
PARTICIPANTS' PAPERS

THE PHILIPPINE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM: CURRENT SITUATION AND ISSUES

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Philippine Corrections System is composed of the institutions in the government, civil society and the business sector involved in the confinement, correction and restoration of persons charged for and/or convicted of delinquent acts or crimes. The public sector formulates sound policies and rules on corrections, penology and jail management, rehabilitation and restoration. All prisons or penitentiaries, jails and detention centres are under the direct control and supervision of the government. The government, thus, plays a dominant role in the correction and rehabilitation of offenders.¹

The civil society which includes the non-government organizations, people's organizations, religious organizations, academe and the media, provide support services such as health services, training, livelihood, spiritual guidance and counselling. It is also active in advocacy and social mobilization for the protection of inmates' human rights and enhancement of access to justice.²

The business sector has minimal participation in corrections services but offers tremendous opportunities for improved efficiency and public sector exit options.³

A. Adherence to the United Nations (U.N.) Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the UN Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures

The Philippines adheres to the provisions of the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and UN Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) and other international human rights instruments which define and guarantee the rights of inmates. Some of these provisions are already embodied in the Philippine Constitution⁴ and in its laws, rules and regulations and ordinances. Section 2, Article of the Constitution, moreover, provides that "The Philippines... adopts the generally accepted principles of international law...".

B. Prison/Penitentiary, Jail Distinguished

In the Philippines, there is a distinction between a "jail" and "prison". A "jail" is defined as a place of confinement for inmates under investigation or undergoing trial, or serving short-term sentences. It is differentiated from the term "prison" which refers to the national prisons or penitentiaries managed and supervised by the Bureau of Corrections, an agency under the Department of Justice.⁵ Jails include provincial, district, city and municipal jails managed and supervised by the Provincial Government and the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), respectively, which are both under the Department of the Interior and Local Government.

Municipal and city prisoners are committed to municipal, city or district jails managed by the BJMP. A district jail is a cluster of small jails, each having a monthly average population of ten or less inmates, and is located in the vicinity of the court.⁶ Where the imposable penalty for the crime committed is more than six months and the same was committed within the municipality, the offender must serve his or her sentence in the provincial jail which is under the Office of the Governor. Where the penalty imposed exceeds three years, the offender shall serve his or her sentence in the penal institutions of the BuCor.

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¹ Supreme Court of the Philippines. National Survey of Inmates and Institutional Assessment (2004), p. 36.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ See Art. II (Declaration of Principles and State Policies), Art. III (Bill of Rights) and Art. XIII (Social Justice and Human Rights).

⁵ *Supra.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

C. Four Classes of Prisoners⁷

1. Insular or national prisoner – one who is sentenced to a prison term of three years and one day to death;
2. Provincial prisoner – one who is sentenced to a prison term of six months and one day to three years;
3. City prisoner – one who is sentenced to a prison term of one day to three years; and
4. Municipal Prisoner – one who is sentenced to a prison term of one day to six months.

D. Three Types of Detainees⁸

1. Those undergoing investigation;
2. those awaiting or undergoing trial; and
3. those awaiting final judgment.

II. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Three major government functionaries are involved in the Philippine correctional system, namely: the Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The DOJ supervises the national penitentiaries through the Bureau of Corrections, administers the parole and probation system through the Parole and Probation Administration, and assists the President in the grant of executive clemency through the Board of Pardons and Parole. DILG supervises the provincial, district, city and municipal jails through the provincial governments and the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, respectively. DSWD supervises the regional rehabilitation centres for youth offenders through the Bureau of Child and Youth Welfare.

A. Bureau of Corrections (BuCor)

BuCor has for its principal task the rehabilitation of national prisoners⁹, or those sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment of more than three years. Since its creation, the BuCor has evolved with modern penology and has shifted from the traditional view of imprisonment as society's retribution against criminal offenders into one which regards imprisonment as a humanizing and enriching experience. Corrections focus on rehabilitation and regards inmates as patients who need treatment and guidance in order to become productive and responsible members of society upon their release.

At present, BuCor has seven prison facilities for its 26,792 prisoners. It has one prison institution for women and one vocational training centre for juveniles.

