A LIFELINE OR A BURDEN: AN EXPLORATION OF SENIOR CITIZENS' EXPERIENCES WITH GOVERNMENT SUPPORT SERVICES

A Qualitative Research Study
Presented to
the Faculty of
Munting Ilog Integrated National High School
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the subject Practical Research I

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Abstract

Many senior citizens benefit and encountered many challenges with the support services they access from the government. This study investigated senior citizens' experiences with government support services, exploring whether these services benefit or burden their lives. The data were generated from in-depth semi-structured interviews with 25 senior citizens and analyzed using thematic analysis. The analysis revealed that these services often burden participants' well-being. Seniors experienced inadequate and delayed government support services, unmet healthcare needs like access to check-ups, medications, and adequate hospital infrastructure, and a lack of awareness regarding available assistance programs. The findings suggest that the government needs to strengthen their service implementation particularly the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). Also, senior citizens should be aware with the services and programs provided by the government. This will ensure that support services effectively reach and benefit those who need it.

Keywords: healthcare, programs, senior citizens, support services, well-being



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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND ITS BACKGROUND

This chapter presents the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the scope and delimitation the significance of the study, and the definition of terms used.

Introduction

Senior citizens, individuals aged 65 and above, represent a growing segment of the global population. This demographic shift presents both opportunities and challenges, particularly concerning the provision of adequate healthcare, social support, and economic security. As individuals age, they may experience declines in physical and cognitive function, increasing their reliance on support systems to maintain their independence and quality of life. Government-sponsored support services play a crucial role in addressing these needs, ensuring that senior citizens can age with dignity and remain active members of their communities.

Background of the Study

The percentage of older people is expected to escalate worldwide. Republic Act No. 9994 or Expanded Senior Citizens Act (2010), stated



that a senior citizen is any Filipino resident aged 60 or older. The Philippine government made sure measures were done to protect the welfare of this group as it faced the urgent challenge of an aging population in the Philippines and around the world. A government is an organization that officially manages and controls a country or region, creating laws, collecting taxes, providing public services, and others. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2025)

Expanded Senior Citizen Act or RA 9994 (elibrary.judiciary.gov, 2010), stated that the country provides substantial support for its elderly population, including discounts, tax breaks, and government aid. Low income senior citizens will receive a Php 500 monthly allowance to help cover their daily maintenance and medical needs. Moreover, indigent senior citizens are covered by the national health insurance program of PhilHealth. Lastly, they can receive social safety net support during the economic hardship, disasters, and calamities. This support includes food, medicine, and home repair assistance. However, the effectiveness of these services in places like Silang, Cavite, depends on consistent implementation. Ongoing improvements are crucial to ensure the well-being and dignity of senior citizens.



According to Pino (2018), the local government of Silang, Cavite in partnership with the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), distributed PHP2,400 in social pensions to 1,161 indigent senior citizens. This pilot program, overseen by DSWD Calabarzon and hosted by Mayor Emilia Lourdes F. Poblete, marked the nationwide launch of new cash grants. The funds, part of the Unconditional Cash Transfer Program/Tax Reform Cash Transfer (UCT/TRCT) of the DSWD, provide PHP200 monthly (PHP2,400 annually) to impoverished Filipinos. DSWD Secretary Virginia N. Orogo and other officials attended the distribution. Congress mandated DSWD to distribute these grants, allocating PHP 24 billion in 2018 to reach 10 million Filipinos. The UCT, a three-year program stemming from the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) law, aims to alleviate the economic burden on lowincome families resulting from increased petroleum prices. The annual grant will increase to PHP3,600 in 2019 and 2020.

Based on Al-Ghafri, et al. (2023), the experience of senior citizens with government support services is very complex and multifaceted. These services represent a lifeline, enabling continued independence and dignity. It is a complex interplay of benefits and burdens. Government-funded healthcare programs are vital for managing age-related health



issues. Access to affordable healthcare reduces financial strain and ensures access to necessary medical treatment. This study involves analyzing the effectiveness of these programs in improving health outcomes and reducing healthcare disparities among seniors in Silang, Cavite. This study wants to know how these government services can help the senior citizens in everyday life and how long this program can support the needs of all senior citizens in this study.

Statement of the Problem

This study aims to identify the experiences of senior citizens with government support services in Silang, Cavite.

Specifically, this study tries to answer the following:

- 1. What are the support services that the government gives to senior citizens in Silang, Cavite?
- 2. What are the experiences of senior citizens with the support services of the government in Silang, Cavite?
- 3. What are the solutions provided by the local government of Silang, Cavite to reduce the struggles of senior citizens with the government support services?
- 4. What are some unmet needs of senior citizens regarding government support programs in Silang, Cavite?



Scope and Delimitation

This study will only focus on the experiences of senior citizens with the government support services. The participants of the study will only include senior citizens that are 60 years old and above. The study will be conducted in Barangay Tibig, Munting Ilog, Malaking Tatiao, Iba, and Poblacion II in Silang, Cavite.

This study will not focus on the current situations of senior citizens. Also, the participants of the study will not include citizens aged below 60 years old. Furthermore, senior citizens that were not living in Silang, Cavite will be excluded in this study.

Significance of the Study

This study will help in improving services of the government to address the pressing needs of senior citizens.

Specifically, this study will benefit the following:

Senior Citizens. Senior citizens can improve their knowledge on their rights. Further, they can access more essential resources and protect themselves from exploitation.



Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). DSWD can learn how to improve their services for senior citizens. In addition, they will know if the senior citizen has proper access to support services.

Government. Government can address the frustrations and challenges the senior citizens face with the government services. They can plan more programs to address the needs of senior citizens.

Future Researchers. Senior citizens' experiences and insights from the support services from the government will serve as a valuable source of information for research. These experiences and insights allow researchers to investigate further in future research, which can lead to deeper understanding.

Definition of Terms

To facilitate the understanding of this study, the following are with this definition to understand and clarify the terms used in the study.

Experiences - Practical knowledge, skill, or practice derived from direct observation of or participation in events or in a particular activity. (Merriam Webster, n.d.)



Government - The governing body of a nation, state, or community. (Merriam Webster, n.d.)

Senior Citizens – A term for an elderly person especially one who is past the age of retirement. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d.)

Support services – An ancillary service such as administration or maintenance. (Oxford English Dictionary, n.d.)



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the relevant literature and studies that the researchers considered in strengthening the claim and importance of the present study.

Related Literature

Foreign

Experiences and Challenges of Senior Citizens

One of the challenges for the senior citizens is their health, especially diseases. There has been a noticeable increase in the occurrence of chronic non-communicable diseases such as heart disease, hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, chronic kidney disease, diabetes mellitus, stroke, various cancers, and osteoarthritis among elderly populations in numerous countries. A significant and growing proportion of illness and death attributed to chronic diseases is found in older individuals. To worsen this burden faced by elderly individuals and society as a whole, effective interventions are hindered by ageism, the presence of multiple complex comorbidities, and limited access to care suitable for their age group. They are increasingly prevalent and deadly among the elderly, worsened by ageism, multiple



comorbidities, and limited access to appropriate care. Furthermore, in the near future, the health care system will face a significant epidemiological load from non-communicable diseases that today plague the elderly population. Sincere efforts should be made in middle- and high-income nations to educate medical professionals and social groups involved in societal health on the current issues and disease management in the senior population. According to Robotics (n.d.), non-communicable diseases are a growing concern for healthcare systems, especially in older populations. Education is needed for medical professionals and social groups to better manage these diseases.

In addition, seniors also contend with the challenges of solitude and feelings of isolation. Living alone, losing relatives or friends, having a chronic illness, and having sensory impairments are just a few of the risk factors that can lead to or worsen social isolation or loneliness in those 50 years of age or older. Social isolation and loneliness is of senior citizens caused by several factors (Social isolation, 2020).

In line with this, social interactions and late-life health are intertwined. Innovative programs and intervention help to support the preservation of an older adult's feeling of belonging, communication



channels, and interpersonal, group, and community relationships. It is also sheds light on integrated and multidisciplinary best practices for reducing the likelihood of social isolation in later life. This focus on problems that occur in clinical practice and service delivery and show how to solve them successfully (Social isolation, 2019). The connection between social interaction and health in older adults is examined, offering solutions to prevent social isolation.

Furthermore, another challenge faced by senior citizens in Asia and the Pacific is the lack of financial security due to insufficient access to pensions. The news showed that 40% of people over age 60 in Asia and the Pacific lack access to any form of pension—with women disproportionately affected, as they are more likely to do unpaid domestic work. As a result, many older people in the region have no choice but to work well beyond retirement age to survive. Among those still working at age 65 or older, 94% work in the informal sector, which typically does not provide basic labor protections or pension benefits (Bank, 2024). 40% of senior citizens in Asia do not have an access or who cannot access any pension, they are likely to do work. Many older people are forced to work although they are at the retirement age. 94% of the senior citizens work in the informal sector so they do not have secure benefits



and labor protection. In the same way, elderly people in South Africa encountered financial difficulties. South Africa has more than five and a half million people aged 60 or older. Many of them do not have adequate financial and other support to live a dignified life (Johannesburg, 2023). There are over 5 and a half million people aged 60 or older. Many of them do not have access to support services and do not have a stable financial system to support their everyday living.

