# ASSESSMENT OF SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE PROGRAM ON YOUTH AND THEIR FAMILIES

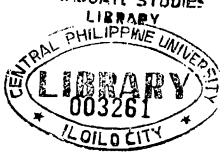
## **A THESIS**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The study was undertaken among children, 12 years old and above, still inside and already outside of SOS village in Zarraga, Iloilo in order to determine the children's participation and satisfaction in and perceived importance of SOS activities, their perceived adequacy of, satisfaction in and importance of the SOS care quality and the personal and family impacts of the SOS program. The respondents of the study were the children (N = 124) still inside and already outside then of the SOS who were chosen through total enumeration. The study made use of a construct validated and reliability tested questionnaire as research instrument and FGD's with the various stakeholders in gathering the data which were subjected to both descriptive and inferential statistics using the SPSS software Version 24 and the results of the inferential statistics were interpreted at p = 0.05. Results revealed that the SOS children were generally residing inside the SOS, with an average age of 19.63 years, females, middle children, with high school level of education, moderate average grade, neglected, with separated parents and in the custody of their mothers. They generally have fathers with an average age of 51.71 years, elementary level of education, and pedicab drivers; mothers with an average age of 49.51 years, high school level of education, and house helpers; and with family monthly income of PhP5,000 to PhP10,000. They have moderate to high level of participation, moderate level of satisfaction and high level of importance of SOS activities; perceived high level of adequacy, high level of satisfaction and high level of importance to SOS care quality: high

level of personal impact and high level of family impact. There were significant differences in mean participation in SOS activities according to the respondents' educational attainment and average grade; mothers' educational attainment and monthly family income. There were significant differences in mean satisfaction in SOS activities according to respondents' educational attainment, average grade, mothers' educational attainment and monthly family income. There were significant differences in mean importance of SOS activities according to respondents' residence, age, sex, educational attainment, average grade and monthly family income. There were significant differences in mean perceived adequacy of SOS care quality according to respondents' classification, mothers' educational attainment and fathers' occupation. There were significant differences in mean perceived satisfaction in SOS care quality according to respondents' residence, age, average grade, classification, mothers' educational attainment, and fathers' occupation. There were significant differences in mean perceived importance of SOS care quality according to respondents' classification, mothers' educational attainment and fathers' occupation. There were significant differences in mean perceived personal impact of SOS program according to respondents' residence, mothers' age, mothers' educational attainment and mothers' occupation. There were significant differences in mean perceived family impact of SOS program according to respondents' educational attainment, fathers' and mothers' educational attainment and monthly family income. Participation in SOS activities is positively and significantly correlated with activities satisfaction, activities' importance, care quality adequacy, care quality satisfaction, care quality importance, personal impact and family impact.