All prison institutions have their own Reception and Diagnostic Centre (RDC), Classification Board, Rehabilitation and Vocational Training Programmes, Inmate Complaints, Information and Assistance Centre (ICIAC), Inmate Council and Board of Discipline. RDC receives, studies and classifies inmates committed to BuCor. The Classification Board classifies inmates according to their security status. To extend prompt, efficient and timely services to inmates, BuCor created ICIA which is tasked to act, within seventy-two hours, on all the complaints, requests for information and assistance of inmates.¹⁰ The common complaints/requests made by inmates are complaints against employees/co-inmates, status of prisoners' release, computation of Good Conduct and Time Allowance and problems regarding visitors' visits. The Inmate Council, which is composed of finally convicted inmates, serves as an advisory body of the Superintendent of each institution.¹¹ The Board of Discipline hears complaints and grievances with regard to violations of prison rules and regulations.¹²

B. Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP)

Also known as the Jail Bureau, BJMP, an agency under the DILG, was created pursuant to Section 60, Republic Act No. 6975¹³, which took effect on January 2, 1991. It is mandated to direct, supervise and control

⁷ Section 5, Rule III, Manual of Operations of the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology.

⁸ Id., Sec. 6.

⁹ Sec. 26, Chap. 8, Title III, Book IV of Executive Order No. 292, otherwise known as the "Administrative Code of 1987".

¹⁰ Sec. 1, Chapter 11, Part III, Bureau of Corrections Operating Manual.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Sec. 2.

¹² *Ibid.*, Sec. 1, Chapter 2, Part IV.

¹³ The Department of the Interior and Local Government Act of 1990.

the administration and operation of all district, city and municipal jails nationwide.

1. Functions

- (i) Formulate policies and guidelines on the administration of all district, city and municipal jails.
- (ii) Formulate and implement policies for the programmes of correction, rehabilitation and treatment of inmates.
- (iii) Plan and programme funds for the subsistence allowance of inmates.
- (iv) Conduct research, develop and implement plans and programmes for the improvement of jail services throughout the country.¹⁴

After twelve (12) years of existence as a separate agency under the DILG, the BJMP still shares its responsibilities with the Philippine National Police (PNP). The involvement, however, of the police in penology and jail management is a temporary arrangement in view of BJMP's limited capacity.¹⁵

C. Bureau of Child and Youth Welfare

Presidential Decree (P.D.) No. 603, as amended¹⁶, was promulgated to provide for the care and treatment of youth offenders from the time of apprehension up to the termination of the case¹⁷. The Bureau provides intensive treatment for the rehabilitation of youth offenders on suspended sentence.

Under the said law, a youth offender is defined as a child, minor or youth who is over nine years but under eighteen years of age at the time of the commission of the offence.¹⁸

D. Provincial Government

Provincial jails, numbering 104 in all, including sub-provincial extensions, are under the supervision and control of the provincial governments.¹⁹

E. Parole and Probation Administration (PPA)

The PPA was created pursuant to Presidential Decree (P.D.) No. 968²⁰, as amended, to administer the probation system. Under Executive Order No. 292²¹, the Probation Administration was renamed as the "Parole and Probation Administration", and given the added function of supervising prisoners who, after serving part of their sentence in jails are released on parole or granted conditional pardon. The PPA and the Board of Pardons and Parole are the agencies involved in the non-institutional treatment of offenders.

Probation is the status of an accused who, after conviction and sentence, is released subject to conditions imposed by the court and to the supervision of a probation officer.²² It is a privilege granted by the court; it cannot be availed of as a matter of right by a person convicted of a crime. To be able to enjoy the benefits of probation, it must first be shown that an applicant has none of the disqualifications imposed by law.

1. Criteria for Probation

In determining whether an offender may be placed on probation, the court shall consider all information relative to the character, antecedents, environment, mental and physical condition of the offender, and available institutional and community resources. Probation shall be denied if the court finds that:

- (i) the offender is in need of correctional treatment that can be provided most effectively by his commitment to an institution;
- (ii) there is an undue risk that during the period of probation, the offender will commit another crime; or
- (iii) probation will depreciate the seriousness of the offence committed.

¹⁴ *Supra*.

¹⁵ *Supra*.

¹⁶ The Child and Youth Welfare Code.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Title VIII, Chapter 3, Articles 189-204.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Art. 189.

¹⁹ *Supra*.

²⁰ The Probation Law of 1976.

²¹ The Administrative Code of 1987.

²² *Supra*. (Sec. 3[a]).

2. Disqualified Offenders

Offenders who are disqualified are those:

- (i) sentenced to serve a maximum term of imprisonment of more than six years;
- (ii) convicted of subversion or any offence against the security of the State, or the public order;
- (iii) who have previously been convicted by final judgment of an offence punished by imprisonment of not less than one month and one day and/or a fine of not more than Two Hundred Pesos (₱ 200.00); or
- (iv) who have already been on probation under the provisions of the Decree.

