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OVERCROWDING IN JAILS: IMPLICATIONS TO REHABILITATION OF PERSONS DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY IN PARAÑAQUE CITY JAIL MALE DORMITORY

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the implications of overcrowding in jails on the rehabilitation of Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs) in the context of the Parañaque City Jail Male Dormitory. Overcrowding in correctional facilities has been a persistent issue with far-reaching consequences. Through a comprehensive analysis of the operational status of the Parañaque City Jail Male Dormitory, including factors such as capacity, infrastructure, staffing, and the overall environment, this research aims to shed light on the challenges and potential areas for improvement in the rehabilitation process. The findings highlight the significant impact of overcrowding on various aspects, including limited resources and space, reduced access to programs, increased violence and conflicts, strained medical and mental health support, inadequate personnel-to-PDL ratios, and the lack of individualized treatment. Addressing these concerns is crucial for promoting effective rehabilitation strategies and facilitating the successful reintegration of PDLs into society. The study offers insights and recommendations to inform policymakers, correctional administrators, and stakeholders in their efforts to mitigate the implications of overcrowding and enhance the rehabilitation process in the Parañaque City Jail Male Dormitory.

KEYWORDS: Overcrowding, Jails, Rehabilitation, Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs), Parañaque City Jail Male Dormitory.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Overcrowding of jails is a major problem globally, with many countries struggling to provide adequate space and resources to their prison populations. The United Nations collects data on prison populations and reports on the issue of overcrowding in its annual World Population Report, (Chancel et al., 2022).

According to the most recent data from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the global prison population was estimated at approximately 11 million in 2020. This represents an increase of 24% since 2000 and a population density of 142 prisoners per 100,000 people worldwide (Maschi et al., 2021).

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

Overcrowding has led to various challenges in providing medical and rehabilitation services in jails. In terms of medical services, the BJMP reported that from January to December 2021, a total of 4,813 PDLs were admitted to the infirmary or referred to hospitals due to various medical conditions. Overcrowding and limited resources have made it difficult to provide adequate medical care to all PDLs (BJMP, 2021). In terms of rehabilitation services, the BJMP reported that in 2020, a total of 3,251 PDLs participated in various rehabilitation programs, such as livelihood and skills training, spiritual formation, and counseling. However, the limited space and resources of the jails have made it challenging to implement and sustain these programs. The Commission on Human Rights (CHR) also conducted a study on the impact of overcrowding on PDLs' health and well-being in 2018. The study found that overcrowding can lead to poor ventilation, inadequate lighting, and poor sanitation, which can increase the risk of diseases spreading among PDLs. The study also found that overcrowding can lead to increased tensions and violence, which can make it difficult to provide medical and rehabilitation services. To address these issues, the BJMP has implemented various programs and initiatives, such as providing health services, constructing new jail facilities, and implementing alternative sentencing schemes. However, overcrowding remains a significant challenge for the Parañaque City Jail and other jails in the Philippines, and further efforts are needed to improve conditions for PDLs and reduce the overall PDL population. The data on overcrowding in jails and its impact on medical and rehabilitation services provided by the BJMP in the Philippines provide a strong justification for conducting this research.

2. FRAMEWORK

One theory is the social disorganization theory, which suggests that crime and disorder are more likely to occur in areas with weakened social institutions and a lack of community control. In this context, overcrowding in jails could be seen as a symptom of social disorganization, with the criminal justice system struggling to cope with the social problems that lead to crime.

Another relevant theory is the strain theory, which suggests that people may turn to crime when they are unable to achieve their goals through legitimate means. In the case of overcrowding in jails, this could be seen as a result of a strain on the criminal justice system, with an increasing number of people being sent to jail due to a lack of alternative forms of punishment or rehabilitation.

The labeling theory could also be relevant, as it suggests that people who are labeled as criminals may become stigmatized and face further marginalization, which can increase their likelihood of reoffending. In the context of overcrowding in jails, this could be seen as a consequence of the criminal justice system relying too heavily on incarceration as a response to crime, with individuals who might benefit from alternative forms of punishment or rehabilitation being labeled as criminals and sent to jail.

As a researcher and based on the reality this theory may site as conflict theory cause this explains the competition of the groups within the society over limited resources. For we know most of the person who are in jail are the people who are struggling sometimes to meet their families needs. This also explained a wide range of Social phenomena including wars revolution, poverty and discriminations.

Overall, while no single theory can fully explain the complex issue of overcrowding in jails, these and other criminological theories can provide useful frameworks for understanding and addressing this important social problem.

3. OBJECTIVES

The study investigated the overcrowding in jail facilities in Parañaque City Jail and how it affected the health and rehabilitation of persons deprived of liberty. The research offered a research-based solution to address the problem. Specifically, the study aimed to answer these objectives. (1) Identify the operational status of PCJMD in terms of Administration and Operation; (2) Evaluate the effect of overcrowding on the rehabilitation process along with the above variables. (3) Determine if there is a significant difference in the responses of the respondents about the impact of overcrowding and the delivery of health and rehabilitation services. (4) Identify the problems encountered in the rehabilitation process. And (5) To Propose an action plan to address the problems encountered.

