
Parole and Probation Administration in Northern Samar, Philippines

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ABSTRACT

The study determined the effectiveness of the major thrusts of Parole and Probation Administration (PPA) in Northern Samar as perceived by parolees and probationers; traced the age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, length of imprisonment, crime committed, and rehabilitation program availed of, and occupation of the respondents; determined if these variables related to the assessment of the effectiveness of the major thrusts of the PPA; and looked into the seriousness of the problems encountered by the respondents. With 51 parolees and 20 probationers as respondents, the descriptive-correlational research method was employed. It utilized a survey questionnaire in gathering data. The answers used frequency counts, percentages, ranking, mean, and multiple regression analysis as statistical tools.

Most of the parolees were old, males, married, reached elementary level education, served for 6-10 years of imprisonment, committed crimes against person, and have blue collar jobs. Most of the probationers were young, males, married, elementary and college level, served 0-5 years of imprisonment, violated special laws, and have blue collar jobs. Therapeutic community, restorative justice, and volunteerism were assessed as effective. The profile was not significantly related to the level of effectiveness of the major thrusts of PPA. Personal problems and problems on the PPA were rated moderately serious as perceived by the parolees and probationers.

KEYWORDS: *parole administration, probation administration, therapeutic community, restorative justice, volunteerism, descriptive correlational, Northern Samar, Philippines, Asia*

INTRODUCTION

Parole and probation are two of the non-institutional correction programs of the government to rehabilitate the offenders as well as to decongest the institutional corrections. These forms of non-institutional corrections have been mandated to provide programs and activities which would help the inmates absorb and conform to the norms of the society. Probation does not confine to prison a sentenced prisoner but rather s/he will be released and undergo personalized community-based treatment, while in parole, the parolee will have to serve a portion of his/her sentence before s/he can be eligible for parole.

The Probation Administration was created by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 968, "The Probation Law of 1976," to administer the probation system. Under Executive Order No. 292, "The Administrative Code of 1987" which was promulgated on November 23, 1989, the Probation Administration was renamed Parole and Probation Administration and given added

function of supervising prisoners who, after serving part of their sentence in jail, are released on parole or are granted pardon with parole conditions (Manwong, 2009).

Stated in the Handbook on Community Corrections of Regional Office. No. VIII, Parole and Probation Administration Regional Office No. VIII was established and formally opened on May 16, 1979 pursuant to Administrative Order No. 55 dated April 26, 1979 of the Ministry of Justice which was implemented by Special Order OIC-PA No. 216 dated April 27, 1979 of the Probation Administration. Composing the Parole and Probation Administration Region VIII are four (4) City Offices and eight (8) Provincial Offices. The four (4) City Offices are: Tacloban City PPO, Ormoc City PPO, Maasin City PPO, and Calbayog City PPO. The eight (8) Provincial Offices are Leyte PPO No. 1, Leyte PPO No. 2, Southern Leyte PPO, Biliran PPO, Samar PPO, Eastern Samar PPO, Northern Samar PPO No. 1, and Northern Samar PPO No. 2.

The programs of the parole and probation focus on the therapeutic community, restorative justice, and volunteerism in which the success of its implementation relies on them. Everything a Probation and Parole Officer does, in collaboration with his community partner, the volunteer probation aides, in the investigation and supervision of his clientele, has actually been in the structure of a Therapeutic Community, with Restorative Justice as the end in view. These programs are not separate and distinct from each other but are very well interlinked and interrelated. Therapeutic Community, Volunteerism, and Restorative Justice, indeed, are the tools that the Administration use to prepare the client for reintegration to the community as a reformed, rehabilitated, productive, drug-free and law-abiding person. Through these unified major thrusts, the Parole and Probation Administration will have had prevented the commission of offenses and have promoted the correction and rehabilitation of offenders when they were provided with individualized treatment, and with the opportunity for reformation which might be less probable if they were to serve a prison sentence (Parole and Probation Administration Operations Manual, 2015).