3. Probation Conditions

The grant of probation is accompanied by mandatory or discretionary conditions imposed by the court:

- (i) The mandatory conditions require that the probationer shall (a) present himself or herself to the probation officer designated to undertake his or her supervision at each place as may be specified in the order within 72 hours from receipt of said order, and (b) report to the probation officer at least once a month at such time and place as specified by said officer.
- (ii) Discretionary or special conditions are those additional conditions imposed on the probationer which are geared towards his or her correction and rehabilitation outside of prison and right in the community to which he or she belongs.

A violation of any of the conditions may lead either to a more restrictive modification of the same or the revocation of the grant of probation. Consequent to the revocation, the probationer will have to serve the sentence originally imposed.

4. Revocation of Probation

At any time during probation, the court may issue a warrant for the arrest of a probationer for any serious violation of the conditions of probation. The probationer, once arrested and detained, shall immediately be brought before the court for a hearing of the violation charged. The probationer-defendant may be admitted to bail pending such hearing. In such case, the provisions regarding release on bail of persons charged with a crime shall be applicable to the arrested probationer. An order revoking the grant of probation or modifying the terms and conditions of the said order cannot be appealed.

F. Board of Pardons and Parole (BPP)

The Board of Pardons and Parole was created pursuant to Act No. 4103, as amended²³. It is the intent of the law to uplift and redeem valuable human material to economic usefulness and to prevent unnecessary and excessive deprivation of personal liberty.

1. Functions

- (i) To grant parole to qualified prisoners;
- (ii) to recommend to the President the grant of pardon and other forms of executive clemency;
- (iii) to authorize the transfer of residence of parolees and pardonees, order their arrest and recommitment, or grant their final release and discharge.

2. Basis for Grant of Parole

BPP may grant parole if it finds that:

- (i) the prisoner is fit to be released;
- (ii) there is a reasonable probability that, if released, he or she will live and remain at liberty without violating the law; and
- (iii) his or her release will not be incompatible with the welfare of society.

The BPP provides invaluable assistance to the President in exercising the power of executive clemency.²⁴ It is exercised with the objective of preventing a miscarriage of justice or correcting a manifest injustice. Executive clemency may be exercised through a reprieve, absolute pardon, conditional pardon, or commutation of sentence.

²³ The Indeterminate Sentence Law.

²⁴ SEC. 19. Except in cases of impeachment, or as otherwise provided in the Constitution, the President may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction by final judgment. He shall also have the power to grant amnesty with the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the Congress. (Article 7, 1987 Constitution).

“Reprieve” refers to the deferment of the implementation of the sentence for an interval of time; it does not annul the sentence but merely postpones or suspends its execution. “Commutation of Sentence” refers to the reduction of the duration of a prison sentence of a prisoner. “Absolute Pardon” refers to the total extinction of the criminal liability of the individual to whom it is granted without any condition. It restores to the individual his or her civil and political rights and remits the penalty imposed for the particular offence of which he or she was convicted. “Conditional Pardon” refers to the exemption of an individual, within certain limits or conditions, from the punishment which the law inflicts for the offence he or she had committed resulting in the partial extinction of his or her criminal liability.

3. Basis for Grant of Executive Clemency

The BPP recommends to the President the grant of executive clemency when any of the following circumstances are present:

- (i) the trial or appellate court recommended in its decision the grant of executive clemency for the prisoner;
- (ii) under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the penalty imposed is too harsh compared to the crime committed;
- (iii) offender qualifies as a youth offender at the time of the commission of the offence;
- (iv) prisoner is seventy years old and above;
- (v) prisoner is terminally-ill;
- (vi) alien prisoners where diplomatic considerations and amity among nations necessitate review; and
- (vii) other similar or analogous circumstances whenever the interest of justice will be served thereby.

4. When Applications for Executive Clemency will not be Favourably Acted Upon

Notwithstanding the existence of any of the circumstances mentioned above, the BPP shall not favourably recommend petitions for executive clemency of the following prisoners, those:

- (i) convicted of evasion of service of sentence;
- (ii) who violated the conditions of their conditional pardon;
- (iii) who are habitual delinquents or recidivists;
- (iv) convicted of kidnapping for ransom;
- (v) convicted of violation of the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972 and the Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002;
- (vi) convicted of offences committed under the influence of drugs and;
- (vii) whose release from prison may constitute a danger to society.