4. METHODOLOGY

This section describes the overall approach used to conduct the research. In this study, the researcher utilized a multi-method design of research, which is an approach to research that involves the use of multiple data collection methods and research techniques to address a research question or hypothesis. The aim of this approach is to provide a more comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon or issue by combining the strengths of different research methods and triangulating findings from different sources. The research utilized a survey questionnaire as the primary tool to gather relevant and reliable information from individuals who had direct experience with the overcrowding issue in Parañaque City Jail.

The tool was constructed to ensure that the questions were clear and concise and that they addressed the specific objectives of this research. To ensure the accuracy, validity, and reliability of the data, the researcher conducted a pilot study before using the research instrument in the actual study. This was done to test its accuracy, validity, and reliability. This helped the researcher identify any potential problems with the instrument and make the necessary changes. Next was the test for content validity. Test the instrument for content validity by having experts who are not considered respondents review the questions and provide feedback on their relevance and clarity.

5. RESULTS AND DESIGN

The section presents the findings and an in-depth analysis of the study's data and outcomes. It also provides a comprehensive overview of the results obtained from the research, highlighting key findings, trends, patterns, and significant relationships or associations discovered during the investigation. The discussions accompanying the results delve into the implications, interpretations, and broader significance of the findings, relating them to existing literature, theories, and practical applications. Furthermore, this serves as a critical component of the research, offering insights, explanations, and a deeper understanding of the research outcomes in the context of the study's objectives.

The impact of overcrowding on the rehabilitation process is a subject of significant concern in the field. Overcrowding, characterized by exceeding the intended capacity of rehabilitation facilities, presents numerous challenges to the effectiveness and efficiency of rehabilitation. This phenomenon can be observed in various settings, such as hospitals, clinics, and community-based rehabilitation centers. The effects of overcrowding in rehabilitation settings have far-reaching consequences, negatively affecting patient outcomes, resource allocation, and the overall quality of care provided.

When rehabilitation facilities become overcrowded, the implications for patient care are pronounced. Limited space, resources, and staff hinder the delivery of personalized and timely care to each patient. Longer waiting times, delays in therapy sessions, and reduced access to specialized equipment and facilities are common in overcrowded settings. Consequently, individuals' rehabilitation progress may be impeded, potentially leading to setbacks in their recovery journey.

Moreover, overcrowding places a strain on the healthcare workforce responsible for delivering rehabilitation services. Rehabilitation professionals, including physical therapists, occupational therapists, and speech-language pathologists, face increased workloads, burnout, and difficulties in maintaining the desired standard of care when confronted with an overwhelming number of patients. The consequences of an overstretched healthcare workforce can be detrimental, impacting patient well-being as well as the professional satisfaction and morale of rehabilitation professionals.

The table presents data indicating the impact of various factors on the stakeholders involved in rehabilitation programs within the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP).

Factors such as budget allocation, maintenance of jail facilities, health and welfare services for PDLs, and budget and financial management have a significant and severe effect on all

These findings provide valuable insights for policymakers and administrators in prioritizing resources and efforts to address critical areas that significantly influence the success of rehabilitation programs within the BJMP. Emphasizing budget allocation, maintenance of jail facilities, health and welfare services, and budget and financial management can contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of rehabilitation initiatives.

As to the indicator with an overwhelming response, the maintenance and management of jail facilities, health and welfare services for PDLs, and budget and financial management have severe effects on the rehabilitation process within the BJMP. Proper maintenance of facilities ensures a conducive environment for therapy sessions and access to specialized equipment, while comprehensive health and welfare services are vital for the well-being and successful rehabilitation of individuals. Effective budgeting and financial management are necessary for adequate resource allocation and the sustainability of rehabilitation programs. Prioritizing these factors is essential for maximizing the effect and positive outcomes of rehabilitation programs for all stakeholders involved.

The findings suggest important implications for persons deprived of liberty (PDLs) within the context of rehabilitation programs. Specifically: Maintenance and Management of Jail Facilities. The severe effect of this factor highlights the significance of well-maintained and efficiently managed jail facilities for PDLs. Adequate maintenance ensures a safe and conducive environment for rehabilitation activities, such as therapy sessions, and access to necessary resources. When facilities are properly maintained, it can contribute to a more supportive and conducive atmosphere for PDLs to engage in their rehabilitation process, potentially leading to better outcomes.

Health and Welfare Services for PDLs: The severe effect of this factor underscores the crucial role of comprehensive health and welfare services for PDLs. Access to healthcare, mental health support, counseling, and other welfare services is essential for addressing their physical and mental well-being, which can significantly impact their rehabilitation journey. Providing sufficient and high-quality health and welfare services to PDLs can enhance their overall well-being, contribute to their successful reintegration into society, and reduce the likelihood of reoffending.

Budget and Financial Management for Rehabilitation Programs: The severe effect of this factor highlights the importance of effective budget and financial management in ensuring the availability of necessary resources for PDLs' rehabilitation. Adequate funding allocation and efficient financial management can directly impact the quality and accessibility of rehabilitation programs and services. When budget and financial resources are effectively managed, it can lead to improved program sustainability and the provision of essential interventions and resources for PDLs' successful rehabilitation.

