

The Physical Condition of the Detainee Inside the Davao Oriental Provincial Jail

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ABSTRACT

The condition of the detainees in detention or in jails is a huge issue for correctional facilities across the nation. This study was conducted to assess the physical condition of detainees within the provincial prison in Mati City. The study aimed to determine if there was a significant relationship between the health condition and physical security of the detainees inside the Davao Oriental Provincial Jail. A descriptive research design was employed in this study. The target respondents were 60, but only 11 respondents were given. Results showed that most respondents were aged 21 to 49 years old, and there were 11 detainees, with one of them being female. Based on ethnicity, 7 were Mandaya, 3 were Visayans, and one was Tagalog. In terms of religion, 10 of them were Roman Catholic and only one was Baptist. In education attainment, 3 detainees were elementary level, 2 were college level, and 2 detainees had no education. For their marital status, 7 detainees were single, and the remaining 4 detainees were married. In conclusion, the researcher perceives that the jail management has succeeded to come out with good health and security for the prisoners of the provincial jail.

Keywords: Davao Oriental, detainee, gambling, provincial jail, and vices

INTRODUCTION

Detainees across different countries suffer management crisis in terms of jail management. In Haiti (2012) as cited by BBC News, prisoners forced to keep in shifts, due to severe overcrowding of prisoners and detainees. Seventy percent of prisoners and detainees suffered from a lack of basic hygiene, malnutrition, poor quality health care, and water-borne illnesses.

In the Philippines, four percent out of 552 female jail inmates were reported to the DILG that they had experienced sexual abuse while detained (Just Detention International 2009). In addition, a more recent study found that 10% of the women detainees surveyed had sex with jail officials prior to their transfer to the correctional institution for women (Just Detention International, 2009).

According from the Hurights Osaka (2005), Manila City Jail crisis of overcrowding is in place, currently the city jail accommodates 5,000 prisoners who were classified by law as detention prisoners, city prisoners and youth offenders. Within its walls are men, women, minors, and people with health problems. Prisoners, both undergoing trial and convicted, are mixed together in the prison jail (Alfaro, 2005).

In addition, the New Bilibid Prison (NBP) have seized and confiscated contrabands such as firearms, at least 200 pieces of ammunition and mobile phones during its Oplan Galugad (Torres, 2016). Likewise, the Bureau of Corrections (BuCor) has dismantled a two-story posh, Private Kubol structure owned by the inmates inside the New Bilibid Prison's (NBP) Maximum Security Compound (Tupas, 2016). The authorities also confiscated illegal drugs inside the new bilibid prison. At present, the NBP has a total inmate population of 22,800.

In Mati, there were 18 to 20 foils of marijuana and pointed objects surrendered by the detainees, this incident led the city jail management to advocate a no to drugs campaign and promoting the green revolution as a part of rehabilitation program. The provincial jail management also advocates cleanliness inside the jail (Provincial News, 2010).

This study was undertaken to answer some problems and to understand and to determine the conditions of the detainee inside the Mati Provincial Jail. This was also undertaken to provide a new empirical data in relation to the topic of physical condition of the detainee in provincial jail. The findings may provide intervention that can encourage more and better developments in terms of the physical condition of the detainee in time of their rehabilitation or in waiting to the decisions of their cases in court. The study was conducted in order to determine the physical condition of the detainee inside provincial jail.

METHODOLOGY

Research design

This study made use of a survey, descriptive research design. It is descriptive because it involves description, recording, analysis and interpretation of data in determining the condition of the detainee in jail. Descriptive research is the process of gathering, analyzing, classifying, & tabulating data about prevailing conditions, practices, beliefs, processes, trends and then make adequate and accurate interpretation about such data (Lachita, 2007). In this study descriptive data answered the questions on the physical condition such health and security of the respondents. Quantitative method of research was also used, Merriam- Webster Dictionary (2000) defines quantitative approach as relating to how much there is of something: of or relating to the quantity or amount of something and because it was based on variables measured with numbers and analyzed with statistical.

