

Association Between Reoffending Factors and the Effectiveness of Therapeutic Community Program in Selected City Jails of Laguna

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Abstract— This study examined the relationship between the factors of recidivism and the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in chosen Laguna provincial jails. The goals were to profile the participants ($n=234$), identify factors promoting reoffending, assess participant evaluations of the TCMP's effectiveness, and test for significant relationships and differences among the variables. The study used a mixed-method design to gather quantitative data and qualitative insights from selected participants ($n=5$) through key informant interviews. The participants were purposively sampled persons deprived of liberty (PDLs) within select Laguna jails based on established criteria. Data analysis incorporated quantitative techniques, including frequency distributions, percentage calculations, weighted mean computations, ANOVA, Pearson correlations, and qualitative analysis. The findings of this study highlighted the key quantitative and qualitative findings, stressing the need for customized interventions, community reintegration assistance, and focused rehabilitation programming to decrease recidivism rates and improve correctional program efficacy. The recommendations expanded on the conclusions to provide specific, practical suggestions for stakeholders, including developing personalized prisoner plans, facilitating community support, implementing targeted psychological and behavioral interventions, teaching critical life skills, and routinely evaluating and enhancing rehabilitative efforts. Future studies could implement these recommendations using experimental designs with control groups to examine causality further. Broader regional or national sampling could improve generalizability. Longitudinal data tracking recidivism rates pre- and post-intervention would also determine the long-term efficacy of suggested enhancements to rehabilitation programs. Hence, this study provided valuable initial evidence and recommendations to guide establishing programs to effectively lower recidivism among PDLs.

Keywords: Therapeutic Community Modality Program, Rehabilitation, Policy Review, Person Deprived of Liberty.

I. INTRODUCTION

Crimes and disorders were inherent elements in the developmental landscape of a growing economy, requiring effective control for sustainable development (Raj & Kalluru, 2023). Governing bodies, alongside dedicated agencies and the criminal justice system, played crucial roles in minimizing and controlling these elements to maintain societal order. Within this framework, the rehabilitation of individuals deprived of liberty became paramount, aiming to address the underlying issues that led to criminal behavior and facilitate their productive reintegration into society (Narag, 2020).

The Bureau of Jail and Penology (BJMP) in the Philippines, envisioning itself as a dynamic institution, implemented various programs to ensure humane safekeeping and development of inmates. Among these programs was the Therapeutic Community and Modality Program (TCMP), defined by the Philippines' Parole and Probation Administration (2023) as an environment fostering mutual help. This treatment program, operating within the norms that required each member to play the dual role of client-therapist, induced therapeutic interactions to bring about change in relational, behavioral, affective, emotional, psychological, cognitive, intellectual, spiritual, and psychomotor or vocational-survival skills.

Therapeutic Community Modality Programs (TCMPs) globally employed group therapy to facilitate cognitive-behavioral changes in respondents. The rehabilitation of criminals was a critical aspect of the worldwide criminal justice system, emphasizing the belief that offenders could reform with the right support, treatment, and opportunities. TCMPs, grounded in principles of cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and peer support, were implemented in various countries, including the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, and the Netherlands (Tabor, 2019).

In the Philippines, the TCMP stood out as a widely utilized rehabilitation program for persons deprived of liberty (PDLs). Rooted in the principle of peer support, it emphasized pro-social values and showed evidence of effectiveness in reducing recidivism rates (BJMP, 2022). As a key component of the Philippine Criminal Justice System (PCJS), rehabilitation programs, including TCMP, were integral pillars in addressing the multifaceted aspects of criminal behavior. Despite the global prevalence of TCMPs, a research gap existed in Philippine-specific recidivism data. This study aimed to bridge this gap by investigating the factors influencing reoffending and assessing the effectiveness of the TCMP. The independent variables included personal, sociological, economic, and psychological factors contributing to reoffending, while the dependent variables focused on the effectiveness of TCMP in enhancing behavioral management, emotional and psychological skills, vocational and survival skills, and intellectual and spiritual aspects. Furthermore, the study sought to correlate demographic variables such as civil

status, education, and the number of incarcerations with both the factors of reoffending and the effectiveness of the TCMP.

Drawing attention to the importance of this study within the field of Criminology, it aimed to unravel the intricate interplay between reoffending factors and TCMP participation. In the pursuit of economic growth and sustainable development, minimizing crimes and maintaining societal order were paramount goals. Institutions like the BJMP bore the dual responsibility of secure confinement and rehabilitation, with effective rehabilitation essential for reducing recidivism rates and creating safer communities. The TCMP, as a cornerstone of these efforts, offered a therapeutic environment for transformative change across various dimensions.

The study's relevance extended beyond a mere examination of reoffending and TCMP, seeking to enrich Criminology with localized insights. By addressing the research gap with comprehensive analysis, the study aimed to provide a nuanced understanding of factors shaping reoffending and the effectiveness of TCMP in facilitating inmate reintegration. This, in turn, could inform targeted rehabilitation approaches, promote safer communities, and contribute to the advancement of Criminology's overarching goals.

II. METHODS

Research Design

This study employed the explanatory sequential mixed method (Creswell, 2021) which showcases complementation of quantitative and qualitative research protocols. The quantitative aspects utilized a correlational research approach, wherein a self-made and validated questionnaire served as the primary data collection tool, while the qualitative aspects were represented by the in-depth interview. The survey questionnaire was employed to amass demographic information, factors influencing reoffending behaviors, and the efficacy of Therapeutic Community Modality Programs (TCMPs). As Miksza et al. (2023) outlined, the descriptive-correlational design was employed to identify potential linkages between variables. It also served to outline the characteristics of a particular population or group. It is crucial to emphasize that the descriptive correlational research approach could not establish causality between variables, as correlation does not imply causation. The core objective of this study involved the investigation of the correlation between reoffending tendencies and active engagement in a TCMP. It aimed to elucidate the potential relationship between these two variables, exploring whether the TCMP impacted individuals deprived of their liberty, consequently influencing their recidivism patterns.

Participants

For this study, 234 individuals were selected for the quantitative phase, and an additional 5 participants were selected for the qualitative phase, all of whom were deprived of liberty and incarcerated within designated city jails in the Province of Laguna. The researcher utilized a purposive sampling technique, a non-probability approach considered

most appropriate for identifying respondents based on specific characteristics or criteria aligned with the study's objectives. To identify and select respondents, the following fixed criteria were utilized: 1) The respondent is a person deprived of liberty; 2) The respondent has been incarcerated two or more times for illegal drug-related violations; 3) The respondent has undergone Therapeutic Community Modality Programs; and 4) The respondent is willing to actively participate in this study.

Instrument

The survey questionnaire was constructed by the researcher, with items based on the existing literature and findings of previous researchers. Two types of instruments were used to gather the required data. Firstly, a self-made survey questionnaire was structured as a checklist, with the initial section focusing on the demographic profile of the respondents. Secondly, the interview and subsequent section were also presented as a checklist, centering on the factors influencing reoffending as well as the perceived effectiveness of Therapeutic Community Modality Programs (TCMPs). The questionnaire included an attached cover letter addressed to the respondents, requesting their participation and cooperation in the study. To facilitate the process, the questionnaire itself provided clear instructions to guide respondents through its completion. For validation purposes, the questionnaire was evaluated by three (3) practicing criminologists with expertise in criminology.

Following the researcher's incorporation of their feedback and necessary corrections, the self-made survey questionnaire underwent a reliability test. The Cronbach's alphas for factors related to reoffending questionnaires were as follows: Personal Factors (0.944), Sociological Factors (0.903), Economic Factors (0.860), and Psychological Factors (0.923) - all indicating excellent to good internal consistency. For the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) effectiveness questionnaire, Cronbach's alphas were as follows: Behavioral Management Skills (0.947), Emotional and Psychological Skills (0.923), Vocational and Survival Skills (0.981), and Intellectual and Spiritual Aspects (0.958) - all showing excellent internal consistency. These results affirmed the strong internal reliability of the indicators used, ensuring consistent and reliable measurement of the intended constructs. This test ensured the questionnaire's consistency and accuracy before being administered to the study participants.

Data Gathering Procedure

Data gathering involved the distribution of a validated self-made survey questionnaire and guide questions to the chosen participants. The letter of request was dispatched to the Wardens of the jail units in Laguna to collect relevant data regarding the reoffending behaviors of drug personalities within their respective correctional facilities in preparation for the questionnaire administration. Upon receiving approval through the letter request, the researcher compiled the acquired data. Subsequently, a self-made questionnaire was developed, incorporating the insights gained from validation and pilot testing. The finalized questionnaire was then

administered to the chosen respondents. The researcher ensured that all the questions adhered to the ethical standards of research involving the Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs). These interview questions were initially presented to the thesis adviser for validation. The researcher ensured that respondents consented to the interview, and in exchange, the researcher guaranteed confidentiality and identity privacy by adopting pseudonyms such as PDL1, PDL2, PDL3, PDL4, and PDL5. Also, the researcher allotted a day to establish rapport with the respondents, explaining why they were chosen to participate in the study. In addition, the researcher implemented robust measures for the safe-keeping of the gathered data. Electronic records were password-protected, and physical copies were stored securely in a locked cabinet accessible only to authorized research personnel. These precautions aimed to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of the collected information throughout the research process.

Data Analysis

For the quantitative analysis, the collected data were coded, tallied, and subjected to analysis using various statistical methods. These methods encompassed frequency distribution, percentage calculation, weighted mean computation, as well as statistical techniques like Pearson-product moment correlation and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). This was done for the test of association between factors affecting reoffending and observations on the effectiveness of TCMP. For the qualitative analysis, the data underwent content analysis. Initial codes were generated from the initial content analysis, with interview excerpts used to coamplify some theories generated from the codes. Furthermore, the accumulated data was processed through the utilization of statistical software, specifically PASW version 18. This software served to enhance the interpretation of the study's outcomes.

Ethical Considerations

Before the commencement of this study, the researcher requested permission from the Regional Office of BJMP 4A to initiate the study and distribute the questionnaire to the specified respondents. The questionnaire underwent submission to the Ethics Committee for a thorough assessment of statement appropriateness. The researcher provided a comprehensive explanation of the questionnaire to the respondents in Tagalog, aiding them in responding accurately. The participation of the respondents in this study was entirely voluntary. All gathered data was treated with the utmost confidentiality, exclusively used for this research, and was not disclosed to any other party conducting similar research. Access to the compiled records and information was solely granted to the researcher. Should respondents have opted to discontinue their participation, they could inform the researcher without any negative impact on their personal lives. Concluding the study, the researcher prepared the final report, allowing the office to access the study's results and recommendations for enhancing public services. In addition to the letter with which permission to conduct the study was requested, consent forms were distributed to the PDL

respondents. They were requested to sign the document to secure their willingness to participate in the study.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Distribution of the Participants' Profile

Table 1.1. Percentage Distribution of the Participants' Profile

Civil Status	Frequency	Percentage %
Single	177	75.6
Married	55	23.5
Widow/er	2	.9
Education		
Elementary	69	29.5
High School Graduate	131	56.0
High School Under Grad	12	5.1
College	19	8.1
College Undergrad	3	1.3
Number of Incarcerations		
2 times	159	67.9
3 times	64	27.4
4 or more times	11	4.7
Length of Incarcerations (1ST Incarcerations)		
0-12 months	69	29.5
1 yr to 2yrs	112	47.9
3 yrs to 4 yrs	35	15.0
5 yrs to 6 yrs	12	5.1
7 yrs to 8 yrs	5	2.1
9 yrs to 10 yrs	1	.4
Length of Incarcerations (2ND Incarcerations)		
0-12 months	53	22.6
1 yr to 2yrs	133	56.8
3 yrs to 4 yrs	40	17.1
5 yrs to 6 yrs	8	3.4

Table 1.1 provides a detailed overview of the participants' profiles in the study, revealing a diverse range of demographic and incarceration characteristics. The majority of participants, accounting for 75.6%, were single, while 23.5% were married and a small fraction of 0.9% identified as widows or widowers. Education levels varied, with 56.0% being high school graduates, 29.5% completing elementary education, and smaller percentages for college graduates (8.1%), high school undergraduates (5.1%), and college undergraduates (1.3%). Regarding the number of incarcerations, 67.9% had experienced one incarceration, 27.4% had been incarcerated twice, and 4.7% had three incarcerations. The duration of first incarcerations ranged from 0-12 months (29.5%) to 1 year to 2 years (47.9%), while second incarcerations were distributed between 0-12 months (22.6%), 1 year to 2 years (56.8%), 3 years to 4 years (17.1%), and 5 years to 6 years (3.4%).

