crimes Against Properties	3	3.30
Carnapping	1	1.10
Illegal Logging	1	1.10
Illegal Possession of Firearms	5	5.50
Total	91	100.00

Majority of the respondents, 64 (70.30%) have committed crimes against persons, and one of each (1.10%) have committed carnapping and illegal logging. This finding has important implications for understanding the root causes of crime in the community and for designing effective rehabilitation programs. Interventions might need to focus on anger management, conflict resolution, and addressing underlying psychological factors that may contribute to violent behavior.

Perceived Level of Welfare management Capability of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail Security, Custody, and Control

Security, custody, and control were given an overall mean of 4.65 (VH). This implies that there is a strict implementation and compliance of jail personnel in terms of implementing security, custody, and control rules of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail. This finding means the

staff and personnel are doing their job to make sure that safekeeping operations in the Provincial Jail are properly monitored and executed since the Persons Deprived of Liberty are known to be law offender hence must be given priority. The aforementioned result was corroborated by Shacfer (2005), states that this is part of their duties and responsibilities in safekeeping and that this would also reflect the kind of performance that they have. Proper security and control of the inmates should be given a priority because it deals with criminals and other law offenders. To some point, one deals with deviant behavior. It is a behavior that violates a social norm.

Accommodation

The accommodation was given an overall rating of 4.72 (VH). This implies that the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail are following the guidelines and regulations in providing suitable living conditions for the inmates. This includes

Table 10: Perceived Level of Welfare Management Capability of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail in terms of Security, Custody and Control

Items		Mean	Description
A.	Security, Custody and Control		
1.	Maintain strict control of firearms. Never permit any firearm inside the jail except in some areas, where firearms are authorized.	4.57	VMC
2.	Maintain 24-hour supervision of PDL.	4.70	VMC
3.	Maintain a system of key control which shall include an accurate listing of all keys and receipting them.	4.68	VMC
4.	Secure firearms and anti-riot equipment together in a location that will be accessible for the jail guards to reach while providing the highest level of protection against access by PDLs.	4.66	VMC
5.	Supervise the proper use of tools and potentially dangerous articles such as bottles, acids, kitchen knives etc. And keep them out of offenders reach when not in use.	4.59	VMC
6.	Conduct regular PDLs count at for (4) four times within 24-hour a day period.	4.70	VMC
7.	Conduct regular surprise inspection of PDLs and their quarters to detect contraband.	4.60	VMC
8.	Be on guard for escape attempts, assaults on jail personnel and disturbances among the PDLs.	4.67	VMC
9.	Never allow the jail guard to open the PDLs cells alone. At least another guard must be present.	4.70	VMC
Overall		4.65	VH

Legend:

Mean Scale	Item DR	Overall DR
4.21 - 5.00	Very Much Capable (VMC)	Very High (VH)
3.41 - 4.20	Much Capable (MuC)	High (H)
2.61 - 3.40	Moderately Capable (MoC)	Moderately High (MH)
1.81 - 2.60	Slightly Capable (SC)	Low (L)
1.00 - 1.80	Not Capable (NC)	Very Low (VL)

providing a clean and safe environment, adequate space for sleeping, toileting, and hygiene needs, proper ventilation and lighting, and access to basic amenities such as food, water, and medical care. It also implies that well-implemented rules on accommodations can also reduce the risk of inmates being mistreated or put in unsafe living conditions.

According to Association for the Prevention of Torture, proper ventilation allows detainees to breathe normally, evacuates humidity from their cells and gets rid of bad odours. Furthermore, adequate light contribute to the prevention of certain diseases, such as tuberculosis, and also get rid of carbon dioxide and bad odours. Such conditions contribute to respect for the dignity of detainees.

