



CLASSIFICATION AND DISPOSITION OF CRIMINAL CASES FILED AGAINST THE DETENTION PRISONERS IN TUGUEGARAO CITY DISTRICT JAIL

Dr. Maita Lpajarillo-Guadamor*

Abstract: The enactment of **Republic Act 6975** which is known as the Department of Interior and Local Government Act of 1990 created the tri-bureaus which include the Bureau of Fire Protection, Philippine National Police and the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology. The DILG exercises supervision and control over all district, city and municipal jails. The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) shall direct, supervise and control the administration and operation of all district, city and municipal jails to effect a better system of jail management nationwide. It is for safekeeping and rehabilitating offenders in preparation for their reintegration back to society upon release. The obligation of jail authorities is to confine offenders safely and provide rehabilitation programs that negate criminal tendencies and restore their positive values to make them productive and law abiding citizens. This study was limited to the assessment of the disposition of criminal cases filed against the detention prisoners presently committed in the Tuguegarao City District Jail. Further, a total of 150 detention prisoners were used as respondents representing 100% of the total population of prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail. The researcher made use of sets of survey questionnaire to gather the data from the respondents. The survey questionnaire was categorized into five (5) parts. Part I consists of the profile of the respondents. Part II consists of the classification of the crimes filed against the detention prisoners. Part III consists of the factors that influenced the commission of the crimes. This part of the questionnaire determines the reasons or factors why the respondents committed the offense. Part IV consists of the duration of the disposition of the case and Part V consists of the causes of the delay in the rendition of final judgment. Interview method was conducted to the respondents especially when their responses on the questionnaire are not clear. Documentary analysis was likewise utilized to support the gathered data. Based from the findings of the study it can be concluded that the profile of respondents, the classification of crimes charged against the , factors that influenced them to commit crimes and the causes to expedite the rendition of the final judgment of their criminal cases are the most common problems encountered by most prisoners not only here in the city but also in other jails. These problems must be given attention by the concerned agencies especially the five pillars of our criminal justice system in order not to prolong the stay of offenders in jail to avoid the stigma that will be attached to them in case they will go back to the community.

Keywords: Commitment Order, Complaint, Court, Detainee, Disposition, Inmate, Insular Prisoner, Mittimus, Penology, Pre-trial Detainee, Rehabilitation, Safekeeping

*Faculty Member, College of Criminology, Cagayan State University, Piat, Cagayan, Philippines



INTRODUCTION

The enactment of **Republic Act 6975** which is known as the Department of Interior and Local Government Act of 1990 created the tri-bureaus which include the Bureau of Fire Protection, Philippine National Police and the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology. The DILG exercises supervision and control over all district, city and municipal jails. The Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) shall direct, supervise and control the administration and operation of all district, city and municipal jails to effect a better system of jail management nationwide. It is for safekeeping and rehabilitating offenders in preparation for their reintegration back to society upon release. The obligation of jail authorities is to confine offenders safely and provide rehabilitation programs that negate criminal tendencies and restore their positive values to make them productive and law abiding citizens.

Our country is confronted with rampant criminality problems of different nature. People of all walks of life are victims of different crimes, and are forced to commit crimes due to poverty as seemed to the primary causes of these. There are so many different factors that may trigger a person to commit crime such as physical appearance/handicap, poverty, influence of peer groups and the like.

It is imperative that prevention of the commission of crime is everybody's business. Everyone should contribute or share common responsibility in order to minimize the commission of crime in the community. Everyone must be responsible enough on one's action. Anybody who will violate any laws of the land must be accountable for his actions. In order to minimize the commission of crimes, the government thought of a measure in order to deter the increase of criminality. One is putting a person behind bars for him to suffer the consequences of his acts. This will also serve as an eye opener for would-be violators that in every violation committed there is a corresponding punishment.

It must be cleared out that putting a person in jail does not mean punishing him for the violation he committed but rather to rehabilitate him to become a better person. Prisoners are psychologically sick people and they need treatment since the purpose of confinement is not much for restriction but for reformation and rehabilitation.

The different established jails in the county are institutions for the confinement of persons who have been apprehended for the commission of crime. They are confined in jails for



them to wait for the final dispositions of their criminal cases. In case they will be sentenced by the court, they need to serve their service inside the jails. Persons who are confined in jails awaiting final judgment or disposition of their cases are called detention prisoners. When their cases are still pending and they are staying inside the jail, it means that the detainee is under preventive imprisonment. The days that they spent under preventive imprisonment will be credited in the service of their full sentence in case court will give its final judgment.

A detention prisoner who agrees voluntarily in writing to abide by the same disciplinary rules imposed upon convicted/sentenced prisoners, he must sign a Detention Manifestation Form under Republic Act 6127, after which he will be required to work and will be treated like any sentenced prisoner, he shall be credited in the service of his sentence during which he has undergone preventive imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study attempted to assess the classification and disposition of criminal cases filed against the detention prisoners presently committed in the Tuguegarao City District Jail of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP). Specifically, it sought to answer the following.