The implementation of the parole and probation programs can never escape from different problems. The different states of America shared similar problems on the rehabilitation of offenders especially among those in Parole and Probation, or other similar forms of re-entry programs. Dougherty (2011) pointed out the barriers to successful ex-offenders' re-entry are the parole and probation programs itself, employment, and housing.

In the local setting, the programs attained remarkable heights of success of a social program in the past three decades but the probation and parole systems continuously derive less concern and attention of society and government. Hypothetically, because of the fact that its direct beneficiaries being criminal offenders and therefore despised and hated, seemed to have influenced the unpopularity of the program (Handbook on Community Correction of the Regional Office No. VIII, 2008).

In the 2015 Annual Report of the Regional Office 8, the Northern Samar Parole and Probation Office No. 1 and 2 placed at the lower rank on the volunteerism program, mediation conducted, conferencing conducted, clients who attended community work services, and circle of support meetings as compared to the other parole and probation offices in the whole region. Problems could be attributed to the lack of funds to support the activities conducted by the office, absence of stable linkages between the governmental and non-governmental organizations, lack of awareness of the different sectors and individuals of the

society particularly on the volunteerism which must be provided to the parolees and probationers, lack of community support on the different stages of the parole and probation grant, lack of skills training and community work services/programs implemented, mediation activity and conferencing which are very important in ensuring the safety and security of the parties involved, lack of qualified parole and probation officers which are native of the locality. Another problem that the office is facing is on the understanding of the parolees and probationers on the privilege being granted to them for most of them lack education. These could lead to other problems such as the compromised safety and security of the parolees and probationers, lack of acceptance from the community where the grantees will return, non-probability of employment, non-development of the well-being of the parolees and probationers which would ensure their rehabilitation.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study on the effectiveness of the major thrusts of Parole and Probation Administration in Northern Samar documented the profile of the parolees and probationers in terms of age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, length of imprisonment, crime committed, rehabilitation program availed, and occupation; determined the effectiveness of therapeutic community, restorative justice, and volunteerism as perceived by the respondents; identified the problems encountered by the parolees and probationers in Northern Samar; and found out the significant relationship between the profile of the parolees and probationers and the effectiveness of the major thrusts of Parole and Probation Administration in Northern Samar.

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in the province of Northern Samar, a province located in the Eastern Visayas region of the Philippines. Its capital is Catarman and is located at the northern portion of the island of Samar. Northern Samar is divided into three major geographical areas, namely: Balicuatro area, Central area, and Pacific area including Catubig Valley – the province's rice granary. It comprises 24 towns or municipalities with 569 registered barangays. The province is divided into two legislative districts, the first district, covering the Balicuatro and most part of the Central area, and the second district, covering some part of the Central area, the Pacific area and the Catubig Valley. It has a population of 632,379 as of the 2015 census who are called Waray-Waray or Waray and specifically Nortehanon for the people of Northern Samar itself. Most of the people speak NinorteSamaron, a variation of Waray-Waray, some are Cebuano and Inabaknon. Northern Samar is classified as a second class province and is considered a very rural area with 65% of its people residing in the country side.

Northern Samar is composed of two Parole and Probation Offices: Northern Samar PPO No. 1 which serves six (6) courts that include the municipalities of Catarman, Allen, Bobon, San Isidro, Mondragon, San Roque, San Jose, Biri, Lavezares, Rosario, Victoria, San Antonio, Capul, and Lope de Vega; and Northern Samar PPO No. 2 which serves 12 courts that include the municipalities of Laoang, Gamay, Lapinig, Mapanas, Pambujan, SilvinoLubos, Catubig, Las Navas, and Palapag. Northern Samar Parole and Probation Office No. 1 is situated at the Bulwagan ng Katarungan, Brgy. Dalakit, Catarman, Northern Samar while the Parole and Probation Office No. 2 is located at Laoang, Northern Samar.