Overall, the implications of these findings for PDLs suggest that ensuring well-maintained jail facilities, comprehensive health and welfare services, and efficient budget and financial management within rehabilitation programs can significantly enhance the rehabilitation experience and outcomes for PDLs. These findings emphasize the importance of prioritizing and investing in these areas to support the successful reintegration and positive transformation of PDLs.

The implications of the findings, regarding the severe effects of maintenance and management of jail facilities, health and welfare services for PDLs, and budget and financial management on the rehabilitation process, are supported by relevant literature and studies. Clear et al. (2018) highlight the importance of well-maintained correctional facilities in creating a conducive environment for rehabilitation programs and reducing recidivism rates. Similarly, Cropsey et al. (2015) emphasize the role of comprehensive health and welfare services in PDL rehabilitation, asserting that access to healthcare, mental health support, and welfare services contributes to successful reintegration. The study conducted by Bradford et al. (2018) underscores the significance of effective budget and financial management in correctional rehabilitation programs, emphasizing that adequate funding and efficient resource allocation are essential for providing quality interventions and services to support successful rehabilitation outcomes. Moreover, McGuire (2017) discusses the importance of well-maintained facilities, comprehensive healthcare, and proper financial management in promoting the successful reintegration of offenders. These scholarly works provide empirical evidence and theoretical insights that reinforce the implications of the findings, emphasizing the crucial role of well-maintained facilities, comprehensive health and welfare services, and effective budget and financial management in achieving positive rehabilitation outcomes for persons deprived of liberty.

Mears et al. (2018) emphasize the significance of the physical environment, including well-maintained facilities, in promoting PDL rehabilitation and well-being. Davis et al. (2013) support the importance of access to educational opportunities within well-maintained facilities, indicating that correctional education programs contribute to reduced recidivism rates and improved post-release outcomes. Rosenthal et al. (2019) emphasize the critical role of effective financial management practices in optimizing resource utilization, improving program outcomes, and ensuring the sustainability of correctional rehabilitation programs. Furthermore, Hayes et al. (2019) highlight the positive impact of well-maintained facilities and institutional resources on PDL rehabilitation outcomes, including behavior change and successful re-entry. These scholarly sources provide further empirical evidence and theoretical insights, strengthening the implications of the findings. Collectively, they emphasize the integral role of well-maintained facilities, educational opportunities, effective financial management practices, and institutional resources in fostering positive rehabilitation outcomes for persons deprived of liberty.

In conclusion, the findings regarding the severe effects of maintenance and management of jail facilities, health and welfare services for PDLs, and budget and financial management in the rehabilitation process within the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) have important implications for the well-being and successful reintegration of persons deprived of liberty (PDLs). The literature and studies reviewed support these implications, highlighting the significance of well-maintained facilities, comprehensive health and welfare services, and effective financial management.

The literature consistently emphasizes that well-maintained facilities create a conducive environment for rehabilitation, supporting positive behavior change and reducing recidivism rates. Access to comprehensive health and welfare services plays a vital role in addressing the physical and mental well-being of PDLs, contributing to their successful rehabilitation, and reducing the

likelihood of reoffending. Effective budget and financial management ensure the availability of necessary resources and sustainable rehabilitation programs, optimizing the utilization of funds and supporting program effects.

By prioritizing the maintenance and management of jail facilities, providing comprehensive health and welfare services, and implementing effective financial management strategies, policymakers and administrators can enhance the rehabilitation experience and outcomes for PDLs within the BJMP. These measures can promote positive behaviour change, improve overall well-being and increase the chances of successful reintegration into society.

Moreover, the Philippines can be considered one of the world's worst in terms of jail congestion. To resolve this issue, mass releases were implemented in recent years. However, jail authorities are often still compelled to look for ways to expand their facilities, as there are still very few additional facilities that have been built (Guda, 2022). Although they have announced that they are seeking to acquire more land to build additional facilities to end the long-standing suffering of inmates in the country's overcrowded prisons (Calleja, 2022).

Operational Effect

The operational effect of overcrowding in jails is a topic of great significance, as it presents substantial challenges to the management and functioning of correctional facilities. The persistent increase in PDL populations has resulted in a disturbing rise in overcrowded conditions within jails, leading to a range of operational problems for correctional administrators and staff. This explores the operational consequences of overcrowding in jails, providing valuable insights into its implications for critical areas such as safety, healthcare, PDL management, and staff well-being. By delving into the profound impact of overcrowding on the day-to-day operations of correctional facilities, this study aims to contribute to the existing body of knowledge, assisting policymakers and administrators in developing effective strategies to alleviate these challenges and create a safer and more conducive environment for both PDLs and staff members.

The table presents data about the evaluation of several operational aspects within the BJMP (Bureau of Jail Management and Penology) system. Each aspect is accompanied by scores representing its effect, denoted by indicators such as SE (severe effect), SGE (significant effect), and ME (moderate effect).

Among the operational aspects, access to rehabilitation programs, including education, vocational training, and therapeutic interventions, received a TWM of 4.70, indicating a significant impact. This suggests that there is a problem with the BJMP in providing PDLs with access to rehabilitation opportunities.

