

## The Social Programs and Services among Senior Citizens in Datu Saudi Ampatuan

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### ABSTRACT

The study aimed to find out the Programs and Services offered among Senior Citizens in Selected Barangay of Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality. The study focused on demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, educational attainment and monthly income, the programs and services offered in the municipality. The description method was used in this study. This study was conducted particularly in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality. In three barangays, the barangay Madia, barangay Dapiawan and barangay Elian in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Maguindanao. Datu Saudi Ampatuan, is a 4th class municipality in the province of Maguindanao, according to the 2020 census, it has a population of 12,890 people. The respondents were male and female between 60-70 years old Senior Citizens from three barangays representing the barangay of Madia, Barangay Dapiawan Barangay Elian in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Maguindanao. Barangay Madia is the highest registered Senior Citizens they have 98 registered senior citizens. Weighted mean was used to analyze the data gathered on the extent of the program and services for all senior citizens. The findings of the study revealed that Majority of respondents age 60-64 years old (4.33%). Majority of the respondents were female (56.67%). Majority of respondents were elementary (46.67%). The respondents were less extensive were doing the programs and services with the mean of 2.64. The common problems encountered by the respondents was no Companion with frequency of (16), followed by physical Appearance (14), and updated medical prescriptions (13). Most of the respondents recommend that there must be provide lifetime identification card (with validation) it gained a frequency of 26, followed by abolish membership fee a frequency of (19), and Home visit of OSCA representative (9).

### KEYWORDS

Social programs and services for senior citizens; senior citizens in maguindanao

### INTRODUCTION

The steady growth of the elderly population in the country is giving rise to new ideas about the role of the elderly in social development. On the one hand, life wisdom and life satisfaction, fulfilling trust and a high degree of personal integration are typical of the elderly. They make diverse contributions to the development of society, welcome positive changes in lifestyle and organization, show interest in the social, cultural and economic life of the district, support generational cohesion, and promote spiritual and moral development

uphold social values and maintain the ability to work rationally (Vladimirov, 2004; Shakhmatov, 1996).

Like most developing countries, the Philippines is a country in transition in terms of socioeconomic development, demographics and epidemiology. Population aging is a phenomenon characterized by a steady increase in the number and proportion of the elderly and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of younger age groups. This is due to the increase in life expectancy. Lower mortality and lower birth rates are brought about by advances in medical technology and medicine, and improved socio-economic conditions (DSWD).

As of 2004, the total population of the Philippines over the age of 60 was 5,705,591 (5.7 million elderly). This equates to approximately 6.9% of the total population of the Philippines. Currently, the Philippines ranks fifth among Southeast Asian countries with the highest annual population growth rate. According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census, a total of 4.6 million seniors make up about 6% of the Philippine population, a significant increase of 22.18% from her 3.7 million seniors in 1995. is showing. This gives an average annual population growth rate of 3.06. Percent from 1990 to 1995. It is estimated that the number of older people will continue to rise to 7 million by 2010, doubling in about 16 years if the growth rate of 4.39% continues. (special news senior [SRSC], NSO).

In this study, we examined how expected changes in the educational structure of the elderly affect the size of the elderly population and the prevalence of major diseases in the elderly. While these studies estimate the size and composition of the elderly population more accurately than traditional predictive models based on age and gender, they do not take into account the fact that the next generation supporting the elderly is changing.

The current study explores the effects of education on population aging by extending the recursive demographic model of Mare and Maralani (2006) to account for simultaneous changes in the health of older adults and the composition of their offspring's educational attainment. Aiming for a new model to examine. Thus, the study focused on the programs and services offered among senior citizens in selected barangays of Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### ***Foreign Literature***

The idea that old age is of course a distinct state in life, characterized by a marked change in roles and activities, and revolutionary when first introduced. However, the theory is no longer accepted in its classical form. Critics often focus on applying the idea that older people naturally and commonly withdraw from society as they age, and that it doesn't allow for much variation in the way people go through life. aging process. (Hothschild 1975).