The study used the descriptive type of research specifically survey and correlational method. A complete enumeration of the parolees and probationers of the two offices of Parole and Probation in Northern Samar was considered for the population of the study. A survey questionnaire was used to gather data needed in this study. Part 1 dealt with the profile of the parolees and probationers, in terms of age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, length of imprisonment, crime committed, rehabilitation program availed of, and occupation. Part 2 delved into the effectiveness of the major thrusts of Parole and Probation Administration in Northern Samar. Part 3 dealt with the problems encountered by the parolees and probationers. The original English version was translated into local dialect to facilitate better understanding of the questions by the respondents. The instrument was composed of four parts. The items on part 2 of the questionnaire were extracted from the Operations Manual of the major thrusts of the Parole and Probation Administration.

For the effectiveness of the major thrusts of Parole and Probation Administration, responses were scored as follows: Strongly Agree (5 points), Agree (4 points), Neutral (3 points), Disagree (2 points), and Strongly Disagree (1 point). The mean was computed and interpreted as Very Effective (4.20 – 5.00), Effective (3.40 – 4.19), Moderately Effective (2.60 – 3.39), Less Effective (1.80 – 2.59), and Least Effective (1.00 -1.79). The responses on the problems encountered were scored as follows: Strongly Agree (5 points), Agree (4 points), Neutral (3 points), Disagree (2 points), and Strongly Disagree (1 point). The mean was computed and interpreted as Very Serious (4.20 – 5.00), Serious (3.40 – 4.19), Moderately Serious (2.60 – 3.39), Less Serious (1.80 – 2.59), and Not Serious (1.00 -1.79).

The data that were gathered were tabulated and analyzed statistically using mean, frequency counts, percentage, ranking, and weighted mean. Multiple Regression Analysis was used to test the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profile of the Parolees and Probationers

The data in Table 1 show the distribution of the parolees and probationers according to the various profile.

The age categories young and old were constructed based on the mean age of the parolees (mean = 47.92 years) and probationers (mean = 37.4 years): those whose ages fell below the mean were classified as young, those above were classified old. The data revealed that 25 or 49.02 percent of the parolees were young while 25 or 50.98 percent were old. Thirteen or 65 percent of the probationers were young while seven (7) or 35 percent were old. The data revealed that most of the parolees in Northern Samar were old. This indicates that being parolees, most of them get old age by serving the minimum sentence before they can apply for parole. Most of the probationers in Northern Samar were young. The offenders placed on probation did not serve sentence after their conviction but rather automatically placed on this community-based correction program. Thus, most of the probationers were young.

The table also revealed that 49 or 96.1 percent are males while two (2) or 3.9 percent are females. Twenty (20) or 100 percent of the probationers are males. It revealed that most of the parolees and all probationers in Northern Samar are males. It can be noted that males are

prone to committing offenses as supported by Heidenson (2016), that women are considered minority offenders. Some people argued that it is biological rather than sociological: those men are naturally more violent, and they are stronger and more capable of committing serious crimes.

The data also revealed that 34 or 66.7 percent of parolees were married, 14 or 27.5 percent were single, 3 or 5.9 percent were widow/er. Twelve (12) or 60 percent of the probationers were married, six (6) or 30 percent were single, and two (2) or 10 percent were widow/er. The data revealed that a majority of the parolees and probationers were married. This means that most of offenders who applied and were granted of parole and probation had families that could support their reintegration into the community. This result is supported by White (1992) who believes that family seems to act as a social support system.