Government Support Services for Senior Citizens

The Age Well at Home Initiative provides financial support to community organizations across Canada. These organizations can use the funding to develop and implement innovative programs and services that help seniors age well at home. It also supports the expansion of successful programs that have already proven their effectiveness in helping seniors age at home. This ensures that more seniors can benefit from these valuable resources. (Social development in Canada, 2023). Similarly, the National Council on Aging (NCOA) is a prominent organization focused on enhancing the lives of older adults in the United States through various services and resources. Their offerings include the Benefits CheckUp, which helps older individuals identify potential benefits they may qualify for, as well as health promotion programs



aimed at managing chronic conditions and preventing falls. Additionally, the Center for Healthy Aging of NCOA provides tools like the Falls Free Check Up to assess and reduce falls risk among seniors (NCOA, n.d.).

Based on NCOA (n.d.), finances can be a significant issue for older adults living alone. Nearly 22 million Americans aged 60 and older are experiencing financial insecurity. This financial vulnerability can impact your ability to access essential resources and services. Some of the most common financial concerns faced by older adults include budgeting on a fixed income, planning for retirement, and handling the pressure of increasing health care costs.

Proposed Government Support Services for Senior Citizens

An editorial based on an Indian Express article ("For Future Ready Seniors," April 29, 2024) emphasized the neglect of the aging population of India amidst the focus on the demographic dividend. With the elderly population projected to more than double by 2036, reaching nearly one-fifth of the total population by 2050, the article urges policymakers to proactively address the challenges of an aging society and establish guidelines for home-based care, emphasizing the need to shift focus from



solely the demographic dividend to the needs of the growing elderly population (INDEPTH, 2024).

Seniors hear about the new wellness check program 2024, The R-U-OK Program offers a vital welfare check service for vulnerable individuals—the elderly, disabled, ill, single, and those living alone (Wellness check program, 2024). A simple form submitted to the local police station initiates weekly phone calls from an officer to a designated individual. If the call goes unanswered, officers will visit the residence and, if deemed necessary, contact the emergency contact listed on the form. This program provides crucial support and peace of mind for those at risk.

Vice President Harris has proposed a new home care benefit for eligible Medicare recipients, focusing on those who have difficulty with daily activities or significant cognitive impairments, like Alzheimer. The benefit is designed to support around 20 hours of assistance each week. There will be cost-sharing based on income. Previous estimates suggest that similar home care initiatives could cost about \$40 billion annually, without considering potential savings from reduced hospital and nursing home reliance (Neuman, et al., 2024). Additionally, the proposal aims to



expand Medicare coverage to include vision and hearing care and to eliminate "estate recovery," which allows Medicaid to reclaim home care costs from the estates of deceased individuals. To fund these new benefits, the proposal plans to extend existing drug negotiation measures, increase rebates from drug manufacturers, enhance price transparency for pharmacy benefits, and implement international tax reforms.

Local

Experiences and Challenges of Senior Citizens

In the Philippines, where around 9.2 million individuals aged 60 and over, Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) can pose a serious health risk. Alarmingly, over half of these seniors — roughly 5.5 million — experience at least one comorbidity, rendering them particularly susceptible to severe infections and complications. As reported by the Talk (2024), the majority of individuals admitted to the hospital for RSV were identified as having pre-existing health issues, including chronic respiratory diseases, cardiovascular conditions, or diabetes. These comorbidities heighten the risks associated with RSV, raising the probability of severe outcomes. Asthma patients face a hospitalization risk that is twice as high; for those with heart disease and diabetes, it is



six times higher. For individuals with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), the risk increases to thirteen times.

Former POPCOM executive director Juan Antonio Perez III said that, almost 50% of elderly Filipinos continue to work, and a considerable number confront health hazards stemming from poverty. Many elderly Filipinos face harsh economic realities: about half of them still work, frequently in hazardous jobs, to make ends meet. Poverty and their constant need to make a living put them at serious risk for health problems. According to the survey of 5,985 seniors, 57% indicated they had "considerable difficulty" in covering household costs, and 14% reported that their households had faced hunger over the last three months. Approximately 30 percent of the elderly Filipinos surveyed by institute reported feeling "somewhat unhealthy" the and unhealthy." UPPI added that eighty-six percent reported delaying the pursuit of medical consultation because of financial limitations (Cos, 2024). On the contrary, senior citizens participated in the signing of a memorandum of agreement between the Philippine Medical Center of the Children and the Department of Labor and Employment regarding the employment of seniors under a special job program in Quezon City on November 18, 2019. According to PCMC, senior citizens included in



Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Displaced/Disadvantaged Workers (TUPAD) Program of DOLE will receive the minimum wage based in NCR, as it is believed that most of them can still contribute to the workforce. According to Ortiz (2021), older individuals can serve as an inspiration for the younger generation in the workplace. Imagine that older individuals are performing a job that younger people can also do. The youth will strive to be more productive because he is young, and it is an insult that older people are doing this job.

Government Support Services for Senior Citizens

Indigent elderly individuals who benefit from the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) social pension program began receiving their monthly stipend of P1,000 on Friday, Feb. 2. DSWD Secretary Rex Gatchalian and First Lady Louise Araneta-Marcos spearheaded the social pension disbursement for the initial 250 beneficiaries from Quezon City during a ceremonial launch at the DSWD Central Office (Manila Bulletin, 2024). Similarly, the Borongan City government will raise the monthly stipend for senior citizens from P500 to P1,000 starting this year, as outlined in City Ordinance No. Series of 2024, 295 (Gumban, 2025). Counselor Limbauan said that, "Raising the monthly cash allowance for our grandfathers and grandmothers



demonstrates our dedication to enhancing their welfare. This is how I keep my commitment to offer the elderly in Borongan steady assistance." Furthermore, a lot of people no longer have jobs and depend entirely on state-funded financial support to meet their everyday needs. Hence, to help senior citizens maintain their quality of life in the face of rising costs, it is crucial that their allowance be adjusted periodically.

The Sagip Paningin Para Kay Lolo at Lola Program, run by the social services ministry of the Bangsamoro regional government, has provided reading glasses to at least 72 senior citizens from various barangays in Cotabato City (Unson, 2025). The program provides essential support to elderly individuals, particularly those who are marginalized and in need of basic necessities like reading glasses. The recent outreach activity in Cotabato City saw the distribution of reading glasses to at least 72 senior citizens from different barangays, helping them improve their vision and quality of life. Likewise, in a strong display of community involvement and kindness, the "Gender and Development (GAD) Initiative Optometric Medical Mission for Older Adults" took place at the CED Amphitheater on October 14, 2024, in alignment with the observance of Elderly Month (Webteam, n.d.). It is organized by the College of Health Sciences (CHS) and the Research Center for Healthy



Aging, this event aimed to enhance the well-being of seniors who require essential eye health assessments and treatments in Iligan City. This GAD-approved outreach program welcomed 100 senior participants who received thorough eye care services throughout the day. Various activities, including screenings, consultations, and educational sessions, targeted the maintenance of eye health and addressed issues particularly pertinent to older adults.

Proposed Government Support Services for Senior Citizens

The expansion of healthcare coverage and assistance for senior persons is a topic of discussion between the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) and the National Commission of Senior persons (NCSC). Home-based healthcare services, as well as transition and convalescent care to assist older persons in their recovery from illnesses and surgeries, are additional benefit packages that the NCSC determined are significant to the elderly (Senior citizens body n.d.).

The National Commission of Senior Citizens (NCSC) stated that Commissioner Mary Jean Loreche suggested adding more laboratory packages to present offerings for senior citizens of PhilHealth (Montemayor, 2024). It is imperative that the present packages contain



thorough screening for a variety of diseases and geriatric syndromes, breast ultrasound and mammogram for women, and prostate-specific antigen tests for men. Loreche suggested that initiatives for conservative renal care be established. Transition and convalescent care to assist older persons in recuperating from operations and illnesses, as well as home-based healthcare services, are additional benefit packages that the NCSC determined are significant to the elderly.

A long-term care program was presented by a politician on Thursday in an effort to maintain the elderly healthy and robust against diseases and other risks that come with aging. According to Cervantes (2024), preventive, curative, and rehabilitative health care services are included in all public and private hospitals, municipal health centers, and other community-based facilities.

Related Studies

Foreign

Experiences and Challenges of Senior Citizens

One of the experiences of the senior citizens is their health. The overall health condition of elderly individuals in Bangladesh is reported to be poor. It is evident that many older citizens experience a range of



illnesses and disabilities, including hypertension, gastric ulcers, body pain, diabetes, and respiratory issues like flu and cough. Similar to other contexts, Bangladesh is witnessing an increasing prevalence of Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), with 66% of the elderly population affected by various NCDs. Researchers have noted that the distance to healthcare facilities and the absence of an age-friendly transportation system are significant challenges when seeking medical care (Sarker, 2023). It is stated that there is a growing rate and several noncommunicable diseases faced by the older people in Bangladesh growing. Senior citizens frequently face difficulties in reaching their desired healthcare providers because of physical constraints, as communication barriers persist in Bangladesh. Chronic and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) significantly impact the elderly population in India. NCDs are a growing global health issue, particularly in developing nations. India only recognized NCDs as a public health challenge in the second decade of the 20th century. Addressing the specific needs of both men and women, urban and rural elderly populations, and implementing preventive strategies is crucial. Educational initiatives and promoting healthier behaviors among older adults can enhance their health outcomes and overall quality of life (Chauhan et.al., 2022). Both are shown that chronic diseases are a major problem for older people in Bangladesh and India.