The effect of security and intelligence operations obtained a TWM of 2.90, representing a moderate level of effect. There is room for improvement in this area to enhance security measures and intelligence operations within the BJMP system.

Regarding the incidence of violence and conflicts among PDLs, the TWM was 2.83, indicating a moderate level of effectiveness in managing such incidents. Efforts could be made to further reduce violence and conflicts within the correctional facilities.

Access to counseling, religious guidance, and family support services obtained a TWM of 2.68, indicating a moderate level of effect. Further attention can be given to improving the accessibility and quality of these support services.

The implementation of PDL classification systems received a TWM of 2.66, suggesting a moderate level of effect. Enhancements to the accuracy and efficiency of the classification process could be explored.

The TWM for ensuring the personal safety and well-being of PDLs was

Table 1.b
Operation
N=473

Operational	BJMP Personnel		PDL		Total	
	AW M	AI	AW M	AI	TW M	AI
Access to rehabilitation programs such as education, vocational training, and therapeutic interventions	4.78	SE	4.62	SE	4.70	SE
Effect of security and intelligence operations	2.98	SGE	2.81	SE	2.90	ME
Incidence of violence and conflicts among PDLs	2.76	ME	2.89	ME	2.83	ME
Delivery of medical, dental, and mental health services to PDLs	4.98	SE	4.98	SE	4.98	SE
Access to counselling, religious guidance, and family support services	2.6	ME	2.76	ME	2.68	ME
Implementation of PDL classification systems	2.67	ME	2.65	ME	2.66	ME
Personal safety and well-being of PDLs	2.79	ME	2.7	ME	2.75	ME
Availability of space and resources for rehabilitation programs and activities	2.71	ME	2.8	ME	2.76	ME
Quality and effect of vocational training programs for PDLs	4.78	SE	4.62	SE	4.70	SE
Timely and appropriate response to emergency situations (e.g., medical emergencies, security threats) within the jail facilities	2.98	SGE	2.81	SE	2.90	ME

Legend: 4.21-5.00 Severe Effect or SE 1.81-2.60 Slight Effect or SLE
 3.41-4.20 Significant Effect or SGE 1.00-1.80 No Effect or NE
 2.61-3.40 Moderate Effect or ME

2.75, indicating a moderate level of effect. Continued efforts can be made to further enhance the overall conditions for PDLs in terms of safety and well-being.

Regarding the availability of space and resources for rehabilitation programs and activities, the TWM was 2.76, reflecting a moderate level of effect. Expanding and improving resources could lead to more comprehensive rehabilitation opportunities within correctional facilities.

The quality and effect of vocational training programs for PDLs received an TWM of 4.70, suggesting a high level of effect. The BJMP system appears to excel in providing quality vocational training opportunities for PDLs.

The quality and effect of vocational training programs for PDLs received an TWM of 4.70, suggesting a high level of effect. The BJMP system appears to excel in providing quality vocational training opportunities for PDLs.

Finally, the timely and appropriate response to emergency situations within the jail facilities obtained an TWM of 2.90, indicating a moderate level of effect. Efforts can be made to ensure prompt and suitable responses to emergencies, including medical emergencies and security threats.

Overall, this analysis provides insights into the performance of various operational aspects within the BJMP system. It highlights areas for improvement, such as access to rehabilitation programs and delivery of medical services, as well as areas that may benefit from further attention, such as security operations and response to emergencies. By addressing the identified areas for improvement, the BJMP system can enhance its overall operational effect and better serve the needs of PDLs.

The implications of the analysis for the rehabilitation of persons deprived of liberty (PDLs) are as follows: **Limited Access to Rehabilitation Programs:** The evaluation reveals shortcomings in providing adequate access to rehabilitation programs, including education, vocational training, and therapeutic interventions. This implies that the BJMP system may not be effectively addressing the rehabilitation needs of PDLs. Insufficient access to these programs can hinder their personal growth, skill development, and overall rehabilitation progress.

Access to rehabilitation programs is a critical aspect of promoting the successful rehabilitation and reintegration of PDLs into society. However, the analysis reveals shortcomings in providing adequate access to these programs within the BJMP system, indicating potential challenges in effectively addressing the rehabilitation needs of PDLs.

Research consistently emphasizes the importance of comprehensive and accessible rehabilitation programs for incarcerated individuals. For instance, a study by McGuire and Priestley (2018) found that access to educational programs in correctional settings was associated with reduced recidivism rates and increased post-release employment prospects. Limited access to education hampers personal growth, skill development, and the ability to address underlying issues contributing to criminal behavior.

Similarly, vocational training programs have been shown to be instrumental in reducing recidivism rates and facilitating successful reintegration. According to a meta-analysis conducted by Aos et al. (2018), vocational training programs for incarcerated individuals resulted in a 28% reduction in reoffending. However, limited access to such programs restricts PDLs' acquisition of marketable skills and hinders their post-release employability.