Research subject

The total number of populations of the detainee inside the Davao Oriental provincial Jail were 158 detainees and in the actual survey the researchers were only given 11 respondents for this study.

Research instrument

The instrument used in this study was a survey questionnaire. The development of the questionnaire was done through following manner. The comments and suggestions were incorporated in the revised questionnaire.

The overall rating of the validators to our questionnaire is rated by scale of 5- excellent, 4-verry good, 3-good, 2-fair and 1-poor. The total mean of the validators is 4.7 and its description is excellent.

Table 1. In evaluating the level of condition of detainee the following scale was used.

Weights	Description	Interpretation
5	Always	This means that the condition of the detainees in side the provincial Jail has been Good all the time.
4	Often	This means that the condition of the detainees in side the provincial Jail has been Good oftentimes.
3	Sometimes	This means that the condition of the detainees in side the provincial Jail has been Good Sometimes.
2	Seldom	This means that the condition of the detainees in side the provincial Jail rarely has been Good.
1	Never	This means that the condition of the detainees in side the provincial Jail Never has been Good.

Data gathering procedure

The researcher began the study by seeking formal permission through a letter addressed to the head of the Davao Oriental Provincial Jail in Mati City. Upon receiving approval, the prison administrator coordinated a schedule to facilitate a smooth and organized data collection process, ensuring that the procedure avoided any disruptions or negative occurrences. On the day of the survey, the researcher personally visited the provincial jail to administer and distribute the questionnaires. Once completed, the questionnaires were retrieved, and the collected data were scored, recorded, and categorized with the assistance of a statistician. The results were then analyzed and interpreted in alignment with the objectives of the study. Ethical considerations were also observed, with attention to the behavior and responses of each participant and how they interacted with the researchers during the process. For statistical treatment, a single frequency count was used, which involves tallying the number of times an event occurs and organizing this data to reflect the frequency of variable values.

Data analysis

Single frequency count– a measure or entry of the number of occurrences that an event occurs, and arrangement of statistical data that exhibits the frequency of the occurrence of the values of a variable.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Socio-demographic profile

Age

Table 2 showed that respondents age were 21 to 49 years old. Within this age range of the respondents there were 2 or 18% of the respondents who were aged 40 years old and also 2 or 18 % of the respondents who were aged 43 years old. While the other remaining 7 respondents or 64 % were aged of 21, 27, 31, 32, 35, 42 and 49 years old. This means that the most dominant age of this study were the 40 years old and 43 years old. This also implies that the respondents of this study have no minors, all the respondents were of legal age. In 2015, the Philippine government reported that the Bureau of Corrections (BuCor) was responsible for 43,484 prisoners on average every day. This number was the number of people detained under BuCor's supervision and custody on a daily basis; they were usually housed in national prisons like New Bilibid Prison, Iwahig, Sablayan, San Ramon, Leyte, and Davao facilities.

Table 2. Frequency distribution of age of the respondents

Age of respondents	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
21-35	5.0	45.5
40-49	6.0	54.5
Total	11	100

Sex

Table 3, shows proportion of males and females were among the respondents through their sexual identity. There were 10 detainees' respondents of this study who were male and 1 detainee respondent who was female. This also implies that the dominant respondent of this study were male detainees with the highest percentage of 91%. As we also observe in our society, males were exposed to different activities like drugs, rape and others that were out of morality. The females were less offenders while males were stronger than females which enabled them to commit crime. Hence in emotional aspects females were more affected in emotion if they do such out of morality.

According to Alfaro (2005), Manila City Jail accommodates 5,000 prisoners who were classified by law as detention prisoners. Within this wall were men and women detainees. In addition, Men were more likely to offend than women, for a long time this phenomenon was overlooked by the Criminological Research and Theory (Abraham, 2015). In addition, Heidensohn (2015) stated that, women were the minority of offenders, they did not commit serious crimes, they do not do it so often, and their criminal careers were shorter and less professional.

Table 3. Frequency distribution of respondents according to sex.