However, Bangladesh focuses on the broader health challenges of the elderly and the difficulties they face in accessing healthcare, while India specifically emphasizes the need for preventive strategies and educational interventions to address the growing burden of NCDs.

The elderly people in Mazandaran, a province in Iran, are not doing as well as they should be when it comes to their health. The World Health Organization (WHO) has set standards for what good health looks like for older people, but the elderly in Mazandaran fall short of these goals. This means that they are not as physically healthy, mentally sharp, or socially connected as they could be (Jazayeri et.al., 2023). Older persons with chronic illnesses often need specialized health care services (Parsons, et. al., 2021). Older people frequently face multiple chronic health problems such as heart disease, diabetes, and arthritis, demanding continuous medical care. They assist elderly with medication, regular health assessments, and tailored exercise programs to enhance their well-being. Common conditions or health problems of older people are hearing loss, cataracts and refractive errors, back and neck pain and osteoarthritis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes, depression, and dementia (Ageing and health, 2024). Aging brings about physical changes that often result in specific health problems. Common



issues include diminished hearing, impacting communication and enjoyment of life; cataracts and vision problems; back and neck pain from spinal wear; joint pain from osteoarthritis; breathing difficulties from COPD; difficulty managing blood sugar due to diabetes; and the emotional challenges of depression and the cognitive decline of dementia. It is crucial to remember that these are prevalent, but not universal, experiences of aging, and seeking medical advice is always recommended when concerns arise.

As their future possibilities diminish, older individuals experience a loss of life zest and question the value of their present lives. They feel like they are running out of time, unable to make significant changes or make new experiences. They question if their lives are worth living and if they have achieved their goals (Berg, 2023). It explores how aging affects the sense of purpose and excitement for life of older adults. Like the other research, the problems associated with social, psychological, behavioral and biological factors represent a significant burden on the mental health of the elderly. The mental health of the elderly is an important issue that concerns society and the health sector. The elderly with mental disorders may suffer from feelings of sadness and grief and this in turn has an impact on their quality of life (Kim, et al., 2011).



Similar disorders may also increase both morbidity and mortality in the elderly with pathological problems, which in turn may lead to frequent continuous use of health care services with a marked increase in overall financial costs. It emphasizes the importance of addressing mental health issues among older adults, highlighting the social, psychological, and biological factors contributing to adverse outcomes like depression, increased illness, and higher healthcare costs (Kotrotsiou, et al., 2023). Both focus on psychological impact on older adults and the importance of social relationships and illness-induced isolation, both emphasizing how it affects the mental well-being of older people.

While it is hard to say for sure about their social health, it is clear that their physical and mental health is not good. This is a problem because it means that older people in Mazandaran are facing more challenges and difficulties in their daily lives. They may have trouble getting around, staying active, or keeping their minds sharp. It is important to address these issues so that the elderly in Mazandaran can live healthier and happier lives (Jazayeri et.al., 2023).

The number of people aged 60 years and older is growing rapidly and it is a factual thing that they are not being cared for according to



their needs and problems. Advancing age seems to bring meaningless misery mainly because the elderly have been neglected and been passed by modern society (Kumari et.al., 2019). It highlights the growing number of older individuals and their unmet needs due to societal neglect. It argues that ageism and a lack of adequate care contribute to a sense of "meaningless misery" among the elderly. It calls for a societal prioritize shift to the well-being of older adults, combatting discrimination and creating age-friendly environments. Geest (2004) noted that older adults in rural Ghana experience loneliness due to the inability to get in contact with other people who are important to them. Family members may be far away or unable to attend to the needs of elders more regularly (Arthur, 2021). As stated by Geest (2004), particularly important given that Ghanaian culture incorporates the role of family in elder care. Therefore, both focus on challenges faced by older adults, Kumari et.al. (2019), emphasized that the societal neglect as a primary cause of their unmet needs, while Geest (2004) and Arthur (2021), focused on the specific issue of family distance and its impact on care within a particular cultural context.

Elders are a vital part of our society, contributing their wisdom, experience, and unique perspectives. However, they are often



underrepresented in research, which limits our understanding of their needs, experiences, and contributions. This underrepresentation can lead to policies and programs that fail to adequately address the specific challenges and opportunities facing older adults. It is crucial to actively involve elders in research to ensure that their voices are heard, and their perspectives are incorporated into decision-making processes that affect their lives (Al-Ghafri et.al., 2023). The traditional joint family system in Pakistan, a culturally diverse society, has historically been characterized by a strong emphasis on respect and care for older generations. This system, where multiple generations live together under one roof, fosters a sense of shared responsibility and interconnectedness. Elderly members are revered for their wisdom and experience, and their well-being is considered a collective responsibility. This respect manifests in various ways, including providing for their financial needs, ensuring their physical and emotional comfort, and actively seeking their advice and guidance in family matters. This deep-rooted cultural value of filial piety has historically been a cornerstone of Pakistani society, creating a strong support network for older individuals within their families (Cassum, et. al., 2020). Ageism or the prejudice and discrimination against older adults based on their age, can have a significant impact on their wellbeing and life satisfaction. It can significantly impact the well-being and



life satisfaction of older people. Older adults may receive less attention when experiencing health problems. It also presents an opportunity for the elderly to remain engaged in the society. This might highlight the impact of their less attention to senior citizens in case of emergency. This can discourage elderly from participating in social activities. Age discrimination can limit earning potential and financial security. (Oruç, et al., 2024). The population of the world is aging, bringing about an ever-greater burden of mental disorders in older adults. Given multimorbidities, the mental health care of these people and their family caregivers is labor-intensive. At the same time, ageism is a big problem for older people, with and without mental disorders.

Government Support Services for Senior Citizens

In Peru, citizens over the age of 65 living in extreme poverty are eligible for a program called Pension 65. Beneficiaries used part of their pensions to finance increases in household consumption, and the remainder substituted income they would otherwise have received for paid work (Galiani & Gertler, 2015). Furthermore, the New Rural Social Pension (NRSP) significantly and favourably impacted the physical functioning, role-physical health, and self-rated mental health of the rural older people. The long-term effects of the NRSP remained



significant and favourable, although the health consequences of the program slightly declined (Liu, 2024). Moreover, the level of pension insurance has a considerable impact on physical and mental health of older persons, with more advanced pension insurance being better for their well-being (Yang, 2023).

The most important medical security system for achieving shared prosperity in China is basic medical insurance. By covering medical costs, basic medical insurance lessens the financial strain on senior citizens and their families, hence lowering the disparity in family income. Medical insurance in China helps older individuals afford healthcare by covering medical costs, enhancing their financial stability and lowering economic disparity within families (Pu et. al., 2022). The use of medical services is greatly impacted by medical insurance and old-age security, which are crucial components of social security, particularly for vulnerable populations such older adults with disabilities (Tao, et al., 2024). Medical insurance in China improves the lives of senior citizens by ensuring access to healthcare and reducing the financial burden of medical expenses, especially for vulnerable groups like disabled seniors.



The Multipurpose Senior Service Program can help the senior citizens stay in their homes comfortably. Unfortunately, senior citizens do not use their resources from the program and do not take advantage of the program to be healthy and safe in their own homes. This program helps seniors age and stay comfortably in their own homes. The main problem is that clients are not using the MSSP resources and support, to their advantage, in order to be healthy and safe in the comfort of their own homes (Ortiz, 2022).

Addressing those unmet needs is becoming one of the urgent public health priorities. In order to develop effective solutions to address some of these needs, it is important first to understand the care and support needs of older people. It is important first to understand the needs of the older people to address their unmet needs, this includes physical and psychological health. Understanding older people is the first thing to do before developing solutions to address their unmet needs. The number of older people with unmet care and support needs is increasing substantially due to the challenges facing the formal and informal care system in the United Kingdom. The National Health Service (NHS) and social care system of the UK are facing increasing pressure due to an aging population and limited funding. This can lead to waiting lists for



services, limited access to specialized care, and staff shortages. Addressing the issue of unmet care needs for older adults requires a multi-faceted approach that involves strengthening both the formal and informal care systems. This will require significant investment, policy changes, and a commitment to supporting older adults and their caregivers. Limited understanding of program effectiveness can lead to inefficient resource allocation, potentially diverting funds from programs that are truly impactful. If programs are not effective, the needs of older adults may remain unmet, leading to negative consequences for their health, well-being, and social inclusion (Abdi, et.al, 2019). Furthermore, in Nepal, a few governmental and community-based programmes for elderly care are in place; however, information about successful implementation and overall effectiveness of these programmes is not well understood. This statement highlights a critical gap in understanding the effectiveness of elderly care programs in Nepal. While the country has initiatives in place, there is a lack of comprehensive data and analysis on their actual impact. Without evidence of success, it is challenging to advocate for increased funding, resource allocation, and policy changes to strengthen elderly care programs. Without evidence of success, it is challenging to advocate for increased funding, resource allocation, and



policy changes to strengthen elderly care programs (Shrestha, et.al., 2021).