Table 11: Perceived Level of Welfare Management Capability of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail in terms of Accommodation

Items		Mean	Description
B.	Accommodation		
1.	Windows are large enough to enable the PDLs to read or work by natural lights.	4.62	VMC
2.	There is enough ventilation and living space in the cell.	4.77	VMC
3.	Artificial lights shall be provided sufficient for the PDLs to read or work without harming their eyesight	4.57	VMC
4.	Sanitary installations are adequate to enable every PDLs to comply with the needs of nature when necessary and in a clean and decent manner.	4.77	VMC
5.	Adequate bathing and shower installations are provided so that every PDLs can, and may be required to, have a bath or shower.	4.75	VMC
6.	All parts of the prison regularly used by PDLs are properly maintained and kept scrupulously clean at all times.	4.73	VMC

7.	All PDLs are assigned to a certain cell, including sleeping quarters that adhere to all health standards.	4.76	VMC
8.	Separate cells for males and females.	4.80	VMC
Overall		4.72	VH

Legend:

Mean Scale	Item DR	Overall DR
4.21 - 5.00	Very Much Capable (VMC)	Very High (VH)
3.41 - 4.20	Much Capable (MuC)	High (H)
2.61 - 3.40	Moderately Capable (MoC)	Moderately High (MH)
1.81 - 2.60	Slightly Capable (SC)	Low (L)
1.00 - 1.80	Not Capable (NC)	Very Low (VL)

Visitation

Visitation was given an overall mean of 4.71 (VH). This means that any individual who enters the compound of provincial jail are forced to comply with all the entry rules and procedure. This means that jail properly implements its visitation rules which mean that it may help to reduce

the likelihood of incidents such as contraband smuggling and other safety concerns within the jail premises. The aforementioned result was supported by Tiqui (2017), states that inspection is strictly conducted by the jail personnel and forces to surrender the belongings of visitors to avoid entry of contraband.

Table 12: Perceived Level of Welfare Management Capability of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail in terms of Visitation

Items		Mean	Description
C.	Visitation		
1.	PDLs are allowed to be visited by their immediate family, reputable friends at regular intervals and during designated hours.	4.68	VMC
2.	Visitors are required to the guard house and secure a visitor's I.D upon presentation of a valid I.D.	4.73	VMC
3.	Visitors are to subject themselves to thorough inspection to avoid entry of contraband.	4.74	VMC
4.	Visitors and their belongings are inspected at gate 1 and 2 upon entrance and during exit.	4.71	VMC
5.	Visiting hours are properly observed.	4.67	VMC
Overall		4.71	VH

Legend:

Mean Scale	Item DR	Overall DR
4.21 - 5.00	Very Much Capable (VMC)	Very High (VH)
3.41 - 4.20	Much Capable (MuC)	High (H)
2.61 - 3.40	Moderately Capable (MoC)	Moderately High (MH)
1.81 - 2.60	Slightly Capable (SC)	Low (L)
1.00 - 1.80	Not Capable (NC)	Very Low (VL)

Facilities

Facilities were given an overall mean rating of 4.44 (VH). This implies that there is adequate proper sanitation available in Ilocos Sur Provincial to prevent the PDLs from contamination of their environment and reducing risk to themselves. Furthermore, the administrators also strive to provide facilities for educational and recreational activities to have a conducive and comfortable place for Persons Deprived of Liberty where they can learn and play with different sports and physical activities. The finding was supported by Nicholas *et al.* (2022), that life goes on as usual. Jail employees strive to provide the best possible service to convicts, and they worked hard to

create a system in which inmates may maintain a normal way of life even while incarcerated. They tried to create a comfortable environment for the inmates despite the fact that they were incarcerated, but they also had a responsibility to follow the rules and regulations.

Food System

The food system was given an overall mean rating of 4.43 (VH). This means that the Persons Deprived of Liberty are equally given food based on their daily meal allowance. This could also be imply that despite the offense committed by the Persons Deprived of Liberty, the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail administrators complies to

Table 13: Perceived Level of Welfare Management Capability of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail in terms of Food System

Items		Mean	Description
D.	Facilities		
1.	There are enough comfort rooms and bathrooms for inmates.	4.76	VMC
2.	There is enough adequate light and water.	4.56	VMC
3.	A library is provided for all types of PDL, adequately stocked with both recreational and instructional books and upon which PDLs are strongly urged.	3.68	MC
4.	The jail is provided with sanitary toilets	4.69	VMC
5.	There is a place for religious worship.	4.52	VMC
Overall		4.44	VH