Sex of the respondents	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Male	10.0	90.9
Female	1.0	9.1
Total	11.0	100

Ethnicity

In Table 4, the data shows that seven respondents of this were Mandaya's, the three were Visayans and 1 was Tagalog. In general, there were 11 detainees' respondents in this study that has a different ethnicity. This implies that the most dominant ethnicity in the group of the respondents were the Mandaya, followed by the Visaya and lastly was Tagalog. Mandaya people lives in the mountain or shall we say rural areas. We all know that education is an important factor to the society, the state needs to educate its people and we also know that education in rural areas are minimal compared to the urban areas. Furthermore, those with less exposure to education commit less crime and Mandaya people were located in the far- flung areas that schooling cannot reach them (Jorolan & Genevieve, 2005).

The National Commission of Indigenous People (2016), defined Mandaya as a group of non-Christian, non-Islamic people living in Eastern Mindanao. The word "Mandaya" is derived from "man" which means "first" and "daya" which means "upstream" or "upper portion of a river". In addition, according to Velasquez (2012), Mandaya's are any number of tribal groups found along the mountain ranges of the province of the Davao Oriental.

Table 4. Frequency distribution of respondents according to ethnicity.

Ethnicity of the respondents	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Mandaya	7.0	63.6
Cebuano	3.0	27.3
Tagalog	1.0	9.1
Total	11.0	100

Religion

In Table 5 below, it shows that among the detainee's respondents, 10 of them were Roman Catholic and only one was Baptist in terms of their religious practices. This data implies that, the most dominant religion among the respondents was Roman Catholic practice. The Philippines was one of the largest catholic countries in the world, it simply means that the majority of the population in this country was catholic. The religious practices or values were not the reason why the members commit crime there are simply more people in the Philippines who identify as Catholic.

The Philippines is the 5th largest Christian country on earth, with about 75% of the population being adherents. It is also one of two predominantly Roman Catholic nations in Asia and is the third largest Catholic country in the world. In addition, Rappler (2010) point that there were 74,211,896 followers of the Roman Catholic Church, or 80.6% of the Philippine population.

Table 5. Frequency distribution of respondents according to religion

Religion	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Roman Catholic	10.0	90.9
Baptist	1.0	9.1
Total	11.0	100

Educational attainment

The Table 6 showed that all of the 11 respondents of this study have different educational attainment level and categorized by college level, high school level, elementary level and none.

The two respondents of this study have an educational attainment of college level, there was also two respondents who attained only high school level, while the other five respondents of this study only attained elementary level and out of eleven respondents there were two respondents of this study that had no educational attainment. This implies that the respondents of this study have different educational attainments and the most dominant among them all was elementary level. According to Lochner (2003), to reduce crime rates, there is a need to raise the education of potential criminals. The factors most commonly thought to contribute to crime are lack of education. Half of prisoners have no qualifications, compared with 15% of the general population (Abrahams, 2015). In addition, according to James (2005) the more educated people, the less likely you will commit a violent crime. If education reduces crime, then schooling will have social benefits that are not taken into account by individuals (Moretti, 2003).

Table 6. Frequency distribution of respondents according to educational attainment.

Educational attainment	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
College level	2.0	18.2
High school level	2.0	18.2
Elementary	5.0	45.4
None	2.0	18.2
Total	11.0	100

Marital status

Table 7 below shows the data of the respondents in terms of their marital status in life and the researchers categorized it only in terms of single and married marital status. Among the eleven respondents there were seven who were single and four who were married. This implies that 6% of the respondents are single respondents.

According to the national census, federal inmates in America, there were twice as likely to be in the never married' category as the general population, three times as likely to be divorced, separated, or widowed and only about half as likely to be married (Handler, 1975). The impact of marriage on participation in crime is one of the factors, not to commit a crime and also affects marriage relationship status, so this determines a married person from committing a crime (Aspe, 2009).

Table 7. Frequency distribution of respondents according to marital status.

Marital status	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Single	7.0	63.6
Married	4.0	36.4
Total	11.0	100

Physical condition of the detainees**Table 8.** Determining the level of the variables.