Proposed Government Support Services for Senior Citizens

Federal Law No. 9 of 2019 aims to ensure senior citizens have essential rights and freedoms, access to information and services, and receive psychological, social, and healthcare support. It asserts that elderly individuals are entitled to the same fundamental rights as everyone else, and ensures they feel secure, safe, and adequately supported. The law also mandates access to information about their rights, assistance with mental health, social services, and medical care (Federal Law No. 9, 2019).

Israeli law defines a senior citizen as an Israeli national who has reached the age of 65 for men and 60 for women. Each qualifying citizen is entitled to a certificate of senior citizens. To address the needs of this population, the law establishes an Advisor on senior citizens affairs to the Prime Minister and a public council on senior citizens affairs. This council is tasked with developing initiatives and recommendations aimed at enhancing the quality of life for senior citizens (Senior Citizens Law 5750-1989 No. 15 of 1989, n.d.).



The UN General Assembly established an Open Ended Working Group on Ageing (OWEGA) for the purpose of strengthening the protection of the human rights of older persons. The Working Group is mandated to assess gaps in the existing framework, and importantly to consider the feasibility of further legal instruments. Based on the areas of OWEGA focus so far, its key areas of focus may include equality and non-discrimination, violence, neglect and abuse, autonomy and independence, long term and palliative care, education and capacity building, and social security. This act can influence policy decisions and shape the future of aging. It also establishes clear goals and processes to ensure the groups long term effectiveness (International Convention, 2020).

Local

Experiences and Challenges of Senior Citizens

Older people are having a hard time envisioning their "new normal" months after the coronavirus pandemic began (Gonzaga, 2024). Many older people are finding it difficult to adjust to life after the coronavirus pandemic. They are struggling to imagine what their daily lives will be like now that things are slowly returning to normal. It has been a big



change for everyone, and it is taking some time for older people to get used to the new way of life. Older participants had established internal resiliency in response to changes caused by the COVID-19 crisis, resulting in adaptation and coping with the situation, consistent with one proposition of the Need-Threat Internal Resilience Theory (Sadang, 2021). Older people participating showed remarkable resilience in the face of disruptions of COVID-19. Their inner strength allowed them to adapt and manage the crisis effectively, supporting the idea that people develop coping mechanisms to deal with threats to their well-being. This aligns with one aspect of the Need-Threat Internal Resilience Theory. Both mention resilience, but with different angles. Gonzaga (2024) emphasized that the challenges of adapting to a new reality and the difficulty in envisioning a future after the pandemic, while Sadang (2021), focused on the internal strength and coping mechanisms of older people, drawing on a specific theory (Need-Threat Internal Resilience Theory).

Poverty and socioeconomic inequality shorten lives (Stringhini, et al., 2017). In member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 14.1% of older adults (people aged 65 and over) live in poverty (OECD, 2021). Evidence suggests that poverty could be a barrier to accessing healthcare services and it has



been associated with food insecurity, substandard housing and problems accessing basic services amongst older people (Adams et al., 2020; Leung & Wolfson, 2021). Poverty and big differences in how much money people have can make people live shorter lives. This is true even in wealthy countries like those in the OECD, where a large group of older people, those 65 and older, are still struggling with poverty. Having less money can make it hard for older people to get the healthcare they need, which can affect their health. Poverty is also linked to not having enough food, living in bad housing, and struggling to get basic things like water and electricity. All of these things can make it harder for older people to stay healthy and live long lives.

Global aging populations are creating a surge in demand for family caregivers. This necessitates a deep understanding of the complex challenges and support needs faced by these individuals, who often bear immense responsibility for the medical, emotional, and daily needs of the elderly, frequently at great personal cost. Ignoring these pressures – financial, emotional, physical, and social – risks jeopardizing both the well-being of caregivers and the quality of care for the elderly. Therefore, research and policy must focus on providing comprehensive support to family caregivers to equip them for this vital role (Hailu, 2024).



Furthermore, it determined the awareness and perception of senior citizens on the implementation of R.A. 9994, or the Expanded Senior Citizen Act of 2010 contained in this law refers to assistance to senior citizens (60 and above) it is given benefits to meet the lack of needs of senior citizens (Gerolin & Palic, 2020).

The majority of senior citizens have little or no access to mental health care (Roy, 2021). Aging has a significant influence on mental health issues that people face. Sadness is a very real problem for older people who lack the resources to deal with it. Low self-esteem and dislike for their bodies are also common issues. Alienation as a result of an isolated lifestyle, as well as generation gaps, have a negative impact on their mental health. Fear of missing out and grief over the loss of older friends due to illnesses or other causes make them vulnerable to other mental health issues. The Philippines, like many other countries, will see an increase in the number of Filipinos who are 65 years old and older (Bandana & Andel, 2018).



Government Support Services for Senior Citizens

These indicate that senior citizens demonstrate high levels of healthcare access and moderate quality of life. Senior citizens in many developed countries have access to Medicare and other government healthcare programs, ensuring that they can afford basic medical care (Carandang et.al., 2024). The expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010 in the Philippines provides a range of benefits and services for elderly citizens. This includes health and education services, employment facilitation. The act mandates Philhealth coverage for all senior citizens and ensures access to basic healthcare services. It provides a 20% discount on medicines and medical services. Senior citizens are entitled to a 20% discount on various goods and services, including transportation, food, and entertainment. This helps to reduce their expenses and improve their quality of life (Balangue, 2024).

Republic Act No. 7432 or Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003, pursuant to Article XV, Section 4 of the Constitution, it is the duty of the family to take care of its elderly members while the State may design programs of social security for them. In addition to this, Section 10 in the Declaration of Principles and State Policies provides: The State shall provide social justice in all phases of national development. Further,



Article XIII, Section 11 provides: The State shall adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development which shall endeavor to make essential goods, health and other social services available to all the people at affordable cost. There shall be priority for the needs of the underprivileged, sick, elderly, disabled, women and children *Republic Act No. 7432*.

Furthermore, this law states the privileges of the senior citizens, they will receive a 20% discount on transportation, accommodations, restaurants, recreation, and medicine nationwide. Private businesses can claim this cost as a tax credit. Also, they will get a 20% discount on entertainment, income tax exemption (if income is below the NEDA poverty line), free OSCA training, and free government medical/dental services (subject to DOH, GSIS, and SSS guidelines). Existing GSIS, SSS, and PAG-IBIG benefits will continue (Republic Act No. 7432, n.d.).

In addition, the government will offer tax benefits to those caring for senior citizens, treating the senior as a dependent. Organizations building senior citizen housing will receive a five-year property tax break and priority for road improvements to their facilities (Republic Act No. 7432, n.d.).



Proposed Government Support Services for Senior Citizens

Affordable medicine, vitamins, and milk for a healthy senior citizen act bill aims to amend the Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2003 to broaden the scope of benefits and privileges for senior citizens by including discounts on essential medicines, supplements, and vitamins. This addresses the current lack of clarity regarding "medicines" in the 2010 Act, which has led to businesses evading their obligations. This proposed amendment seeks to improve the health and well-being of senior citizens by providing greater access to essential products. By giving them discounts when buying their daily essentials helps them to buy more medicines and other needs (Lapid, 2023). 20% travel tax discount for senior citizens bill consistent with constitutional mandates for social justice and care for the elderly, grants senior citizens a 20% discount on travel tax. Increased travel opportunities contribute to their mental and emotional well-being, enhancing their quality of life by fostering exploration and social interaction. This can help senior citizens to have more budget for their other needs like medicines and supplements. (Estrada, 2023). This bill enhances the quality of life of the senior citizens. Both bills focus on giving discounts for senior citizens which help them to have more budget on other needs. However, the bill



Lapid submitted is for medicines, vitamins, and milk for their health, while the bill that Estrada submitted is for their 20% travel discount.

Monthly maintenance medication support act for senior citizens bill, the rapidly aging population of the Philippines faces challenges accessing affordable maintenance medications for chronic illnesses. The "Monthly Maintenance Medication Support Act for Senior Citizens" proposes a Php 1,000 monthly subsidy to address this, aligning with the mandate for accessible healthcare of the 1987 Constitution. This financial assistance will alleviate the burden of medication costs for senior citizens, ensuring consistent access to necessary treatments. The bill outlines eligibility, registration, and fund usage, with the DOH, DSWD, and other agencies overseeing implementation. This measure underscores the commitment to the health of the state and well-being of its senior citizens. (Legarda, 2024). Granting universal social pension to senior citizens bill talks on the aging population and the financial difficulties that many seniors experience, especially those who do not have enough money or pensions. Seniors who are impoverished would receive a P1,000 monthly stipend under the proposed pension, while non-indigent seniors would receive a P500 stipend, which would increase to P1,000 after five years. Health, social inclusion, and general dignity of



seniors are all intended to be improved by this social protection provision. (Estrada, 2025). Both bills give senior citizens financial support every month amounting to P1000 to support senior citizens in need of money to buy their daily essentials. However, the bill of Estrada is a little different, the non-indigent seniors only receive P500 a month but it will increase after five years of being a senior citizen.