1. What is the profile of the detention prisoners with regard to:
 - 1.1 age
 - 1.2 sex
 - 1.3 civil status
 - 1.4 highest educational attainment
 - 1.5 religion
2. How are crimes filed against detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail classified?
 - 2.1 crimes against chastity
 - 2.2 crimes against personal liberty & security
 - 2.3 crimes against persons
 - 2.4 crimes against property
 - 2.5 crimes against public interest/morals/orders
 - 2.6 special laws



3. What are the factors that influenced the commission of crimes?
4. How long has been the detention prisoners stayed in jail since the filing of the criminal cases filed against them?
5. What is the reason of the long stay of detention prisoners in jail?
6. What are the causes of the delay to expedite the rendition of final judgment of the criminal cases filed against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail?
7. Is there a significant relationship between the classification of the offenses filed against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail and the frequency of occurrence of such offenses when they are grouped according to the following:
 - 7.1 age
 - 7.2 sex
 - 7.3 civil status
 - 7.4 highest educational attainment
 - 7.5 religion

HYPOTHESIS

This study was guided with this lone hypothesis:

There is no significant relationship between the disposition of criminal cases filed against the detention prisoners presently committed in the Tuguegarao City District Jail and the frequency of occurrence of such offenses when they are grouped according to the following:

- 1.1 age
- 1.2 sex
- 1.3 civil status
- 1.4 highest educational attainment
- 1.5 religion

METHODOLOGY

This study made use of the descriptive correlational design which according to **Frankel and Wallen (1990, p. 113)** is a method which describes an existing relationship between variables and the degree to which two or more quantitative variables are related and it does so by the use of a correlational coefficient. Further, **Sevilla (1991, p. 220)** defined it as a



design that help one determines the extent to which different variables are related to each other in the population of interest.

STATISTICAL TOOLS

The following statistical tools were used in treating and analyzing the gathered data:

For the profile of the respondents, the simple frequency count and percentage was used. Likewise, the classifications of the offenses filed, factors that influenced the commission of the offense/s and the status of the criminal cases filed was treated using the simple frequency and percentage count.

To test any significant relationship between the classification of the crimes filed against the detention prisoners in Tuguegarao City District Jail and the frequency of occurrence of such offenses, the chi-square was utilized.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. What is the profile of the respondents?

Table 1.1

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Respondents' Profile According to Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20 years old and below	9	6
21-30 years old	62	41.33
31-40 years old	43	28.66
41-50 years old	23	15.33
50 years old and above	13	8.66
Total	150	100

$\bar{X} = 33.55$

Table 1.1 presents the frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents' profile with regard to age from 2001 to 2003. As presented in the table, the highest frequency of 62 or 41.33 percent belongs to the age bracket of 21-30 years old which implies that commission of criminal offenses occur during the stage where men are very energetic, enthusiastic and full of vigor whereas the lowest frequency of 9 or 6 percent belongs to 20 years old and below which implies that at young ages men are not prone to commit crime because of fear of being incarcerated and will eventually destroy their future since at this stage most of their times are concentrated or spent in school. The mean age of 33.55



implies that majority of the detention prisoners belong to early adulthood, the stage wherein they are having families, encounter more problems of married life, full of ambitions and prone to commission of crimes.

Table 1.2

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Respondents' Profile According to Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	140	93.33
Female	10	6.67
Total	150	100

Table 1.2 presents the frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents' profile according to sex. As presented in the table, the male outnumbered the female detention prisoners having the ratio of 14:1 which implies that men are easily tempted to commit criminal offenses because by nature they prefer to stay outside the homes most of the time and mingle with their friends and because of their vices whereas very few females commit crimes because female are expected to stay at home. But since females now are more liberated than before, they now commit crimes like illegal recruitment and a few engage in selling of prohibited drugs as they believe that this could relieve them of their problems.

Table 3.3

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Respondents' Profile According to Civil Status

Civil Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	47	31.33
Married	99	66
Widow/er	4	2.66
Total	150	100

Table 1.3 describes the frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents' profile with according to civil status. As described by the table above, the highest frequency of 99 or 66 percent are married respondents which implies that majority of the detention prisoners are already married as their mean age is over and above the marriageable age of 18. Besides, it was revealed that due to family problems they were drove to commit crimes robbery and possession of illegal drugs. The lowest frequency of 4 or 2.66 percent belongs



to widow/errespondents which implies that offenses are least committed by people who has lesser problems or burden in life as compared to married persons.

Table 1.4

**Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Respondents' Profile According to
Highest Educational Attainment**

Highest Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percentage
No Formal Schooling	7	4.66
Elementary Level	79	48
Elementary Graduate	15	10
High School Level	25	16.66
High School Graduate	16	10.66
Tech/Voc'l Graduate	2	1.33
College Level	10	6.66
College Graduate	3	2
Total	150	100

The detention prisoners' profile with regards to highest educational attainment in the Tuguegarao City District Jail appears in Table 1.4 in terms of frequency and percentage distribution. It appears that the highest frequency of 72 or 48 belongs to elementary level which implies that these persons with the lowest level of education commit more offenses because of varied reasons; they do not know the law; they are ignorant about the law; they do not understand the law or they have poor personal values whereas the lowest frequency of 2 or 1.33 percent belongs to Technology/Vocational Graduate followed by College graduate with the frequency of 3 or 2 percent which imply that persons with higher educational level have better understanding about the law and fear of the possible consequences of committing an offense.

