

The Establishment of Shelter Care Services: An Overview of Shelter Care in Malaysia

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Abstract

All of the Shelter Care institution had strict rules and regulations, especially about the status of registration. Unregistered Shelter Care with government or private sector will bring problems to the institution especially on financial contributions and safety regulation. **Objectives:** In view of this fact, study of Shelter Care services has been conducted to identify the most dominant factors that applied by institution. **Methods:** This study involved 39 institutions and the parameters of study are a registration, entry status, care services, nutrition and accommodation. **Results:** The findings indicated that the Shelter Care involved was fulfilling the standard of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). The data was analysed by factor analysis using XL STAT software. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) were computed to identify the most dominant factors whereas reducing the initial five parameters with recommended >0.70 of factor loading. **Conclusion:** From this study, the result show that all institution is according to the set of procedures that needed.

Key words: Shelter Care, institution, children, entry status, care services, accommodation.

Introduction

Child well-being means that a child's basic needs are met and the child has the opportunity to grow and develop in an environment that provides consistent nurture, support, and stimulation. During the Industrial Revolution, people saw children as durable, inexpensive and powerless labour sources and it was not until the 19th Century that the state began assuming responsibility for children through the formation reform schools and orphanages¹.

Shelter Care has profound negative effects on young children across multiple domains of functioning. A lot of the children living in Shelter Care are not orphaned, but rather have one or both parents living. In a number of countries, 80–90% of institutionalized children have at least one living parent². The diversity

of protection institutions leads to a variety of different systems or care. So that, Shelter Care agencies can't guarantee high achievement rates with current treatment populates. Through trial test of intercession viability are troublesome, given numerous limitations on assessments. Institution that give a specified treatment for children are difficult to follow the set procedures such as registration status, entry status, care services, nutrition and accommodation. Therefore, this study aims to identify the most dominant factor that the manager in the Shelter Care is concerned.

Material and Methods

The procedures of the questionnaire related to our study that was undertaken by the following procedure:

Respondent: A random sampling approaches were applied to this study encompasses of all managers in Shelter Care at Terengganu Malaysia. Overall, there are 72 shelter care at Terengganu Malaysia were randomly selected 39 to participate in this study. All the process of the research including procedure and protocol were

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approved.

Instrumentation: Questionnaire using Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). The questionnaire was modified to facilitated manager of the Shelter Care institution understanding of the questionnaire as well as appropriate research. The questionnaire was translated into Malay Language using the back-translation method.

Data Analysis: The data was analysed using XL STAT by observations of 39 institutions and 5 parameters was calculated to be analysed. In this case, box plots and Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin were used to check the normality of data, error, typing error and we have small missing data < 3 %. Based on this result, it's described all the data do not have any missing although all of variables are normal.

Factor analysis (FA) method was used to analyse the raw data. Through the analysis, it helps the researcher to determine the main factors related to the student and staff in institution. Factor analysis have been used to reduce a large variable into a fewer variable³. From this study, 5 factors were categorized as an independent variable. However, the dominant factors extracted by applying principal components analysis method will only be interpreted when applying varimax rotation.

FA is applied to infer relationships between variables. Varimax method is used in the FA techniques. The varimax rotation ensures that every variable associated with only one principal component analysis (PCA) as encompassing a near-zero relationship with the other components. Eigenvalues obtained from varimax rotation are the precursor of the FA. Eigenvalues over 1 were considered as significant and subsequently varimax factors (VFs), which are the new groups of variables are produced.

The VFs values which are greater than 0.7 (> 0.70) are considered as “strong”, the values ranging from 0.50–0.70 ($0.50 \geq \text{factor loadings} \geq 0.70$) are considered as “moderate”, and the values ranging from 0.30–0.49 ($0.30 \geq \text{factor loadings} \geq 0.49$) are considered as “weak” factor loadings. The fundamental model of FA is stated as equation 1:

$$Z_{ij} = af_1 f_{1i} + af_2 f_{2i} + \dots + af_m f_{mi} + e_{fi}$$

where, z is the measured value of a variable, a is the factor loading, f is the factor score, e is the residual term accounting for errors or other sources of variation, i is the sample number, j is the variable number, and m is the total number of factors.