Legend:

Mean Scale	Item DR	Overall DR
4.21 - 5.00	Very Much Capable (VMC)	Very High (VH)
3.41 - 4.20	Much Capable (MuC)	High (H)
2.61 - 3.40	Moderately Capable (MoC)	Moderately High (MH)
1.81 - 2.60	Slightly Capable (SC)	Low (L)
1.00 - 1.80	Not Capable (NC)	Very Low (VL)

Table 14: Perceived Level of Welfare Management Capability of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail in terms of Visitation

Items		Mean	Description
E.	Food System		
1.	Rations are given to all PDLs based on their daily meal allowance.	4.65	VMC
2.	Inmates are allowed to cook their meals three (3) times a day.)	4.69	VMC
3.	PDLs are allowed to cook their food rations in their designated area.	4.59	VMC
4.	There are roving guards to establish order in the kitchen and mess hall.	3.77	MC
5.	There is personnel in jail which is responsible for the handling and delivery of foods to the PDLs	4.32	VMC
6.	Drinking water is available to every prisoner whenever he or she needs it.	4.53	VMC
Overall		4.43	VH

Legend:

Mean Scale	Item DR	Overall DR
4.21 - 5.00	Very Much Capable (VMC)	Very High (VH)
3.41 - 4.20	Much Capable (MuC)	High (H)
2.61 - 3.40	Moderately Capable (MoC)	Moderately High (MH)
1.81 - 2.60	Slightly Capable (SC)	Low (L)
1.00 - 1.80	Not Capable (NC)	Very Low (VL)

the minimum food serving of an individual. The result was supported by the UN Council on Human Rights in which mandates that in addition to what's supposed to be given in the usual hours, food provided should be adequate to maintain health and strength, should be of decent quality, and be properly prepared and served.

Perceived Extent of Implementation of Development Programs of the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail Livelihood

Livelihood is given an overall mean rating of 4.51 (VHI). This implies that PDLs are given the opportunity to earn their own income by selling different products that they personally made, which can be a source of financial

support for their families or for themselves. The Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail, however, must provide sufficient funds for them to utilize for their livelihood.

Educational and Vocational Training

Educational and Vocational Training has the lowest overall mean rating of 4.50 (VHI) out of all the implemented development programs. This implies that PDLs are given the privilege to learn, encouraged to develop more skills, and provided with various educational classes and trainings that will help instill significant impact on their reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration. However, in order to improve and broaden their knowledge, the provincial jail must provide more instructional materials

Table 15: Perceived Extent Implementation of Development Programs of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail in terms of Livelihood

Items		Mean	Description
A.	Livelihood		
1.	The jail have work programs that will provide PDLs with compensation for their labour and enable PDLs to augment their food requirements.	4.66	VMI
2.	PDLs are allowed to earn for their personal upkeep and for financial support to their families.	4.53	VMI
3.	The jail facilitates the selling of products especially made by PDLs via livelihood caravans, e-marketing, exhibition centers, and other venues sponsored by Local government agencies and other service providers.	4.58	VMI
4.	Through a jail-unit funded initiative, the PDLs are given funding for their livelihood program.	4.25	VMI
Overall		4.51	VHI

Legend:

Mean Scale	Item DR	Overall DR
4.21 - 5.00	Very Much Implemented (VMI)	Very Highly Implemented (VH)
3.41 - 4.20	Much Implemented (MI)	Highly Implemented (HI)
2.61 - 3.40	Somewhat Implemented (SWI)	Moderately Implemented (MoI)
1.81 - 2.60	Slightly Implemented (SI)	Slightly Implemented (SI)
1.00 - 1.80	Not Implemented (NI)	Not Implemented (NI)

Table 16: Perceived Extent Implementation of Development Programs of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail in terms of Educational and Vocational Training