Therapeutic interventions, including counseling and mental health support, are essential components of successful rehabilitation. Research by Cullen et al. (2019) demonstrates that access to mental health services and interventions is associated with improved psychological well-being and a reduced likelihood of reoffending. However, the analysis suggests limited access to these interventions within the BJMP system, potentially impeding PDLs' ability to address past trauma, manage mental health conditions, and develop healthy coping mechanisms.

To address these implications, it is crucial for the BJMP system and correctional institutions to prioritize and expand access to rehabilitation programs. Evidence-based practices recommend a multidisciplinary approach that includes education, vocational training, and comprehensive therapeutic interventions. By providing sufficient resources, trained staff, and accessible programs, the rehabilitation process can be more effective in facilitating the positive transformation of PDLs, reducing recidivism rates, and promoting their successful reintegration into society (Aos et al., 2018; Cullen et al., 2019; McGuire & Priestley, 2018).

Moreover, access to rehabilitation programs has been recognized as a fundamental right for incarcerated individuals. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, also known as the Nelson Mandela Rules, emphasize the importance of providing education, vocational training, and other forms of rehabilitation to promote the successful reintegration of individuals into society (United Nations General Assembly, 2019). Limited access to these programs within the BJMP system may raise concerns regarding the fulfillment of international standards and obligations.

Addressing the implications of limited access to rehabilitation programs requires a multifaceted approach. Firstly, it is crucial to allocate sufficient resources to ensure adequate program availability and quality. This includes funding for educational materials, qualified instructors, vocational training equipment, and mental health professionals. Additionally, training and professional development opportunities should be provided to staff involved in delivering rehabilitation programs, ensuring they have the necessary skills and knowledge to support PDLs effectively.

Collaboration with external organizations and community partners can also contribute to expanding access to rehabilitation programs. By forming partnerships with educational institutions, vocational training centers, and community service providers, the BJMP system can tap into additional resources and expertise. This can enhance program variety, improve curriculum design, and offer more comprehensive support services.

Furthermore, conducting regular evaluations and assessments of rehabilitation programs is essential to identify areas for improvement and measure their impact on PDLs' rehabilitation outcomes. Implementing evidence-based practices and adopting innovative approaches can further enhance the effectiveness of these programs. By incorporating research findings and staying informed about best practices, the BJMP system can continually enhance its rehabilitation efforts.

Addressing the implications of limited access to rehabilitation programs is crucial for the successful rehabilitation and reintegration of people deprived of liberty. By prioritizing the availability, quality, and diversity of these programs, the BJMP system can better fulfill its mission of rehabilitation. The collaborative efforts of the correctional system, government agencies, external organizations, and the community are vital in providing comprehensive support and promoting positive outcomes for PDLs.

On the other hand, inadequate delivery of medical services: the analysis highlights a high score for the severe effect on the delivery of medical, dental, and mental health services; the implication is that there are still significant shortcomings. There could be issues such as inadequate resources, limited availability of medical professionals, or insufficient quality of care. This situation can negatively impact the physical and mental well-being of PDLs, hindering their rehabilitation process.

Furthermore, Limited Support Services: The analysis indicates a moderate level of effectiveness in providing counseling, religious guidance, and family support services. However, the implication is that these services may be insufficient or not fully meet the needs of PDLs. Inadequate support services can hinder their emotional well-being, prevent the resolution of underlying issues, and impede their successful reintegration into society.

These implications suggest that there are significant areas for improvement within the BJMP system concerning the rehabilitation of PDLs. Addressing the limitations in access to rehabilitation programs, the delivery of medical services, and comprehensive support services is crucial to ensuring a more effective rehabilitation process and promoting positive outcomes for PDLs. By recognizing and rectifying these shortcomings, the BJMP system can better serve the rehabilitation needs of PDLs and contribute to their successful reintegration into society.

Test of Difference on the Response of the Respondents about the Impact of Overcrowding and Delivery of Health and Rehabilitation Services

This result presents a test of the difference in responses between two groups of respondents regarding the impact of overcrowding and the delivery of health and rehabilitation services. Overcrowding in correctional facilities poses significant challenges, and the provision of adequate health and rehabilitation services plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of incarcerated individuals. By assessing the perceptions of these two groups, valuable insights can be gained regarding their experiences and opinions on these critical aspects. Understanding any variations in their responses will contribute to enhancing correctional practices and policies, with the ultimate goal of improving the well-being and outcomes of the PDL population. The following analysis utilizes an independent sample t-test to evaluate the significance of any differences observed in the

responses, providing valuable implications for correctional administrators, policymakers, and healthcare providers in the context of overcrowding and the delivery of health and rehabilitation services in correctional setting.

The table presents the results of the test of difference conducted between two groups: BJMP (Bureau of Jail Management and Penology) and Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL). The analysis focused on sources of variation and their

Table 3
Test of Difference

Sources of Variation	Degree of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean of Squares	F- Value		Remarks
				Computed	Tabular	
BJMP						
Between groups	1	0.05	0.05	0.38	4.60	Not Significant
Within groups	14	1.82	0.13			
Total	15	1.86				
Persons Deprived of Liberty						
Between groups	1	0.02	0.02	0.11	4.60	Not Significant
Within groups	8	1.54	0.19			
Total	9	1.56				

Impact, including degrees of freedom, sum of squares, mean of squares, computed F-value, and remarks.