Result and Discussion

The Importance of Registration: Factors pattern after varimax rotation for registration was disclosed in Table 1 and Table 2. There are 36 components that can be seen from first factor (D1) that are fulfilled the 0.70 factor loading threshold 20-25 years old, certificate/ Diploma, 1-3 years' experience, learning, government, private, not-working and >RM 500-RM 1001. Second, dominants factor (D2) identifies 7 components with a positive higher factor loading such as married, supervisor, Quran and academic teacher, 11 years and above, 13-18 (Male) and 13-18 (Female). Third, dominant factor (D3) are 7 components such as 26-30, 31-35, 41 and above years old, widow or widower, 4-6, 7-10 years' experience and RM 1501 and above. Fourth, there are 4 components of factors (D4) that are part time, no defects, death of mother or father and orphan. Fifth, the dominants factor (D5) identifies two components which is PMR/SPM and no salary/allowance. Sixth, the dominants factors (D6) are male and female. Seventh, the dominant factor (D7) is only training courses. Eighth, the dominants factor (D8) are physical and other defects. Ninth, the dominant factors (D9) is hearing. Tenth, the dominant factor (D10) is driver and (D11) is RM 500-RM 1000. Twelve, there is a dominant factor (D12) such as < 5 year students stay in institution. Then, (D13) there is no dominant factor and (D14) have only one which is speech. So that, the entire dominant factor above is the factor which is emphasized by the institution.

One of the dominant factors in registration which is selected are about Quran and academic teacher in Shelter Care. Based on the view, the Qur'an School Curriculum has prevailed operationally as a necessary socialization instrument and an index of quality education amongst Muslim communities in this country⁴. This development largely explains why Quran Schools constitute conspicuous features in every Muslim settlement; they persist as cultural and religious institutions in

the lives of Muslims. Quran literacy and training in Islamic etiquettes are necessary for the development of an Islamic personality and continuity of Islamic traditions⁵. Quran Schools are usually established by individuals, religious organizations and communities who are of the Islamic faith, these institutions enjoy widespread support amongst Muslims generally. Based on the foregoing reflections⁶, expatiates further that as the Quran Schools in Nigeria serve millions of children either as a sole source of education or as a supplementary

form of education, in addition to public schooling; they are significant educational institutions in the country.

Table 1 shows a significant factor in the reliability and validity of Cronbach’s alpha in registration which is D1 (0.96%), D2 (0.94%), D3 (0.94%), D4 (0.77%), D6 (0.71%), D7 (0.59%), D8 (0.82%), D9 (0.51%), D10 (0.63%), D11 (0.00%), D12 (0.70%), D13 (-0.43%) and D14 (0.63%). The Cronbach’s alpha which is value >0.70 is greater factor in status registration.

Table 1: Factor pattern after Varimax rotation (Registration) for D1 until D14

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14
Eigenvalue	11.07	7.64	7.09	4.88	3.04	2.74	2.41	2.24	2.13	2.00	1.78	1.37	1.28	1.12
Variability (%)	17.04	11.76	10.91	7.50	4.68	4.21	3.71	3.44	3.27	3.08	2.74	2.11	1.97	1.73
Cumulative %	17.04	28.80	39.71	47.21	51.89	56.11	59.82	63.26	66.53	69.61	72.34	74.46	76.42	78.15
Cronbach's Alpha	0.96	0.94	0.94	0.97	0.77	0.71	0.59	0.82	0.51	0.63	0.00	0.70	-0.43	0.63

The Requirement of Entry Status: Mostly, the student in institution losing their mother or father and majority stay in an institution. The study found that most of the children living in institutions are orphans. However, the institutions accept any status of their students. Therefore, all the institution should know the student’s profile as the foundation to describe about their behaviour⁷. Children who exhibit in preschool are seen as more sociable in kindergarten, whereas children who exhibit aggressive behaviours are more likely to be rejected by peers and viewed as hostile and aggressive by teachers⁸. Additionally, children with better emotional regulation tend to have positive relationships with teachers⁹.

(0.53%). The Cronbach’s alpha which is value >0.70 is greater factor in entry status.