Items		Mean	Description
B.	Educational and Vocational Training		
1.	The jail encourages the PDLs to join different vocational trainings and literacy classes.	4.66	VMI
2.	PDLs are given instructional materials (books, magazines, journals, etc.)	4.27	VMI
3.	Vocational training or career technical education programs are promising in reducing recidivism, and in having a significant impact on participants obtaining employment following release from prison.	4.58	VMI
Overall		4.50	VHI

Legend:

Mean Scale	Item DR	Overall DR
4.21 - 5.00	Very Much Implemented (VMI)	Very Highly Implemented (VH)
3.41 - 4.20	Much Implemented (MI)	Highly Implemented (HI)
2.61 - 3.40	Somewhat Implemented (SWI)	Moderately Implemented (MoI)
1.81 - 2.60	Slightly Implemented (SI)	Slightly Implemented (SI)
1.00 - 1.80	Not Implemented (NI)	Not Implemented (NI)

such as books, educational magazines and even journals that they can read and learn from.

As perceived by the respondents, this may indicate that even if the Educational and Vocational Training programs are highly implemented, there are still some respondents who observed that the program is lacking. Education is essential and it may bring a positive impact to the well-being of the PDLs. In line with this, the provincial jail must still seek better ways to improve the Educational and Vocational Training that they are providing for the PDLs.

Health Services

Health Services is given an overall mean rating of 4.60

(VHI). This implies that PDLs are given the proper medical attention, an opportunity to improve their physical wellness by permitting them to perform daily physical activities, as well as precautionary safety and health measures are observed at all times. The provincial jail, however, must further improve in providing regular check-ups, medications, medical consultations, health education, regular health monitoring, and even the availability of medicines for the PDLs.

Sports

Sports are given an overall mean rating of 4.66 (VHI). This implies that PDLs are provided the opportunity

Table 17: Perceived Extent Implementation of Development Programs of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail in terms of Health Services

Items		Mean	Description
C.	Health Services		
1.	Sick PDLs are given proper medical attention and be isolated when the situation required.	4.57	VMI
2.	PDLs are permitted to perform daily physical activity and sunbathing to preserve their physical fitness.	4.69	VMI
3.	Precautionary safety and health measures for PDLs are observed all of the time.	4.63	VMI
4.	PDLs are provided with health education and counseling, medical consultations, regular health monitoring, and provided medicines subject to availability.	4.49	VMI
Overall		4.60	VHI

Legend:

Mean Scale	Item DR	Overall DR
4.21 - 5.00	Very Much Implemented (VMI)	Very Highly Implemented (VH)
3.41 - 4.20	Much Implemented (MI)	Highly Implemented (HI)
2.61 - 3.40	Somewhat Implemented (SWI)	Moderately Implemented (MoI)
1.81 - 2.60	Slightly Implemented (SI)	Slightly Implemented (SI)
1.00 - 1.80	Not Implemented (NI)	Not Implemented (NI)

Table 18: Perceived Extent Implementation of Development Programs of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail in terms of Sports

Items		Mean	Description
D.	Sports		
1.	PLDs engage in indoor & outdoor sports and allowed to have competitive recreational sports.	4.68	VMI
2.	The jail assigns jail personnel, the necessary equipment, and spaces for organizing and holding recreational activities.	4.62	VMI
3.	PDLs have the opportunity to participate in recreational activities if they wish, irrespective of their gender, age, nationality, sexual orientation, or physical or emotional condition.	4.66	VMI
4.	The jail possesses sufficiently spacious premises to enable group activities to take place.	4.69	VMI
Overall		4.66	VHI

Legend:

Mean Scale	Item DR	Overall DR
4.21 - 5.00	Very Much Implemented (VMI)	Very Highly Implemented (VH)
3.41 - 4.20	Much Implemented (MI)	Highly Implemented (HI)
2.61 - 3.40	Somewhat Implemented (SWI)	Moderately Implemented (MoI)
1.81 - 2.60	Slightly Implemented (SI)	Slightly Implemented (SI)
1.00 - 1.80	Not Implemented (NI)	Not Implemented (NI)

to engage in indoor and outdoor sports and allowed to participate in competitive recreational sports regardless of their gender, age, nationality, sexual orientation, or physical or emotional condition, as well as provided with sufficiently spacious premises to enable group activities to take place. However, the provincial jail must assign jail personnel, additional necessary equipment, and spaces for organizing and holding recreational activities that will further improve their physical wellness and boost their

mental health.