Table 1.5

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Respondents' Profile According To Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Roman Catholic	140	93.33
Iglesia Ni Cristo	5	3.33
Jehovah's Witnesses	1	.66
Others (Born Again)	4	2.66
Total	150	100

Table 1.5 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail with regards to religion. As shown in the table, the highest



frequency of 140 or 93.33 percent belongs to Roman Catholic religion which implies that majority of the detention prisoners are Roman Catholics because it is the dominant religion in terms of population in the province whereas the lowest frequency of 1 or .66 percent belongs to Jehovah's Witnesses which implies that very few among the detention prisoners who were charged of crimes belong to this religion. The data therefore that although Roman Catholicism is still dominant religion, the detained prisoners still committed crimes because of the complexities of life.

Table 1.6

Summary of the Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Respondents' Profile

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20 years old and below	9	6
21-30 years old	62	41.33
31-40 years old	43	28.66
41-50 years old	23	15.33
50 years old and above _	13	8.66
X= 33.55		
Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	140	93.33
Female	10	6.67
Civil Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	47	31.33
Married	99	66
Widow/er	4	2.66
Highest Educational Attainment	Frequency	Percentage
No Formal Schooling	7	4.66
Elementary Level	79	48
Elementary Graduate	15	10
High School Level	25	16.66
High School Graduate	16	10.66
Tech/Voc'l Graduate	2	1.33
College Level	10	6.66
College Graduate	3	2
Catholic	Frequency	Percentage
Roman Catholic	140	93.33
Iglesia Ni Cristo	5	3.33
Jehovah's Witnesses	1	.66
Others (Born Again)	4	2.66

Table 1.6 summarizes the frequency and percentage of the respondents' profile with regard to the different variables. As gleaned from the table, majority of the respondents belong to



the middle adulthood stage which means that at this stage they are prone to commit crimes, males are expected to be more exposed to temptations, married respondents are more due to their ages and responsibilities of being a married person, elementary level of education due to lack of knowledge about laws and majority are Roman Catholic because this is a dominant religion in the province.

2. How are the Crimes Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail Classified?

Table 2.1

Frequency and Percentage Distribution on the Classification of Crimes against Chastity Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail

Crimes Against Chastity	Frequency	Percentage
Abduction	0	0
Acts of Lasciviousness	1	.66
Adultery	0	0
Concubinage	0	0
Seduction	0	0
Unjust Vexation	0	0
Total	1	.66

Table 2.1 presents the frequency and percentage distribution on the classification of crimes filed against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail in terms of Crimes against Chastity. As seen on the table, there is 1 or .66 percent who was charged on the commission of acts of lasciviousness. This implies that Crime against Chastity is not rampant in this province. It is further revealed that no one among the 150 detention prisoners was charged of abduction, adultery, concubinage, seduction and unjust vexation. This maybe due to the punishment attached to the crimes when found guilty.

Table 2.2

Frequency and Percentage Distribution on the Classification of Crimes against Personal Liberty and Security Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail

Crimes Against Personal Liberty and Security	Frequency	Percentage
Grave Coercion	0	0
Grave Threats	0	0
Illegal Detention	0	0
Kidnapping	4	2.66



Total	4	2.66
-------	---	------

In Table 2.2, it presents the frequency and percentage distribution on the classification of crimes against personal liberty and security filed against the detention prisoners of the Tuguegarao City District Jail. As presented in the table, there are 4 or 2.66 percent who were charged of committing the crime of kidnapping. According to the detention prisoners charged of the crime, they did not commit this crime though this is the fastest way to earn money especially when families of kidnapped victims immediately pay the ransom called for, for the immediate release of said victims. As further presented, no one among the 150 detention prisoners charged of the commission of the crimes of grave coercion, grave threats and illegal detention. It is revealed therefore that crimes committed against personal liberty and chastity is very minimal and insignificant.

Table 2.3

**Frequency and Percentage Distribution on the Classification of Crimes against Persons
Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail**

Crimes Against Persons	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Death Caused by Tumultuous Affray	0	0	4
Homicide	8	5.33	
Physical Injuries	10	6.66	3
Murder	63	42	1
Parricide	1	.66	5
Rape	24	16	2
Total	106	70.65	

Table 2.3 presents the frequency and percentage distribution on the classification of crimes against persons filed against the detention prisoners of the Tuguegarao City District Jail, the highest frequency of 63 or 42 percent were charged of murder. As per interview with the detention prisoners, some of them committed murder due to self-defense. Still others committed murder to defend their properties from land grabbers. Others also revealed that they committed murder because they were provoked and they did not think twice or several times for the consequences of their acts. Some still mentioned that they were not in proper control of themselves; that they acted brutally despite the possible consequence of committing murder.

Second in rank is rape with a frequency of 24 or 16 percent. Most elderly men ages 56 to 75 years of age were charged of this crime, although a few were minors. As per interview with



the detention prisoners especially the elderly, they committed the crime because of their ignorance of the consequence of their acts, besides satisfying their sexual needs. For the minor who were charged of the crime, they did it for curiosity, or for initiation to join an organization which they did not like to reveal. The **third in rank** is physical injuries with a frequency of 10 or 6.66. Physical injuries took the form of slapping, kicking and fighting. This was allegedly committed by men in their early adulthood, ages 20-30. **Fourth in rank** is homicide with a frequency of 8 or 5.33. This crime was allegedly committed by farmers or were caused due to grudge. **Lowest in rank** is parricide with a frequency of 1 or .66 percent. This was allegedly committed due to poverty, aside from jealousy. No one was charged of death caused by tumultuous affray.