The social regression recognized by Cummins and Henry (1961), and the country where the elderly need to find replacement roles for those they have lost, is approached as a new point in the theory of functioning. According to this theory, social activity and participation are the keys to happiness (Huvinghurst, 1961; Neugarten 1964; Huvinghurst, Neugarten and Tobin 1968).

According to this theory, the more active and engaged older adults are, the happier they are. Critics of this theory point out that not everyone has access to social opportunities and activities. Also, not everyone finds satisfaction in the presence of others or participating in activities.

### **Local Literature**

Coupled with the rapid growth of the elderly population, comes an increase in cases of abandonment and homelessness, as well as an increase in their special needs such as health care, housing, income generation and other social services. It is generally acknowledged that an aging population is the positive outcome of synergistic social, economic and health advances. Due to the psychological, social and financial changes that older people go through, they may sometimes need help to regain their sense of well-being. Events such as the death of a spouse, absence from work, and related illnesses can cause the elderly to experience brief periods of distress. Some people may need external support or assistance to help ease and speed the adjustment.

Elderly care in the Philippines is guaranteed by the basic laws of the country. The 1987 Philippine Constitution ensures the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of Filipino elderly as a part of the minority population. Laws and programs that focus on services for older Filipinos have gradually been developed over the past 40 years, although much remains to be done to ensure they are fully implemented (Chalkasra, 2014; Commission). (Human Rights Committee 2019; Salenga et al. 2016).

The creation of Republic Act No.9257 Expanded Senior Citizens Act (2004) in support to the amendment to RA, 7432 (1992) which gives full support to the improvement of the total well-being of senior citizens and their full participation in the Philippines society. It expands the coverage of the benefits and privileges and mandates a senior citizen to be the head of office of the senior citizens affairs (OSCA) in every municipality/city.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

### **Research Design**

The description method was used in this study. A survey questionnaire was constructed to gather the data needed in the study. It was used to determine the programs and services offered among senior citizens in selected barangay of Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality.

### **Locale of the Study**

This study was conducted particularly in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality. In three barangays, the barangay Madia, barangay Dapiawan and barangay Elian in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Maguindanao. Datu Saudi Ampatuan, is a 4th class municipality in the province of Maguindanao, according to the 2020 census, it has a population of 12,890 people.

### **Research Instruments**

A survey questionnaire was used by the researcher to gather the information required of the study. Specific questions were question were formulated for the two parts of questionnaire.

Part I gather data about the respondents profile such as age, gender, Educational attainment and Monthly income, on the other hand, focused on the programs and services offered among senior citizens in selected barangays of Datu Saudi Ampatuan Municipality. Part II dealt with the assessment of the program and services perceived by the respondent, the perceived problems and issues.

### **Respondents and Sampling Procedure**

The respondents were male and female between 60-70 years old Senior Citizens from three barangays representing the barangay of Madia, Barangay Dapiawan Barangay Elian in Datu Saudi Ampatuan Maguindanao. Barangay Madia is the highest registered Senior Citizens they have 98 registered senior citizens, and barangay Dapiawan is second highest

registered senior citizens they have 79 registered senior citizens, third is barangay Elian they have 76 registered senior citizens . Purposive quota sampling technique has been used to come up with sixty (60) respondents.

**Data Gathering Procedure**

A permit of Municipal mayor of the Datu Saudi Ampatuan Maguindanao, was sought first. After is the approval, of the researcher gave the questionnaire to the respondents to answer the questionnaires immediately and returned with all needed data.

**Statistical Treatment of Data**

In this study, the statistical tools in the data analysis were the frequency count, percentage to the interpret the date gather from the Senior Citizens of Barangay Madia, Barangay Dapiawan, Barangay Elian in Municipality of Datu Saudi Ampatuan, in their socio-demographic profiles.

Weighted mean was used to analyze the data gathered on the extent of the program and services for all senior citizens.

The ratings obtained in the assessment as to extent of Program services offered among Senior Citizens of barangay Madia were interpreted using the following 4 point scale such as.