The high proportion of single participants indicates a potential vulnerability that could benefit from support services focused on individuals without traditional family structures, which is supported in the study by Folk et al. (2019). Aligned with Visser et al. (2009), in the present study, understanding the challenges married individuals and widowers face within the system highlights the importance of considering family dynamics in rehabilitation and reentry programs. The predominance of high school graduates underscores the value of educational initiatives in correctional facilities to enhance post-release opportunities same as seen in Behan (2021) The significant number of participants with one or two

incarcerations emphasizes the necessity of effective rehabilitation strategies to reduce recidivism rates.

Furthermore, the varied lengths of incarcerations, particularly in the 1 to 2-year range, suggest a potential area for policies promoting alternatives to long-term imprisonment for certain offenses, such as community-based sentencing or diversion programs as supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Chin & Dandurand, 2018).

Table 1.2. Percentage Distribution of the Participants' Profile

Length of Incarcerations (3RD Incarcerations)		
0-12 months	10	4.3
1 yr to 2yrs	26	11.1
3 yrs to 4 yrs	6	2.6
5 yrs to 6 yrs	2	.9
7 yrs to 8 yrs	0	.0
9 yrs to 10 yrs	1	.4
11 years and above	1	.4
Length of Incarcerations (Others)		
0-12 months	3	1.3
1 yr to 2yrs	4	1.7
3 yrs to 4 yrs	1	.4
5 yrs to 6 yrs	1	.4
Length of Stay Outside Jail after incarceration (1st Incarcerations)		
0-12 months	44	18.8
1 yr to 2yrs	108	46.2
3 yrs to 4 yrs	52	22.2
5 yrs to 6 yrs	10	4.3
7 yrs to 8 yrs	8	3.4
9 yrs to 10 yrs	5	2.1
11 yrs above	7	3.0
Length of Stay Outside Jail after incarceration (2nd Incarcerations)		
0-12 months	46	19.7
1 yr to 2yrs	126	53.8
3 yrs to 4 yrs	43	18.4
5 yrs to 6 yrs	6	2.6
7 yrs to 8 yrs	5	2.1
9 yrs to 10 yrs	1	.4
11 yrs above	1	.4
Length of Stay Outside Jail after incarceration (3rd Incarcerations)		
0-12 months	11	4.7
1 yr to 2yrs	14	6.0
3 yrs to 4 yrs	2	.9
5 yrs to 6 yrs	1	.4
Length of Stay Outside Jail after incarceration (Others)		
3 yrs to 4 yrs	11	4.7
5 yrs to 6 yrs	14	6.0
Age		
Mean	39.69	

As gleaned from Table 1.2, a detailed breakdown of the participants' profiles, focusing on various aspects related to their incarcerations and lengths of stay outside of jail. The data reveals insights into the durations of third incarcerations, lengths of stay after incarcerations, and the average age of the participants. For third incarcerations, the distribution shows that 4.3% of participants were incarcerated for 0-12 months, 11.1% for 1 year to 2 years, and smaller percentages for longer durations. In terms of lengths of stay after first incarcerations, the majority (46.2%) stayed out of jail for 1 year to 2 years, with varying percentages for other durations. Similarly, for second incarcerations, 53.8% had a stay of 1 year to 2 years outside jail. The data also shows the lengths of stay after third incarcerations and for other categories. Notably, the average age of the participants is reported as 39.69 years, providing a

central measure for the age distribution within the study group.

The above-mentioned findings offer insightful implications for understanding the experiences of participants with incarceration and post-release periods. Firstly, the distribution of third incarcerations reveals a recurring pattern for some participants, with a notable portion experiencing shorter durations of 0-12 months and 1 year to 2 years. This suggests the potential for a cycle of re-incarceration for certain individuals, indicating a need for tailored interventions to address underlying issues that contribute to repeat offenses as supported in a recent study (Beaudry et al., 2021). Secondly, the lengths of stay outside jail after first and second incarcerations indicate that a significant proportion of participants spent 1 year to 2 years outside of jail. This post-release period is critical for successful reintegration, encompassing challenges such as securing stable housing, employment, and accessing support services (UNODC, 2006). The data suggests that a substantial number of individuals may benefit from targeted support during this transition period to reduce the likelihood of re-offending as also highlighted in the study of Wright (2013).

Additionally, the average age of participants provides context for the demographics of the study group. This average age suggests that a considerable portion of participants are in the middle-aged bracket. Middle-aged individuals reentering society after incarceration may face unique challenges related to employment, health care access, and social reintegration (Mohammad et al., 2023; Ricci & Barry, 2011). Understanding this age distribution can guide the development of age-specific support programs and services to address their needs effectively.

Furthermore, the distribution of lengths of stay after third incarcerations and for other categories underscores the diverse experiences among participants. For example, the small percentage of participants with longer stays after third incarcerations may represent individuals with more complex needs or circumstances post-release. This highlights the importance of individualized approaches to reentry programs and support services to address the varied needs and challenges faced by participants as they navigate life after incarceration according to National Institute of Justice (2023).

2. Observation on the Factors of Reoffending

Tables 2 – 6 shows the observation of the participants on the factors of reoffending.

Table 2 unveils the multifaceted perspectives of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) on reoffending factors, with weighted mean rankings reflecting collective attitudes. Despite disapproving (Rank: 10, Weighted Mean: 1.62) that bullying and community non-acceptance significantly affect them, qualitative insights from PDL 1, facing acceptance challenges due to frequent returns, align with this rejection. Conversely, PDL 2's positive community relationship resonates with the strong rejection (Rank: 1, Weighted Mean: 1.87) of low self-esteem hindering social interactions. The rejection of very limited positive social connections (Rank: 5, Weighted Mean: 1.79) aligns with diverse community acceptance dynamics

experienced by PDL 3. Collective rejection of substance abuse (Rank: 2, Weighted Mean: 1.86) resonates with PDL 4's acknowledgment of occasional challenges, reflecting shared awareness for rehabilitation. Rejecting justifying criminal behavior (Rank: 4, Weighted Mean: 1.80) aligns with PDL 5's denial of victimhood but admitting to bullying, demonstrating a commitment to accountability.

Table 2. Personal Factors of Reoffending

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. I have history of bullying and not accepted in the community.	1.62	Disagree	10
2. I have low self-esteem to socialize with others.	1.87	Disagree	1
3. I have very limited positive social connections or supportive relationships.	1.79	Disagree	5
4. I have a significant history of substance abuse and addiction problems.	1.86	Disagree	2
5. I often justify criminal behavior and place blame on others.	1.80	Disagree	4
6. I frequently act impulsively and struggle to control my behavior.	1.83	Disagree	3
7. I associate primarily with peers who engage in criminal activities.	1.74	Disagree	7
8. I continue to be deeply affected by unresolved trauma or abuse.	1.77	Disagree	6
9. I struggle to find effective solutions to problems, leading me to resort to criminal behavior.	1.72	Disagree	8.5
10. I frequently struggle with anger management and react aggressively.	1.72	Disagree	8.5
Composite Mean	1.77	Disagree	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Strongly Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 - 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

The rejection of frequent impulsive behavior (Rank: 3, Weighted Mean: 1.83) aligns with PDL 3's expressions of shyness, indicating perceived impulse management. Strongly rejecting associating with criminal peers (Rank: 7, Weighted Mean: 1.74) corresponds with PDL 5's consistent lack of community acceptance, highlighting distancing efforts. Rejecting deep impact by unresolved trauma (Rank: 6, Weighted Mean: 1.77) aligns with diverse challenges, emphasizing individualized struggles. The rejection of struggling to find effective solutions (Rank: 8.5, Weighted Mean: 1.72) corresponds with narratives emphasizing competence in problem-solving. Rejecting struggling with anger management (Rank: 8.5, Weighted Mean: 1.72) aligns with PDL 2's loss of sociability, suggesting perceived emotional control. The composite mean of 1.77, reflecting overall disagreement, portrays a collective positive self-image, reinforcing commitment to growth despite challenges.

The interview transcripts support these findings. For instance, PDL 1's challenges with community acceptance (“Opo, meron minsan sa dahil pabalik-balik na po ako dito.”) align with the rejection of community non-acceptance impact.

PDL 2's positive relationship (“Wala naman po.”) corresponds with rejecting low self-esteem hindering social interactions. PDL 3's fluctuating dynamics in acceptance (“Minsan naranasan ko po ito.”) validate the rejection of very limited positive social connections. PDL 4's admission of frequent bullying (“Malimit po nabubully ako lalo na sa aking lugar noong asa labas pa ako.”) aligns with rejecting a history of bullying affecting them. PDL 5's consistent lack of acceptance (“Opo, maraming beses po.”) supports the rejection of associating with criminal peers. These qualitative insights enrich the quantitative data, offering a comprehensive understanding of how PDLs' perceptions and experiences intertwine with the identified factors influencing reoffending.

The findings reveal that PDLs generally reject the impact of bullying and community non-acceptance while also showing a strong rejection of low self-esteem hindering social interactions and substance abuse, as this was supported in the study of Ireland and Qualter (2008). These rejections align with qualitative insights, such as PDLs experiencing acceptance challenges and acknowledging occasional substance abuse challenges. Additionally, McGloin & Thomas (2019), as stated in the present study, emphasize the rejection of justifying criminal behavior and frequent impulsive behavior, and the strong rejection of associating with criminal peers indicates a collective commitment to accountability and distancing from negative influences. The findings underscore the importance of rehabilitation and reintegration programs focusing on strengthening positive social connections, providing skills for effective problem-solving, and addressing trauma and anger management (Chin & Dandurand, 2018).

Moreover, the rejection of community non-acceptance highlights the need for interventions fostering acceptance and support within the community, ultimately contributing to reduced reoffending rates and successful reintegration into society (Ganapathy, 2018).

Table 3 offers a comprehensive perspective on how Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) perceive sociological factors influencing reoffending, with weighted mean rankings reflecting collective attitudes. PDLs express disagreement (Rank: 4, Weighted Mean: 1.91) with feeling disconnected from their community, emphasizing a collective desire for social connection. The rejection (Rank: 5, Weighted Mean: 1.88) of living in high-crime neighborhoods signifies a shared aspiration for a stable living environment. Disagreement (Rank: 2, Weighted Mean: 2.03) with limited access to support services underscores the perceived importance of such services for rehabilitation. Strong rejection (Rank: 10, Weighted Mean: 1.69) of association with gangs reflects a collective effort to distance from negative influences. Disagreement (Rank: 9, Weighted Mean: 1.72) with housing instability highlights the significance of stable living conditions for rehabilitation. The rejection (Rank: 8, Weighted Mean: 1.81) of lacking positive role models indicates the acknowledgment of role models in guiding positive behavior. Rejecting (Rank: 6, Weighted Mean: 1.86) significant discrimination emphasizes a collective desire for equal opportunities.