Table 1 revealed that 22 or 43.2 percent of the parolees were elementary graduates, 12 or 23.5 percent were high school level, eight (8) or 15.7 percent were high school graduates, seven (7) or 13.7 percent were elementary graduates, one (1) or 2 percent were college level and college graduate. Five (5) or 25 percent of probationers reached elementary level and college level, three (3) or 15 percent reached high school level, and were high school graduates, two (2) or 10 percent were college graduates, one (1) or 5 percent had no formal education, and was an elementary graduate. The data show that most of the parolees in Northern Samar reached elementary level. Most of the probationers reached elementary level and college level. This indicates that a majority of parolees and probationers had lower educational attainment that hindered them to fully understand the consequences of their criminal acts. This result is supported by Vesey (2016) who stated that offenders often have low educational attainment and many are functionally illiterate.

The profile also revealed that 26 or 51 percent of the parolees had served 6-10 years of imprisonment, 12 or 13.5 percent had served 11-15 years, 10 or 19.6 percent had served 0-5 years, two (2) or 3.9 percent had served 21-25 years, and one (1) or 2 percent had served 16-20 years. Eighteen (18) or 90 percent of the probationers had served 0-5 years' imprisonment; two (2) or 20 percent had served 6-10 years. Majority of parolees in Northern Samar had served 6-10 years of imprisonment. This means that parolees had served the minimum period of their sentence. A majority of the probationers had served 0-5 years of imprisonment. This means that with probation, they need not to serve their sentence in the prison cell. These results are supported by the mandate of the parole and probation conditions.

The data in Table 1 show the distribution of parolees and probationers according to the crimes they committed. Crime committed is categorized as to crimes relative to Opium and other Prohibited Drugs, crimes punishable under the Revised Penal Code, or violation of Special Laws. The data revealed that 48 or 94.1 percent of parolees committed crimes punishable under the Revised Penal Code, and three (3) or 5.9 percent violated special laws. Twelve or 60 percent of probationers violated special laws, eight (8) or 40 percent committed crimes punishable under the Revised Penal Code. Majority of the parolees committed crimes punishable under the Revised Penal Code. This means that parolees had poor interpersonal relationship that tended to commit crimes against person. This result is supported by Marx (1970) that crime is ultimately a product of conflict between different classes of people. The data show that a majority of probationers violated special laws. This means that probationers had poor knowledge on the special laws they violated. This can be inferred that special laws were neither followed.

Also in Table 1 is the distribution of the parolees and probationers according to the rehabilitation program they availed. This is categorized as to parole or probation. The data revealed that 51 or 71.83 percent of the respondents are parolees, and 20 or 28.17 percent are probationers. Most of the respondents were parolees. This means that there were more grave offenders who wanted to avail of the community-based correction programs.

The data in Table 1 show the distribution of the parolees and probationers according to their occupation. Occupation is categorized as to blue collar or white collar. The data revealed that 71 or 100 percent had blue collar jobs. It is inferred that there are lesser chances that parolees and probationers can be hired in white collar jobs being convicted individuals. Guffam (2004) stated that, convicted individuals are often burdened with social stigma associated with having criminal history, which affects the individual's employability in several ways. The employers are often reluctant to hire individuals with criminal record, perceiving ex-prisoners as potentially unreliable, dishonest, or problematic employees.

Table 1
Profile of the Parolees and Probationers

Profile	Frequency		Percentage	
	Parolees	Probationers	Parolees	Probationers
Age				
20-29	5	2	9.8	10
30-39	6	11	11.8	55
40-49	17	4	33.3	20
50-59	15	3	29.4	15
60-69	5		9.8	
70-79	3		5.9	
Total	51	20	100	100
Sex				
Male	49	20	96.1	100
Female	2		3.9	
Total	51	20	100	100
Civil Status				
Single	14	6	27.5	30
Married	34	12	66.7	60
Widow/er	3	2	5.9	10
Total	51	20	100	100
Educational Attainment				
Elem Level				
Elem Grad	22	5	43.2	25
HS Level	7	1	13.7	5
HS Grad	12	3	23.5	15
Coll Level	8	3	15.7	15
Coll Grad	1	5	2	25
	1	2	2	10
Total	51	20	100	100

