

**ATTENDANCE IN FAMILY DEVELOPMENT SESSIONS (FDS) AND LEVELS
OF WELL-BEING OF 4P's BENEFICIARIES IN SILAY CITY,
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL**

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by

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ABSTRACT

This descriptive-correlational study was conducted to determine the attendance in Family Development Sessions (FDS) and levels of well-being of 4P's beneficiaries in Silay City, Negros Occidental. The study was limited to Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4P's) beneficiaries of the three (3) Barangays of Silay City, in the upland, midland and coastal area. The study covered their attendance in Family Development Session (FDS) and their levels of well-being. The midland area had 70 respondents; the coastal area had 127 respondents; and the upland area had 39 respondents. A total of 236 clients who were all under the supervision of the researcher's department served as respondents of the study. The descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentage distribution and mean, wherever appropriate, were employed, to describe the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4P's) beneficiaries in terms of their personal characteristics and household characteristics; their attendance in FDS; and level of well-being. Chi-square test was used to determine whether or not there are significant relationships between the personal characteristics, household characteristics and the attendance of 4P's beneficiaries in FDS; to determine whether or not there is a significant relationship

between the attendance in FDS and the level of well-being of 4P's beneficiaries, and to determine whether or not there are significant relationships between the levels of well-being and the personal characteristics, household characteristics of 4P's beneficiaries. Results of the study revealed that the 4Ps beneficiaries were residents of coastal areas, 36 to 50 years of age with a mean age of 41.51 years, high school level/graduate, housewives, with a family size of 6 and above, and a family income of PhP 3,000 and below with a mean income of PhP 3,225.92. The 4Ps beneficiaries generally incurred no absences in Family Development Sessions (FDS). The respondents in the study were in the survival level in terms of economic sufficiency but in the self-sufficient level in terms of social adequacy, thus, their overall level of well-being is on the subsistence level. The personal characteristics and household characteristics of the respondents were not significantly related to their attendance in FDS. The location and education of the respondents were significantly related to their level of well-being. Household characteristics such as family size and family income and personal characteristics such as age and occupation were not significantly related to level of well-being. Attendance in Family Development Sessions was not also significantly related to level of well-being.