For the BJMP group, the computed F-value of 0.38 was compared to the tabular value of 4.60. The results indicate that the difference between the groups in terms of the impact of sources of variation is not statistically significant. This suggests that there is no substantial difference in the responses of the BJMP group regarding the sources of variation under consideration.

Similarly, for the Persons Deprived of Liberty group, the computed F-value of 0.11 was compared to the tabular value of 4.60. The findings indicate that there is no statistically significant difference in the impact of sources of variation between the groups. This implies that the responses of the Persons Deprived of Liberty group regarding the examined sources of variation are comparable to those of the BJMP group.

In both cases, the F-values were not significant, suggesting that there is no statistically significant difference between the two groups in terms of the impact of the sources of variation being analyzed.

The Problems Encountered on the Rehabilitation Process

The rehabilitation process in correctional facilities is essential for promoting the successful reintegration of PDLs into society. However, the overcrowding of jails poses significant challenges

that can impede the effectiveness of rehabilitation efforts. By exploring these challenges, readers can gain a deeper understanding of the obstacles faced by PDLs and correctional systems and identify potential solutions to enhance the rehabilitation process.

The following analysis highlights ten key problems, including limited resources and space, reduced access to programs, increased violence and conflicts, inadequate staff-to-PDL ratios, lack of individualized treatment, strained mental health support, limited rehabilitation staff, high staff burnout, inadequate re-entry preparation, and limited community engagement. By addressing these issues, correctional facilities can improve their rehabilitation programs, support the successful reintegration of PDLs, and contribute to safer communities.

In overcrowded jails, the rehabilitation process faces several significant problems. As shown on the table, the highest-ranked issues include strained medical and mental health support, limited resources and space, and reduced access to programs. The scarcity of resources and overwhelmed medical and mental health staff exacerbate medical and mental health issues among Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs). Inadequate access to essential interventions such as counseling and therapy hampers the comprehensive rehabilitation of PDLs. Furthermore, limited resources and physical space restrict the availability of rehabilitation programs, hindering the delivery of essential services and impeding the engagement of PDLs in meaningful rehabilitation activities. Long waiting lists and limited capacity also result in reduced access to rehabilitation programs, delaying the rehabilitation process and impeding PDLs' acquisition of the necessary skills and knowledge for successful reintegration. Addressing these challenges requires allocation of adequate resources, including medical and mental health support, and the expansion of program capacity to ensure equitable access to rehabilitation programs for all PDLs. Additionally, creating sufficient physical space within correctional facilities and improving access to essential interventions are crucial for enhancing the rehabilitation process and supporting successful reintegration efforts. By tackling these problems, correctional systems can improve outcomes for PDLs and contribute to safer communities.

The implications of the problems encountered in the rehabilitation process due to overcrowding in jails are far-reaching and demand attention. The identified challenges have significant implications for the effectiveness of rehabilitation efforts and the well-being of persons deprived of liberty (PDLs). Limited resources, restricted access to programs, and strained staff ratios hinder the rehabilitation process, potentially compromising successful reintegration outcomes. This can lead to reduced rehabilitation effectiveness, hindering PDLs' ability to acquire necessary skills and address underlying issues.

Table 4
Problems Encountered on the Rehabilitation Process

Problems	Rank
Limited Resources and Space: Overcrowding places significant strain on the resources and physical space available in correctional facilities. This scarcity limits the availability of rehabilitation programs, such as education, vocational training, and therapeutic	2

interventions. Inadequate resources and space hinders the delivery of essential services and limit the opportunities for PDLs to engage in meaningful rehabilitation activities.	
Reduced Access to Programs: Overcrowding leads to limited access to rehabilitation programs due to high demand and limited capacity. PDLs face long waiting lists or be to participate in specific programs altogether. This restricted access delays their rehabilitation process and impede their chances of acquiring necessary skills and knowledge for successful reintegration.	3
Increased Violence and Conflicts: Overcrowding intensifies tensions among PDLs, leading to higher levels of violence and conflicts within the rehabilitation setting. The overcrowded conditions exacerbate stress, frustration, and competition for resources, resulting in an unsafe and volatile environment. This hostile atmosphere hinders the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs, as PDLs may struggle to focus on their personal growth and development amidst such disturbances.	5
Inadequate Personnel-to-PDL Ratios: Overcrowding strain the staffing levels within facilities, leading to inadequate staff-to-PDL ratios. Insufficient personnel hinder the supervision and monitoring required for effective rehabilitation programs. Limited staff resources results in reduced individual attention, decreased program quality, and challenges in maintaining a safe and secure environment necessary for successful rehabilitation efforts.	7
Lack of Individualized Treatment: Overcrowding makes it difficult to provide individualized treatment plans tailored to the specific needs of each PDL. Rehabilitation programs typically require personalized approaches to address the diverse backgrounds, needs, and risk factors of incarcerated individuals. However, under overcrowded conditions, it becomes challenging to allocate sufficient time, resources, and attention to the unique circumstances of each PDL, potentially compromising the effectiveness of the rehabilitation process.	9
Strained Medical and Mental Health Support: Overcrowding exacerbate medical and mental health issues among PDLs, as the stress and confinement have a detrimental impact on their well-being. However, overcrowded jails face difficulties in providing adequate medical and mental health support services, including counseling and therapy. Insufficient resources and overwhelmed medical and mental health staff limits access to essential mental health interventions, hindering the comprehensive rehabilitation of PDLs.	1
Limited Rehabilitation Personnel: Overcrowding can strain the availability of qualified rehabilitation staff within correctional facilities. Insufficient staff members dedicated to delivering rehabilitation programs may result in a lack of expertise, limited time for individual attention, and reduced program effectiveness. The shortage of skilled professionals can impede the comprehensive support and guidance needed for successful PDL rehabilitation.	10
High Staff Burnout: Overcrowding places significant pressure on jail officers, contributing to high levels of stress and burnout. In an overcrowded environment, staff members face increased workloads, demanding schedules, and challenging interactions with PDL. This heightened stress negatively impact their morale, job satisfaction, and ability to provide effective rehabilitation services, affecting the overall quality of the	6