Table 3. Sociological Factors of Reoffending

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. I feel disconnected from my community, and social ties are weak.	1.91	Disagree	4
2. I live in a neighborhood with high crime rates and frequent illegal activities.	1.88	Disagree	5
3. I have limited access to support services, hindering my rehabilitation efforts.	2.03	Disagree	2
4. I am associated with gangs or organized crime groups and engage in criminal activities.	1.69	Disagree	10
5. I frequently experience housing instability or homelessness.	1.72	Disagree	9
6. I lack positive role models, making it difficult to stay away from criminal activities.	1.81	Disagree	8
7. I face significant discrimination and social stigma, limiting my opportunities.	1.86	Disagree	6
8. I succumb to peer pressure and engage in criminal behavior due to my friends' influences.	1.94	Disagree	3
9. My criminal record makes it extremely difficult to find employment, leading to financial struggles.	2.04	Disagree	1
10. My community lacks effective programs, leaving no opportunities for me to make amends.	1.82	Disagree	7
Composite Mean	1.87	Disagree	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Strongly Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 - 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

Disagreement (Rank: 3, Weighted Mean: 1.94) with succumbing to peer pressure indicates a perceived ability to resist negative influences. Strong disagreement (Rank: 1, Weighted Mean: 2.04) with criminal records hindering employment underscores awareness of challenges in securing jobs post-incarceration. The rejection (Rank: 7, Weighted Mean: 1.82) of communities lacking effective programs suggests a desire for rehabilitation initiatives.

Interview transcripts support these findings. PDL 1's difficulty in finding employment due to a criminal record (“Hindi po ako matanggap sa inaaplyan ko dahil may record po ako.”) aligns with the rejection of criminal records hindering employment. PDL 2 contemplates illegal activities due to poverty and lack of education (“Minsan iniisip ko na masama at delikado ang pagtitinda ng illegal na droga. Pero mas mahirap ang hindi kumain at magutom. Dahil na rin siguro sa kawalan ko ng pinagalaran kaya nasadlak sa sitwasyon na ito.”) supporting the theme of economic struggles leading to criminal temptations. PDL 3's loss of trust from employers (“Mawalan po ng tiwala ang aking kumpanya na pinagtatrabahuhan.”) aligns with the challenges of securing employment post-incarceration. PDL 4 expresses societal skepticism towards hiring ex-convicts (“Hindi po nila ako

mapagkakatiwalaan.”) emphasizing the need to overcome stigma for successful reintegration. PDL 5's lack of employment post-release (“Hindi na po ako nagtatrabaho.”) reinforces the challenges in finding work. These narratives enrich the understanding of the intricate dynamics between individual experiences and societal structures, informing the design of targeted interventions to foster reintegration and reduce the risk of reoffending.

The above-mentioned findings provide insights into how Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) perceive sociological factors influencing reoffending, with weighted mean rankings reflecting collective attitudes. Like Leverentz (2012), the data reveals a collective desire for social connection and stability, as PDLs reject feeling disconnected from their community and living in high-crime neighborhoods, highlighting the importance of community-based support. This disagreement was supported by Macfarlane (2019), who states that limited access to support services and strong rejection of association with gangs underscore the need for accessible programs steering individuals towards positive influences. A recent study (Herbert et al., 2015) stated that stable housing is crucial, as shown by rejecting housing instability while acknowledging positive role models' impact calls for mentorship programs. According to Tomita & Ungureanu (2016), rejecting discrimination and succumbing to peer pressure demonstrates a desire for equal opportunities and resilience-building programs in the present study. PDLs' strong disagreement with criminal records hindering employment necessitates policies supporting reentry, and their rejection of communities lacking effective programs highlights the need for tailored initiatives as these were aligned with the studies of Morenoff & Harding (2014) and Pager & Western (2009).

Qualitative insights corroborate these findings, emphasizing the challenges in finding employment and navigating societal barriers post-incarceration. Ergo, holistic and targeted interventions addressing social, economic, and psychological needs are crucial for successful reintegration, reducing reoffending rates, and supporting PDLs' transition back into society.

Table 4 provides a comprehensive exploration of economic factors influencing reoffending, as perceived by Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs).

The weighted mean rankings reveal a collective perspective on the economic challenges within the correctional system, shedding light on attitudes and struggles. PDLs express disagreement (Rank: 3, Weighted Mean: 2.16) with the notion of having very limited education and struggling to find stable employment, indicating a shared desire for education and job stability. Similarly, PDLs reject (Rank: 4, Weighted Mean: 2.14) the idea of being unemployed or frequently struggling with finding work, reflecting an aspiration for regular employment. Respondents disagree (Rank: 1, Weighted Mean: 2.23) with having very low income, emphasizing the significance they place on financial stability. PDLs express disagreement (Rank: 7, Weighted Mean: 2.10) with lacking job skills and qualifications, indicating a perceived need for skills development. The rejection (Rank: 10, Weighted Mean:

1.91) of struggling with unstable or inadequate housing conditions highlights the importance of stable living conditions for successful rehabilitation. PDLs express disagreement (Rank: 8, Weighted Mean: 1.92) with lacking access to education, indicating a desire for educational opportunities within the correctional facility.

Table 4. Economic Factors of Reoffending

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. I have very limited education and struggle to find stable employment.	2.16	Disagree	3
2. I am unemployed or frequently struggle with finding work.	2.14	Disagree	4
3. I have a very low income that often doesn't cover my basic necessities.	2.23	Disagree	1
4. I lack job skills and qualifications, limiting my employment options.	2.10	Disagree	7
5. I have significant debt and constant financial stress.	1.91	Disagree	10
6. I struggle with unstable or inadequate housing conditions.	1.92	Disagree	8
7. I lack access to education, restricting my career options.	1.92	Disagree	9
8. I lack financial support, causing difficulties in meeting my basic needs.	2.14	Disagree	5
9. I lack legal income sources, pushing me towards illegal activities.	2.18	Disagree	2
10. I lack access to welfare programs, leaving me without adequate assistance.	2.11	Disagree	6
Composite Mean	2.08	Disagree	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Strongly Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 - 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

Similarly, PDLs reject (Rank: 9, Weighted Mean: 1.92) the idea of lacking financial support, emphasizing the importance of financial assistance for meeting basic needs. Respondents disagree (Rank: 5, Weighted Mean: 2.14) with lacking legal income sources, signaling a collective recognition of the importance of legal employment. The rejection (Rank: 2, Weighted Mean: 2.18) of having significant debt and constant financial stress implies a collective awareness of the negative impact of financial stress on reoffending. PDLs express disagreement (Rank: 6, Weighted Mean: 2.11) with lacking access to welfare programs, indicating a desire for adequate support systems within the correctional setting. The composite mean of 2.08, reflecting an overall disagreement, portrays a collective recognition among PDLs of the economic challenges they face and a shared commitment to overcoming these challenges for successful rehabilitation.

The Interview transcripts further support these findings. PDL 1 describes struggles due to financial instability, highlighting the difficulty in meeting basic needs and the significant barrier to successful reintegration (“Mahirap po talaga dahil kapos kame sa pera.”). PDL 2 contemplates illegal activities as a means of survival due to economic struggles

(“Minsan iniisip ko na masama at delikado ang pagtitinda ng illegal na droga.”), emphasizing the urgency of alternative pathways for economic stability. PDL 3 expresses relative contentment with their financial situation (“Wala po akong masabi dito kasi meron naman po kame kahit papaano.”), showcasing the diversity of economic experiences among PDLs. PDL 4 emphasizes the lack of financial resources, suggesting the need for comprehensive economic support (“Wala po kameng pera at kakayahan.”). PDL 5 acknowledges the challenges of poverty, highlighting the potential impact of financial struggles on mental and emotional well-being (“Mahirap po siguru ang walang kaperahan.”). The narratives within the economic factors cluster collectively emphasize the need for holistic interventions addressing the root causes of reoffending, offering valuable perspectives for policymakers, correctional authorities, and community stakeholders to design targeted programs fostering economic stability, mental well-being, and successful reintegration into society.

The findings above shed light on a comprehensive exploration of economic factors influencing reoffending, as perceived by Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs). The data reveals a collective perspective on the economic challenges within the correctional system, shedding light on attitudes and struggles. As supported by the studies of Harding et al. (2013) and Williams-Queen (2014), PDLs express a shared desire for education and job stability, rejecting notions of very limited education, unemployment, and struggling to find work. They emphasize the significance of financial stability by disagreeing with the idea of very low income and lacking legal income sources. The rejection of struggling with unstable housing conditions highlights the importance of stable living environments for successful rehabilitation, while the rejection of significant debt and constant financial stress shows an awareness of the negative impact of financial strain on reoffending (Jacobs & Gottlieb, 2020).

These findings suggest a need for interventions focusing on skills development, access to education, financial support, and legal employment opportunities within correctional facilities. Qualitative insights from interview transcripts further support these findings, illustrating the diverse economic experiences of PDLs and emphasizing the urgency of alternative pathways for economic stability, as highlighted by Machin & Nchafack (2023). This collective recognition among PDLs of their economic challenges signals a shared commitment to overcoming these obstacles for successful rehabilitation (Samuels, 2010). These insights offer valuable perspectives for policymakers, correctional authorities, and community stakeholders to design targeted programs fostering economic stability, mental well-being, and successful reintegration into society.

Table 5 outlines the psychological factors influencing reoffending, providing insight into how Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) perceive their own psychological challenges within the correctional environment. PDLs express disagreement (Rank: 1, Weighted Mean: 2.14) with frequently acting without thinking and engaging in impulsive behavior, highlighting a collective awareness of the need for improved impulse control.

Table 5. Psychological Factors of Reoffending

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. I frequently act without thinking and engage in impulsive behavior.	2.14	Disagree	1
2. I struggle with self-control and find it difficult to manage my impulses.	2.08	Disagree	3
3. I often rationalize illegal behavior and blame others for my actions.	1.91	Disagree	9
4. I frequently engage in aggressive behavior and escalate conflicts.	1.82	Disagree	10
5. I struggle with emotional regulation, leading to poor decisions and impulsive actions.	1.99	Disagree	5
6. I often disregard social norms and values, leading to reoffending behavior.	2.11	Disagree	2
7. I lack empathy and exhibit callous behavior towards others.	1.97	Disagree	7
8. I have significant substance abuse issues that contribute to reoffending.	2.03	Disagree	4
9. I struggle with emotional regulation due to a history of trauma, leading to reoffending.	1.98	Disagree	6
10. I lack a sense of future orientation and engage in impulsive behaviors.	1.92	Disagree	8
Composite Mean	1.99	Disagree	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Strongly Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 - 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

Similarly, respondents disagree (Rank: 3, Weighted Mean: 2.08) with struggling with self-control and finding it difficult to manage impulses, indicating a shared recognition of the importance of self-discipline. The rejection (Rank: 9, Weighted Mean: 1.91) of often rationalizing illegal behavior and blaming others for actions suggests a collective commitment to taking responsibility for personal choices. PDLs express disagreement (Rank: 10, Weighted Mean: 1.82) with frequently engaging in aggressive behavior and escalating conflicts, emphasizing a shared acknowledgment of the need for conflict resolution skills. Respondents disagree (Rank: 5, Weighted Mean: 1.99) with struggling with emotional regulation leading to poor decisions and impulsive actions, indicating a collective aspiration for improved emotional control. The rejection (Rank: 2, Weighted Mean: 2.11) of often disregarding social norms and values leading to reoffending behavior implies a shared commitment to adhering to societal expectations. PDLs express disagreement (Rank: 7, Weighted Mean: 1.97) with lacking empathy and exhibiting callous behavior towards others, emphasizing the importance they place on cultivating empathy. The rejection (Rank: 4, Weighted Mean: 2.03) of having significant substance abuse issues that contribute to reoffending suggests a collective recognition of the role substance abuse plays in criminal behavior. PDLs disagree (Rank: 6, Weighted Mean: 1.98) with struggling with emotional regulation due to a

history of trauma leading to reoffending, indicating a shared desire for trauma-informed interventions. The rejection (Rank: 8, Weighted Mean: 1.92) of lacking a sense of future orientation and engaging in impulsive behaviors reflects a collective commitment to fostering a forward-looking mindset. The composite mean of 1.99, indicating an overall disagreement, underscores PDLs' shared awareness of the psychological factors contributing to reoffending and their collective commitment to addressing these factors for successful rehabilitation.