Where the President grants conditional pardon to a prisoner, the BPP monitors the prisoner’s compliance with the conditions imposed for the duration of the period stated in the grant of executive clemency. Upon determination that a prisoner granted conditional pardon has violated the conditions of his or her pardon, the Board recommends to the President the prisoner’s arrest or recommitment.

III. ISSUES CONFRONTING THE PHILIPPINE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

A. Overcrowding of Certain Prison Institutions/Jails

The PNP’s consistent and unrelenting drive to get the job done against criminals, terrorists and those who threaten the peace has resulted in the arrest of thousands of individuals.²⁵ There is, thus, a continuing increase in the prison population of the Philippines as shown in the table below and, unless the trend is reversed, prisons and jails will soon be facing severe problems of overcrowding and congestion.

Institution	2001	2002	2003
BuCor	23,965	25,002	26,792
BJMP	37,153	40,903	48,907

²⁵ Philippine National Police Accomplishment Report (CY 2003).

For 2003, BuCor reported a congestion rate of 33% while BJMP reported a monthly increase of its jail population of 2.2%.

B. Fragmented Set-Up of the Corrections System

Authorities say that the present set-up of the corrections system does not lead to sound management and is not in keeping with the government's machinery. It also results in functional overlaps and diffusion in the conduct of corrections and restoration activities.

C. Lack of Information Technology Systems and Expertise

Lack of technology to properly maintain inmates' records and process documents for their immediate release is a prevailing situation. Limited use of information technology to support investigation and validation of information on inmates with pertinent agencies like the courts, prosecutors' offices and law enforcement agencies, to back up recommendations for early release of qualified offenders, and/or for providing them with other needed services, impedes corrections and rehabilitation programmes.²⁶

D. Lack of/Inadequate Training

Lack of or inadequate training has been cited as one of the reasons for the lack of awareness and understanding by some prison/jail officials and staff on the rights of inmates.

IV. MEASURES UNDERTAKEN TO IMPROVE THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Consistent with its constitutionally-declared policy that "[t]he State values the dignity of every human person and guarantees full respect for human rights"²⁷ and its obligations as a State Party to some, if not most, of the international human rights instruments, the Philippine government has undertaken measures to improve the treatment of offenders. These measures include:

A. The Muntinlupa Juvenile Training Centre

The establishment of a separate facility for juveniles serving sentence at BuCor has long been a serious concern of the Department of Justice. As stipulated in our laws, and the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Rules (the Beijing Rules) and UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Rules), youth offenders should be segregated from adult offenders and given different rehabilitation programmes that will answer their special needs.

Unable to establish a separate facility for juveniles serving sentence at the national penitentiaries, due mainly to limited resources, the Philippine government successfully sought financial assistance from the Government of Japan, through Japan International Cooperation Agency, for the construction of a juvenile training centre. Since the completion of the construction of the training centre in October 2003, youth offenders at BuCor are segregated from adult offenders and given appropriate rehabilitation programmes and services.

B. Prioritization of Projects

The establishment of a Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre for National Prisoners and DOJ Intranet were identified as the priority projects, among others, of the Department in its Development Agenda for 2001-2005.

The Centre, established in 2002, is now providing rehabilitation services to modify the behavioural dysfunction of drug dependent inmates. It fills the void between an institution that is punishment-oriented and one that is wholly rehabilitation-centred.

While the DOJ Intranet is not yet fully implemented, the BuCor and BPP have expanded their computerization programmes which facilitated the processing of the release on parole/executive clemency of qualified prisoners through the use of a computerized inmate monitoring and tracking database system capable of generating prison records/reports. As a result, BuCor was able to speed up the processing of prison records and the immediate forwarding of 6,414 prison records to the BPP for evaluation.

²⁶ *Supra*.

²⁷ Sec. 11, Art. II (Declaration of Principles and State Policies), 1987 Constitution.

C. Jail Decongestion Programme/OPLAN Decongestion

In 1993, The DOJ launched a jail decongestion programme designed to facilitate the release of inmates. To implement the programme, a Memorandum of Agreement was entered into between and among the Public Attorney's Office (PAO), National Prosecution Service (NPS), BJMP and the three corrections agencies of the DOJ – BuCor, PPA and BPP. The Agreement aims to help the government decongest jails, unclog court dockets, provide detention prisoners with a fair and speedy trial, provide access to the programmes of probation and parole, and lessen expenditures for prisoners' daily maintenance and subsistence.