Length of Imprisonment				
0-5	10	18	19.6	90
6-10	26	2	51	20
11-15	12		23.5	
16-20	1		2	
21-25	2		3.9	
Total	51	20	100	100
Crime Committed				
Crimes punishable under the Revised Penal Code	48	8	94.1	40
Violation of Special Law	3	12	5.9	60
Total	51	20	100	100
Rehabilitation Program Aailed				
Parole	51		100	
Probation		20		100
Total	51	20	100	100
Occupation				
Blue Collar	51	20	100	100
Total	51	20	100	100

Effectiveness of the Major Thrusts of Parole and Probation Administration

Therapeutic Community

The data in Table 2.1 show the effectiveness of therapeutic community according to parolees and probationers. The data revealed that the respondents generally rated therapeutic community as effective with a mean of 3.94. Out of 13 indicators, 2 are rated Very Effective, 10 are rated Effective, while only one is Moderately Effective. The highest means in this PPA component are on “individual and group counseling done through individual or group interaction with the officers of the agency” (M = 4.37) “clients involved in community services such as tree planting, beautification drives, cleaning and greening of the surroundings, garbage collection, blood donation” (M = 4.28), and “seminars, lectures or trainings arranged by the agency with the NGOs, schools, civic and religious organizations” (M = 4.20). Therapeutic community is the only component having an indicator rated as Moderately Effective, that of “educational supplies provided for the clients’ children” (M = 3.45).

Table 2.1
Effectiveness of Therapeutic Community

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
Individual and group counseling are done through individual or group interaction with the officers of the agency.	4.37	Very Effective
The clients are involved in community services such as tree planting, beautification drives, cleaning and greening of the	4.28	Very Effective

surroundings, garbage collection, blood donation, etc.		
Seminars, lectures or trainings are arranged by the agency with the NGOs, schools, civic and religious organizations.	4.20	Very Effective
Sports and physical fitness are conducted to enhance the physical well-being of clients.	4.09	Effective
Seminars or lectures are conducted to instill awareness and concern in preserving ecological balance and environmental health.	4.06	Effective
The clients are referred for work or job placement through the VPA's or officer's effort, contact or information.	4.03	Effective
A client association is formed to re-learn the basics of working within a group with hierarchy, authority and responsibility much like in the bigger society.	3.96	Effective
Adult education and literacy are availed of to help clients learn basic writing, reading, and arithmetic.	3.94	Effective
Vocational or livelihood and skills training are set with coordination to barangays, parish centers, schools, and civic organization.	3.92	Effective
Psychological testing and psychiatric treatment are provided to the clients by the agency.	3.76	Effective
Medical and health services through medical missions are availed of the clients.	3.74	Effective
The payment of civil liability or indemnification to victims of offenders are pursued despite the economic status of clients.	3.49	Effective
Educational supplies are provided for the clients' children.	3.45	Moderately Effective
Grand Mean	3.94	Effective

Restorative Justice

The data in Table 2.2 show the effectiveness of the restorative justice component of the PPA. Restorative justice was rated effective with a mean of 4.06. Out of the 9 indicators, there were 3 indicators rated Very Effective and 8 indicators, Effective. The highest means among the indicators were on the “parties having the right to seek legal advice before and after the restorative justice process” (M = 4.31), “the client and victim brought within the program out of their volition” (M = 4.25), and “the parties fully informed of their rights, the nature of process, and the possible consequences of their decision” (M = 4.24).