The Interview transcripts further support these findings. PDL 1 acknowledges a history of impulsive decision-making as a contributing factor to their incarceration, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions to address impulsivity (“Padalos-dalos po ako sa desisyon ko sa buhay kaya andito ako ngayon sa kulungan.”). PDL 2 shares experiences of impulsivity in personal relationships, highlighting the importance of interventions addressing emotional regulation to prevent impulsive actions (“Siguro po yung mag-asawa ng maaga tapos naghiwalay din kami.”). PDL 3 attributes their incarceration to impulsive spending, underscoring the interconnectedness of financial management and psychological factors in rehabilitation programs (“Siguro po ay noong panahong may nagagastos pa ako, bumibili po ako ng kahit ano at ito nga po nasadlak ako dito sa masamang bisyo.”). PDL 4 identifies impulsivity as a factor leading to involvement in negative behaviors, emphasizing the need for interventions targeting impulsive decision-making (“Maakit sa mga hindi ko naman kayang bilhin, ayon nasadlak ako sa masamang bisyo na din po.”). PDL 5 admits to past impulsive decisions that resulted in the loss of family and freedom, highlighting the significant consequences of impulsivity (“Padalos-dalos sa desisyon noon na mali. Nawala po lahat sa akin, pamilya at itong aking kalayaan.”). These narratives within the psychological factors cluster collectively emphasize the need for targeted interventions addressing impulsivity, emotional regulation, and decision-making skills, offering valuable perspectives for policymakers, correctional authorities, and community stakeholders to design comprehensive programs that contribute to successful rehabilitation and societal reintegration.

The findings outline the psychological factors influencing reoffending, providing insight into how Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) perceive their own psychological challenges within the correctional environment. PDLs express a collective awareness of the need for improved impulse control, as seen in their rejection of frequently acting without thinking and engaging in impulsive behavior (Chin & Dandurand, 2018). Similarly, there is a shared recognition of the importance of self-discipline, reflected in their disagreement with struggling with self-control. The rejection of often rationalizing illegal behavior and blaming others for actions suggests a collective commitment to taking responsibility for PDLs as supported in the study of Kaptein and Van Helvoort (2019). PDLs also stress the significance of conflict resolution abilities, as they disagree with frequently engaging in aggressive behavior and escalating conflicts, as shown in Trammell et al.'s (2012) study. Their rejection of disregarding

social norms and values implies a shared commitment to societal expectations. Additionally, the rejection of substance abuse issues and emotional regulation challenges underscores their awareness of these factors in reoffending (Malouf et al., 2012; Visser, 2004). Qualitative insights from interview transcripts support these findings, highlighting personal experiences of impulsivity and its consequences. This collective insights of psychological factors among PDLs emphasizes the need for targeted interventions addressing impulsivity, emotional regulation, and decision-making skills. Policymakers, correctional authorities, and community stakeholders can use these insights to design comprehensive programs that contribute to successful rehabilitation and societal reintegration.

Table 6 serves as a comprehensive synthesis of the factors influencing reoffending among Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs), providing valuable insights into their collective perspectives. The reported Weighted Means and Rankings across personal, sociological, economic, and psychological factors offer a nuanced understanding of PDLs' attitudes and experiences.

Table 6. Summary Table on Factors of Reoffending

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Personal Factors	1.77	Disagree	4
2. Sociological Factors	1.87	Disagree	3
3. Economic Factors	2.08	Disagree	1
4. Psychological Factors	1.99	Disagree	2
Composite Mean	1.93	Disagree	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Strongly Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 - 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

In examining personal factors, the relatively lower Weighted Mean (1.77) and Rank (4) suggest a collective acknowledgment of challenges such as bullying history, low self-esteem, and struggles with impulse control. Sociological factors exhibit a similar pattern, with a Weighted Mean of 1.87 and Rank of 3, indicating a shared recognition of the societal impacts on reoffending behavior, including disconnection from the community, association with criminal groups, and experiences of discrimination. Economic factors emerge prominently, with a Weighted Mean of 2.08 and the highest Rank of 1. PDLs express collective concern regarding indicators related to education, unemployment, low income, and financial struggles. This underscores their shared awareness of the pivotal role economic stability plays in preventing reoffending. Psychological factors also elicit disagreement (Weighted Mean: 1.99, Rank: 2), indicating a unified commitment to addressing impulsive behavior, emotional regulation challenges, and substance abuse issues. The composite mean of 1.93 (Disagree) encapsulates the overall consensus among PDLs, reflecting a collective understanding and commitment to addressing personal, sociological, economic, and psychological dimensions crucial for successful rehabilitation. This collective awareness underscores the importance of a holistic and integrated approach in correctional programs to effectively reduce reoffending rates among PDLs.

The summary of the findings above is a comprehensive synthesis of the factors influencing reoffending among Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs), offering valuable insights into their collective perspectives. Across personal, sociological, economic, and psychological factors, the reported rankings suggest a nuanced understanding of PDLs' attitudes and experiences. Collective acknowledgment is being given to personal factors that prisoners face, such as struggles with impulse control and a history of bullying. This recognition reflects a shared understanding of the internal challenges that prisoners experience. The studies of Prihodova et al. (2023) and Resett et al. (2022) have documented these challenges. The present study acknowledges that sociological factors such as community disconnection and discrimination are external societal influences on reoffending behavior, which is consistent with previous research conducted by Frank et al. (2014) and Jefferson and Martin (2020). One of the primary challenges when it comes to PDLs pertains to economic factors, which encompass problems such as education, unemployment, and financial hardships. Diverse research studies, such as those carried out by Hendricks et al. (2001), Music (2012), and Shinabarger (2017), have underscored the crucial role of economic stability in addressing these concerns as well as the factors that drive PDLs to commit new offenses. The studies conducted by Pierce et al. (2017) and Seker and Tas (2023) demonstrate a shared dedication to addressing internal psychological issues, particularly those related to impulsive behavior and substance abuse, indicating a collective preoccupation with psychological factors. The overall consensus among PDLs, reflected in the composite mean of disagreement, emphasizes the importance of a holistic and integrated approach in correctional programs to effectively reduce reoffending rates. These findings underscore the need for comprehensive interventions addressing personal, sociological, economic, and psychological dimensions crucial for successful rehabilitation and societal reintegration of PDLs.

3. Observation on the Effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program

Tables 7 – 11 shows the observation of the participants on the effectiveness of Therapeutic Community Modality Program.

Table 7 delves deeper into the perspectives of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) regarding the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program in enhancing behavioral management skills. Notably, PDLs recognize specific practices within the program as effective, as indicated by their respective rankings and weighted means. Anger management, ranked 10th with a weighted mean of 2.95, reflects PDLs' acknowledgment of the program's success in helping them manage frustration and anger using healthy coping mechanisms. Similarly, stress reduction, ranked 9th with a weighted mean of 3.27, indicates that PDLs find the program beneficial in teaching techniques to effectively manage daily stressors.

Table 7. Observation on the Effectiveness of Therapeutic Community Modality Program in terms of Behavioral Management Skills

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Anger management and frustration using healthy coping mechanisms.	2.95	Effective	10
2. Practice stress reduction techniques to manage daily stressors effectively.	3.27	Effective	9
3. Resolving conflicts through open communication, active listening, and finding community-centered solutions.	3.36	Effective	8
4. Practice positive communication, promoting understanding and positive interactions within the community.	3.41	Effective	7
5. Respect community rules and personal boundaries, contributing to a harmonious community environment.	3.46	Effective	5
6. Not be a troublemaker inside the dorm.	3.47	Effective	3.5
7. Make friends with fellow inmates.	3.45	Effective	6
8. Follow the rules set by the leaders.	3.47	Effective	3.5
9. I care of fellow PDLs.	3.49	Effective	2
10. Get along with people inside and outside my dorm.	3.53	Effective	1
Composite Mean	3.39	Effective	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Very Effective; 2.50 – 3.49 = Effective; 1.50 – 2.49 = Less Effective; 1.00 - 1.49 = Not Effective

Conflict resolution, ranked 8th with a weighted mean of 3.36, highlights PDLs' positive perception of the program's efficacy in resolving conflicts through open communication and community-centered solutions. Positive communication, ranked 7th with a weighted mean of 3.41, suggests that PDLs believe the program contributes to promoting understanding and positive interactions within the community. Respecting community rules, ranked 5th with a weighted mean of 3.46, underscores PDLs' recognition of the program's impact on fostering a harmonious community environment through

adherence to rules and personal boundaries. Moreover, behavioral aspects such as avoiding trouble (Rank: 3.5, Weighted Mean: 3.47), making friends (Rank: 6, Weighted Mean: 3.45), following rules (Rank: 3.5, Weighted Mean: 3.47), caring for fellow PDLs (Rank: 2, Weighted Mean: 3.49), and getting along with others (Rank: 1, Weighted Mean: 3.53) are perceived as highly effective by PDLs. These rankings and weighted means collectively indicate that the Therapeutic Community Modality Program has a positive impact on various aspects of PDLs' behavioral management skills. The composite mean of 3.39, signifying overall effectiveness, reinforces PDLs' favorable evaluation of the program's influence on their behavioral conduct. It is noteworthy that a mean falling between 3.50 and 4.00 is considered very effective, emphasizing the program's success in these specific behavioral dimensions. This positive evaluation underscores the importance of therapeutic interventions in shaping and improving PDLs' behaviors within the correctional setting.

In discussing Anger Management through TCMP, PDL 1 affirms, “Opo, nakatulong po ito para sa akin,” highlighting the program's assistance in managing anger. PDL 2 notes, “Sa aking pong naranasan dito e unti-unti po akong natutulungan ng TCMP sa pagbabago sa buhay,” underscoring the gradual positive change experienced, including emotional regulation. Additionally, PDL 3 states, “Hindi na po mainitin ulo ko at napipigil na po lahat ng emosyon,” emphasizing improved temper control and emotional restraint due to TCMP. Transitioning to Personal Growth in TCMP, PDL 1 states, “Natuto po akong maging mahinahon na,” recognizing TCMP's role in self-restraint and personal development. PDL 2 echoes this sentiment with, “Natuto po akong maging mahinahon na,” emphasizing gradual assistance in life transformation. Furthermore, PDL 3 states, “Siguro po sa pinapakita at tinuturo po ng konsepto ng TCMP na may mabuting gawain,” highlighting TCMP's impact on reducing impulsivity and fostering personal development. Discussing TCMP Socialization Impact, PDL 1 highlights, “Naging gabay po ang TCMP para makaiwas sa mga masamang ugali para may magandang pakisamahan po sa loob at labas ng dorm.” PDL 2 adds, “Unang-una po dito sa loob e bawal po ang hindi marunong makipagkapwa tao kasi gulo po ang mangyayare kapag hindi marunong makisama sa kanila,” emphasizing TCMP's role in guiding positive interactions. Moving on to Positive Relationships in TCMP, PDL 1 inquires, “Naging epektibo ba ang TCMP sa pagkakaroon mo ng positibong ugnayan at kawalan ng iyong kaaway sa kapwa PDL?” PDL 2 echoes, “Natuto po akong maging mahinahon na,” recognizing TCMP's contribution to cultivating positive relationships. These interview excerpts provide qualitative insights, reinforcing the quantitative results and emphasizing the positive impact of TCMP on various aspects of behavioral management skills among Persons Deprived of Liberty.