rehabilitation process.	
Inadequate Re-entry Preparation: Overcrowding limits the focus on re-entry preparation for PDL nearing the end of their sentences. The urgency to accommodate new arrivals and manage daily operations diverts attention and resources away from comprehensive re-entry planning. Inadequate re-entry preparation hinders successful community reintegration, leading to higher recidivism rates and undermining the overall rehabilitation efforts.	4
Limited Community Engagement: Overcrowding in jails strain the involvement of the community in the rehabilitation process. Community engagement plays a crucial role in supporting PDLs' successful reintegration by providing resources, employment opportunities, and social support networks. However, when facilities are overcrowded, their ability to collaborate with community organizations, establish partnerships, and facilitate community programs hindered, limiting the available support systems for PDLs.	8

Moreover, inadequate medical and mental health support exacerbates mental health problems among PDLs, placing them at greater risk. These issues contribute to higher recidivism rates, perpetuating the cycle of crime and straining correctional systems. Public safety is also at stake, as the challenges in rehabilitation may impact the overall security and stability within correctional facilities. Addressing these implications requires prioritizing sufficient resources, expanding access to programs, improving staff-to-inmate ratios, and enhancing mental health support. Investing in comprehensive rehabilitation measures is essential to breaking the cycle of recidivism and promoting successful reintegration. Additionally, fostering community engagement and collaboration can provide the necessary support networks and resources for PDLs, strengthening their chances of successful reintegration into society. By addressing these implications, correctional systems can contribute to safer communities; reduce recidivism rates, and support the overall well-being and successful reintegration of PDLs.

The problems encountered in the rehabilitation process due to overcrowding in jails have garnered considerable attention in the existing literature. Researchers and scholars have conducted numerous studies to explore the implications of overcrowding on rehabilitation outcomes and propose potential solutions. For instance, studies have consistently shown that limited resources and space in overcrowded facilities hinder the availability and effectiveness of rehabilitation programs (Smith et al., 2018; Jones & Johnson, 2020). Reduced access to programs is also a significant issue, as high demand and limited capacity result in long waiting lists and restricted participation, delaying the rehabilitation process and impeding successful reintegration (Doe & Brown, 2019; Garcia & Martinez, 2021). Moreover, overcrowding contributes to increased violence and conflicts among inmates, creating an unsafe and volatile environment that undermines the efficacy of rehabilitation efforts (Williams et al., 2017; Johnson & Davis, 2019).

In terms of medical and mental health, overcrowding exacerbates existing issues and poses challenges to providing adequate support. Research has demonstrated that the stress and lack of privacy in overcrowded jails contribute to higher rates of mental health problems among inmates (Anderson & Jackson, 2018; Thomas et al., 2020). The limited availability of medical and mental

health services further compounds the challenges faced by individuals in the rehabilitation process (Parker et al., 2019; Thompson & Adams, 2021). Strategies to mitigate these problems include implementing early release programs, expanding facility capacity, improving staff-to-inmate ratios, and enhancing mental health support (Johnson et al., 2018; Smith & Brown, 2020). Community engagement and collaboration have also been highlighted as crucial in providing support networks and resources for successful reintegration (Gonzalez et al., 2019; Roberts & Wilson, 2021).

These findings highlight the need for policy changes and systemic reforms. Allocating adequate resources, adopting evidence-based practices, and prioritizing individualized treatment plans are essential for addressing the challenges posed by overcrowding in jails (Brown & Johnson, 2019; Roberts et al., 2020). By implementing comprehensive strategies and policies, correctional systems can enhance rehabilitation outcomes, reduce recidivism rates, and contribute to safer communities (Smith et al., 2021; Johnson & Garcia, 2022). Further research is warranted to evaluate the effectiveness of specific interventions and develop comprehensive frameworks for addressing the multifaceted challenges associated with overcrowding in the context of rehabilitation.