Table 2.4

Frequency, Percentage and Rank Distribution on the Classification of Crimes against Property Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail

Crimes Against Property	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Malicious Mischief	1	.66	3
Swindling (estafa)	0	0	
Theft	4	2.67	2
Robbery	5	3.33	1
Destructive Arson	0	0	
Total	1	6.66	

The frequency and percentage distribution on the classification of crimes against property filed against the detention prisoners of the Tuguegarao City District Jail is presented in Table 2.4, the highest frequency of 5 or 3.33 percent were allegedly committed the crime against property on robbery. This implies that because of hardship or difficulty of coping with the cost of living and due to poverty, people are tempted to steal. Some revealed that they had to steal since this is the only alternative, because they cannot look for job commensurate to their educational qualifications. **Second in rank** with a frequency of 4 or 2.67 percent is theft. This was committed by males and females especially minors, who just pick-up anything that appeals to them. **Lowest in frequency** is 1 or .66 percent was charged of committing Malicious Mischief which implies that few of the detention prisoners had the intention of destroying property of others.



Table 2.5

Frequency and Percentage Distribution on the Classification of Crimes against Public Interest, Morals and Orders Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail

Crimes Against Public Interest, Morals and Orders	Frequency	Percentage
Assault	0	0
False testimony	0	0
Falsification	0	0
Grave Scandal	0	0
Malversation	0	0
Grave Oral Defamation	1	.66
Total	1	.66

As presented in Table 2.5, there is 1 or .66 was charged of committing crimes against public interest, morals and orders which is classified as Grave Oral Defamation. This implies that good values of most detention prisoners are still intact except one who was charged of gravely destroying one's honor. This was committed by a female detention prisoner who alleged that she was provoked and challenged to defend herself from gossips "tsismis", etc.

Table 2.6

Frequency and Percentage Distribution on the Classification of Crimes against Special Laws Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail

Crimes Against Special Laws	Frequency	Percentage
BP 22	0	0
RA 9165	20	13.33
PD 881	0	0
PD 532	2	1.33
PD 533	1	.66
PD 704	0	0
PD 705	0	0
PD 1602	0	0
PD 2018	1	.66
RA 6539	3	2
PD 1866	1	.66
Total	28	18.66

Table 2.6 presents the frequency and percentage distribution on the classification of crimes against special laws filed against the detention prisoners of the Tuguegarao City District Jail. As presented in the table the highest frequency of 20 or 13.33 percent against Republic Act



9165. This involves the selling or using of illegal drugs which is still rampant in this province despite the penalty being imposed and the ill-effects of using it. **Second in rank** with a frequency of 3 or 2 percent is Republic Act 6539 known as Anti-Carnapping. This crime was discussed under the previous tables. **Third in rank** is the crime against PD 532 which is Anti-Highway Robbery Law. **Lowest in frequency** of 1 or .66 percent are Presidential Decrees 533, 2018 and 1866 respectively which imply that people are pushed to commit robbery due to lack of financial resources, committing illegal recruitment as a source of big amount of money and possession of unlicensed firearms for security without considering the consequence of possessing one after apprehension. No one was charged of violation of BP 22, PD 881, PD 704, 705 and PD 1602.

Table 2.7

Frequency and Percentage Distribution on the Classification of Crimes Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail

Classification of Crimes Filed Against the Detention Prisoners	Frequency	Percentage
Crimes Against Chastity *Acts of Lasciviousness	1	.66
Crimes Against Personal Liberty and Security *Kidnapping	4	2.66
Crimes Against Person *Homicide *Physical Injuries *Murder *Parricide *Rape	106 8 10 63 1 24	70.66
Crimes Against Property *Malicious Mischief *Theft *Robbery	10 1 4 5	6.66
Crimes Against Public Interest/ Morals/Orders *Grave Oral Defamation	1	.66
Special Laws *RA 9165 *PD 532 *PD 533 *PD 1866 *PD 2018 *PD 6539	28 20 2 1 1 1 3	18.66
Total	150	100



Table 2.7 presents the summary of frequency and percentage distribution on the classification of crimes filed against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail. As seen on the table, there is 1 or .66 percent who was charged on the commission of acts of lasciviousness. This implies that Crime against Chastity is not rampant in this province. In crimes against personal liberty and security, there are 4 or 2.66 percent who were charged of committing the crime of kidnapping. As further presented, no one among the 150 detention prisoners charged of the commission of the crimes of grave coercion, grave threats and illegal detention. It is revealed therefore that crimes committed against personal liberty and chastity is very minimal and insignificant. In Crimes against persons, the highest frequency of 63 or 42 percent was charged of murder. As per interview with the detention prisoners, some of them committed murder due to self-defense. Others also revealed that they committed murder because they were provoked and they did not think twice or several times for the consequences of their acts. Some still mentioned that they were not in proper control of themselves; that they acted brutally despite the possible consequence of committing murder. No one was charged of death caused by tumultuous affray. In crimes against property filed against the detention prisoners, the highest frequency of 5 or 3.33 percent were allegedly committed the crime against property on robbery. This implies that because of hardship or difficulty of coping with the cost of living and due to poverty, people are tempted to steal. Some revealed that they had to steal since this is the only alternative, because they cannot look for job commensurate to their educational qualifications. In crimes against public interest, morals and orders which is classified as Grave Oral Defamation, there is 1 or .66 percent which implies that good values of most detention prisoners are still intact. In crimes against special laws filed against the detention prisoners, the highest frequency of 20 or 13.33 percent against Republic Act 9165 which involves the selling or using of illegal drugs which is still rampant in this province despite the penalty being imposed and the ill-effects of using it whereas the frequency of 1 or .66 percent are Presidential Decrees 533,2018 and 1866 respectively which imply that people are pushed to commit robbery due to lack of financial resources, committing illegal recruitment as a source of big amount of money and possession of unlicensed firearms for security without considering the consequence of possessing one after apprehension. No one was charged of violation of BP 22, PD 881, PD 704, 705 and PD 1602.