<u>Range of Means</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.00 - 1.49	Very extensive
1.50 - 2.49	Extensive
2.50 - 3.49	Less Extensive
3.50 - 4.00	Not extensive

Ranking was used to interpret common issues and concerns of the Senior Citizens.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The table 1, shows that ages 60-64 of the respondents are 43.33%, ages 65-69 of the respondents are 26.67%, ages 70-74 of the respondents are 18.33%, ages 75-79 of the respondents are 6.67%, and 80 and above of the respondents are 5%.

**Table 1.** The Distribution of the Age of the Respondents

<u>Age</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>
60-64	26	43.33
65-69	16	26.67
70-74	11	18.33
75-79	4	6.67
80 and above	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>n=60</b>	<b>100</b>

On the table 2, shows that 43.33% of the respondents are belongs to the male and 56.67% of the respondents are belongs to female.

**Table 2.** The Distribution of the Gender of the Respondents

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>
Male	26	43.33
Female	34	56.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>n=60</b>	<b>100</b>

On the table 3, it's shows that only 16.67% of the respondents are college level, 36.67% of the respondents are high school level and 46.67% of the respondents are elementary level.

**Table 3.** The Distribution of the Educational Attainment of the respondents

<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
College	10	16.67
High School	22	36.67
Elementary	28	46.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>n=60</b>	<b>100</b>

On the table 4, 1k-5k monthly incomes of the respondents are 48.33%, 6k-10k monthly incomes of the respondents are 26.67%, 11k-15k monthly incomes of the respondents are 21.67%, 16k-20k monthly incomes of the respondents are 3.33%, and 21k and above monthly incomes of the respondents are 0%.

**Table 4.** The Distribution of the Monthly Income of the Respondents

<b>Monthly Income</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
1k-5k	29	48.33
6k-10k	16	26.67
11k-15k	13	21.67
16k-20k	2	3.33
21k and above	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>n=60</b>	<b>100</b>

The table 5 shows that the respondents less extensive in doing the programs and services based on the average mean of 2.64. In the first item "Medical and Dental Care Services" obtained the weighted mean of 2.51. In the second item " Income Tax Exemptions" obtained the weighted mean of 3.01. In the third item "Free Vacations" obtained the weighted mean of 2.31. In the four item "Priority Express Lanes" obtained the weighted mean of 3.33. In the fifth item " Granting Special Discounts" obtained the weighted mean of 2.68. In the sixth item " Social Pensions" obtained the weighted mean of 1.68. In the seventh item " Mandatory Philhealth Coverage" obtained the weighted mean of 1.68. In the eighth item "Social Safety Nets" obtained the weighted mean of 2.73 while the ninth item " Death Benefits Assistance" obtained the weighted mean of 3.25 on the last item "Domestic Transportation Privileges" obtained the weighted mean of 2.96.

**Table 5.** The Distribution of the Programs and Services of the Respondents

<b>Programs and Services</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Description</b>
Medical and Dental Care	2.51	Less Extensive
Income Tax Exemption	3.01	Less Extensive
Free Vaccinations	2.31	Extensive
Priority Express Lanes	3.33	Less Extensive
Granting Special Discounts	2.68	Less Extensive
Social Pensions	1.68	Extensive
Mandatory Philhealth Coverage	1.68	Extensive
Social Safety Nets	2.73	Less Extensive
Death Benefits Assistance	3.25	Less Extensive
Domestic Transportation Privileges	2.96	Less Extensive
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>Less Extensive</b>

On the table 6 below shows the common problems encountered by the respondents in terms of: Physical Appearance with frequency of (14), Identification Marks with the frequency of (6), Updated Medical Prescriptions with the frequency of (13) Financial Constraints with the frequency of (11), No Companion with the frequency of (16).

**Table 6.** Problems Encountered by Respondents

<b>Problems Encountered</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Rank</b>
1. Physical Appearance	14	2
2. Identification Marks	6	5
3. Updated Medical Prescription	13	3
4. Financial Constraints	11	4
No Companion	16	1

## CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and conclusions drawn from this study, The common problems encountered by the respondents was no Companion with frequency of (16), followed by physical Appearance (14), and updated medical prescriptions (13). Most of the respondents recommend that there must be provide lifetime identification card (with validation) it gained a frequency of 26, followed by abolish membership fee afrequency of (19), and Home visit of OSCA representative (9).

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