Senate Bill No. 2187, the 1987 Philippine Constitution mandates affordable healthcare for all, prioritizing the elderly. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) disproportionately affects senior citizens, increasing their risk of death from heart attacks and strokes, especially exacerbated by COVID-19. Limited dialysis of PhilHealth coverage leaves seniors with a significant financial burden for essential treatment. This necessitates government intervention to provide free dialysis for all senior citizens with CKD. Such a measure aligns with the commitment of the constitution to the welfare of vulnerable populations, ensuring access to life-saving treatment. (Villar, 2023). Senate Bill No. 2234- In the Philippines, Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a leading cause of death among senior citizens, with dialysis needs increasing 400% in the last decade. PhilHealth only subsidizes 90 of the 144 needed dialysis sessions annually, leaving seniors to pay for the remaining 54, costing PHP



135,000. This substantial financial burden exacerbates the economic hardships faced by many elderly Filipinos, often forcing them to choose between basic needs and life-saving treatment. Providing free dialysis would alleviate this burden, preventing avoidable suffering and premature deaths. This initiative aligns with a commitment to ensuring dignified aging for all Filipino seniors, regardless of their financial situation. (Lapid, 2023). Both paragraphs discuss the issue of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) and its impact on senior citizens in the Philippines and how to help senior citizens, particularly focusing on the financial burden associated with dialysis treatment. However, the first bill focuses on the necessity for government action to provide free dialysis and the constitutional obligation for accessible healthcare.

A new law provides post-retirement employment opportunities for senior citizens. The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), via Public Employment Service Offices (PESOs), will now offer job matching and information services to willing and able seniors. Businesses hiring seniors will receive a 25% tax deduction on salaries, wages, benefits, and training costs. House Bill No. 10423 clarifies that the SocPen program (Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens) under the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is for impoverished, frail, sick,



or disabled seniors lacking pensions or other financial support. This clarifies the program of SocPen focus, as further detailed in Republic Act 9994. Also, it focuses on helping senior citizens through special privileges, such as medical or healthcare discounts on selected fees, support services, tax exemptions, and benefits provided by the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), the Social Security System (SSS), and PAG-IBIG, as applicable, which are also enjoyed by those in actual service. (Republic Act No. 7432, n.d.)

Moreover, the law defines a senior citizen as any Filipino resident aged 60 or older, including retirees from both the public and private sectors. However, to qualify, their annual income must not exceed \$\mathbb{P}60,000\$. This income limit is reviewed every three years by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) to ensure the definition remains relevant and equitable given changing economic circumstances. This targeted approach aims to provide support and benefits to those senior citizens most in need (Republic Act No. 7432, n.d.).

Relationship of the Previous Study to the Present Study

Previous research has thoroughly documented the considerable challenges encountered by older adults around the world. Studies have



repeatedly emphasized the widespread effects of chronic non-communicable diseases, which are often worsened by age discrimination, multiple health issues, and restricted access to suitable healthcare. Researchers have also pointed out that social isolation and loneliness are significant problems, associated with factors such as living alone, loss of loved ones, chronic health conditions, and sensory challenges. Additionally, a lack of financial stability, particularly the inadequate access to pensions common in areas like Asia and the Pacific, has been identified as a major obstacle to aging with dignity, compelling many individuals to work well beyond retirement age in informal employment.

Recent studies expanded on these findings by examining the efficacy of current government support programs and suggesting new initiatives; while initiatives such as the Age Well at Home Initiative of Canada and the services of NCOA in the United States showed positive effects in certain areas, they also identified enduring gaps; the significant financial insecurity faced by millions of older adults across the globe continued to be a significant concern, affecting access to critical resources and services; and the rising incidence of chronic illnesses continued to burden healthcare systems, highlighting the need for proactive measures, such as improved training for healthcare professionals and increased access to age-appropriate care.



Growing awareness of these ongoing issues was reflected in the proposed government assistance programs. The proposed expansion of PhilHealth coverage in the Philippines and the home care benefit proposal of Vice President Harris in the US were two examples of initiatives that attempted to address healthcare affordability and accessibility. The study also underlined that the success of these programs would rely on a number of factors, including their efficient execution, sufficient funding, and the larger social movement to address structural problems like poverty and ageism that exacerbate the difficulties faced by senior citizens.



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter reveals the methods of research to be employed by the researcher in conducting the study which includes the research design, research locale, research instrument, population and sampling, data construction procedure, analysis of information, and ethical considerations.

Research Design

Qualitative research was chosen as the research design of this study. Qualitative research is a method of naturalistic inquiry that aims to gain a thorough grasp of social phenomena in their natural environments. It is based on the firsthand experiences of people as meaning-marking agents in their daily lives (University of Utah, n.d.).

This research employs a phenomenology design as it explores the experiences of senior citizens with the support services given by the government. Phenomenology is a method that aims to capture the essence of a phenomenon by examining it from the viewpoint of individuals who have experienced it (Neubaeur, 2019). Specifically, this research investigates how senior citizens feel about assistance from the



government. The research seeks to better understand how these assistance or services affect the lives and well-being of senior citizens.

Research Locale

This study on senior citizens experiences with government support services was conducted in Silang, Cavite. Silang is a municipality in the eastern part of Cavite province. It is about 43 kilometers south of Manila (Municipality of Silang, 2023). The researchers chose Silang, Cavite, because of the accessibility of senior citizens and government support services within the Municipality of Silang; this allows for efficient data collection and interaction with the target population. The research was specifically conducted in the barangays of Munting Ilog, Tibig, Iba, Hukay, Maguyam, Malaking Tatiao, and Poblacion II.

Population and Sample

The target population of the study is senior citizens in Silang, Cavite. The number of participants is 25 senior citizens in Silang, Cavite because the suggested respondents of phenomenological research design are 5 to 25 participants (Creswell, 1998). There are 9 male and 16 female senior citizens; in addition the senior citizens aged 60 to 65 are 4, while 66 to 70 are 10, 71 to 75 are 7, and 76 to 80 are 4. Senior citizens who



lived in Barangay Munting Ilog are 4, Barangay Tibig are 7, Barangay Iba are 3, Barangay Hukay are 3, Barangay Maguyam are 2, Barangay Malaking Tatiao are 3 and lastly Barangay Poblacion II are 3.

Sampling Technique

The sampling technique used in this study is convenience sampling. Convenience sampling is a non-probability sampling method where units are selected for inclusion in the sample because they are the easiest for the researcher to access. This can be due to geographical proximity, availability at a given time or willingness to participate in the research sometimes called accidental sampling. Convenience sampling is a type of non-random sampling (Niko & Poulo, 2022). The participants are considered readily available because they are mostly family, friends, neighbors, and related to the researchers.

Research Instrument

This research used semi-structured interviews. The semistructured interview included 20 open questions. The first five questions are about the support services that the government gives to senior citizens. Next five questions will tackle the experiences of senior citizens with the support services of the government. After that, the third five



questions are about the solutions provided by the local government in Silang, Cavite. Lastly, the last five questions will cover the unmet needs of senior citizens. The questions aim to discover the experiences of senior citizens with the support services given by the government.

Data Construction Procedure

The researchers used thematic analysis in analyzing the data. Thematic analysis systematically identifies and interprets patterns (themes) in qualitative data by coding and analyzing the meaning of the data (Aylon, 2023). First step, the researchers transcribe the answers of the respondents by reading the data of the researchers, clearly label each response with the name of the respondents, and if the respondents use slang, jargon, or abbreviations, the researcher provides a note or definition for clarity. After that is coding or filtering the data where the researchers highlighted the responses that have the same meaning. Next step is collating where the researchers compile the highlighted data of each researcher. Lastly, the researcher categorized all the data according to the statement of the problem of this study which are the support services of the government given to senior citizens, the experiences of senior citizens with the government support services, the solutions provided by the local government to reduce the struggles of senior



citizens, and the unmet needs of senior citizens regarding the support services of the government.

Analysis of Information

The study used interviews in gathering the data. The following are the steps used: First step, the researchers formulate the interview questions, second step, the research teacher reviewed the questions to make sure they were appropriate and made any revisions, third step after the approval of the teacher, the researchers began conducting interviews. Next step, they greeted, introduced themselves, and asked the respondents if it was good for them to conduct an interview with the use of a consent form. If they sign the consent form, the researchers start the interview and they take a video while asking questions for a documentary. After this, the researchers express their gratitude to the respondents for answering the questions related to the research topic of the researchers. Last step is storage of data of digital files and printed files.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical Considerations in research is crucial to ensure that the study participation is informed, voluntary, and confidential and that participants are protected from unintentional harm due to misconduct



(Penn LPS, 2024). The researcher used informed consent where the senior citizens must give their permission if they could be a part of a study. Next is confidentiality, where the obtained information and data from the researcher are protected by the researchers. Lastly, the researchers used voluntary participation where the senior citizens have made the decision to participate without external pressure or coercion.



CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter comprises the analysis, presentation and interpretation of the findings resulting from this study. Discussions are also provided to give a comprehensive explanation of the themes that were generated in response to the objectives set in this study.

Research Findings

SOP 1: What are the support services that the government gives to senior citizens in Silang, Cavite?

The government provides various forms of aid to senior citizens, including financial assistance and essential goods. One interviewee expressed gratitude for receiving "Pera at pagkain." (Money and food.) from the government, highlighting the significance of this support. Another interviewee mentioned being given "Nabigyan kami ng vitamins tyaka bigas" (We were given vitamins and rice), which further emphasizes the efforts of the government to provide for the basic needs of seniors. A third interviewee noted that "Pagkain oo lalo na nung pandemic" (Food, yes especially during the pandemic), underscoring the importance of food assistance during challenging times.



Based on the data collected, the support services provided by the government for senior citizens include discounts on various purchases. One interviewee mentioned, "Kapag bibili ako, may discount, o bibili sa McDo ay Jollibee, may discount kapag dala mo ang Identification (ID) mo, may 20% discount ka" (When I buy, there is a discount, whether at McDonald's or Jollibee, you get a discount if you bring your Identification (ID), you have a 20% discount). This indicates that senior citizens receive a 20% discount on purchases at participating establishments, such as McDonald's, when they present their ID. Another interviewee stated, "Pag may discount sa mga sasakyan, tulad ng jeep" (When there is a discount on public transportation vehicles, like jeepneys), implying that senior citizens also receive discounts on public transportation fares. Furthermore, another interviewee shared, "Nung ako ay bumili ng makakain sa McDo, ako ay nakakuha ng 20% discount" (When I bought food at McDonald's, I got a 20% discount on my purchase). This reinforces the idea that senior citizens enjoy discounted prices on purchases, making goods and services more affordable for them.

SOP 2: What are the experiences of senior citizens with the government support services of the government in Silang, Cavite?



The gathered data reveals that one of the positive experiences of senior citizens with the support services of the government is the timely provision of these services. One interviewee noted, "Ayun nga ang sinasabi, mayroong pagkakataon na naibibigay na tama. Depende siguro sa pamamalakad." (That is what they say: there are times when things are given correctly. It probably depends on the management.). This statement suggests that the support services of the government are provided correctly and on time, at least some of the time. Another respondent stated, "Naibibigay sa tamang oras at tinatanggap kapag may binibigay." (Given at the right time and accepted when something is given.). This assertion emphasizes that the government provides the correct services to senior citizens in a timely manner, and these services are accepted. However, another respondent mentioned, "Naibibigay naman, minsan hindi." (Sometimes it is given, sometimes it is not.). Although this statement acknowledges that the support services from the government are not always provided on time, it also suggests that when they are provided, it is often in a timely manner.

Another experience of senior citizens is delayed support services.

One interviewee shared, "Abay oo, meron din nalalate pero ang tulong sa akin talaga yung sa pension" (Well, yes, there are also instances where



they are late, but the help I really get is the pension). This statement acknowledges that while there are delays in the provision of government support services, the pension is a consistent form of assistance. Another respondent expressed frustration, saying "Basta gobyerno palagi ang nahuhuli sa pagbigay ng tulong sa amin" (It is always the government that is late in providing us with assistance). This statement highlights the persistent issue of delayed government assistance to senior citizens. A third interviewee simply stated, "Mayroon naman din nade-delay" (There are also delays). This assertion reinforces the idea that delays in government support services are a recurring problem.

SOP 3: What are the solutions provided by the local government of Silang, Cavite to reduce the struggles of senior citizens with the government support services?

The data gathered reveals that senior citizens are often unaware of the solutions provided by the government. One respondent admitted, "Sa ngayon, wala pa kaming alam diyan sa mga programa ng gobyerno para sa mga senior" (Right now, we do not know anything about the government programs for seniors). This lack of awareness may be due to inadequate dissemination of information or unclear communication. Another respondent expressed frustration, saying "Hindi ko masasagot"



yan kasi pano nila malalaman, hindi ko naman naaapply lahat yan" (I cannot answer that because how will they know if I cannot apply all of that). Even when senior citizens are knowledgeable about the programs, the complex application process can be confusing and daunting. A third respondent stated, "Wala namang kumpanya ang gobyerno tungkol diyan" (The government has nothing to do with that). This statement highlights the perceived disconnect between the government and senior citizens regarding available programs and services.

Some senior citizens feel that the government is not adequately addressing their problems and meeting their needs. One respondent expressed this sentiment, saying "Walang nabibigay" (Nothing is given). This statement suggests that the government is not providing them with any assistance or support to meet their needs. Another respondent echoed this concern, stating "Wala pa naman natatanggap" (Nothing is received at all). This assertion emphasizes that no assistance or support is being received from the government to address their needs. These statements highlight the perceived gap between the efforts of the government and the actual needs of senior citizens.



SOP 4: What are some unmet needs of senior citizens regarding government support services?

The gathered data highlights the unmet need for healthcare facilities among senior citizens. One respondent emphasized the importance of support, particularly for those without access to medical care, saying, "Dapat siguro mayroon talagang mga suporta lalo na yung, tulad sa akin ay wala tayong siguradong pagamutan." (There should really be support, especially for those like me who do not have medical care or cannot access medical care from the government). Another respondent pointed out the inadequacy of check-up programs, stating, "Sa check-up, wala silang maayos na pagche-checkupan." (There are no proper places or proper programs for check-ups). This suggests that existing programs for check-ups are insufficient, resulting in unmet among senior citizens. healthcare needs Furthermore, another respondent advocated for "Free hospital sa mahihirap na senior" (Free hospital for poor senior citizens). This emphasizes the need for accessible particularly and affordable healthcare services, financially disadvantaged senior citizens, to improve their quality of life and address their healthcare needs.



Based on the gathered data, one of the support services is that senior citizens are not receiving medicines from the government. As one interviewee stated, "Pension lang mga gamot wala" (Only social pension, no medicine). This suggests that while senior citizens may be receiving their social pension, they are not receiving the medical assistance they need. Insufficient budget for programs for senior citizens is one of the reasons why the government cannot provide medicines. The budget may not be enough to cover the cost of medicines and other needs of senior citizens. Another respondent said, "Walang na tatanggap na gamot" (No one receives medicine or no medicine is being received), highlighting the lack of access to essential medical care. Furthermore, some senior citizens feel that they are "Hindi nalapit sa government" (Not reached by the government), meaning they are not receiving the medical assistance, financial support, or social services they need and are entitled to.

Discussion

The findings of the study, "A Lifeline or a Burden: An Exploration of Senior Citizens' Experiences with Government Support Services," reveal that senior citizens receive social pension, government aid, and transportation discounts. Additionally, the government provides support services in a timely manner, although sometimes they are delayed.



However, the government often fails to meet the needs of senior citizens and neglects to address the problems they encounter.

The researchers discovered that the government does not provide sufficient assistance to senior citizens, as evident from the interview results. The majority of senior citizens face numerous difficulties in obtaining the necessary support services, such as delayed receipt of services. While the government offers some solutions, such as free medical check-ups, medications, and hospital infrastructure, senior citizens often experience significant challenges. Ultimately, the inaction of the government on these issues burdens the well-being of senior citizens, rather than serving as a lifeline.



CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of the study, conclusions, and recommendations of the study based on the data analyzed from the previous chapter.

Summary

The study sought to analyze the experiences of senior citizens with the support services from the government. This is a phenomenological study that surveyed 25 senior citizens from the municipality of Silang in Cavite. Findings were analyzed using thematic analysis.

- 1. The support services that the government gives to senior citizens.
 - 1.1. Government aid
 - 1.2. Discount
 - 1.2.1. Food
 - 1.2.2. Transportation
 - 1.2.3. Medicine
- 2. The experiences of senior citizens with the support services of the government.
 - 2.1. Support services provided on time.



- 2.2. Support services were delayed.
- 3. Government solutions to reduce the struggles of senior citizens with government support services.
 - 3.1. Senior citizens are often unaware of the solutions provided by the government.
 - 3.2. Senior citizens feel that the government is not adequately addressing their problems and meeting their needs.
- 4. Unmet needs of senior citizens with government support services.
 - 4.1. Healthcare facilities
 - 4.2. Medicines

Conclusion

The study revealed that the government's provision of services and programs to senior citizens in Silang, Cavite, was hindered by persistent challenges, which ultimately created a burden in their lives. The qualitative exploration of the impact of these support services on senior citizens' well-being yielded four superordinate themes, seven subordinate themes, and three subcategories. The findings illustrated the experiences of senior citizens in accessing government services, highlighting the challenges they faced. The study showcased diverse perspectives among senior citizens, with most expressing that the support services were a



burden rather than a lifeline. Consequently, senior citizens recommended improvements to the government to enhance service distribution. While the government services often led to negative outcomes, some senior citizens experienced positive outcomes that improved their well-being.