3. What are Factors That Influenced the Commission of the Different Crimes Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail?

Table 3

Rank Distribution on the Factors That Influenced the Commission of the Different Crimes Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail

Factors That Influenced the Commission of the Different Crimes	Rank
Poverty	1
Family breakdown	5
Barkada	7
Drunkenness	4
Financial problems	2
Frustration	3
Gambling	9
Jealousy	13
Modeling	14
Prohibited drugs	6
Recklessness	10
Revenge	11
Self-defense	12
Vice	8
others	-

Table 3 presents the factors that influenced the commission of the different crimes filed against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail. As presented above ranked highest is poverty. This means that poverty is the leading cause of why detention prisoners committed crimes. Some detention prisoners revealed that because they could not provide the needs of their family they resorted to robbery, theft, kidnapping and selling of prohibited drugs. **Second in rank** is on financial problems. Financial problems jibed with poverty. Due to many mouths to feed and many children to send to school, some detention prisoners committed many crimes which they believe are the easy way to make both ends meet, however, they were not lucky to carry such plans. **Third in rank** is frustration. When their children are enrolled in school and are not able to finish schooling because of early marriage, the detention prisoners commit crimes, like murder or physical injuries. **Fourth in rank** is drunkenness which leads a person to commit crimes due to uncontrolled behavior because of the influence of intoxicating liquor. Family breakdown is **ranked fifth**. When some members of their family leave them (husbands) because of poverty and financial problems, detention prisoners committed crimes because they believe that this is a



temporary relief of their problems. **Sixth in the rank** is prohibited drugs. When a person is high on drugs, it triggers one to commit crime because of its effects. In fact in one interview, one revealed that this triggered the commission of other crimes. **Seventh in the rank** is influence of barkada. Barkada of the wrong type triggered the crimes of physical injuries, murder, rape and other malicious acts. **Eight in the rank** is on the presence of vices. Vices in the form gambling, drunkenness and using of illegal drugs were mentioned as factors that triggered the detention prisoners to commit crimes. **Ninth in rank** is gambling. When a person cannot able to sustain his urge to gamble, he may resort to robbery, theft or kidnapping. **Tenth in rank** is recklessness, when a person is not aware of what he is doing, its consequence due to his negligence to evade or perform what is expected of him. **Eleventh in rank** is revenge. Due to revenge, detention prisoners resorted to commit murder, homicide and physical injuries. **Twelfth in rank** is self-defense. As stated earlier many said murder was committed due to self-defense, hence the above rank. **Thirteenth in rank** is jealousy. As revealed by the detention prisoners, some are possessive, so when they see their wives converse or talk to others, they are insulted hence resort to hurting people who attempt to talk to their wives. **Lowest in rank** or the least factor for the commission of crime is modeling, some of the detention prisoners idolized Robin Padilla, Ace Vergel and others. The data as a whole reveal that there are many factors why detention prisoners are accused of various crimes.

4. How long have the detention prisoners stayed in jail since the filing of the criminal cases filed against them?

Table 4.1

Frequency and Percentage Distribution on the Manner Detention Was Made Before the Filing of the Criminal Case Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City

District Jail

Were you Detained Before the Filing of the Criminal Case	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	86	57.33
No	64	42.66
Total	150	100

Table 4.1 presents the data if the detention was made before filing of the case against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail. As presented in the table, 86 or



57.33 percent where put to jail before a case was filed which implies that after the commission of the offense the offender was immediately apprehended and subsequently a case was filed by the aggrieved party whereas 64 or 42.66 percent of the detention prisoners were committed to jail after the filing of cases before a competent court. This implies that after the commission of the offense they were not immediately identified of apprehended by the law enforcement authorities.

Table 4.2

Frequency and Percentage Distribution on How Long the Detention Prisoners Stayed in the Tuguegarao City District Jail Since the Filing of the Criminal Case

	Frequency	Percentage
Duration of Stay in Jail since the Filing of the Criminal Case		
1 day to 6 months	40	26.66
6 months 1 day to 1 year	39	26
1 year 1 day and above	71	47.33
Total	150	100

Table 4.2 presents the duration of stay in jail since the filing of the criminal case against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail is presented in table 11. As gleaned from the table the highest frequency of 71 or 47.33 percent were already in the Tuguegarao City District Jail for more than 1yr and 1day which implies that the speedy trial to all filed cases in court is not being implemented despite the enactment of laws which mandate that all cases filed in court must be decided w/in 180 days from the day it was filed. This is simply due to many reasons that delay the rendition of final judgment as identified by the respondents. The lowest frequency of 39 or 26 percent falls within 6 months 1 day to 1 year. This implies that detention prisoners still have to wait for a long time before they will receive judgment of their criminal cases regardless of its nature due to many court backlogs and others.