Questions	Level	Description
1. I eat three meals a day with nutritious food.	5	Always
2. I sleep at night with bed, blanket and pillow.	5	Always
3. I am assured that the water I drink and use for bathing are clean.	5	Always
4. I am separated from the sick detainee to avoid spread of disease.	5	Always
5. If I am sick, I am given a liberty to check up by a medical staff.	5	Always
6. I keep my medicine in a right place just to make sure to prevent destruction.	5	Always
7. I take the right medicine prescribed by the medical staff.	5	Always
8. I clean our jail room especially the portion of my bed.	5	Always
9. I am assured the cleanliness of the comfort room every day.	5	Always
10. The numbers of detainee inside the jail room are not suit to what is preferable.	3.6	Often
Total	4.854545	Always

Health condition of detainee

The level of health conditions of the detainee showed that the detainees had a value of 4.85 this implies that the condition of the detainees inside the Davao Oriental Provincial Jail were all good all the time. This also means that the detainees received utmost health care while inside the provincial jail, and also that the personnel in the provincial jail observed

health care for the detainee. As cited by Coyle (2002), when a state deprives people of their liberty it takes on a responsibility to look after their health in terms both of the conditions under which it detains them and of the individual treatment which may be necessary as a result of those conditions. In Connection Human Rights (2011) emphasize that, "Prisoners shall have access to the health services available in the country without discrimination on the grounds of their legal situation. In addition, the government and other private hospitals are also tapped in the implementation of standards pertaining to nutrition and protective health services for the prison community" (Bureau of Correction, 2012).

Jail room

Jail room has the lowest value of 3.6 this means that the condition of the detainees inside the Davao Oriental Provincial Jail has been often good. Kalashkinov (2002) stressed a report, that there are 24 inmates who shared the same jail room of 17 m² cell. In addition to that, in Manila City Jail, crisis of overcrowding is in place, currently the city jail accommodates 5,000 prisoners who were classified by the law as detention prisoners (Hurights Osaka, 2005). This issue must be solved which was why the new act has been signed, RA 10575. As such, it is described as an act strengthening the Bureau of Corrections and providing funds thereof (Congress of the Philippines, 2013). It was stated in the act that the "State shall provide for the modernization, professionalization and restructuring of the Bureau of Corrections by upgrading its facilities increasing the number of its personnel, upgrading the level of qualifications of their personnel and standardizing their base pay, retirement and other benefits. A new beginning for the Bureau of Correction with the upgrade in prison facilities can manage to control the overcrowding in jails (De Lima, 2014).

Meals

Meals has a value of 5 which stated that the condition of the detainees inside the Davao Oriental Provincial Jail in terms of their food and nutrition has always been good all the time. As cited by Agoncillo (2013) the P50.00 food budget allotted each inmate by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) is broken down into P10 for breakfast, P20 for lunch and P20 for dinner and Inmates are asked to eat their three meals within the allotted time, although they are allowed to snack between meals. With BJMP approval, goodies from families and visitors may be stored in the prison kitchen's refrigerator. According to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (1975), every prisoner shall be provided by the administration at the usual hours with food of nutritional value adequate for health and strength of wholesome quality and well prepared and served.

Sleeping materials

Sleeping materials has a value of 5 which means that the condition of the detainee in terms of sleeping at night with bed, blanket and pillow has been in good all the times. According to Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (1975) that, every person shall, in accordance with local or national standards, be provided with a separate bed, and with separate and sufficient bedding which shall be clean when issued, kept in good order and changed often enough to ensure its cleanliness.

Clean water

Based on the health condition data of detainees, clean water has a value of 5 which means that the condition of the drinking water and the water for washing are clean all the time.

According to Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (1975), prisoners shall be required to keep their persons clean, and to this end they shall be provided with water and with such articles as are necessary for health and cleanliness. Drinking water shall be available to every prisoner whenever they need it.

Health condition

Health condition has each value of 5 which means the health condition of the detainee inside the Davao oriental provincial jail has been always good all the time. According to the Human rights (2011), Prisoners shall have access to the health services available in the country, without discrimination on the grounds of their legal situation. In addition, the government and other private hospitals are also tapped in the implementation of standards pertaining to nutrition and protective health services for the prison community (Bureau of Correction, 2012).