Recommendations

This section presents the actionable recommendations based on the findings of the study "A Lifeline or a Burden: An Exploration of Senior Citizens' Experiences with Government Support Services, the researcher recommends the following:

Senior Citizens. The findings indicate that senior citizens are unaware of government programs and services. Therefore, it is suggested that senior citizens familiarize themselves with government support services and programs. They should clearly express their concerns when seeking government assistance and not hesitate to seek clarification.

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The voices of senior citizens are often unheard, and they face difficulties accessing services. To address this, the DSWD should improve its



communication strategy to effectively reach senior citizens. This can be achieved through public service announcements and alternative methods of disseminating information. Additionally, the DSWD should simplify the application process for government support services and programs.

Government. The findings reveal unmet needs among senior citizens, and not all receive necessary services and programs. To address this, the government should strengthen the implementation of services, particularly social pension. Furthermore, the government should monitor senior citizens within their jurisdiction.

Future Researchers. Future researchers should investigate the effectiveness of different communication strategies used by government agencies to inform senior citizens about available services. They should conduct surveys to measure senior citizens satisfaction with the quality of government support services.



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APPENDICES



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HGH SCHOOL

APPENDIX A



REDION OF CAVITÉ PROVINCE
MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATES NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Informed Consent

Dear Sir/Madam:

I hope this letter finds you in good health and high spirits. We are Grade 11 HUMSS students from Munting Ilog Integrated National High School. I am writing to you to seek your voluntary participation in a research study that we are conducting entitled "A Lifeline or a Burden?: An Exploration of Senior Citizens' Experiences with Government Support Services". The purpose of this study is to discover.

Your participation in this research study is entirely voluntary, and you have the right to refuse to participate or withdraw your consent at any time without any negative consequences. Your decision to participate or decline will not affect your current or future relationship with our school or fellow researchers.

Here are some important details about the research study:

Study Procedures: If you agree to participate, you will be asked to answer our interviews and it includes 20 questions. The estimated duration of your participation will be approximately 30 minutes to one (1) hour.

Confidentiality: We will maintain strict confidentiality of all the information collected during the research study. Your data will be coded and stored securely, and only authorized researchers will have access to it. Any information published or presented will in an aggregated and anonymized form, ensuring your identity remains confidential.

Voluntary Participation: Participation in this research study is entirely voluntary. If you decide to participate, you are free to withdraw your consent or discontinue your involvement at any point without providing a reason and without any penalty or loss of benefits.

By signing below, you indicate that you have read this consent letter, understood the information provided, and voluntarily agree to participate in the research study. You also acknowledge that you have received a copy of this letter for your records.

Thank you so much for your cooperation on this study and God bless!

Sincerely,	
The Researchers	
Participant's Signature:	
Participant's Name:	
Date of Interview:	







Purok 3, Munting llog, Silang, Cavite 90917-315-5152

depedcavite muntingilognhumain@gmail.co

DepEd Tayo Munting Ilog Integrated National High School-



APPENDIX B



Department of Education
RECON IN-A
DIVISION OF CAVITE PROVINCE
UNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Interviewee's Profile

Name:		
Age:		
Sex:		
Date of Birth:		
Place of Birth:	 	
Address:		
Educational Background:		
Current Employment:		
Contact Information:		





Signature of Interviewee over Printed Name





deperson/the.manting/lognhamain@gmail.com
DepEd Tayo Munting Ilog Integrated National High School -



APPENDIX C



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

Interview Questions

Title: A Lifeline Support Services	: An Explorat	ion of Senio	or Citizens	Experience	s with	Gove	rnment
What financial (Ano-ano ang mg					through	the I	DSWD?

- What healthcare services does the Silang Municipal Government provide to you? (Ano-anong mga tulong pangkalusugan ang ibinibigay sa iyo ng Silang Municipal Government?)
- In what ways have support services helped you maintain the quality of your life? (Sa anong mga

paraan nakatulong ang mga serbisyo sa pagpapabuti ng kalidad ng iyong buhay?)

4. How have support services helped you manage your health conditions and maintain your physical and mental health? (Paano ka natulungan ng mga serbisyo para maalagaan ang iyong kalusugan at kalakasan?)

5. What aspects of the support services you receive are most valuable to you? What are the other

- supports do you receive? (Anong pinakamahalagang tulong ang natanggap mo? Ano pa ang ibang mga tulong ang nakuha mo?)
- 6. What social welfare programs, such as adult day care centers, senior citizen centers, or home care services, are available to you and how can you access these programs? (Anong mga programa para sa mga matatanda, tulad ng mga day care center, senior citizen centers, o home care services, ang pwede mong makuha at paano mo makukuha ang mga ito?





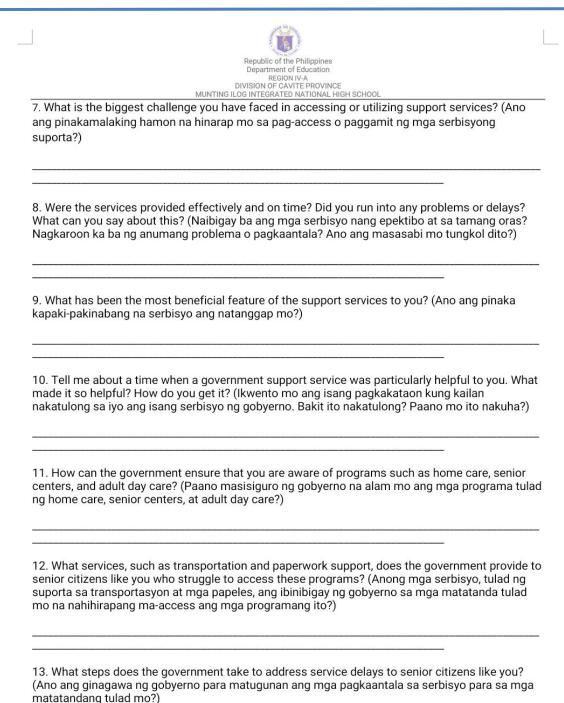




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MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HGH SCHOOL



	DIVI	Department of Education REGION IV-A SION OF CAVITE PROVIN INTEGRATED NATIONAL	ICE HIGH SCHOOL	
14. What is the governm services that you found magagamit mo ng mata	most beneficial? (Ano ang ginaga	wa ng gobyerno p	para masiguro na
15. What could the gove been most helpful to you matatanda na makuha a	? (Ano ang pwede	e gawin ng goby	erno para matulu	assistance that has ngan ang ibang
16. Do you feel your void (Nararamdaman mo ba nakakaapekto sa iyo?)	e is heard by gove na naririnig ka ng	ernment official mga opisyal ng	s when it comes t gobyerno pagdat	to issues affecting you ing sa mga isyung
17. How does the govern tumutugon ang gobyern	ment respond to sa mga matatan	senior citizens ndang may mga	who have unmet pangangailangan	needs? (Paano g hindi natutugunan?)
18. Are there any unmet not addressing? If Yes,w seguridad ang hindi natu	hat are those? (M	your safety and slayroon bang me	security that gove	an sa kaligtasan at
19. Related to governme citizens like you? (Kaugr pangangailangang pang	ay ng mga progra	ims, what are th	e most unmet he o, ano ang mga h	althcare needs of seni indi nila natutugunang
20. What suggestion wo support services for you batas upang mapabuti a	and other senior	citizens? (Ano a	ng mungkahi mo	sa mga gumagawa ng
DenED 👑		0917-315-5152	g llog, Silang, Cavite	Fgmail.com









MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HGH SCHOOL

nakatatanda?)				
Name and Signature of Intervie	ewee	Name and Signature of Interviewe		



CURRICULUM

VITAE





CASSIE JEAN D. ALAMO

Purok 6 Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite 09859987385 cassiejeanalamo3008@gmail.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday November 30, 2008 Birthplace Dasmarinas, Cavite

Age 16

Father's Name Peejey B. Alamo

Mother's Name Della B. Alamo

Nationality Filipino
Religion Catholic
Civil Status Single

Language Spoken

English and Tagalog

Hobbies Singing Dencing

REFERENCE

Christianne Role A, Carabeo, MACDDS Munting Ilog Integrated NHS Research Teacher 09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT Munting Ilog Integrated NHS Teacher I 09369482991

CAREER OBJECTIVE

To secure a challenging and rewarding Chef position in London, where I can utilize my cullnary skills and experience to contribute to a reputable establishment, while continuously developing my expertise and creativity within a dynamic team environment.

EDUCATION

· SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-2025)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

· JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2023-2024)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Emilia Ambaiada Poblete (2022-2023) Poblacion V, Silang, Cavite With Honor

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2020-2022)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

· ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2014-2020) Poblacion V, Silang, Cavite

SKILLS

- Cooking Techniques
- · Knife Skills
- · Food Preparation







GEREMY ALBURO

Tibig silang Cavite Philippines 09636668952 geremyalburo1@gmall.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday August 11,2008

Birthplace Cawayan, Masbate

Age 16

Father's Name

Mother's Name Rodella S, Alburo

Nationality Filipino Religion Catholic

Civil Status Single

Language Spoken English and Tagalog

Hobbies Basketball
Online games

REFERENCE

Christianne Role A. Carabeo, MACDDS Munting ling Integrated NHS Research Teacher 09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT Munting Ilog Integrated NHS Teacher I 09369482991

CAREER OBJECTIVE

To obtain a challenging and rewarding role in law enforcement where I can utilize my skills, experience, and passion for justice to serve and protect my community, while upholding the highest standards of integrity, professionalism, and dedication.