Table 4.3 presents the summary on the frequency and percentage distribution on the duration of the disposition of criminal cases filed against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail.



Table 4.3

**Summary on the Frequency and Percentage Distribution on the Duration of the
Disposition of Criminal Cases Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City
District Jail**

Duration of the Disposition of Criminal Cases Filed		
Were you Detained Before the Filing of the Criminal Case	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	86	57.33
No	64	42.66
Total	150	100
Duration of Stay in Jail since the Filing of the Criminal Case	Frequency	Percentage
1 day to 6 months	40	26.66
6 months 1 day to 1 year	39	26
1 year 1 day and above	71	47.33
Total	150	100

As presented in the table, majority of the respondents were apprehended and subsequently put to jail before a case was filed against them and since the filing of the criminal case majority were staying in jail for more than one (1) year which implies that their cases, were not tried and decided within the prescribed period of one hundred eighty days (180) since its filing due to varied reasons in the criminal justice system.

5. What is the Reason of the Long Stay of the Detention Prisoners in Jail?

Table 5

**Frequency and Percentage Distribution on the Reasons of the Long Stay of the Detention
Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail**

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
Unbailable offense	111	74
Bailable offense	39	26
Total	150	100

Table 5 presents the reason for the long stay of detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail. As presented in the table, 111 or 74 percent of the criminal cases of the detention prisoners are unbailable which implies that they are not allowed to post bail for their temporary release while their case is on trial while 39 or 26 percent of the criminal cases filed against the detention prisoners are bailable which implies that they are allowed



to temporary freedom but many are still liberty inside the jail due to failure to post bail, because of poverty or financial problems.

6. What are the Causes of the Delay to Expedite the Rendition of the Final Judgment of the Criminal Cases Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in The Tuguegarao City District Jail?

Table 6

Rank Distribution on the Causes of the Delay to Expedite the Rendition of the Final Judgment of the Criminal Cases Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in The Tuguegarao City District Jail

Causes of the Delay to Expedite the Rendition of the Final Judgment of the Criminal Cases Filed	Rank
Absence of victim's lawyer	6
Absence of witnesses	3
Conflicting schedule of lawyers	2
Delaying tactics of defense lawyers	1
Judge not available	4
No lawyer	10
Prosecution not available	9
Transfer of one case to another venue	8
Transfer of case to another lawyer	7
Lack of presented evidence	5

Table 6 presents the rank distribution on the causes of the delay to expedite the rendition of the final judgment of the criminal cases filed against the detention prisoners in The Tuguegarao City District Jail. As gleaned in the table, "delaying tactics of defense lawyers" was ranked 1 which implies that in the duration of the case on trial, the lawyer of the offended party have many reasons not to push through on scheduled hearings just to delay the rendition of final judgment like postponement of trial, asking from the court, transfer of venue for security purposes and the like. No lawyer was rank as the last cause of the delay which implies that few of the detention prisoners were not attended by their defense lawyers since they cannot afford to pay one at their own choice so the government provide lawyer for them for free. Other causes of the delay are: absence of witnesses, conflicting schedule of lawyers, judge not available, lack of presented evidence, absence of victim's lawyer, transfer of case to another lawyer, transfer one case to another venue and prosecution not available.



7. Is There a Significant Relationship Between the Classification of the Crimes Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail?

Table 7.1

Test of Relationship Between the Classifications of the Offenses Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail and Age

Classification	Age		Total
	30 and below	31 and above	
Person	52	55	107
Thing	19	24	43
Total	71	79	150

$$\chi^2_c = 0.095 \quad df = 1 \quad \alpha = 0.05 \quad P = 0.7576 \quad \text{Accept } H_0$$

The test of relationship between the classifications of the offenses filed against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City district jail and age is shown in table 7.1. The **Chi-Square test** yielded a computed value of **0.095** with a probability of **0.7576** at the 0.05 alpha. Since the probability surpassed alpha than the null hypothesis in this study is accepted. This means that there is no significant relationship between classifications and age of the respondents. This implies that age is not a factor to influence classifications of the offenses filed against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City district jail.

Table 7.2

Test of Relationship Between the Classifications of the Offenses Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail and Sex

Classification	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Person	102	5	107
Thing	38	5	43
Total	140	10	150

$$\chi^2_c = 1.398 \quad df = 1 \quad \alpha = 0.05 \quad P = 0.2371 \quad \text{Accept } H_0$$

Table 7.2 presents the test of relationship between the classifications of the offenses filed against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City district jail and sex is shown in table 8.2. The hypothesis test using **Chi-Square statistic** resulted with a computed value of **1.398** and a probability of **0.2371** at the 0.05 alpha. As shown in the result the probability is much greater than the designated alpha hence the researcher accepted the null hypothesis earlier stated in this study. This means that no significant relationship exist between the



classifications and sex of the respondents. This implies that sex is independent of classifications of the offenses filed against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City district jail.