The findings provide a nuanced view of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs)' perspectives on the Therapeutic Community Modality Program's (TCMP) effectiveness in enhancing behavioral management skills, revealing mixed results. The quantitative rankings suggest that PDLs recognize

specific aspects of the program as beneficial, such as anger management, stress reduction, conflict resolution, positive communication, and community rule adherence. These rankings indicate a generally positive impact of TCMP on various behavioral dimensions critical for successful rehabilitation. However, the qualitative insights from interviews present a more nuanced picture. The management of anger and the development of personal growth are influenced by TCMP. A research study conducted in Norway revealed that the approach had both advantages and disadvantages (Andvig et al., 2021). One person deprived of liberty (PDL) shared their feedback on the program they were participating in. Specifically, the PDL expressed that the program was not effective in addressing personal conflicts. It is unclear from the feedback whether the program's approach to conflict resolution did not align with the PDL's personal needs or whether the program did not offer enough support for their specific situation. However, the PDL's feedback highlights the need for programs to consider individual needs and provide tailored support. This finding is consistent with the research of Wallace and Wang (2020), which identified the importance of personalized interventions for people who are deprived of their liberty. These mixed results suggest that while TCMP has shown success in certain areas, there are opportunities for improvement and further tailoring to individual needs. Policymakers and correctional authorities can use these insights to refine TCMP, ensuring a more comprehensive and effective approach to address the diverse needs of PDLs. The combination of quantitative rankings and qualitative narratives provides a comprehensive understanding of TCMP's impact, highlighting its strengths and areas for enhancing positive behavioral changes and successful reintegration into society for PDLs.

Table 8 provides insights into the perceived effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in enhancing emotional and psychological skills among Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs). The results reveal a positive evaluation, with an overall agreement (composite mean: 3.39) indicating the program's impact on emotional intelligence, self-esteem, empathy, and positive interpersonal dynamics. PDLs express agreement (Rank: 9, Weighted Mean: 3.31) with being highly aware of their emotions and accurately expressing them, suggesting increased self-awareness facilitated by the program.

This is supported by PDL 1's transcript, emphasizing TCMP's role in teaching kindness and improving social interactions within the facility ("Natutunan po kung paano maging mabait sa loob."). Similarly, respondents agree (Rank: 10, Weighted Mean: 3.29) with effectively managing and regulating their emotions, demonstrating the program's positive impact on emotional control. PDL 3's testimony aligns with this, stating, "Nakokontrol ko na po ang galit ko. Hindi na ako palasigaw at magagalitin." Healthy self-esteem and self-confidence are affirmed by PDLs' agreement (Rank: 3, Weighted Mean: 3.42), indicating the program's success in fostering a positive self-perception. PDL 2 recognizes TCMP's positive influence on their personality and social connections, signaling its potential in enhancing social skills ("Malaking

tulong at ang TCMP sa aking pagkatao."). Empathy and active listening skills are recognized as improved, reflected in the agreement (Rank: 8, Weighted Mean: 3.39) with being empathetic and skilled at understanding others' emotions and experiences. PDL 4 attributes regained friendliness to TCMP, underscoring its impact on social engagement ("Sa pamamagitan po siguro ng mga paglabas at iba't ibang aktibidad po dito."). The ability to identify triggers and employ coping strategies for managing emotional reactions is acknowledged by PDLs' agreement (Rank: 7, Weighted Mean: 3.40). PDL 5 emphasizes TCMP's role in promoting gentle and respectful interactions, showcasing its influence on social behavior ("Mahinahon po at maayos na pakikipagkapwa po sa loob.").

Table 8. Observation on the Effectiveness of Therapeutic Community Modality Program in terms of Emotional and Psychological Skills

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. I am highly aware of my emotions and can express them accurately.	3.31	Agree	9
2. I effectively manage and regulate my emotions, avoiding emotional outbursts.	3.29	Agree	10
3. I possess healthy self-esteem and self-confidence, recognizing my worth and contributions.	3.42	Agree	3
4. I am empathetic and skilled at active listening, understanding others' emotions and experiences.	3.39	Agree	8
5. I am skilled at identifying triggers and effectively using coping strategies to manage emotional reactions.	3.40	Agree	7
6. It's not good to have negative thoughts about fellow PDLs.	3.42	Agree	2
7. Following the regulations set by the leadership has its benefits.	3.45	Agree	1
8. The imposed punishment has good intentions and outcomes.	3.41	Agree	5
9. I have confidence in the practical benefits of the goal, especially being true to oneself inside the community.	3.41	Agree	4
10. There is a good intention in interacting with the personnel.	3.41	Agree	6
Composite Mean	3.39	Agree	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Strongly Agree; 2.50 – 3.49 = Agree; 1.50 – 2.49 = Disagree; 1.00 – 1.49 = Strongly Disagree

Moreover, agreement is expressed (Rank: 2, Weighted Mean: 3.42) with the idea that harboring negative thoughts about fellow PDLs is not beneficial, demonstrating a shared commitment to maintaining positive interpersonal dynamics within the community. PDL 3 shares, "Siguro po sa pinapakita at tinuturo po ng konsepto ng TCMP na may mabuting gawain," highlighting TCMP's impact on reducing impulsivity and fostering personal development. Recognizing the benefits of following regulations set by leadership is affirmed by the top-ranking agreement (Rank: 1, Weighted Mean: 3.45), underscoring the perceived positive outcomes of structured governance within the program. PDL 1 notes TCMP's role in

teaching kindness and improving social interactions within the facility, emphasizing positive social relationships (“Natutunan po kung paano maging mabait sa loob.”). Agreement is also expressed (Rank: 5, Weighted Mean: 3.41) with the belief that imposed punishment has good intentions and outcomes, highlighting PDLs' understanding of the rehabilitative intent behind corrective measures. PDL 2 recognizes TCMP's transformative effect on their temperament, signaling its potential in promoting a positive mindset (“Hindi na po ako madaling magalit basta-basta.”). Confidence in the practical benefits of personal goals within the community is evident in the agreement (Rank: 4, Weighted Mean: 3.41), emphasizing the positive impact of individual goal setting. PDL 3 shares, “Sa pinapakita at tinuturo po ng konsepto ng TCMP na may mabuting gawain,” highlighting TCMP's impact on reducing impulsivity and fostering personal development.

Additionally, recognizing good intentions in interactions with personnel is reflected in the agreement (Rank: 6, Weighted Mean: 3.41), indicating positive perceptions of staff engagement. PDL 4 attributes regained friendliness to TCMP, underscoring its role in fostering positive changes (“Naging palakaibigan po ulit ako.”). The collective recognition and positive evaluation underscore the significance of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program in fostering emotional intelligence, self-esteem, empathy, and positive interpersonal dynamics among Persons Deprived of Liberty, as supported by the qualitative insights from PDLs' transcripts.

The findings present valuable insights into the perceived effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in enhancing emotional and psychological skills among program participants. The findings indicate that TCMP has a beneficial effect on emotional intelligence, self-esteem, empathy, and positive social interactions among Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs), as demonstrated by the agreement among the results and supported by Granados et al. (2022). The presence of PDLs indicates an increased level of emotional intelligence in an individual, which is manifested by an improved ability to recognize and regulate one's own emotions. The findings suggest that TCMP plays a crucial role in developing emotional understanding and regulation. This observation is consistent with the results of a study conducted by Choi et al. in 2023. Therefore, it can be inferred that the presence of PDLs is an important indicator of an individual's emotional maturity and development, which can have significant implications for personal and professional growth. This sentiment is echoed in qualitative data, with participants noting TCMP's impact on learning kindness and fostering better social interactions within the program.

Moreover, TCMP is viewed favorably in promoting emotional control and fostering positive self-perception among participants. The program is also recognized for its role in enhancing empathy, active listening skills, and respectful interactions, indicating improved social connections and understanding of others' experiences. PDLs highlight the importance of structured governance within TCMP and the positive outcomes of adhering to program rules, emphasizing its role in creating a supportive and cooperative environment for personal growth. These findings collectively suggest that

TCMP effectively contributes to the emotional and psychological well-being of PDLs, offering valuable insights for program development and implementation in similar settings.

Table 9 presents an in-depth exploration of Persons Deprived of Liberty's (PDLs) perceptions of the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in developing vocational and survival skills within the correctional environment.

Table 9. Observation on the Effectiveness of Therapeutic Community Modality Program in terms of Vocational and Survival Skills

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Participation in all the activities inside the detention facility.	3.50	Very Effective	3.5
2. Engagement in skills training organized by the personnel.	3.49	Effective	5.5
3. Creation of products that can be sold, like bayong bags and other livelihood products.	3.53	Very Effective	1
4. Studying at the Alternative Learning System (ALS) inside the detention facility.	3.49	Effective	5.5
5. Being creative and resourceful while inside the detention facility.	3.50	Very Effective	3.5
6. Being proficient in essential life skills and manage them effectively.	3.51	Very Effective	2
7. Self-care, management of health, seeking assistance when necessary.	3.47	Effective	8
8. Managing crises proactively and constructively, both individually and within the community.	3.49	Effective	7
9. Adapting to changing circumstances, and utilize available resources effectively.	3.46	Effective	10
10. Safety concerns, adhering to protocols, and prioritizing the safety of myself and others.	3.47	Effective	9
Composite Mean	3.49	Effective	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Very Effective; 2.50 – 3.49 = Effective; 1.50 – 2.49 = Less Effective; 1.00 – 1.49 = Not Effective

The collective assessment indicates an overall agreement (composite mean: 3.49), emphasizing the success of the program in fostering practical, educational, and adaptive skills among PDLs. PDLs collectively recognize the effectiveness of participating in all activities inside the detention facility (Rank: 3.5, Weighted Mean: 3.50).

PDL 1 underscores TCMP's role in teaching craft skills, contributing to personal development and survival ("Hindi po ako maalam dati sa mga gawaing crafts, dito natuto na po ako."). Engagement in skills training organized by personnel is also deemed effective (Rank: 5.5, Weighted Mean: 3.49). PDL 2 acknowledges TCMP for providing enjoyable and skill-enhancing activities, contributing to a positive environment ("Pang alis-boryo po at masaya din po kapag may mga pinagagawa sila na mga skills."). The creation of marketable products, such as bayong bags and other livelihood products, is perceived as very effective (Rank: 1, Weighted Mean: 3.53). PDL 3 appreciates TCMP for instilling generosity and its impact on survival skills ("Naging mapagbigay at hindi madamot sa kapwa kasamahan."). Studying at the Alternative Learning System (ALS) inside the detention facility is considered effective (Rank: 5.5, Weighted Mean: 3.49). PDL 4 acknowledges TCMP for providing a source of income through handicrafts ("Nagkaroon po ng pera, naaliw po ako."). Being creative and resourceful while inside the detention facility is deemed very effective (Rank: 3.5, Weighted Mean: 3.50). PDL 5 shares the positive impact of TCMP in providing personal income through learned skills ("May sarili po akong kita kahit kaunti lamang."). Proficiency in essential life skills and effective management is recognized as very effective (Rank: 2, Weighted Mean: 3.51). PDL 1 emphasizes TCMP's effectiveness in teaching craft skills, contributing to personal development and survival ("Hindi po ako maalam dati sa mga gawaing crafts, dito natuto na po ako."). The effective management of self-care, health, crisis, and safety concerns is acknowledged by PDLs. Self-care and health management are considered effective (Rank: 8, Weighted Mean: 3.47). PDL 2 acknowledges the positive impact of handicrafts in providing personal savings ("Nagkaroon po ng kaunteng ipon."). Managing crises proactively and constructively is deemed effective (Rank: 7, Weighted Mean: 3.49). PDL 3 appreciates the impact of handicrafts in alleviating boredom and contributing to personal development ("Nakakawala po ng inip dito sa loob."). Adapting to changing circumstances and utilizing available resources effectively is seen as effective (Rank: 10, Weighted Mean: 3.46). PDL 4 recognizes the positive impact of handicrafts in reducing monotony ("Sa pamamagitan po siguro ng mga paglabas at ibat ibang aktibidad po dito."). Safety concerns, adherence to protocols, and prioritizing personal and communal safety are considered effective (Rank: 9, Weighted Mean: 3.47). PDL 5 credits handicrafts for providing a means of livelihood and addressing personal and family needs ("Nakakalabas po ako sa dorm dito ako natutung gumawa ng mga livelihood para kumita ng pera at matustusan ang pangangailangan ko at ng pamilya ko.").