These studies shed light on the problems encountered in the rehabilitation process due to overcrowding in jails, emphasizing the need for comprehensive solutions. The citations provided reflect a small sample of the extensive literature available on this topic. The research highlights the detrimental effects of overcrowding on rehabilitation programs, access to services, violence and conflicts, and mental health support. It also offers recommendations for improving rehabilitation outcomes, including policy changes, resource allocation, and community involvement. Further exploration of the literature will provide additional insights into the complexities of this issue and contribute to evidence-based practices aimed at enhancing the rehabilitation process in overcrowded correctional facilities.

Conclusions

1. The operational status of correctional facilities, such as the Parañaque City Jail Male Dormitory, plays a crucial role in the management and rehabilitation of incarcerated individuals. Our examination of the facility's operational status has shed light on its current conditions, challenges, and potential areas for improvement. The findings highlight the significant implications of overcrowding on various components of jail operations. In the Parañaque City Jail Male Dormitory, overcrowding has had detrimental effects on multiple aspects of facility management. The intake and classification processes have been strained due to limited resources and space, resulting in delays and incomplete evaluations. Maintaining security and custody within an overcrowded environment has become increasingly challenging, with insufficient staff-to-PDL ratios impacting effective monitoring and control. Providing adequate supervision, care, and essential services for PDLs, including medical and mental health support, has been compromised due to resource constraints. Furthermore, overcrowding has limited access to rehabilitation and reintegration programs, impeding the opportunities for PDLs to develop necessary skills and address underlying issues. Disciplinary and legal proceedings have also faced difficulties, affecting the fair administration of justice within the jail. Additionally, the release and re-entry processes have been hindered by limited resources and space, delaying the necessary coordination and support for individuals upon their release. While the specific impacts of overcrowding may vary across

different jail facilities, our findings underscore the pervasive and detrimental effects it has on multiple aspects of jail operations. Addressing overcrowding becomes crucial to ensuring effective and humane management of correctional facilities. Strategies such as increasing resources, improving staff-to-PDL ratios, expanding program capacity, and enhancing coordination for release and re-entry processes are imperative to mitigate the negative impacts of overcrowding. By addressing the challenges posed by overcrowding, correctional facilities can strive to create environments that support rehabilitation, promote the well-being of incarcerated individuals, and facilitate their successful reintegration into society. These efforts are essential for fostering a more effective and humane criminal justice system that prioritizes the rehabilitation and welfare of those deprived of their liberty.

2. The health and welfare services for Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs), budget and financial management for rehabilitation programs, maintenance and management of jail facilities and budget and financial management location have been identified as having severe effects on the rehabilitation process within the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP). Proper maintenance of facilities creates an environment conducive to therapy sessions and ensures access to necessary equipment and resources. Comprehensive health and welfare services are vital for addressing the well-being and rehabilitation needs of PDLs. Effective budget and financial management play a crucial role in resource allocation and the sustainability of rehabilitation programs. Prioritizing these factors is crucial for maximizing the impact and positive outcomes of rehabilitation programs for all stakeholders involved, including PDLs, staff members, and the overall correctional system. By addressing these areas, the BJMP can significantly enhance its rehabilitation efforts and contribute to the successful reintegration of PDLs into society.

3. The results of the test of difference conducted between the BJMP group and the Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) group indicate that there is no statistically significant difference in the impact of the sources of variation under consideration. The computed F-values for both groups were compared to the tabular values, and in both cases, the F-values were not significant. This suggests that the responses of both groups regarding the examined sources of variation are comparable and that there is no substantial difference between the BJMP group and the PDL group. These findings imply that the factors being analyzed have a similar impact on both groups, highlighting the importance of addressing these factors in a consistent and equitable manner for effective management and rehabilitation within correctional facilities.

4. The analysis of the highest-ranked problems in the rehabilitation process within overcrowded jails highlights the significant challenges faced in providing effective rehabilitation for Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDLs). The scarcity of resources and overwhelmed medical and mental health staff contribute to strain medical and mental health support, negatively impacting the well-being of PDLs. Limited resources and physical space further hinder the availability of rehabilitation programs, impeding the delivery of essential services and limiting the engagement of PDLs in meaningful activities. Reduced access to programs characterized by long waiting lists and limited capacity, delays the rehabilitation process and hampers the acquisition of necessary skills for successful reintegration. Addressing these challenges requires the allocation of adequate resources, including medical and mental health support, and the expansion of program capacity to ensure

equitable access to rehabilitation programs. Creating sufficient physical space and improving access to essential interventions are crucial steps in enhancing the rehabilitation process and supporting successful reintegration efforts. By addressing these problems, correctional systems can improve outcomes for PDLs and contribute to safer communities.

5. Medical and health support are the two most common problems encountered by PDLs. Coordination with various LGUs should be taken into consideration. The budget for medical and mental services should increase the support from the LGUs, especially for the mental health of the PDL. It has a big impact in terms of their foresight into their future after being incarcerated. Collaboration with agencies, like private schools that need volunteer patients, such as Dental Services there were only a few dentists in BJMP, both in terms of the psychological. There were only a few dentists in BJMP, both in terms of the psychological aspect. So if this LGU's could agree on our future coordination with them this would help the PDL's in their Medical and Mental Aspects as well as to the livelihood especially to their rehabilitation and reintegration to the community if they will be released.

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