



**ABSTRACT**

**Title:** **THE EFFECTS OF PROBATION SERVICES TO THE PROBATIONERS IN SELECTED CITIES IN CAVITE**

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The study utilized the descriptive method of research, utilizing self-made questionnaire as the major tool in the collection of data. The researcher's self-made questionnaire was composed of four parts – the first part for the demographic profile of the respondents, the second part for the effects of the services provided by the Parole and Probation Administration, the third part for the problems encountered, and the fourth and last for the possible solutions addressed for the problems encountered in its implementation. Likewise, interview was utilized to validate the taken through questionnaire. The self-made questionnaire and the interview guide questions were validated by two experts in the field of study. The respondents consisted of fifty-nine (59) probationers from the cities Bacoor, Dasmariñas, and Imus; and three (3) probation head officers from each of the three (3) cities where complete enumeration was used. Percentage, Frequency, Weighted Mean, and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used in the treatment of data.



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Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn: Majority of the probationers are aged 31-50 years old, married, from Imus City, high school graduates, almost 4 years and above in jail/prison, and 1-2 years under probation. The probationers consider probation services to be effective in terms of providing greater chances for individuals to have and live a normal life again and encouraging the probationers not to abuse the use of probation law program by means of not doing their respective duties faithfully. The probationers consider increasing number of youth offenders and non-availability of complete data on inter-office referral forms as problems in the implementation of services. Hence, the probationers consider strengthening of coordination between and among other government agencies such as DSWD, PNP, BJMP, etc. as the best solution to the problems encountered.

From the findings and conclusions, the researcher recommends the following: **For probation officers.** Insight is needed into factors that may affect probation supervision compliant for two reasons – first, probation supervision failure is expected to be a significant predictor of recidivism; and second, probation supervision relies far more on offenders' compliant behavior to make it work compared to custodial sanctions; **For the Philippine National Police.** Seminars and programs and other helpful aids and activities should be conducted in order to better improve the probation practice across the country and, thus, can also help heighten the esteem of the people in looking up to the police as not just someone tasked with capturing offenders but also have the capacity and means to help them transform their lives through probation program; **For other government**



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**agencies.** There should always be coordination and communication between probation offices and other coordinating government offices and agencies in order to ensure that they are guided accordingly; and **For future researchers.** There should be a more in-depth study of the topic indicated, however, they should explore other factors or variables that are also found related to the effectiveness of probation services.