Religious/Spiritual Services

Religious or Spiritual Services have the highest overall mean rating of 4.74 (VHI) out of all the implemented development programs. This implies that PDLs are given the freedom to pursue religious beliefs and respect one's beliefs, given the opportunity to assemble for religious services, as well as PDLs can enjoy the satisfaction of

Table 19: Perceived Extent Implementation of Development Programs of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail in terms of Religious/Spiritual Services

Items		Mean	Description
E.	Religious/Spiritual Services		
1.	PDLs are free to pursue religious beliefs and respect one's belief.	4.76	VMI
2.	PDLs are given the opportunity to assemble for religious services.	4.73	VMI
3.	The jail has appointed one or more chaplains (representatives of religion) to provide spiritual care.	4.70	VMI
4.	PDLs enjoyed the satisfaction demonstrating their religious dietary customs as it was protected, and their efforts to adhere to their religious rules about prayer, reading religious books, dressing in particular ways, grooming, and washing as frequently as required.	4.76	VMI
Overall		4.74	VHI

Legend:

Mean Scale	Item DR	Overall DR
4.21 - 5.00	Very Much Implemented (VMI)	Very Highly Implemented (VH)
3.41 - 4.20	Much Implemented (MI)	Highly Implemented (HI)
2.61 - 3.40	Somewhat Implemented (SWI)	Moderately Implemented (MoI)
1.81 - 2.60	Slightly Implemented (SI)	Slightly Implemented (SI)
1.00 - 1.80	Not Implemented (NI)	Not Implemented (NI)

demonstrating their religious dietary customs as it was protected, and their efforts to adhere to their religious rules about prayer, reading religious books, dressing in particular ways, grooming, and washing as frequently as required. The provincial jail, however, must appoint more chaplains and other representatives of other religions that will provide spiritual care to the PDLs.

As perceived by the respondents, this means that, to a greater extent, the provincial jail is sufficiently active and centralized in reforming the PDLs through executing this program. This program could help them in their reformation

by bringing the PDLs closer to God, understanding the strength of their faith, and understanding that their own religion could have a strong influence on their spiritual healing and spiritual well-being.

Significant Relationship between The Profile of The Respondents and The Perceived Level of Welfare Management Capability of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail

Table 20 reveals that among the profile of the respondents, the offense committed is significantly related to the

Table 20: Correlation Coefficients between the Profile of the Respondents and the Perceived Level of Welfare Management Capability of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail

Profile	Security, Custody, and Control	Accommodations	Visitations	Facilities	Food Systems
Age	.17	.19	-.11	-.12	-.02
Gender	-.17	-.18	.02	-.13	.01
Religious Affiliation	.00	.02	-.04	-.03	0.2
Civil Status	-.01	-.06	-.02	-.13	-.06
Highest Educational Attainment	-.11	-.16	-.05	-.20	-.14
Occupation before Imprisonment	-.18	-.05	-.16	-.13	-.14
Number of Years in Prison	-.10	-.20	-.11	-.08	-.10
Offense Committed	.08	.07	.01	.16	.21*

*significant at .05 level

welfare management capability of the provincial jail on the food system with a computed r-value of .21 at .05 level of significance. This means that the null hypothesis is rejected. This implies that the more serious the offense

they committed, the higher their perception on the food system of ISPJ. Additionally, this indicates that PDLs who committed crimes against persons, such as murder, rape, homicide, act of lasciviousness, and assault, has

higher perception on the food system of ISPJ. This could mean that the PDLs recognize and understand the system of distribution of food rations, giving of meal allowance, cooking their meals, availability of water, the number of times they have to eat their meals in a day as well as the inspection, handling, and delivery of their food from their family or friends. On the contrary, the table also reveals that the offense committed by the respondents are not significantly related to the security, custody, control, accommodation, visitation, as well as facilities of the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail.