Table 7.3

Test of Relationship Between the Classifications of the Offenses Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail and Civil Status

Classification C	Civil Status		Total
	Single	Married/Widow/er	
Person	38	69	107
Thing	9	34	43
Total	47	103	150

$$\chi^2_c = 2.392 \quad df = 1 \quad \alpha = 0.05 \quad P = 0.1219 \quad \text{Accept } H_0$$

Table 7.3 shows the test of relationship between the classifications of the offenses filed against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City district jail and civil status. The **Chi-Square test** showed a calculated value of **2.392** with a probability of **0.8878** at the 0.05 alpha. This result showed a probability exceeding the designated alpha, thus the researcher decided not to reject the null hypothesis earlier stated in this study. Therefore it can now be inferred that a no significant relationship subsist between the classifications of offenses and civil status of the respondents. This implies that civil status is independent of classifications of the offenses filed against the detention prisoners.

Table 7.4

Test of Relationship Between the Classifications of the Offenses Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail and Highest Educational Attainment

Classification	Highest Educational Attainment		Total
	NS,EL/EG/HSL/HSG	Tech, CI/CG	
Person	102	5	107
Thing	33	10	43
Total	135	15	150

$$\chi^2_c = 9.795 \quad df = 1 \quad \alpha = 0.05 \quad P = 0.001750 \quad \text{Reject } H_0$$

Table 7.4 presents the test of relationship between the classifications of the offenses filed against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City district jail and highest educational attainment. The hypothesis test using **Chi-Square statistic** resulted with a computed value



of **9.795** and a probability of **0.001750** at the 0.05 alpha. As shown in the result, the probability is not enough to equal or surpassed the designated alpha hence the researcher rejected the null hypothesis earlier stated in this study. This means that there is a significant relationship that exists between the classifications of the offenses and highest educational attainment. This implies that highest educational attainment has a bearing as to the classifications of offenses filed against the detention prisoners.

Table 7.5

Test of Relationship Between the Classifications of the Offenses Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail and Religion

Classification	Religion		Total
	Roman Catholic Non	Roman Catholic C	
Person	102	5	107
Thing	38	5	43
Total	140	10	150

$\chi^2_c = 1.398$ df = 1 $\alpha = 0.05$ P = 0.2371 Accept H_0

Table 7.5 presents the test of relationship between the classifications of the offenses filed against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City district jail and religion. The hypothesis test using **Chi-Square statistic** resulted with a computed value of **1.398** and a probability of **0.2371** at the 0.05 alpha. As shown in the result, the probability is much greater than the designated alpha hence the researcher accepted the null hypothesis earlier stated in this study. This means that no significant relationship exist between the classifications of offenses and religion. This implies that religion of the respondents has nothing to do with the classifications of offenses filed against these detention prisoners.

Table 7.6

Summary of the Test of Relationship Between the Classifications of the Offenses Filed Against the Detention Prisoners in the Tuguegarao City District Jail and Personal Profile Variables

Profile	χ^2_c	df	P	α	Decision
Age	0.095	1	0.7576	0.05	Accept H_0
Sex	1.398	1	0.2371	0.05	Accept H_0
Civil Status	2.392	1	0.1219	0.05	Accept H_0
Educational Attainment	9.795	1	0.001750	0.05	Reject H_0
Religion	1.398	1	0.2371	0.05	Accept H_0



The summary of the test of relationship between the classifications of the offenses filed against the detention prisoners in the Tuguegarao City district jail and personal profile variables is presented in table 7.6. The hypothesis test showed that all the variables correlated did not yield any significant relationship except for highest educational attainment. This implies that both variables under comparison are independent from each other except for the respondents' educational attainment.

CONCLUSION

Based from the findings of the study it can be concluded that the profile of respondents, the classification of crimes charged against them, factors that influenced them to commit crimes and the causes to expedite the rendition of the final judgment of their criminal cases are the most common problems encountered by most prisoners not only here in the city but also in other jails. These problems must be given attention by the concerned agencies especially the five pillars of our criminal justice system in order not to prolong the stay of offenders in jail to avoid the stigma that will be attached to them in case they will go back to the community.

RECOMMENDATION

In the light of the foregoing findings, the researcher has the following recommendations to offer:

1. Speedy trial must be effected in order to free the innocent and incarcerate the guilty.
2. Dedicated employees of the five pillars of the criminal justice system must be employed in order to help offenders achieve justice.
3. The government must give appropriate attention into the welfare of prisoners especially their basic needs.
4. The notion of people on "justice delayed is justice denied" must be erased in the minds of the people.
5. Providing job opportunities to all rehabilitated offenders must be provided in order to minimize the possibility of committing the same offense after incarceration.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