Pursuant to the programme, the PPA conducted 3,858 jail visits with the end in view of assisting detention prisoners to avail of the benefits of probation, parole or executive clemency. Through PPA's interviews with inmates, 6,239 inmates were found to be qualified for probation, 2,079 for parole and executive clemency, while 3,119 records were referred to the PAO for assistance in the preparation and filing of petitions for probation.

The BJMP has also launched its own OPLAN Decongestion Programme which seeks to help inmates avail themselves of the benefits of the applicable laws and such other legally recognized means for their early release from incarceration.

D. Proposed Legislation on Jail Integration

Executive Order No. 324 dated April 12, 1996 created a Review Committee to study the integration into one department of all government agencies involved in corrections. Its member-agencies include the DOJ, the National Police Commission, BuCor, BJMP, PPA, BPP, the Bureau of Child and Youth Welfare of DSWD, the Commission on Human Rights, League of Provincial Governors and three non-government organizations.

The Review Committee prepared a draft of a proposed legislation integrating all national prisons and all provincial, city and municipal jails and consolidating the functions of BuCor and BJMP under a new bureau to be known as the Bureau of Correctional Services under the DOJ. The bill was prepared several years ago but Congress has yet to enact the same into law.

E. Full Utilization of Early Release Schemes

The full utilization of early release schemes such as release on recognizance, probation, parole and executive clemency has greatly reduced the number of persons in detention, thus, reducing the congestion rate of some prison and detention facilities.

In 2003, the BPP handled and processed 13,872 petitions for parole/executive clemency. It likewise received and considered 3,046 petitions for parole out of which 2,285 had been granted; recommended the grant of conditional pardon to 126 prisoners and the commutation of sentence of 1,020 prisoners.²⁸

The PPA, on the other hand, investigated 9,418 applications for probation/parole/executive clemency and submitted a total of 7,558 manifestations/petitions recommending the grant of probation/parole/executive clemency²⁹.

F. Increasing Public Awareness on the Plight of Inmates

Proclamation No. 551, series of 1995, issued by then President Fidel V. Ramos, declared the last week of October as "National Correctional Consciousness Week", otherwise known as NCCW. The annual celebration of the NCCW has played a great role in generating public awareness on the plight of inmates and their need for rehabilitation. It educates the community on the situations prevailing in prisons/jails and making the people aware that prisoners are human beings that should be accorded full respect for their human rights. It also encourages public participation in the re-socialization and public acceptance in the reintegration of prisoners into society as productive and law-abiding citizens after service of sentence in prison.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ 2003 Parole and Probation Performance Highlights.

V. CONCLUSION

The improvement of the corrections system and the inmates' successful reintegration into the mainstream of society is not the sole responsibility of the corrections pillar. The other pillars of the Philippine criminal justice system – law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary, and the community must also do their share. An offender must be afforded his or her rights throughout the different stages of the criminal justice system – from the commission of the offence, to investigation and apprehension, to prosecution, trial and conviction and, finally, punishment and correction.³⁰ The community, in particular, plays a significant role in the administration of criminal justice as it functions even before the commission of the offence. Failure of the community to prevent the commission of an offence means an added responsibility of rehabilitating the offender and reintegrating him or her into society.³¹ Also, after going through the entire system, and after release - either by complete satisfaction of penalties, or on probation or parole – they either rejoin the community and lead a peaceful life, or commit another crime and go through the criminal justice system again.³² Greater community involvement in the treatment of offenders must, therefore, be encouraged.

The Philippine government, despite many difficulties, has taken and continues to take concrete steps towards the improvement of its prison/jail conditions and the treatment of offenders. But the government cannot do this alone. It needs the cooperation and active involvement of all the sectors in our society—media, academe, business, etc. Prison reforms can only be achieved through the active involvement of all the members of society. Each one has a responsibility in making these reforms possible. Decent and humane prison conditions can be realized, and prisoners can be successfully rehabilitated if every sector of society will work together.

³⁰ Former Supreme Court Chief Justice Andres R. Narvasa. Handbook on the Courts, and the Criminal Justice System (1996), p. 31.

³¹ Atty. Sedfrey Candelaria, et al., Situational Analysis on Children in Conflict with the Law and the Juvenile Justice System (1998), p. 65.

³² *Supra*.