Table 2.2
Effectiveness of the Restorative Justice

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
Parties have the right to seek legal advice before and after the restorative justice process.	4.31	Very Effective
The client and victim are brought within the program out of their volition.	4.25	Very Effective

The parties are fully informed of their rights, the nature of process, and the possible consequences of their decision.	4.24	Very Effective
The event agreement is reached by parties, it is put in writing to give substance/essence to the agreement.	4.14	Effective
Group of people involved freely speak on their understanding on the incident, and identify the steps necessary to assist in the reconciliation and healing of all affected parties.	4.11	Effective
Victim and offender mediation – face-to-face meet up of the victim and the offender is set in a secured and structured setting.	4.06	Effective
The victim and the offender are not induced by unfair means to participate in restorative justice processes or outcomes.	3.95	Effective
Discussion in restorative justice processes are kept confidential and are not disclosed subsequently, except with consent of the parties, and are not used against the parties involved.	3.84	Effective
Conferencing is conducted for the victim and the offender and their families, the affected community members and trained facilitators and community strength.	3.73	Effective
Grand Mean	4.06	Effective

Volunteerism

The data in Table 2.3 show the effectiveness of the volunteerism component of the PPA. Volunteerism is rated as effective with a 4.03 mean. Out of the 11 indicators, there were 4 indicators rated Very Effective and 11 indicators, Effective. The highest means among the indicators were on the “close coordination and cooperation of the volunteer with the supervising officer” (M=4.27), “working closely of the volunteer with the officer-on-case and the Chief PPO and discussing treatment plan and status of clients” (M=4.26), “submission of monthly accomplishment reports to the officer-on-case or Chief PPO” (M=4.22), and the “substantial and quality time for legally mandated tasks as provided in the working manual devoted by the probation aides” (M=4.21).

Table 2.3
Effectiveness of Volunteerism

Indicators	Mean	Interpretation
The volunteer works in close coordination and cooperation with the supervising officer.	4.27	Very Effective
The volunteer works closely with officer-on-case and Chief PPO and discuss treatment plan and status of clients.	4.26	Very Effective
The volunteer submits monthly accomplishment reports to officer-on-case or Chief PPO.	4.22	Very Effective
The probation aide devotes a substantial and quality time for legally mandated tasks as provided in the working manual.	4.21	Very Effective
The volunteer maintains an honest recording and monthly reporting of activities to the supervising officer.	4.17	Effective
The volunteer acts as program coordinator of client activities.	4.04	Effective
The VPA keeps all information about the supervisee in strict	4.01	Effective

confidentiality.		
The VPA acts as resource speaker on volunteerism, restorative justice, therapeutic community and other topics.	3.97	Effective
The VPA acts as mediator, restorative justice implementor, therapeutic community facilitator.	3.85	Effective
The VPA acts as donor/sponsor/referring person.	3.75	Effective
The VPA supervises a maximum of 5 clients at a given time.	3.61	Effective
Grand Mean	4.03	Effective

Problems Encountered by the Parolees and Probationers

Table 3 shows the problems encountered by the parolees and probationers. The problems were categorized into personal problems, social problems, family problems, and problems on the Parole and Probation Administration. The data revealed that the parolees and probationers had less serious problems encountered with a 2.57 grand mean. The respondents had moderately serious personal problems with 2.67 mean. They had moderate strange feeling of being free again with 2.99 mean while they felt less that they were not worthy to rejoin their families and the community in general with 2.21 mean. The parolees and probationers had less serious social problems with 2.54 mean. They moderately felt unsafe and not secured from the harm that the community may inflict towards them with 2.94 mean while they felt less of social support from their family and friends with 2.35 mean. The respondents had less serious family problems with 2.28 mean. They had moderately serious problem on the feeling of their spouses that they have changed into emotionally and psychologically as a person with 2.86 mean while they had less serious problem on their children being aloof and detached from them with 2.02 mean. The respondents had moderate problems on Parole and Probation Administration with 2.80 mean. They had moderately serious problem on the job placement and/or referral with 3.04 mean while they had less serious problem on the skills training and community work services programs implemented by the Parole and Probation Administration with 2.57 mean.

It can be gleaned that the parolees and probationers were experiencing much problems with the Parole and Probation Administration as compared to the personal, social, and family aspects. It can be inferred that the Parole and Probation Administration was not effectively delivering some of the thrusts of their agency.

