ABSTRACT

Name of Institution: De La Salle University-Dasmarinas

Address: Dasmarinas, Cavite

Title: Community-Based Intervention Programs and Its Role on the Detrimental Effects of Imprisonment

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Statement of the Problem:

The primary purpose of this study is to evaluate the role of community based interventions on the detrimental effects of imprisonment. To serve the purpose stated the research aims to answer the following questions:

1. What are the detrimental effects of imprisonment on the selected New Bilibid Prison inmates?

2. What is the community based intervention program implemented in the New Bilibid Prison?

3. How does the community based intervention program implemented address the detrimental effects of imprisonment?
Scope and Coverage

Ten randomly male prisoners who qualify for community-based sanctions were chosen as respondents.

The study attempts to determine the effects of community-based sanctions in the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders and how it helps in the reintegration of these individuals to the open society.

Methodology

Research Design

This study employed a descriptive design to describe how community-based interventions, specifically halfway house programs, could be effective for the reintegration of imprisoned offenders in the society. The main aim in employing these methods is to describe the nature of a situation as it exists at the time of the study and to explore the causes of a particular phenomenon (Travers cited in Sevilla, et al., 1998). According to Gay (Sevilla, 1998), descriptive research involves collection of data in order to test hypothesis or to answer questions regarding the current status of the subject of the study.

Survey and interview were used as methods of investigation because it can be a thorough process to understand the situation of imprisoned individuals, their thoughts, feelings, and behavior, how imprisonment affected their lives and how they perceive their life in the future.
Research Respondents

The respondents are prisoners serving their last 3 to 6 months of their sentence before their release and are undergoing Community-based Intervention Program, particularly the halfway house program.

Purposive sampling was used. In purposive sampling the criteria of choosing the respondents was be given by the researchers. Respondents would be limited to only individuals under the Community-Based Intervention Program.

Research Instrument

These consist of the materials that were used in conducting the study. This study made use of two questionnaires that is composed of questions that is answerable by yes or no. These questions determined what of the detrimental effects presented by Craig Haney (2001) has a high ranking. This would also prove if a particular detrimental effect exists in the New Bilibid Prison setting. Consulting experts in the field validated this self-made questionnaire. The frequency, the percentage and the raw score were obtained.
Major Findings:

1. The result did not prove that the Detrimental Effects of Imprisonment as presented by Craig Haney existed in the Philippine Setting.
2. The prisoners believe that the Halfway House has Helped them in various aspects in order to be reintegrated back in the society.
3. Only pre-release or released prisoners can avail of the Halfway House.
4. The Halfway House offers programs and service such as casework and counseling services.
5. Productivity training, medical health services, homelife services and placements are also offered in the Halfway House Program.

Conclusions:

1. The function of the halfway house in the Philippine setting is to help imprisoned individuals be reintegrated into society.
2. The prisoners believe that the Halfway House Program is really helping them prepare for their return to the society.
3. There maybe detrimental effects of imprisonment but none were present from the result of the questionnaires.
Recommendation:

1. People who are still within the prison environment can be considered as respondents in order to have more concrete basis to prove the detrimental effects of imprisonment and not just gather data from the respondents already in the Halfway Houses.

2. Studying the culture of Philippine prisons is recommended due to scarcity of local literature that would support or contradict foreign literature.

3. Use of other tools is recommended in order to be able to gather relevant information and data not tackled in this study.