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FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EXTENT OF INVOLVEMENT
AND SUCCESS OF HIGH SCHOOL COMMUNITY SERVICE WORKERS
IN LAGUNA AND BATANGAS

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THESIS ABSTRACT

The study is an inquiry about two groups of high school students (one school-based and the other, community-based) in Laguna and Batangas and their actual extent of involvement and degree of success as community service workers. This research verified if there were similarities and differences between the two groups of volunteers. It also determined the significant correlates of the extent of involvement and success of these student service workers.

Specifically, the study attempted to answer the following questions:

1. How do the two groups of community service workers compare in terms of the given selected variables?
 - 1.1 Personal-related variables
 - 1.2 Family-related variables
 - 1.3 Support-related variables
 - 1.4 Extent of involvement
2. Which of these two sets of variables are significantly related to the extent of involvement of the two groups of community service workers?
 - 2.1 Personal-related variables
 - 2.2 Family-related variables



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3. Which of the following factors are significantly related with the respondents' success as community workers?
 - 3.1 Personal-related variables
 - 3.2 Support-related variables
 - 3.3 Extent of involvement in community service
4. Which of the aforementioned variables are the best predictors of the extent of involvement and the degree of success of the respondents as community service workers?
5. How do the two groups of community service workers compare with regard to their perceptions of the personal benefits that they derive from participation in community service?
6. How do the project outcomes of the CS and the MYAA community service workers compare with regard to:
 - 6.1 number of target projects completed
 - 6.2 duration (short-term/long-term) of the beneficial effects of the community service projects
 - 6.3 degree of responsiveness of the projects to the needs of the beneficiaries
 - 6.4 number of beneficiaries served
 - 6.5 extent of the beneficiaries' satisfaction



with the services rendered to them

Through random sampling, 265 school-based and 65 community-based high school community workers were selected as respondents. To gather data about the respondents, the following instruments were used: the Otis-Lennon School Ability Test (OLSAT), the California Psychological Inventory (CPI), and researcher-made questionnaires.

Descriptive statistics and multiple regression analysis were utilized to come up with comparative profiles about the respondents and with the correlates and predictors of their extent of involvement and success as community workers.

The most salient findings are as follows:

1. The respondents were mostly females enrolled in high school, among the eldest siblings in their families, and of average school ability. As community workers, they were highly aware of the situation in the community and were therefore highly interested and motivated to work for community development.
2. The significant correlates and predictors of extent of involvement were: motivation and school ability; the combination of motivation, awareness of community problems, order of birth,



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and sociability; distance of residence from the community being served, and fathers' occupation and educational attainment.

3. Success can be significantly predicted by: motivation and school ability; the combined effects of number of community service activities, years of involvement and the number of hours devoted for service every week, and the number of service activities joined and nature of participation.

Based on the findings and conclusions of the study, recommendations are forwarded:

1. Inasmuch as the findings showed that the involvement of student volunteers in community work contribute both to their self-formation as well as to community development, it is recommended that:

- 1.1 the findings of the study be disseminated to the school personnel, barangay/municipal officials and/or other interested parties to let them get better acquainted with the profiles and perceptions of the respondents regarding their community involvement as well as the degree of satisfaction of their beneficiaries with the services rendered by these



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respondents;

1.2 that the respondent student community service workers be given acknowledgement and encouragement in their endeavours by their respective sponsoring institutions;

1.3 that the student community workers and their advisers look into the factors that have actually contributed to their accomplishments in order that these could be enhanced for the community workers' continuous effectiveness;

1.4 that consideration be given to the possibility of encouraging more students to involve themselves in community service.

2. Since the study has shown that the MYAA community workers were successful in planning and implementing community programs/activities on their initiative, with minimal assistance from adults, the CS schools may consider the possibility of encouraging more self-initiated community projects on the part of their students. Furthermore, the possibility of organizing community-based CS students may be looked into.

3. The adult advisers and the student community service workers can use the findings of the study in planning formation/training programs, and in



identifying other service programs/activities that can benefit both the members and the communities being served.

4. While the study has revealed enlightening profiles of the typical CS and MYAA community service workers and the factors associated with their degree of commitment and success, the following studies are recommended as offshoots of the present research:

4.1 follow-up study in the same respondent schools and among other MYAA groups to identify other significant correlates and predictors of students' extent of involvement and success in community work.

4.2 replication of the study in other high schools to extend the generalizability of the findings of the present study.



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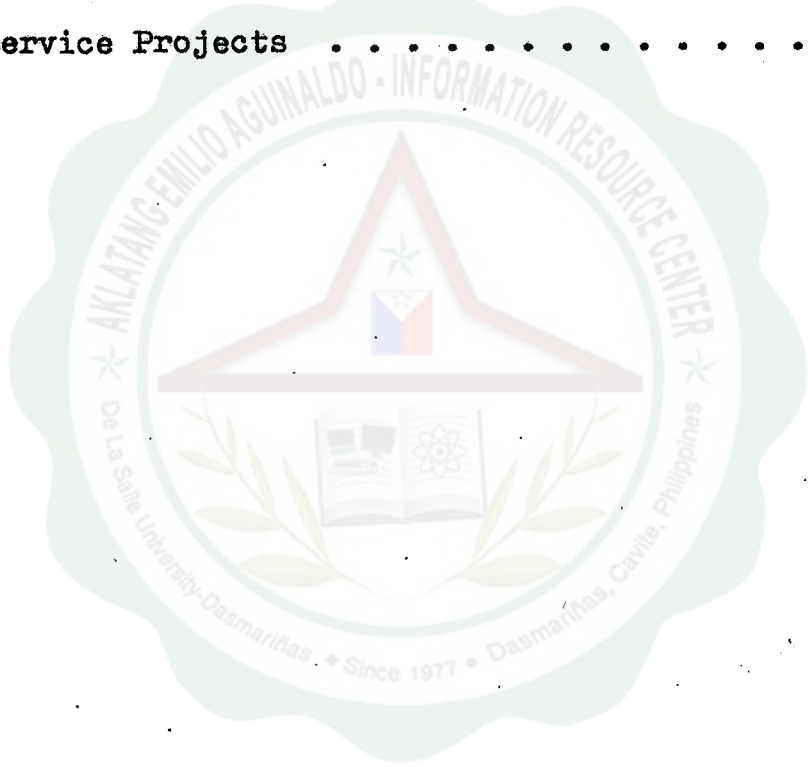


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