Table 3
Problems Encountered by the Parolees and Probationers

Personal Problems	Mean	Interpretation
I have a strange feeling of being free again.	2.99	Moderately Serious
I have developed a feeling of withdrawal from interacting with other people.	2.76	Moderately Serious
I have developed a feeling of inferiority.	2.76	Moderately Serious
I have difficulty in relating with other people especially with my former friends.	2.60	Moderately Serious
I feel that I am not worthy to rejoin my family and the community in general.	2.21	Less Serious
Mean	2.67	Moderately Serious

Social Problems		
I feel unsafe and not secured from the harm that the community may inflict towards me.	2.94	Moderately Serious
I have difficulty in adjusting to life in the outside world.	2.56	Less Serious
I feel alone and alienated in the community.	2.48	Less Serious
My friends before are now indifferent to me.	2.44	Less Serious
I am ashamed in facing other people in the community.	2.43	Less Serious
I lost my social support from my family and friends.	2.35	Less Serious
Mean	2.54	Less Serious
Family Problems		
My wife/husband feels that I have changed into an emotional and psychological person.	2.86	Moderately Serious
My family feels that I am not the person that I used to be.	2.31	Less Serious
I feel that my family could not fully accept me as a convicted one.	2.14	Less Serious
My long absence from home made me a stranger to my own family.	2.10	Less Serious
My children are aloof and detached from me.	2.02	Less Serious
Mean	2.28	Less Serious
Problems on the Parole and Probation Administration		
Lack of job placement and/or referral.	3.04	Moderately Serious
Lack of funds to support the activities to be done.	3.01	Moderately Serious
Lack of stable linkages such as local government units, non-governmental organizations, schools, and civic organizations.	2.78	Moderately Serious
Lack of community participation.	2.78	Moderately Serious
Lack of qualified parole and probation officers who are native of Northern Samar.	2.78	Moderately Serious
Lack of Parole and Probation Staff and Personnel to manage the parolees and probationers.	2.75	Moderately Serious
Insufficient volunteer probation aides (VPAs).	2.68	Moderately Serious
Lack of skills training and community work services programs implemented.	2.57	Moderately Serious
Mean	2.80	Moderately Serious
Grand Mean	2.57	Less Serious

Relationship between the Profile of the Parolees and Probationers and the Level of Effectiveness of the Major Thrusts of Parole and Probation Administration

Multiple Regression Analysis was used to test the relationship between the profile of the parolees and probationers and the level of effectiveness of the major thrusts of Parole and Probation Administration. As shown in Table 7, the regression analysis resulted to a non-significant relationship between the parolees and probationers and the level of effectiveness of the major thrusts of Parole and Probation Administration and age ($\beta = -.008, \rho > .05$), sex ($\beta = -.643, \rho > .05$), civil status ($\beta = .175, \rho > .05$), educational attainment ($\beta = -.018, \rho > .05$), length of imprisonment ($\beta = .016, \rho > .05$), rehabilitation program ($\beta = -.044, \rho > .05$), and crime committed ($\beta = -.025, \rho > .05$).

The findings indicate that the effectiveness of the major thrusts of the Parole and Probation Administration did not depend on whether the parolees and probationers are young or old, male or female, single, married, widow/er or separated, have attained lower or higher education, short years or long years of imprisonment, parolees or probationers, have committed crimes against person, property, chastity or have violated special laws. It implies that the profile of the parolees and probationers does not have something to do with the effectiveness of the major thrusts of Parole and Probation Administration.