APPENDIX A³³

Table 1 - Prison Population of BuCor (CY 2003)

Prison Facilities of BuCor	Official Capacity	Population	% Share	Rate of Congestion
New Bilibid Prison	8,700	16,795	63%	93%
Correctional Institution for Women	1,000	1,055	4%	6%
Iwahig Prison and Penal Farm	3,500	2,223	8%	-
Davao Prison and Penal Farm	3,100	3,470	13%	12%
San Ramon Prison and Penal Farm	1,300	959	3%	-
Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm	1,500	1,256	5%	-
Leyte Regional Prison	1,000	1,034	4%	3%
Total	20,100	26,792	100%	33%

³³ Relevant statistical data from the Bureau of Corrections.

APPENDIX B

Table 2 - Authorized and Actual Number of Custodial and Civilian Personnel from Each Penal Institution.

Institutions	2001		2002		2003	
	Authorized	Actual	Authorized	Actual	Authorized	Actual
Gen. Administration						
Civilian	318	266	318	294	318	289
Custodial	32	29	32	29	32	28
NBP						
Civilian	206	181	206	196	206	193
Custodial	804	754	804	762	804	757
CIW						
Civilian	19	18	19	19	19	19
Custodial	30	29	30	29	30	29
IPPF						
Civilian	122	108	122	115	122	111
Custodial	135	123	135	128	135	124
DPPF						
Civilian	96	85	96	88	96	88
Custodial	224	206	224	200	224	193
SRPPF						
Civilian	44	37	44	42	44	40
Custodial	88	83	88	86	88	84
SPPF						
Civilian	57	50	57	54	57	53
Custodial	77	72	77	72	77	71
LRP						
Civilian	61	54	61	56	61	55
Custodial	49	48	49	46	49	45
TOTAL	4363	4144	4363	4218	4363	4182

Table 3 - Ideal and Actual Ratio of Custodial Officer Per Inmate.

- a. Ideal - 1:06
b. Actual Ratio:

Institutions	2001	2002	2003
NBP	1:23	1:23	1:33
CIW	1:16	1:18	1:20
IPPF	1:16	1:16	1:18
DPPF	1:14	1:16	1:19
SRPPF	1:12	1:10	1:10
SPPF	1:11	1:12	1:15
LRP	1:18	1:19	1:22
TOTAL	1:19	1:19	1:24

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Table 4 - Rate of Recidivism from Each Penal Institution.

Institutions	2001	2002	2003
NBP	4.80%	5.14%	3.53%
CIW	1.55%	1.01%	3.25%
IPPF	6%	0	0
DPPF	8.28%	4.43%	3.50%
SRPPF	0	5.45%	4.46%
SPPF	1.14%	0	50%
LRP	10.77%	10.52%	5.55%
TOTAL	6.43%	5.04%	3.59%

Table 5 - Number of Inmates who Violated Prison Rules.

Institutions	2001	2002	2003
NBP	158	138	242
CIW	89	94	192
IPPF	209	123	187
DPPF	207	169	223
SRPPF	73	60	40
SPPF	15	20	23
LRP	16	0	38
TOTAL	767	604	945

APPENDIX C**BJMP's Average Jail Population Data for CY 2003**

Region	Sentenced	Detained	Total
I	94	1,268	1,362
II	51	847	898
III	102	2,995	3,097
IV-A	293	5,362	5,655
IV-B	14	851	865
V	128	1,531	1,659
VI	326	2,646	2,972
VII	564	3,846	4,410
VIII	92	1,184	1,276
IX	72	2,005	2,077
X	272	1,762	2,034
XI	179	1,230	1,409
XII	44	1,175	1,219
XIII	47	593	640
NCR	874	17,404	18,278
CAR	21	716	737
ARMM	8	311	319
TOTAL	3,181	45,726	48,907

APPENDIX D

Total Number of Children in Conflict with the Law/Youth Offenders (as reported and served by DSWD for CY 2003³⁴)

Region	Male	Female	Total
National Capital Region	1,523	252	1,775
Cordillera Administrative Region	111	13	124
Region I	417	43	460
Region II	316	19	335
Region III	772	72	844
Region IV	696	37	733
Region V	39	10	49
Region VI	244	11	255
Region VII	870	75	945
Region VIII	186	66	252
Region IX	655	53	708
Region X	664	45	709
Region XI	1,300	149	1,449
Region XII	393	11	404
CARAGA	276	11	287
TOTAL	8,462	867	9,329

³⁴ From the website of the Department of Social Welfare and Development –<http://www.dswd.gov.ph>.