Cleanliness

Cleanliness has the value of 5, which means the cleanliness in Davao oriental provincial jail are good all the time. The Department of Health Center (2012) for Health Development-Metro Manila directs extends its efforts in sanitizing and disinfecting facilities at the New Bilibid Prison (NBP) in Muntinlupa as it intensifies its campaign on proper sanitation and disinfection of the facilities.

The Davao Oriental Provincial Jail observed the right and good health care of their detainee, upon conducting with this study the researchers observe the cleanliness of the jail, which reflects to the survey we conducted in the 11 respondents of the said study. The 11 respondents have a good physical health which has a value of 4.854545 means that their physical health has always been good all the time while staying in the Davao Oriental Provincial Jail.

Security of detainee

Table 9. The Level of safety and security of detainees in Davao Oriental City Jail.

Safety variables	Level	Description
1. There is CCTV and other technology for the surveillance are installed inside the jail.	1	Never
2. Gives me proper discipline on the implementation of the rules and regulations inside the jail.	5	Always
3. The jail rooms have good lighting and proper ventilation.	5	Always
4. Visitors undergo inspection to ensure that there is no contraband that can entry the jail.	5	Always
5. When entering and going out from jail room, the jail guard inspects me if there is a contraband that I bring just like weapons, knife and illegal drugs.	5	Always

6. Availability of the jail guard who watch security inside the jail to ensure that there is no quarrel.	5	Always
7. The perimeter fence is well constructed and maintained to ensure the safety and security of the detainee.	5	Always
8. Inside the jail, they assure the strength of metal grill for safety and to avoid war from the other group of detainee	5	Always
9. My proper security every court hearing and some jail guard who guide me from the jail until to the court and vice versa.	5	Always
10. In times of detainee's riot, the jail guards respond appropriately.	2.3	Seldom
Total		4.31
		Often

Security of detainee

Table 9 shows that the security level of detainee inside the Provincial jail, and it has a value of 4.31 this means that the securities of the detainees are often good. The jail administration gives an importance to the security to prevent any escapes and contrabands to enter the facility. According to Jamerson (2015), the care, the custody and the control of inmates in prisons and jails is a topic of immediate public interest in our state and even around the world. Hence, in terms of jail management crisis, the BJMP (Bureau Jail management and penology) tried to beefed up security measures. Vio (2014) complied the directives on zero escape incidents, directed all Jail guards to be stricter in inspecting the packages or gifts of visitors for the inmates, searching procedures among visitors, to ensure contrabands are sneaked inside the Jail, imposed additional CCTV cameras, conducting surprise inspections and adding more personnel to guard the Jail.

CCTV cameras

CCTV cameras have the lowest value of 1, which means that the CCTV cameras and other technology for the use surveillance were never good. There is no single CCTV installed inside the facility to beef up security measures. The importance of the CCTV or the purposes of CCTV are prevention, detection, improving safety, gathering evidence, and acting as a general site management tool. CCTV in prison as a means of detecting and or preventing highly specific behaviors such as contraband entering prison, self-harm or suicide, and escape, as also a means of identification for remote access control, and to facilitate the co-ordination of responses to incidents, gather evidence, and improve safety (Allard, Wortley, and Anna Stewart, 2006).

Riots in jails

Riots in jail has a value of 2.3, this means that the Physical security in term of riot is seldom been good. As cited by Mateo (2016), there are nine personnel of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) will face administrative charges following the alleged violent dispersal of inmates during a riot at the Makati City jail earlier this month. To prevent these accidents the Jail administrators must have a plan to quell this tragedy. According to Smith (2012), In the case of jail riots, planning and preventions are worth a pound of cure. A proactive approach to disturbances and prevention keeps small incidents

small and resolves them quickly. In prevention of riots the Jail administration must consider the inmate to hear and resolve inmate complaints, use of inmate councils to communicate with prison officials, and use of attitudinal survey instruments for inmates to communicate their concerns (Dillingham, 1995).