1. Adams, P. and Adams, S., (2000) **Knockback**, (London: Duckworth,)



2. Aulds, L.J., (2001) **A review of the Criminal Courts in England and Wales**, (London: HMSO,)
3. Brody, S., (2004.)**Research into the Efficiency of Deterrents**, London: HMSO.,
4. Clark, D. and Howden-Windell, J. (1999)**A Retrospective Study of Criminogenic Factors in the Female Prison Population**. (London: HMP Prison Service.,).
5. Cohen, S., (2003)**Visions of Social Control: Crime, Punishment and Classification**.(Cambridge: Polity Press.,).
6. Cohen, S and Taylor,L (2003) **Psychological Survival**, (Harmondsworth: Penguin., 2nded,)
7. Counsell, R. and Simes, J., (2002)**Projection of Long Term Trends in the Prison Population to 2009**, (London: Home Office.,)
8. Davies, Croal. (2001) **Criminal Justice: An Introduction to Criminal Justice in England and Wales**. (New York: Longham Publishing.,).
9. Davies, M et. al., (2002)**Penological Esperanto and Sentencing Parochialism**, (Aldeshot: Dartmouth.,)
10. Dobson, K., (2001)**Handbook of Cognitive-Behavioral Therapies**. (London: The Guilford Press.,).
11. Duguid, S., (2000) **Can Prison Work? The Prisoner as Object and Subject in Modern Corrections**. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press,)
12. Goff, C., (1999) **Corrections in Canada**, (Cincinnati, OH: Anderson,)
13. Home Office, (2001)**People in Prison**, (London: HMSO)
14. Home Office, (2000) **What Works? Reducing Re-offending: Evidence-based Practice**. (London: Home Office,).
15. Johnstone, G., (2002)**Medical Concept and Penal Policy**, (London: Cavendish Publishing,)
16. Learmont Report, (2000)**Review of Prison Service Security in England and Wales**, (London: HMSO,).
17. Lowthian, J. (2002)'**Women's Prisons in England: Barriers to reform**', in P. Carlen (ed). **Women and Punishment: The Struggle for Justice**. (Cullompton: Willam.,)



18. MacDonald, D and Sim, J., (2002) **Scottish Prisons and Special Unit**, (Edinburgh: Scottish Council for Civil Liberties.,).
19. Mountbatten Report, (2002) **Report of the Inquiry into prison Escapes and Security**, (London: HMSO.,).
20. Murray, C., (12 January 2001) **"The Ruthless Truth: Prison Works"**, Sunday Times.,
21. Stern, V., (2000) **Bricks of Shame**, (Harmondsworth: Penguin,)
22. Walker, N. and Panfield, N. (2001) **"Sentencing: Theory, Law and practice"**, (London: Butterworths.,).
23. Walmsley, R. et. Al., (2001) **World Prison Population List**, (London: Home Office.,).

JOURNALS/PUBLICATIONS

24. Ashworth, A and Hough, M., (2001) **Sentencing and the Climate of Opinion**, Criminal Law Review.,
25. Bonta, J., (, 2001.) **Offender Rehabilitation: From Research to Practice**. Research Report. Ottawa: Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada
26. Friendship, M., (2002) **'Cognitive Behavioralism and the Holy Grail: The Quest for a Universal Means of Managing Offender Risk'**, Probation Journal.,
27. Hollis, V. and Goodman, M., (2003) **Prison Population Brief: December 2002**, (London: Home office,)
28. Mott, J., (2001) **Adult Prisons and Prisoners in England and Wales: A Review of the**
29. **Findings of Social Research**, London: HMSO,
30. Sapsford, R. (2000.) **"Life Sentence prisoners: Psychological Changes During Sentence"**, British Journal of Criminology,
31. Smith, C. (2002.) **"Healthy Prisons: A Contradiction in Terms?"** The Howard Journal,
32. Smith, D. et al., (2001) **Reducing the Prison Population**, London: HMSO.,.
33. Vanstone, M., (2000) **Cognitive-Behavioral Work with Offenders in the UK: A History of Influential Endeavor'**, The Howard Journal, 3.,.
34. Walker, N., (2000.) **"Side Effects of Incarceration"**, British Journal of Criminology,
35. Wolf Report, (2001) **Prison Disturbances**, (London: HMSO,)
36. Worral, A. (2000) **"Failure is the New Success"**, Prison Service Journal,.,
37. Young, W., (2000) **"Influences Upon the Use of Imprisonment: A Review of the Literature'**. Howard Journal.,



UNPUBLISHED STUDIES

38. Aguilar, M. (2001) **"De-congestion of Prisoners in Jail"** (An unpublished Master's Thesis presented at the National Police College,)
39. Altschuler, David et. al., (2004) **"Intensive Parole High Risk Juvenile Offenders: A Framework for Action"**, (An Unpublished paper presented to the American Society of criminology Meetings Baltimore, MD,).
40. Castle, Michael T., (2003) **Alternative Sentencing: Selling it to the Public"**, (Research in Action Monograph, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Development of Justice,).
41. Hilgers , Klaus P., (2001) **"What is Our Product" A New Perspective on Corrections"**, (Unpublished Paper (Clearwater FL: Epoch Consultants,)
42. Laven, Roger J., (2003) **"Community-Managed Corrections"**, (Unpublished Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of Criminal Justice Science, Denver, Co.)
43. Moncillo, R., (2002) **"Rehabilitation of Criminal Offenders in most Jails in NCR"**, (An Unpublished Master's Thesis presented at the National Defense College,)
44. Muraskiur, Roslyn., (2001) **"Females in Correctional Facilities Seperated But Equal?"**(Unpublished Paper Presented at the Annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology, Baltimore MD (November,).
45. Murty, K.S. et. al. (2003) **"Community-Based Programs as an Alternative to Incarceration: The Case of Fulton County, Project Redirection"**, (Unpublished Paper at the Annual Meeting of the Academy of criminal Justice Sciences, St. Louis, Mo.).