The findings on the non-significant relationship between the age of the parolees and probationers contradicted the study of Newman (1999) which states that older people tend to appreciate the rehabilitation programs for they served longer sentence. Women are considered minority offenders according to Heidenson (2016) and that there is a general assumption that effectiveness of rehabilitation programs must be a sociologically-based difference among men and women, thus contradicting the result of this study. It is further stated by Danziger (2013) that women are more inclined towards cooperative interactions and non-violent solutions, and are less aggressive. In the study conducted by Doblhamer (2009), marriage has health-promoting effects, it is said to have greater social support than those of unmarried people, thus, they see rehabilitation programs as healthy undertaking which would enable them to live positively. Vesey (2016) stated that often people with higher educational attainment have higher literacy and understanding contradicting to the result of this study that educational attainment is not significantly related to the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programs. The National Justice Institute states that those offenders involving drugs believed to be treated more harshly on routine supervision than that of most types of violations. This contradicts with the result of the study on the type of crime committed that is not significantly related to the effectiveness of rehabilitation program.

It can be inferred from the result of the study that the parolees and probationers see the level of effectiveness of the major thrusts of the Parole and Probation Administration on the same level. It did not vary as to whether the parolees and probationers are young or old, male or female, married or single, have higher or lower educational attainment, have served short or long imprisonment, and have committed grave or light offenses.

Table 7
Relationship between the Profile of the Parolees and Probationers and the Level of Effectiveness of the Major Thrusts of Parole and Probation Administration

Independent Variables	B	Sig.	Interpretation
Age	-.008	.350	Not Significant
Sex	-.643	.353	Not Significant
Civil Status	.175	.284	Not Significant
Educational Attainment	-.018	.764	Not Significant
Length of Imprisonment	.016	.529	Not Significant
Rehabilitation Program	-.044	.898	Not Significant
Crime Committed	-.025	.640	Not Significant

Dependent Variable: Level of Effectiveness of the Major Thrusts

CONCLUSIONS

The parolees of Northern Samar are old for they need to serve the minimum period of their sentence before they can apply for parole program while the probationers are young who do not serve their sentence after conviction but are rather automatically placed on probation. Parolees and probationers are males as reflected by their crimes committed in which majority are crimes against person and violation of special laws said to be violent crimes usually committed by males. Parolees and probationers are married which implies that most of the offenders who applied for parole and probation have families that could support their reintegration into the community. Parolees and probationers have lower educational attainment having elementary level that hinders them to fully understand the consequences of their criminal acts. The parolees have longer period of imprisonment while the probationers have shorter period which implies that the parolees need to serve the minimum period while the probationers need not to serve the sentence after conviction and are automatically released on probation. Parolees committed crimes against person which implies that they have poor interpersonal relationship for they are prone to committing violent crimes that trigger them to inflict other persons while the probationers violated special laws. This implies that those who have served longer period in the prison cell wanted to continue serving in the community for reintegration. All of the parolees and probationers have blue collar jobs which imply that the respondents were not professionals.

The three major thrusts of Parole and Probation Administration in Northern Samar are effective as perceived by the parolees and probationers. Being the recipients of the program, they highly feel its effectiveness. Parolees and probationers see that the Parole and Probation Administration are making all the efforts to address the needs and problems of their clients.

The parolees and probationers have moderately serious personal problems and problems on the Parole and Probation Administration and less serious social and family problems. Parolees and probationers are experiencing problems that focus on their personal concern as offenders, and the agency implementing the major thrusts of rehabilitation programs. The parolees and probationers are facing difficulties into their personal concerns as well as the implementing agency of the rehabilitation programs.

The parolees and probationers see the effectiveness of the major thrusts on the same level. All of the clients of the Parole and Probation Administration are satisfied with the rehabilitation programs. There is a need for the Parole and Probation Administration of Northern Samar to work hand in hand with the other implementing arms like the barangay officials on informing the PPA of the presence of parolees and probationers in the community through the Peace and Order Committee of the barangay and the academe, particularly the University of Eastern Philippines Guidance Unit, on the conduct of seminars on personal development for the parolees and probationers and the College of Law, for their legal concerns. There is also a need for the regular conduct of consultation on the problems encountered by the parolees and probationers to address their concerns. An enhancement program is needed to address the problems encountered by the parolees and probationers on the Parole and Probation Administration.

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