Other than that, it could also be observed from the table that all other variables from the profile of the respondents are not significantly related to the perceived level of welfare management capability of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail. This indicates that regardless of their age, gender, religious affiliation, civil status, highest educational attainment, occupation before imprisonment, and

number of years in prison, it does not alter or influence their perception of the welfare management capability of the provincial jail.

In the study conducted by Tiqui (2017), the results showed that gender was significantly related to the prison management of ISPJ on visitation. The number of years in prison was significantly related to the prison management of ISPJ on security, custody, and control, as well as on the food system. However, the result of this study reveals otherwise. The offense committed is now significantly related to the food system of the provincial jail.

Significant Relationship between The Profile of The Respondents And The Perceived Extent of Implementation of Development Programs of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail

The table reveals that among the profile of the respondents, age is significantly related to the implementation of

Table 21: Correlation Coefficients between the Profile of the Respondents and the Perceived Level of Welfare Management Capability of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail

Profile	Livelihood	Education and Vocational Training	Health Services	Sports	Religious or Spiritual Services
Age	-.04	.05	-.05	.22*	.22*
Gender	-.17	-.14	-.34	-.34	-.20
Religious Affiliation	.08	.10	.17	.08	.11
Civil Status	.06	.05	-.17	.03	.05
Highest Educational Attainment	-.29	-.17	-.17	-.25*	-.15
Occupation before Imprisonment	-.19	-.05	-.12	-.06	-.14
Number of Years in Prison	-.01	.10	.03	-.02	-.21*
Offense Committed	.26*	.24*	.24*	.08	.12

*significant at .05 level

development programs in terms of, firstly, on sports with the computed r-value of .22 at .05 level of significance. This means that the null hypothesis is rejected. This implies that the older the PDLs are, the higher their perception towards sports. Additionally, it indicates that PDLs from ages 40 to 49 years old, has higher perception on the sports programs which are provided by the ISPJ. This could mean that they become more active in engaging in sports as they get older. And secondly, on religious or spiritual services with the computed r-value of .22 at .05 level of significance. This means that the null hypothesis is rejected. This implies that as PDLs get older, the higher their perception towards religious or spiritual services of the ISPJ. Moreover, it indicates that PDLs from ages 40 to 49 years old, has higher perception on the religious or spiritual services which are provided by the ISPJ. This could imply that they are more likely to recognize and participate in religious activities and more likely to understand their faith and its contribution to their spiritual well-being. Highest Educational Attainment is significantly related to

the implementation of development programs in terms of sports with the computed r-value of -.25 at .05 level of significance. This means that the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that the higher education that PDLs attained, the lesser their perception on sports. Moreover, since there were some PDLs who attained the college level and college graduate, their perception on sports were lesser compared to PDLs who had just attained the high school level and were high school graduate. As perceived by the respondents, this could indicate that they are less interested in engaging in such recreational activities. Also, this could possibly imply that they may have different fields of interest when it comes to sports, and that even if they want to join and engage themselves in sports, there are some sports which are still not provided or offered by the provincial jail.

The number of years in prison is also significantly related to the implementation of development programs in terms of religious or spiritual services with the computed r-value of -.21 at .05 level of significance. This means that the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that the

longer period of years that PDLs spend in the provincial jail, the lesser their perception on the religious or spiritual services of the provincial jail. Additionally, it indicates that compared to those who were just imprisoned for 1 to 3 years and 6 to 11 months, those PDLs who were imprisoned for 4 to 6 years as well as for 7 years and above, has lesser perception on the religious or spiritual services of the ISPJ. This could imply that they become less aware or less conscious that they are given the freedom to pursue religious beliefs and respect one's belief, given the opportunity to assemble for religious services, as well as to enjoy the satisfaction of demonstrating their religious dietary customs as it was protected, and their efforts to adhere to their religious rules about prayer, reading religious books, dressing in particular ways, grooming, and washing as frequently as required. This could also further indicate that joining such religious gatherings has become too common and has become a routine for them. Lastly, the offense committed is also significantly related to the implementation of development programs in terms of: firstly, on livelihood with the computed r-value of .26 at .05 level of significance. This means that the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that the more serious the offense they committed, the higher their perception on the livelihood program of the provincial jail. Additionally, it indicates that that PDLs who committed crimes against persons, such as murder, rape, homicide, act of lasciviousness, and assault, has higher perception on the livelihood programs of ISPJ. This could possibly mean that they are aware of the different livelihood opportunities that the provincial jail is providing. This may also further indicate that PDLs that committed a more serious offense, such as crimes against persons, may be exposed to livelihood opportunities more than their fellow PDLs, in order for them to increase their productivity, bring positive change to their behavior, and can help them raise income and support their family or themselves while staying inside the jail facility.