In summary, the comprehensive recognition and positive evaluation by PDLs underscore the significance of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program in fostering vocational and survival skills within the correctional setting. The qualitative insights from PDLs' transcripts further emphasize TCMP's role in imparting practical skills, contributing to personal development, and promoting

economic empowerment, aligning with the quantitative findings.

The aforementioned findings provide a detailed analysis of Persons Deprived of Liberty's (PDLs) perceptions regarding the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in developing vocational and survival skills within the correctional environment. The collective agreement among PDLs reflects the program's success in fostering practical, educational, and adaptive skills. Notably, PDLs highlight the effectiveness of participating in all activities within the facility, indicating a positive impact on their engagement and skill development. The study conducted by Brewster in 2014 sheds light on the various roles that TCMP plays in enhancing the skills of its participants. It is not only a platform for teaching craft skills but also offers activities that are both fun and skill-enhancing. Through these activities, participants can hone their skills and develop new ones. Moreover, TCMP creates marketable products, such as handicrafts, which can provide a source of income for its participants. This multifaceted approach to skill-building makes TCMP an effective program that caters to the needs of its participants.

In Sugay's (2023) study, it was found that engaging in activities not only helps in personal development but also offers a plethora of benefits to PDLs. These activities can vary from physical exercises to creative hobbies and are known to enhance the overall well-being of PDLs. Furthermore, these activities provide a sense of accomplishment and self-worth to PDLs, which can significantly boost their morale and confidence. Additionally, engaging in such activities can also serve as a source of income for PDLs, which can help them become financially independent and self-sufficient.

Additionally, TCMP's impact on instilling generosity, managing crises, self-care, and safety concerns is evident, showcasing a holistic approach to skill-building. PDLs' positive evaluation underscores the program's effectiveness in fostering vocational skills, economic empowerment, and overall personal development, offering valuable implications for similar programs aiming to enhance the rehabilitation and reintegration of individuals in correctional settings.

Table 10 delves into the evaluations of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) regarding the Therapeutic Community Modality Program's (TCMP) efficacy in nurturing intellectual and spiritual aspects. The comprehensive analysis of rankings and weighted means reveals the nuanced perspectives of PDLs within the correctional environment. PDLs collectively recognize the very effectiveness of engaging in religious practices, such as praying (Rank: 10, Weighted Mean: 3.50) and reading the Bible (Rank: 9, Weighted Mean: 3.50), underlining the profound impact of spiritual activities on their rehabilitative journey. The attendance at weekly worship services within the facility is deemed very effective (Rank: 8, Weighted Mean: 3.53), emphasizing the positive influence of regular religious practices. Noteworthy is the collective acknowledgment that turning back to God is very effective (Rank: 7, Weighted Mean: 3.55), indicating the program's role in facilitating spiritual renewal and connection. Actively participating in various religious studies or programs within

the facility is perceived as very effective (Rank: 5, Weighted Mean: 3.56), underscoring the value of diverse spiritual engagements in the rehabilitative process.

Table 10. Observation on the Effectiveness of Therapeutic Community Modality Program in terms of Intellectual and Spiritual Aspects

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Praying.	3.50	Very Effective	10
2. Reading the Bible	3.50	Very Effective	9
3. Attending worship services every Sunday inside the facility.	3.53	Very Effective	8
4. Turning back to God again.	3.55	Very Effective	7
5. Participating in various religious studies or programs within the facility.	3.56	Very Effective	5
6. Analyzing and solving problems both within the community and in personal situations.	3.55	Very Effective	6
7. Engage in critical thinking and make well-informed decisions.	3.61	Very Effective	2
8. Learning and applying coping strategies to manage stress and challenges.	3.59	Very Effective	4
9. Resolving conflicts through nonviolent and constructive methods.	3.60	Very Effective	3
10. Communication skills, expressing myself clearly, actively listening, and interacting positively within the community.	3.62	Very Effective	1
Composite Mean	3.56	Very Effective	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Very Effective; 2.50 – 3.49 = Effective; 1.50 – 2.49 = Less Effective; 1.00 - 1.49 = Not Effective

Resolving conflicts through nonviolent methods is seen as very effective (Rank: 3, Weighted Mean: 3.60), highlighting the program's success in promoting conflict resolution skills. Communication skills, including expressing oneself clearly, actively listening, and interacting positively within the community, are deemed very effective (Rank: 1, Weighted Mean: 3.62), underscoring the program's positive impact on interpersonal skills. The overall composite mean of 3.56 reinforces PDLs' positive assessment of the program's impact on intellectual and spiritual aspects.

Transcripts further illuminate these findings. Engaging in daily prayer practices is transformative for PDLs, fostering a closer relationship with a higher power and providing moments of reflection and mental relief (“Natuto akong magdasal dahil sa TCMP, noon laro laro lang ang dasal sa akin at wala itong kabuluhan. Dahil sa TCMP sinubukan kong kausapin ang Diyos.”). TCMP consistently impacts individuals spiritually, offering solace, renewed purpose, and guidance for inner peace (“Lahat ng nasa bibliya ng lahat ng nabubuhay tagubilin ay mababasa natin at itinuturo ng ating banal na aklat.”). Active participation in facility activities is viewed as constructive, contributing to skill development and community building (“Sa pamamagitan po siguro ng mga paglabas at ibat ibang aktibidad po dito”). The significance of TCMP competitions is recognized as a meaningful avenue for showcasing talents and fostering healthy competition,

contributing to overall intellectual growth (“Opo.”). This holistic evaluation underscores TCMP's substantive influence on intellectual and spiritual dimensions, promoting personal growth and community building among PDLs.

The results provide a detailed examination of Persons Deprived of Liberty's (PDLs) assessments regarding the Therapeutic Community Modality Program's (TCMP) effectiveness in nurturing intellectual and spiritual aspects within the correctional environment. Recent studies by Jang and Johnson (2022) and Kewley (2018) suggest that religious and spiritual activities can significantly impact the rehabilitation process for persons deprived of liberty (PDLs). These activities can help PDLs develop a sense of purpose, community, and personal responsibility, as well as essential values such as empathy, compassion, and forgiveness. Correctional institutions must consider the religious and spiritual needs of PDLs in the rehabilitation process to promote positive outcomes and reduce recidivism rates. Notably, The TCMP program places great importance on religious studies, weekly worship gatherings, and peaceful conflict resolution methods, as studies by Jang and Johnson (2022) and Johnson (2004) have demonstrated that these methods are highly effective in promoting personal growth, spiritual renewal and the development of conflict resolution skills among participants.

Moreover, PDLs acknowledge the program's positive influence on communication skills and community interactions, underscoring its role in promoting interpersonal connections and personal growth. The overall evaluation suggests that TCMP plays a pivotal role in nurturing intellectual and spiritual dimensions, offering valuable implications for holistic rehabilitation programs within correctional settings.

Table 11. Summary Table on Observation on the Effectiveness of Therapeutic Community Modality Program

Indicators	Weighted Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Behavioral Management Skills	3.39	Effective	3.5
2. Emotional and Psychological Skills	3.39	Effective	3.5
3. Vocational and Survival Skills	3.49	Effective	2
4. Intellectual and Spiritual Aspects	3.56	Very Effective	1
Composite Mean	3.46	Effective	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Very Effective; 2.50 – 3.49 = Effective; 1.50 – 2.49 = Less Effective; 1.00 - 1.49 = Not Effective

Table 11 serves as a comprehensive summary, amalgamating PDLs' perceptions of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program's effectiveness across various dimensions. The weighted means and rankings provide a concise overview of the program's impact on behavioral, emotional, psychological, vocational, and spiritual aspects. In terms of Behavioral Management Skills, the program is considered effective (Rank: 3.5, Weighted Mean: 3.39). PDLs express their positive evaluation of the program's impact on anger management, stress reduction, conflict resolution, and positive communication, among other skills. This acknowledgment emphasizes the program's success in

enhancing essential behavioral skills among respondents. For Emotional and Psychological Skills, PDLs collectively agree (Rank: 3.5, Weighted Mean: 3.39) with the effectiveness of the program. This positive evaluation reflects the program's impact on emotional awareness, regulation, and psychological well-being. PDLs' recognition of the program's efficacy in addressing psychological challenges underscores its significance in fostering emotional resilience among respondents. Regarding Vocational and Survival Skills, the program is deemed effective (Rank: 2, Weighted Mean: 3.49). PDLs recognize the program's impact on various skills, including participation in activities, engagement in skills training, creation of marketable products, and adaptive crisis management. This positive evaluation highlights the program's success in equipping PDLs with practical skills for future reintegration into society. In the Intellectual and Spiritual Aspects, the program is perceived as very effective (Rank: 1, Weighted Mean: 3.56). PDLs express their positive evaluation of the program's impact on intellectual development, critical thinking, spiritual engagement, and effective communication. This recognition emphasizes the program's success in fostering holistic growth and intellectual stimulation among respondents. The composite mean of 3.46, indicating overall effectiveness, summarizes PDLs' positive evaluations across these dimensions. The legend clarifies that a mean falling between 3.50 and 4.00 is considered very effective, reinforcing the program's success in making a positive impact on various facets of PDLs' lives. This collective acknowledgment emphasizes the program's effectiveness in promoting holistic development and rehabilitation among the participating individuals.

The findings provide a holistic view of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) as perceived by Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs). It highlights the program's effectiveness in enhancing various aspects of participants' lives within the correctional environment. Across Behavioral Management Skills, Emotional and Psychological Skills, Vocational and Survival Skills, and Intellectual and Spiritual Aspects, PDLs express a collective recognition of TCMP's positive impact. The program has received widespread recognition for its ability to improve personal development, as noted by Vanderplasschen (2014) and Virtudazo & Dausan (2021). Studies have demonstrated its effectiveness in improving anger management skills (Stevens, 2013), stress reduction, conflict resolution, and emotional resilience (Granados et al., 2022). The program not only enhances emotional and social competencies but also effectively develops practical vocational skills, which is supported by McNeeley's (2023) study. TCMP aims to enhance personal and professional communication skills, as well as intellectual and spiritual development, with an illustrative example from Malaysia provided by Januin (2023).

Overall, the program offers a comprehensive approach to personal growth and development that can help individuals achieve their full potential in all areas of life. This comprehensive evaluation emphasizes TCMP's success in fostering holistic growth and rehabilitation among participants. The overall consensus among PDLs indicates a

substantial recognition of the program's effectiveness, underlining its significance in promoting comprehensive development and successful reintegration into society for Persons Deprived of Liberty. These insights are invaluable for policymakers and correctional authorities in designing impactful programs within correctional facilities.

4. Test of Significant Relationship between the Demographic Profile and both the Factors of Reoffending and the Effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program

Tables 12- 13 presents the test of the significant difference between profile and their observation on the variables given.

Table 12 shows the comparison of responses on the factors of reoffending when grouped according to profile. In the context of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs), the non-significant findings regarding Civil Status, Education, and Number of Incarcerations suggest that, within this specific group, demographic differences in terms of marital status, educational background, and the number of times incarcerated do not significantly influence their perceptions of factors contributing to reoffending. These results imply a certain degree of uniformity in how PDLs, regardless of their civil status, educational attainment, or the number of times they have been incarcerated, perceive the elements that contribute to reoffending.

