

ASSESSMENT ON THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE INTERVENTION PROGRAM FOR PERSONS DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY IN SELECTED POLICE STATIONS IN QUEZON CITY POLICE DISTRICT

ABSTRACT

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This study sought to assess the intervention programs implemented by the Philippine National Police (PNP) for Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) in selected police stations under the Quezon City Police District. The results aim to inform police personnel, local government units, and other key stakeholders in formulating more effective, evidence-based strategies that enhance rehabilitation efforts and support the successful reintegration of PDL into society as productive and law-abiding citizens. This study adopted a descriptive research design to evaluate the intervention programs of the Philippine National Police (PNP) for Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL) in Police Stations 4 and 5 of the Quezon City Police District. The respondents consisted of 30 PDL currently in custody and 20 police personnel involved in program implementation, totaling 50 participants. The majority of respondents were Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL), primarily male, single, aged 26–33 and 34–41 years old, and college graduates. They strongly agreed on the effectiveness of the Philippine National Police's intervention programs in Values Formation (mean = 3.34) and Moral and Spiritual Development (mean = 3.432). They also agreed on the effectiveness of Skills and Livelihood Training (mean = 3.212) and Psychological Support (mean = 3.248). The most significant challenge identified was the lack of sufficient funding, with the primary recommendation being the allocation of increased budgetary support to improve and sustain these rehabilitation programs. The Philippine National Police (PNP) is encouraged to strengthen collaboration with government agencies and civil society organizations through the establishment of a multi-agency task force dedicated to supporting intervention programs for Persons Deprived of Liberty (PDL). PDL should be actively engaged in various rehabilitation activities, including skills development, educational programs, spiritual counseling, and psychological support services. The Local Government Units (LGUs) and relevant stakeholders should spearhead community awareness initiatives aimed at reducing the stigma and discrimination often faced by former PDL. Simultaneously, community members should promote a culture of acceptance by supporting the goals of intervention programs and advocating for second chances for reintegrating individuals. Criminology students are encouraged to conduct case studies that delve into the lived experiences of PDL, offering deeper insights into the social and psychological factors affecting their rehabilitation. Researchers should contribute to the design of robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assess the efficiency, impact, and sustainability of the PNP's intervention efforts. Finally, this study may serve as a useful reference and foundational framework for future researchers pursuing further investigations on the development and improvement of intervention programs for PDL.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

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