Secondly, on educational and vocational training with the computed r-value of .24 at .05 level of significance. This means that the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that the more serious the offense they committed, the higher their perception towards educational and vocational training of the provincial jail. Additionally, it indicates that that PDLs who committed crimes against persons, such as murder, rape, homicide, act of lasciviousness, and assault, has higher perception on the educational and vocational training which are provided by ISPJ. This could mean that they are aware of the different vocational training and literacy classes that the provincial jail is providing, as well as the different career technical education programs that they can participate in, which may reduce recidivism and may instill a significant impact on their lives. This may also further indicate that PDLs that committed a more serious offense, such as crimes against persons, may be required to participate or possibly be exposed to different vocational training, literacy classes, and career technical education programs as part of their reformation more

than their fellow PDLs.

And lastly, on health services with the computed r-value of .24 at .05 level of significance. This means that the null hypothesis is rejected. This means that the more serious the offense they committed, the higher their perception towards the health services of the provincial jail. Additionally, it indicates that that PDLs who committed crimes against persons, such as murder, rape, homicide, act of lasciviousness, and assault, has higher perception on the health services of the ISPJ. This could mean that they are aware that they are permitted or required to perform daily physical activity to preserve their physical fitness and are given consultations, medical attention, healthcare education, and even counseling, depending on what is required for them to undergo or receive in order to provide them the help they need. This may also further indicate that PDLs that committed a more serious offense, such as crimes against persons, may undergo or receive consultations and counseling more than their fellow PDLs who committed a lesser offense.

Other than that, it could also be observed from the table that all other variables from the profile of the respondents are not significantly related to the perceived extent implementation of development programs of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail. This indicates that regardless of their gender, religious affiliation, civil status, and occupation before imprisonment, it does not alter or influence their perception on the development programs of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail.

In a study conducted by Aquino *et al.* (n.d.), it was found that the livelihood program is the most inefficient program in the Inmates Welfare and Development Program (IWDP), and religion is the highest participated program of IWDP, and it has a high positive impact on the well-being of the PDLs.

In this study, it is revealed that variables from the profile of the respondents, such as age, educational attainment, number of years in prison, and offense committed, are significantly related to the development programs of the provincial jail. In summary, the age, educational attainment, and number of years in prison of the respondents are significant to sports and religious or spiritual services. While the offense committed is significant to livelihood, educational and vocational training, and health services. Thus, this indicates that the perception of the respondents on the development programs of the provincial jail can be altered or influenced by some variables, while other variables are revealed to be insignificant.

Challenges in the Implementation of the Programs

In an interview conducted to the six jail personnel of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail, four of the key informants said in Ilokano dialect, "...ti kangrunaan a pakaproblemaan mi ditoy uneg, aglalo kaniami ket ti kooperasyon ken disiplina dagiti PDLs tayo." (...the challenge in us are the cooperation and discipline of our PDLs.) She also added, "...no ibaga mi koma nga agpartisipar da ti weekly exercise a kas koma ti Zumba dance...adda dagiti agpapaigid to

dita ta madi da kayat agsala... nagrigat ta uray no mano a daras a bagaan mi ket natangkem met latta ti ulo da... pagsayaatan met ti bagi da ti panagsala wemno exercise ket” (...for example if we instructed them to participate in an exercise activities like Zumba dance, there are some of them stays in the corner and does not want to follow what have been instructed...we gave them pieces of advice every time but no effect even these activities are good for their body and health .”). This means that it is an extra-challenge to the personnel of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail to deal with the cooperation and discipline of the Persons Deprived of Liberty especially in the implementation of various development programs. Hence, Steiner (2018) suggests, that prison officials have the discretion to place inmates found guilty of violations of the inmate rules of conduct in disciplinary segregation, and indeed segregation is a common response to rule violations. It is expected that the confinement in disciplinary segregation will deter inmate’s subsequent rule breaking.