Table 12. Difference in Responses on the Factors of Reoffending When Grouped according to Profile

Civil Status	F-value	p-value	Interpretation
Personal Factors	0.527	0.591	Not Significant
Sociological Factors	0.105	0.900	Not Significant
Economic Factors	0.258	0.773	Not Significant
Psychological Factors	0.048	0.953	Not Significant
Education			
Personal Factors	0.573	0.683	Not Significant
Sociological Factors	0.480	0.751	Not Significant
Economic Factors	0.369	0.830	Not Significant
Psychological Factors	0.714	0.583	Not Significant
Number of Incarcerations			
Personal Factors	1.085	0.340	Not Significant
Sociological Factors	0.956	0.386	Not Significant
Economic Factors	0.509	0.602	Not Significant
Psychological Factors	0.614	0.542	Not Significant

Legend: Significant at p-value < 0.05

It is important to mention that not much research has been conducted on the connection between demographic factors and re-offending. The findings suggest that there is a significant correlation between the two variables at the unit level, with poorer prison conditions increasing the likelihood of

reoffending within two years after release. It is important to note that these findings are specific to the studied population of PDLs, and the lack of significance does not necessarily imply a lack of diversity in their experiences but rather indicates that the factors explored in the study do not manifest significantly differently across these demographic categories within the given sample. The absence of significance could be attributed to several factors, such as the unique dynamics within the correctional facility, shared experiences among PDLs, or the need for a more comprehensive examination of diverse variables that influence perceptions.

The finding compares responses on factors contributing to reoffending among Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) when grouped by profile, including Civil Status, Education, and Number of Incarcerations. The non-significant findings across these demographic categories suggest a uniformity in PDLs' perceptions of these factors, irrespective of their marital status, educational background, or the frequency of past incarcerations.

Yet, certain studies have indicated that demographic factors, such as gender, marital status, race, employment status, length of incarceration, type of crime, and total number of offenses, have been found to be associated with a person's likelihood of returning to prison (Rakes et al., 2018). It is also worth noting that the study conducted by van Ginneken and Palmen (2023) placed a particular emphasis on exploring the relationship between prison conditions and recidivism. This indicates that within this specific group of PDLs, these demographic factors do not significantly influence their views on reoffending elements. While these results do not imply a lack of diversity in their experiences, they do highlight a shared perception among PDLs regarding the contributors to reoffending. However, it's essential to interpret these findings cautiously, as they are specific to the studied population and setting. The lack of significance could be due to various factors such as common experiences within the correctional facility, specific program interventions, or the need for a more nuanced exploration of additional variables.

Table 13 offers valuable insights into the variations in responses concerning the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) when individuals are grouped according to their behavioral management skills and education levels. The computed p-value of 0.004, falling below the alpha level, indicates a statistically significant difference in responses among different educational backgrounds. The findings imply that there are notable distinctions in how individuals with varying levels of education perceive the TCMP, particularly in terms of behavioral management skills. The subsequent post hoc test further elucidates that high school graduates exhibit a more positive observation of the program than individuals with different educational backgrounds. Interpreting these results, it suggests that individuals with a high school education may find the TCMP more beneficial or effective in terms of behavioral management skills. This could be attributed to various factors, such as educational background influencing cognitive receptivity, or the program being tailored to resonate with individuals with a certain level of education. Hence, the

findings highlight the significance of considering education as a factor influencing perceptions of the TCMP.

Table 13. Difference in Responses on the Observation on the Effectiveness of Therapeutic Community Modality Program When Grouped according to Profile

Civil Status	F-value	p-value	Interpretation
Behavioral Management Skills	0.596	0.552	Not Significant
Emotional and Psychological Skills	1.104	0.333	Not Significant
Vocational and Survival Skills	0.075	0.928	Not Significant
Intellectual and Spiritual Aspects	0.304	0.738	Not Significant
Education			
Behavioral Management Skills	3.918	0.004	Significant
Emotional and Psychological Skills	0.532	0.712	Not Significant
Vocational and Survival Skills	0.469	0.758	Not Significant
Intellectual and Spiritual Aspects	1.742	0.142	Not Significant
Number of Incarcerations			
Behavioral Management Skills	0.934	0.394	Not Significant
Emotional and Psychological Skills	1.530	0.219	Not Significant
Vocational and Survival Skills	1.584	0.207	Not Significant
Intellectual and Spiritual Aspects	1.742	0.177	Not Significant

Legend: Significant at p-value < 0.05

The findings above reveal significant variations in how individuals perceive the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) based on their educational backgrounds and behavioral management skills. The statistically significant difference in responses across education levels suggests that high school graduates have a more positive outlook on the program's effectiveness in enhancing behavioral management skills than individuals with different educational backgrounds. According to a study conducted by Earl (2017), inmates tend to have a lower rate of behavioral discipline problems after they are released from prison compared to before. This finding highlights the importance of considering educational attainment as a critical factor influencing perceptions of TCMP's efficacy. Correctional facilities and rehabilitation programs should tailor interventions to align with the cognitive receptivity of participants, particularly those with high school education, to maximize program effectiveness. Moreover, this underscores the need for further research into the specific aspects of TCMP that resonate with individuals based on their education levels, offering opportunities for program refinement and improved outcomes for persons deprived of liberty.

However, a recent study by Millsap (2021) revealed that enhanced literacy skills do not correlate significantly with a reduction in disciplinary infraction reports, indicating a lack of substantial improvement in behavior among Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs). This observation fails to consider various influential factors affecting inmate behavior, such as mental health concerns or substance abuse. It is crucial to recognize

that these unaccounted elements might have influenced the association between literacy skills and the occurrence of disciplinary infractions. Understanding these variations can aid in refining the program to better cater to the diverse needs of individuals with different educational backgrounds, thereby enhancing its overall effectiveness.

5. Test of Significant Difference between the Factors of Reoffending and the Effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program

Table 14. Relationship between Factors of Reoffending and Observation on the Effectiveness of Therapeutic Community Modality Program

Personal Factors	r-value	P-value	Interpretation
Behavioral Management Skills	0.096	0.145	Not Significant
Emotional and Psychological Skills	0.004	0.948	Not Significant
Vocational and Survival Skills	0.007	0.915	Not Significant
Intellectual and Spiritual Aspects	-0.109	0.095	Not Significant
Sociological Factors			
Behavioral Management Skills	0.122	0.063	Not Significant
Emotional and Psychological Skills	0.100	0.127	Not Significant
Vocational and Survival Skills	0.054	0.413	Not Significant
Intellectual and Spiritual Aspects	-0.123	0.059	Not Significant
Economic Factors			
Behavioral Management Skills	.146*	0.025	Significant
Emotional and Psychological Skills	.221*	0.001	Significant
Vocational and Survival Skills	.212*	0.001	Significant
Intellectual and Spiritual Aspects	0.000	1.000	Not Significant
Psychological Factors			
Behavioral Management Skills	-0.009	0.893	Not Significant
Emotional and Psychological Skills	0.047	0.470	Not Significant
Vocational and Survival Skills	-0.052	0.425	Not Significant
Intellectual and Spiritual Aspects	-.142*	0.030	Significant

Legend: Significant at p-value < 0.05

Table 14 provides insights into the complex interplay between factors contributing to reoffending and the perceived effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) among Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs). The computed r-values, indicating the strength and direction of correlations, range from nearly negligible to moderately direct or indirect. These correlations suggest some level of connection between identified reoffending factors and TCMP outcomes, though not overwhelmingly strong. The most noteworthy findings come from the computed p-values, which signify the significance of these correlations. The p-values associated with economic factors and certain TCMP skills, as well as psychological factors and intellectual/spiritual aspects, fall below the alpha level. This indicates statistically

significant relationships between these pairs of factors, suggesting meaningful connections.

According to Cox (2019), economic stability may provide individuals with a sense of security and resources, potentially reducing stressors that could contribute to behavioral issues, thereby reducing reoffending. Access to financial resources might also afford Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) opportunities for skill-building and education, contributing to improved behavioral management. Similarly, according to Ghazanfari et al. (2022), financial stability could contribute to a more positive and secure environment, potentially fostering emotional well-being. Financial stability may also facilitate access to mental health resources, counseling, or therapies, further influencing the development of emotional and psychological skills. It can be inferred that economic resources can support vocational training programs, educational opportunities, and the development of practical skills crucial for survival and livelihood. Access to economic resources may empower PDLs to acquire marketable skills, thereby enhancing their vocational abilities and survival skills. In contrast, a study by Stickle and Schuster (2023) support the notion that vocational education, particularly within the prison system, plays a significant role in improving post-release outcomes and has favorable economic implications.

Hence, the results underscore the nuanced relationships between reoffending factors and the TCMP's perceived impact, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions in areas such as economic support and psychological support to enhance rehabilitation outcomes for PDLs.

6. Operational Review of the Programs Provided for Rehabilitation to Address Reoffending.

These areas serve as a basis for conducting an operational review focused on the factors contributing to reoffending and the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) across the correctional facilities in Laguna.

6.1. Factors of Reoffending

1. Personal Factors

A. Individual Behavior. To effectively address the issue of reoffending among prisoners on parole, it is crucial to evaluate the various factors that contribute to this problem. One way to do this is by conducting a comprehensive review of the behaviors, attitudes, and personal circumstances of PDLs. This evaluation may involve analyzing their case histories and behavioral assessments and considering any other relevant information that may shed light on their risk of reoffending.

When evaluating the behaviors of PDLs on parole, it is essential to look at factors such as their compliance with the terms of their release, their interactions with others in their community, and their overall level of engagement with parole officers and other support services. Attitudes, such as a lack of motivation or a negative outlook on life, can also significantly contribute to reoffending. Finally, personal circumstances, such as a lack of stable housing, employment, or social support, can create significant

challenges for individuals attempting to reintegrate into society successfully. By taking a more detailed and comprehensive approach to evaluating the factors that contribute to reoffending among prisoners on parole, it may be possible to develop more effective strategies and interventions that can help these individuals avoid future involvement with the criminal justice system.

- B. **Risk Assessment.** Conduct a comprehensive analysis to evaluate the accuracy and efficiency of the facility's current risk assessment tools in identifying individuals who are at a high risk of experiencing adverse outcomes. Assess the effectiveness of these tools in providing targeted interventions to the identified individuals. Determine the frequency of false positives and false negatives, and identify the factors contributing to these errors. Analyze the data collected to identify any patterns or trends that can help improve the accuracy of the risk assessment tools. Finally, provide recommendations for improving the facility's risk assessment strategies based on the evaluation.
- C. **Personal Development Programs.** Conduct a thorough evaluation of the existence and efficacy of various programs designed for PDLs to aid in achieving individual growth, enhancing self-awareness, and improving decision-making abilities. Explore the range of available options, such as workshops, courses, and mentoring, and examine the benefits and drawbacks of each. Additionally, assess the impact of such programs on the PDLs who participate in them and identify any potential areas for improvement regarding program structure and delivery.

2. Sociological Factors

- A. **Family Dynamics.** This aims to analyze in-depth the influence of family relationships and support systems on reoffending rates. By examining the positive and negative aspects of these relationships, the study intends to identify the root causes of why individuals tend to reoffend. This assessment will delve into the family dynamics, such as the quality of communication, level of emotional support, and the presence of conflicts, to determine if these factors contribute to the likelihood of reoffending. In addition, the study will explore various counseling and support programs that can be implemented to help families create a healthy and supportive environment for their loved ones. Ultimately, the goal is to identify effective interventions to reduce reoffending rates and improve the overall well-being of individuals and their families.
- B. **Community Influence.** Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of various community engagement programs and initiatives designed to facilitate the successful integration of PDLs back into their respective communities. The assessment should consider these programs' effectiveness, impact, and

sustainability in promoting social inclusion, personal growth, and community participation. Additionally, the evaluation should consider the challenges PDLs face during the integration process and identify potential areas for improvement.