Rules and regulation

Proper discipline on the implementation of the rules and regulations inside the jail, has a value of 5 which means that the implementation of rules and regulations are has been good all the time. Inside the prison or jail, correctional officers enforce rules and regulations. They maintain security by preventing any disturbances, assaults, or escapes. They supervise the daily activities of inmates, ensuring that inmates obey the rules and finish their work. They also ensure that they know where all inmates are. Officers must search inmates for contraband such as weapons or drugs, settle disputes between inmates, and enforce discipline (Sokanu, 2016).

Lightning and ventilation

Lightning and ventilation inside the jail, has a value of 5 which means that the lightning and ventilation is been good all the time. According to international committee of red cross (2013), adequate lighting is required to maintain the physical and mental health of detainees and prison staff. The lack of natural light over a prolonged period can permanently affect the mental health of detainees. Spending time outside the cell, especially in the open-air exercise yard, gives detainees immediate access to daylight. Without being forced to do so, detainees should be authorized to go outdoors for at least one hour daily.

Contrabands

Contrabands is inspection to ensure that there is no contraband that can enter the jail and the item number five (5) which stated as, when entering and going out from jail room, the jail guard inspects me if there is a contraband that I bring just like weapons, knife and illegal drugs, has a value of 5 which means that the jail officer has always good on inspection of the visitors when entering the facility. According to Bureau of jail management and penology (2010), the proliferation of contrabands in jail facilities; as a perennial problem that the BJMP is confronting since its inception. Contrabands in the hands of inmates jeopardize jail security and hamper rehabilitation programs. In addition, according to Bureau of Correction (2011), the use of various types of searches shall be necessary to protect the safety of visitors, inmates and personnel. It shall be used to detect and secure contrabands with the aim of safeguarding the security of the facility. While the conduct of various types of searches is indispensable in our campaign to prevent the entry of contrabands, it should be reasonably implemented with utmost care and fairness to protect the rights of the subject as well as shield the jail personnel from harassment complaints.

Security inside jail

Availability of the jail guard who watch security inside the jail to ensure that there is no quarrel, has a value of 5 which means that, the Visibility of Prison Officer are always good all the time. Prison officers must maintain order and daily operations of the facility and are responsible for the care, custody, and control of inmates. A correction officer has a responsibility to control inmates who may be dangerous, and that society themselves do not wish to accommodate. An officer must always prevent disturbances, assaults, and escapes by supervising activities and work assignments of inmates. Officers have a responsibility to

protect the public from incarcerated criminals, protect fellow officers from inmates and protect inmates from other inmates at all times.

Perimeter security

The perimeter fence is well constructed and maintained to ensure the safety and security of the detainee and the item number eight (8) stated as, Inside the jail, they assure the strength of metal grill for safety and to avoid war from the other group of detainees. Perimeter Security has a value of 5 which means the security of the detainees is been good all the time. Physical barriers such as fences, walls, and vehicle barriers act as the outermost layer of security. They serve to prevent, or at least delay, attacks, escapes and also act as a psychological deterrent by defining the perimeter of the facility and making intrusions seem more difficult. Tall fencing, topped with barbed wire, razor wire or metal spikes are often emplaced on the perimeter of the jail, generally with some type of signage that warns people not to attempt to enter and to prevent escape (McManus Jr. & Conner, 2003). This study shows that the security level of the detainee is often good all the time. This value must maintain or must be improved for more effective rehabilitation. To adapt more modern ways and technique in term of security measures like CCTV cameras to be able to prevent and to control the illegal activity inside the facility and lastly beefup more the security matters of penology.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions are drawn: The respondents fall within the age bracket of 21 to 49 years old, with the majority being male. Most of the respondents are single, and in terms of ethnicity, the Mandaya group is the most dominant. The majority of respondents are Roman Catholic by religion. Their educational attainment varies, with classifications including college level, high school level, elementary level, and those with no formal education. Furthermore, the physical conditions of the detainees inside the Provincial Jail are found to be in very good condition according to the results of the study.

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