EDUCATION

· SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Bolbok Integrated National Highschool(2020-2023) Bolbok lipa city,Batangas

· ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL

Sampaguita (2014-2020)

Sampaguita lipa city, Batangas

Achiever

SKILLS

- Observant
- Hard Working
- Passionate
- Self-Awareness

Geremy Alburo GRADE 11-HUMSS STUDENT



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HGH SCHOOL



ONAMA YAM ANAOL

Purok 6, Brgy Tambura Munting ilong silang cavite 09858754706

joanaamano20@gmail.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday August 16 2007

Birthplace Jose Reyes Malabon city

Age 17

Father's Name Oliver pondalis

Mother's Name Joan E Amano

Nationality Filipino

Religion Catholic

Civil Status Single

Language Spoken

English and Tagalog

Hobbies Volleyball Badminton

Dancing

Singing

REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS Munting Ilog Integrated NHS Research Teacher

09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT Munting Ilog Integrated NHS

Teacher I 09369482991

Rhey Mark Cabalsa

CAREER OBJECTIVE

My goal as a teacher is to improve my student's education and help them grow knowledgably. I like to see students at different levels develop with each other and learn. I want to challenge the students and watch them grow to their highest level of education. Therefore, having the students in groups is the best educational

EDUCATION

· SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

· JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Tanza Nation high school annex (2020-2022)

· ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL

Tanza elementary school 2018-2019

SKILLS

- Observant
- · Hard Working
- Passionate
- · Self-Awareness





MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HGH SCHOOL



GHILLIANE FRITZ M. BARRAMEDA

164 Malaking Tatiao, Silang, Cavite, Philippines 09540625337 gianfritz123@gmail.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday January 17, 2008

Birthplace Trece Martires, City

Age 17

Father's Name Eduardo Barrameda

Mother's Name Genoveva Barrameda

Nationality Filipino

Religion Catholic

Civil Status Single

Language Spoken English and Tagalog

Hobbies Singing Dancing

REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS Munting Ilog Integrated NHS Research Teacher 09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT Munting ilog Integrated NHS Teacher I 09369482991

Rhey Mark Cabalsa

CAREER OBJECTIVE

Dedicated and passionate elementary education student with a specialization in mathematics, driven to create a supportive and engaging learning environment thus premotes academic excellence and personal growth. Aims to Inspire young minds, foster a love for learning, and develop a strong foundation in mathematics, leveraging scademic knowledge, practical experience, and entrautiliarm to make a positive impact in the lives of attoderts.

EDUCATION

· SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

With Honor

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Intergrated National High School (2020-2024)

Munting flog, Silang, Cavite

With Honor

· ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL

Tatiao Elementary School (2012-2019)

Malaking Tatlao, Silang, Cavite

With Honor

SKILLS

- Observant
- · Hard Working
- · Good at Problem Solving

Ghilliane Fritz M. Barrameda GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT





PRINCESS LORRAINE A. BATIQUIN

098 Tibig, Silang, Cavite, Philippines 09319626437 princesslorrainebatiquin@gmail.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday August 22,2008 Birthplace Silang, Cavite

Age 16

Father's Name Gilbert Batiquin

Mother's Name Susan Batiquin

Nationality Filipino
Religion Catholic
Civil Status Single

Language Spoken English and Tagalog

Hobbies Dancing Singing

REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS Munting Ilog Integrated NHS Research Teacher 09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT Munting Ilog Integrated National High school Teacher 1 09369482991

Rhey Mark Cabalsa

CAREER OBJECTIVE

To secure a position as a teacher, utilizing my academic foundation and passion for education to create a positive and engaging learning environment for students. I am eager to contribute my skills and dedication to a school that values innovation and student success.

EDUCATION

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2020-2024)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

· ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL

Tibig Elementary School(2014-2020) Tibig, Silang, Cavite

SKILLS

- · Hard Working
- Self-Awareness
- · Genuine Personality

Princess Lorraine Batiquin GRADE 11-HUMSS STUDENT



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HGH SCHOOL



SAMUEL ANDREI P. BAYACAL

Pob. 2, Silang, Cavite, Philippines 09152100215 samuelandreibayacal@gmail.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday July 6, 2008

Birthplace Dasmarinas, Cavite

Age 16

Father's Name Hergiovanni R. Bayacal

Mother's Name Kaycee P. Bayacal

Nationality Filipino
Religion Catholic
Civil Status Single

Language

Spoken

English and Tagalog

Hobbies

Gaming Basketball

Study

REFERENCE

Christianne Roie A. Carabeo, MACDDS Munting Ilog Integrated NHS Research Teacher 09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT Munting Ilog Integrated NHS Teacher I 09369482991

CAREER OBJECTIVE

My goal is to become a professional teacher, teaching students new knowledge every time I teach, sharing my experiences and knowledge, and promoting good attitude for everyone.

EDUCATION

· SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

· JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National Highschool (2020-2024)

Silang Cavite

With Honors

· ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL

Banlic Elementary School (2014-2020)

Banlic, Cabuyao, Laguna

With Honors

SKILLS

- · Hard Working
- Passionate
- · Communication Skills
- · Social Skills

Samuel Andrei P. Bayacal GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT





MARK JESTER BAYOT

Tibig Silang Cavite Philippines 09853118476 bayotjester@gmail.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

July 14 2008

Birthplace Tibig Silang Cavite

Age 16

Father's Name Mario Bayot

Mother's Name Gemma Batsao

Nationality Fi

Filipino

Religion

Catholic

Civil Status Language Single

Spoken

Tagalog

Hobbies

Basketball

REFERENCE

Christianne Role A. Carabeo, MACDDS Munting liog Integrated NHS Research Teacher 09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT Munting liog Integrated NHS Teacher I 09369482991

Rhey Mark Cabalsa

CAREER OBJECTIVE

To obtain a challenging and rewarding position as a police officer, utilizing my skills and abilities to serve and protect the community, while upholding the highest standards of integrity, professionalism, and justice."

EDUCATION

· SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)
Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting ling Integrated National High School (2020-2024)

· ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL

Tiblg Elementary School (2014-2020) Tiblg, Silang, Cavite

SKILLS

- Observant
- Good for savings
- ·Time management
- · Self-Awareness



Mark Jester P Bayot GRADE III- HUMSS STUDENT





ICE GRECOR YVOE G. BENIN

Iba, Silang, Cavite, Philippines 09758827526 Icegrecoryvoeb@gmail.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday September 4, 2008 Birthplace Iba, Silang , Cavite

Age 16

Father's Name Renan robert G.Benin

Mother's Name Rosalinda G. Benin

Nationality Filipino
Religion Catholic
Civil Status Single
Language Tagalog

Spoken

Hobbies

Basketball Drawing Singing

REFERENCE

Christianne Role A. Carabeo. MACDDS Munting Ilog Integrated NHS Research Teacher. 09171452217

Angela Lalaine Vicente, LPT Munting Ilog Integrated National High school Teacher 1 09369482991

CAREER OBJECTIVE

To become a professional firefighter, providing emergency response services, educating the public on fire safety, and promoting community well-being.

EDUCATION

· SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National High School (2024-Present)

Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting Ilog Integrated National Highschool (2020-2024) Munting Ilog, Silang, Cavite

· ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL

Iba Elementary school (2014-2020) Purok 3, Silang, Cavite

SKILLS

- ·Hard Working
- ·Leadership
- Fast decision making

Ice Grecor Yvoe G. Benin GRADE 11 - HUMSS STUDENTS



MUNTING ILOG INTEGRATED NATIONAL HGH SCHOOL



CHARLES ANTHONY B. CANJA 4118 TIBIG SILANG CAVITE PHILIPPINES charlescanja908@gmail.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Birthday August 30 2008 Birthplace Silang, Cavite

Age 16

Father's Name Regie , Canja

Mother's Name Evelyn, Brendonia

Nationality Filipino
Religion Catholic
Civil Status Single

Language

English and Tagalog

Spoken Hobbies

Basketball Gaming

REFERENCE

Christianne Role A. Carabeo, MACDDS Munting log Integrated NHS Research Teacher 099811760185

Angela Lalaine Vicente LPT Munting log Integrated NHS Research Teacher 09981176018S

Rhey mark Cabalza

CAREER OBJECTIVE

1 My aspiration is to expand my knowledge and experience in law enforcement and public safety through valunteer work or an internship, in order to fulfill my dream of becoming a police officer.

EDUCATION

. SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting ling Integrated National High School (2024-Present)

Munting ling, Sliang, Cavite

· JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Munting llong Intergrated National High School. (2024-Present

Munting liong, Silang Cavite

ELEMELENTARY SCHOOL

Tibig ,Silang Cavite (2014-2020)

Tibig, Silang, Cavite

SKILLS

- · Observant
- Hard Working
- Passionate
- · Self-Awareness

Charles Anthony Canja GRADE 11- HUMSS STUDENT