Moreover, two of the key informants also added, “ti makitkita mi pay nga maysa a problema ket ti kinabassit ti pondo ti gobyerno, ngem uray no kasta kangrunaan da met latta nga ipapaay ti inaldaw aldaw nga kasapulan dagiti balud , ngem dadiay lang a ta adda met latta bassit pagkurangan...imbag ta ti asi ni Apo adu met dagiti organisasyon nga umay tumultulong para kadagiti nadumaduma pay a kasapulan dagiti PDLs” (Another challenge we see here is the lack of government funds, although we can attest that the government is also trying their best to prioritize the necessities of PDLs, but of course lapses are still there...with God’s mercy, there are also Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) that delivers various programs, support, and other needs of PDLs”). It means that the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail is also financially challenged. Because of this, it was found out that there are times that the livelihood programs of Persons Deprived of Liberty are being compromised as well as the other needs and maintenance of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) are big help to Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail which has the capacity to provide various resources and manpower to send alternative programs for the PDLs.

Considering the responses of the key informants of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail, the challenges in the implementation of development programs of Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail are the cooperation and discipline problem of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) and lack of government funds.

This result is similar to the study conducted by Narag (2017), which states that this lack of funding for security programming and equipment accordingly compromises the capability of BuCor to provide a safe and healthy environment for the inmates. Thus, prison officers also rely on the help of Non-Governmental Organizations and educational and religious groups, as long as they follow the basic security requirements, like registering the names of their participants, and are given free rein to administer programs inside the prison compound.

CONCLUSIONS

The findings indicate that the majority of respondents are male, primarily Roman Catholic, and have spent 1-3 years in prison for crimes against individuals. Many are aged 40-49, single, high school graduates, and were engaged in agricultural work prior to their imprisonment.

Respondents perceive the welfare management capabilities of the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail as very high, suggesting effective policies are in place to protect the welfare of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs). Additionally, the development programs at the jail are viewed as highly implemented, indicating they are effectively supporting the rehabilitation and reintegration of PDLs.

A significant relationship exists between the type of offense committed and the food system provided. However, demographic factors such as age, gender, and educational background do not significantly impact aspects such as security and facilities. Age, education, and time served are linked to the effectiveness of sports and spiritual services, while the type of offense correlates with livelihood and vocational training programs. Other demographic factors do not significantly affect perceptions of these development programs.

Lastly, the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail (ISPJ) faces two main challenges: issues with PDL cooperation and discipline, along with a lack of government support and funding for the development programs.

Recommendations

As obtained from the summary, findings, and conclusion that was established, the suggested recommendations are as follows:

1. Future researchers may conduct the same study. However, they could add variables such as the number of children, economic condition before imprisonment, and other initiatives by the government, not just in the local aspect but also in the national setting, in order to further enhance this study.

2. The Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail may maintain the high standards of welfare management capability through strict execution of their rules and regulations and focus on the improvement of development programs that could help reform the personality and discipline of Persons Deprived of Liberty.

3. The Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail may continuously monitor the effectiveness of development programs that are currently implemented in order to determine and evaluate if their programs are still appropriate and responsive to the needs of the PDLs.

4. The Provincial Government of Ilocos Sur may promote the Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail as an avenue or point of destination for technical and vocational activities or programs to deliver basic education and skill training to equip the PDLs for their reintegration into society after release.

5. The Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail may establish partnerships with educational institutions or integrate the Alternative Learning System as part of their educational

program since most of the PDLs did not finish High School, and adding this program could help them attain good economic status after releasing in jail.

6. The Ilocos Sur Provincial Jail may establish separate facilities for various activities or gatherings.

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