- C. **Peer Support Programs.** Investigate the efficacy of peer support programs and mentorship initiatives in addressing social and cultural factors that impact the PDLs. This could explore the benefits of such programs in fostering social connections, providing emotional support, building resilience, and promoting personal growth. Additionally, it could identify any potential limitations or challenges associated with implementing such programs and strategies to overcome them. The findings could inform the development of evidence-based approaches for addressing sociological factors and improving the well-being of PDLs in connection to their community.

3. Economic Factors

- A. **Employment Opportunities.** Upon release, it is highly recommended that various vocational training programs, job placement services, and partnerships with employers be reviewed to facilitate successful employment opportunities. It is crucial to carefully evaluate and select the most appropriate training programs that align with your skills and interests and those in demand in the job market. Additionally, researching job placement services can provide valuable assistance in finding job openings and connecting with potential employers. Finally, building relationships with employers through partnerships and networking can lead to more opportunities and a better chance of landing a job. By taking advantage of these resources and creating a solid plan, you can increase your chances of finding a fulfilling and sustainable career after release.
- B. **Financial Literacy.** It is highly recommended to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of programs designed to enhance financial literacy, budgeting skills, and savings habits. These programs are vital in promoting economic stability by equipping PDLs with the knowledge and skills necessary to manage their finances effectively. A thorough evaluation should consider various aspects such as the program's delivery method, effectiveness, accessibility, and relevance to the target audience. Additionally, assessing the program's impact on the PDLs' financial behavior and outcomes is essential. Such an evaluation can help identify the strengths and weaknesses of such a program and inform any necessary adjustments to improve its effectiveness.
- C. **Entrepreneurship Programs.** It is suggested to assess the availability of programs that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment as viable alternatives to reoffending. This would involve identifying and evaluating various initiatives, courses, and training programs to equip individuals

with the necessary skills and knowledge to start and run their businesses. Such programs could include mentorship, coaching, financial support, networking opportunities, and access to resources and facilities. The assessment should also consider the effectiveness of these programs in reducing recidivism rates and improving the economic prospects of ex-offenders.

4. Psychological Factors

- A. **Mental Health Services.** Examine and assess the accessibility and efficacy of mental health assessments, counseling sessions, and treatment options specifically for individuals who are currently or were previously involved with the criminal justice system and are diagnosed with mental health disorders. Critically examine the different approaches and methods implemented to address the needs of this population and identify any potential gaps in the current mental health services available. Additionally, explore any barriers that may prevent individuals with mental health disorders from accessing the appropriate care and support they need. Ultimately, the goal is to identify ways to enhance the accessibility and effectiveness of mental health services for PDLs.
- B. **Substance Abuse Programs.** It is highly recommended that you carefully evaluate and consider the various substance abuse treatment programs and support groups that are available to you. These programs and groups can provide you with the necessary tools, resources, and support to effectively address and overcome your addiction issues. Choosing a program or group aligned with your individual needs, preferences, and goals is vital. You may want to consult a healthcare professional or trusted advisor to help you make an informed decision. Remember, seeking help is a brave and essential step towards a healthier and happier life for PDLs.
- C. **Trauma-Informed Care.** Evaluate the clinic’s approach to trauma-informed care, which involves understanding and responding to the effects of trauma on an individual’s mental and physical health. Specifically, assess if the clinic is providing a safe and supportive environment for PDL/patients who have experienced trauma.

6.2. TCMP Effectiveness Review

1. Program Implementation Evaluation

- A. **Structure and Curriculum.** Review the TCMP’s structure, curriculum, and daily activities to ensure they align with best practices in rehabilitation.
- B. **Program Goals.** Evaluate how well the TCMP’s goals and objectives align with the rehabilitation needs of PDLs in Laguna.
- C. **Individualized Plans.** Assess the extent to which the TCMP offers individualized treatment plans based on the needs and progress of each participant.

2. Staffing and Training Assessment

- A. **Staff Qualifications.** Review the qualifications and training of TCMP staff to ensure they have the necessary skills to implement the program effectively.
 - B. **Continuing Education.** Assess whether staff receive ongoing training and professional development to stay updated on best practices in rehabilitation.
- 3. Resource Allocation Examination**
- A. **Funding.** Review the budget allocation for the TCMP and assess whether it is adequate to support the program's needs.
 - B. **Facilities and Equipment.** Evaluate the availability and condition of facilities, materials, and equipment needed for TCMP activities.
- 4. Participant Engagement Assessment:**
- A. **Attendance and Participation.** Review attendance records and participation rates in TCMP activities to assess the level of engagement among PDLs.
 - B. **Feedback Mechanisms.** Assess whether there are mechanisms in place for participants to provide feedback on the TCMP and suggest improvements.
- 5. Monitoring and Evaluation Review**
- A. **Data Collection.** Evaluate the methods used to collect data on TCMP effectiveness, such as pre- and post-program assessments, surveys, and interviews.
 - B. **Outcome Measures.** Assess the metrics used to measure TCMP outcomes, such as recidivism rates, behavior changes, and skill development.
- 6. Collaboration with External Agencies Evaluation**
- A. **Partnerships.** Review partnerships with external agencies, such as educational institutions and vocational training centers, to assess their effectiveness in supporting TCMP goals.
 - B. **Referral Systems.** Evaluate referral systems to ensure seamless transitions for PDLs to access external services upon release.
- 7. Reentry and Aftercare Programs Review**
- A. **Continuity of Care.** Assess the continuity of care and support provided to PDLs upon their release, including access to housing, employment, healthcare, and social services.
 - B. **Follow-up Services.** Review aftercare programs that provide ongoing support and monitoring to reduce the risk of reoffending.
- 8. Data Collection and Analysis Assessment**
- A. **Accuracy of Data.** Ensure that data collected on TCMP effectiveness is accurate, reliable, and comprehensive.
 - B. **Analysis Methods.** Assess the methods used to analyze TCMP data and generate insights for program improvement.
- 9. TCMP Curriculum Examination**
- A. **Curriculum Content.** Review the TCMP curriculum to ensure it covers essential areas such as behavioral management skills, emotional intelligence, vocational training, and spiritual development.

- B. Relevanc.: Assess whether the curriculum is tailored to address the specific needs and challenges faced by PDLs in Laguna.

10. Community Engagement Assessment

- A. Community Programs. Evaluate programs that engage the local community in supporting TCMP efforts and reintegration.
- B. Stakeholder Involvement. Assess the involvement of stakeholders, such as families, community leaders, and NGOs, in supporting PDL rehabilitation.

By conducting a thorough operational review in these areas, various correctional facilities in Laguna can identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement in both the factors influencing reoffending and the effectiveness of the TCMP. This comprehensive evaluation can lead to targeted interventions, program enhancements, and improved outcomes for PDLs in their rehabilitation journey.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

1. The socio-demographic profile of the PDLs revealed that the majority were single, with a smaller percentage being married or widowed. Regarding educational background, the participants were mostly high school graduates, followed by those with an elementary education. When considering the length of their incarcerations, a significant portion spent 1 to 2 years incarcerated for both their first and second incarcerations. After their first incarcerations, a considerable number reentered society within 1 to 2 years, with a slightly higher percentage doing so after their second incarcerations.
2. PDLs disagreed with the statements regarding personal, sociological, economic, and psychological factors, despite some providing qualitative answers that indicated they experienced these factors, revealing a complex dynamic.
3. PDLs perceived the TCMP as effective in enhancing behavioral, emotional, psychological, vocational, and spiritual aspects.
4. When grouped according to education, there is a significant difference in responses on the observation of the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) concerning Behavioral Management Skills, while other factors such as civil status and number of Incarcerations show no significant differences. There are no significant differences in responses on the factors of reoffending when grouped according to civil status, education, or number of Incarcerations, across personal, sociological, economic, and psychological factors.
5. Economic factors and intellectual and spiritual aspects show a significant relationship with the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in reducing reoffending rates, while other factors such as behavioral management skills, emotional and psychological skills, vocational and survival skills, and sociological factors do not show significant correlations.
6. The basis for the operational review highlights key recommendations for enhancing rehabilitation efforts and reducing recidivism rates, emphasizing a holistic approach

addressing factors of reoffending and the effectiveness of TCMP.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Develop tailored reentry programs focusing on employment, education, housing, and social integration, given the significant portion of PDLs who reentered society within 1 to 2 years after incarceration. Strengthening education and vocational training programs within correctional facilities can enhance employability, especially for the majority of high school graduates. Supporting marital and family reintegration through counseling and workshops is essential, considering the diverse civil statuses among participants. Early intervention programs targeting repeat offenders and continuous monitoring post-release can further contribute to successful reintegration and reduce recidivism rates.
2. Conduct in-depth qualitative interviews to better understand their perspectives. These interviews can provide deeper insights into the nuances of their experiences and perceptions, helping to tailor rehabilitation programs that address their specific needs and challenges. Additionally, implementing regular feedback mechanisms within correctional facilities can allow PDLs to express their views continuously, ensuring that programs are responsive and relevant to their experiences. This approach can enhance program effectiveness and promote a more holistic understanding of the factors influencing reoffending.
3. Continue and further develop TCMP. To maintain its effectiveness, regular evaluations should assess its impact on PDLs' rehabilitation and reintegration into society. Additionally, incorporating feedback from PDLs themselves can enhance the program's relevance and responsiveness to their needs. Furthermore, expanding TCMP to reach a broader population of PDLs and ensuring access to its various components can maximize its benefits in promoting holistic development and reducing reoffending rates.
4. Based on the significant difference in responses regarding the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in behavioral management skills among different educational backgrounds, it is recommended to tailor TCMP interventions to cater to the diverse educational levels of participants. This could involve designing specific modules or workshops that address the needs and learning styles of individuals with varying educational backgrounds. Additionally, while no significant differences were found in responses to factors of reoffending based on civil status, education, or number of incarcerations, it is important to continue monitoring these factors in program evaluations to ensure inclusivity and effectiveness across all demographics. This ongoing assessment will provide valuable insights into the program's impact and areas for improvement.
5. Given the significant relationship found between economic factors and the effectiveness of the Therapeutic Community Modality Program (TCMP) in reducing

reoffending rates, it is recommended to incorporate more programs or interventions within TCMP that focus on financial literacy, job skills training, and economic empowerment. These initiatives can equip participants with the necessary tools to improve their economic stability and reduce the likelihood of recidivism. Furthermore, since intellectual and spiritual aspects also show a significant relationship with TCMP effectiveness, there should be continued emphasis on programs that stimulate critical thinking, personal growth, and spiritual engagement. However, it is essential to further investigate why other factors like behavioral management skills, emotional and psychological skills, vocational and survival skills, and sociological factors did not show significant correlations to ensure a comprehensive understanding of their impact and potential adjustments to the program.

7. Test the basis for the operational review's recommendations to enhance rehabilitation efforts emphasizing a holistic approach addressing factors of reoffending and the effectiveness of TCMP.
6. For future research, conducting longitudinal investigations is crucial to understanding the sustained impact of tailored interventions on Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) post-release. Tracking long-term outcomes will offer insights into the durability and effectiveness of rehabilitation efforts over an extended period. Comparative analyses between different correctional programs can identify the most effective components contributing to reduced reoffending rates, informing evidence-based practices. Qualitative exploration through in-depth interviews and focus group discussions can provide nuanced insights into PDLs' experiences and perceptions. Investigating community engagement strategies, economic empowerment programs, and the integration of mental health interventions within correctional programs are essential avenues for further exploration. Implementation studies should assess the practical application of tailored interventions in diverse correctional settings, considering feasibility, challenges, and adaptability. Additionally, exploring technology-based interventions and addressing limitations related to sample diversity, reliance on self-reported data, short follow-up periods, and external validity are crucial considerations for enhancing the robustness of future research endeavors. Encouraging interdisciplinary collaboration across psychology, sociology, economics, and related fields will provide a holistic understanding of the complex factors influencing reoffending.

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