Table 1 shows a significant factor in the reliability and validity of Cronbach’s alpha in entry status which is D1 (0.96%), D2 (0.64%), D3 (0.01%), D4 (0.64) and D5

The Management of Care Services: The dominant factor for care services is more to the education and facilities. In this study, the area refers to a Shelter Care specifically for children. ¹⁰defines facility management as a profession which includes various disciplines ensure that built-in functions are built by integrating people, places, processes and technology. According to the¹¹, the management of facilities is classified as a collection of activities within develop a variety of disciplines and manage the impacted environment to people and places of work. It disclosed the most significant component of factor loading after varimax and it can be seen the contribution of the variance for D1 (24.12%), D2 (12.48%), D3 (7.07%), D4 (5.51%), D5 (4.84%), D6 (4.18%), D7 (3.91%) and D8 (3.53%) as showed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Factor pattern after Varimax rotation (Care services)

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8
Eigenvalue	7.48	3.87	2.19	1.71	1.50	1.30	1.21	1.09
Variability (%)	24.12	12.48	7.07	5.51	4.84	4.18	3.91	3.53
Cumulative %	24.12	36.61	43.68	49.18	54.02	58.20	62.11	65.64
Cronbach's Alpha	-0.33	0.81	0.90	0.69	0.77	0.81	0.84	0.83

The Quality of Nutrient: Factors pattern after varimax rotation for nutrition was disclosed in Table 3 below. There is only one dominant factor (D1) which is quality and quantity. The dominant factor in nutrition is quality and quantity. The cumulative value for quantity and quality is 20.26% variance. Nutrition is very important especially to children. This is because balanced diet and nutrition need to be emphasized at least three times a day. According to¹², based on National Centre for Health Statistic (NCHS) / WHO growth reference, linking physical growth to motor development emphasizes the importance of seeing children’s development comprehensively. Three new elements that are prescriptive approaches that move beyond the growth of standards, the inclusion of children from around the world, the relationship between physical growth, motor development and provide solid instruments to help meet the health of children in the world.

Despite, if the Shelter Care has a problem with the financial, but its need to be fulfilled. This is in line with Abraham Maslow’s first derivation¹³ in the Maslow’s needs hierarchy where food is a basic necessity and biological necessity for every human being. It disclosed the most significant component of factor loading after varimax and it can be seen the contribution of the variance for D1 (20.26%). While the reliability and validity of Cronbach’s alpha for D1 is 0.63 %.

Table 3: Factor pattern after Varimax rotation (Nutrition)

	D1
Eigenvalue	1.82
Variability (%)	20.26
Cumulative %	20.26
Cronbach’s Alpha	0.63

The Accommodation and Safety: Factors pattern after varimax rotation for accommodation was disclosed in Table 4. There are two dominant factor (D1) are institutional check-up and preventive measures. Next, there are two components factor (D2) such as show off out signboard and improving fireman tool.

Safety is a requirement for every individual to survive.¹⁴also suggests there are nine basic human needs such as security, adventure, freedom, exchange, power, expansion, acceptance, community and expression. According to the accommodation and safeness part in Shelter Care, the dominant factor is more for preventing measures in the event of the fire. With regard to fire, important things to emphasize are the design of a building such as periodic checking, smoke detection, gathering, emergency lights and alternative routes when there is a fire¹⁵.

According to¹⁶, the Maslow’s hierarchy could be used to describe the type of information that individuals need at different levels as individuals such as to find information about a personal safety. However, based on the findings, Shelter Care does not do the fire training accordingly to the frequency set that may be due to lack of financial resources or less exposed to the matter.

However, if there is a noble effort such as volunteering in helping to improve security at the institution, then fire training may be held at the Shelter Care at least twice a year. This is in line with security requirements in Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs (1904-1970) which is protection from harm and living in a safe area.

It disclosed the most significant component of factor loading after varimax and it can be seen the contribution of the variance for D1 (39.34%) and D2 (14.63%). While the reliability and validity of Cronbach’s alpha for D1 (0.84%) and D2 (0.77%).

Table 4: Factor pattern after Varimax rotation (Accommodation)

	D1	D2
Eigenvalue	4.33	1.61
Variability (%)	39.34	14.63
Cumulative %	39.34	53.97
Cronbach’s Alpha	0.84	0.77

Conclusion

As a conclusion, the findings show that have five parameters that followed by Shelter Care such

as registration, entry status, care services, nutrition, and accommodation and safety in Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia. The current study is seen to be very relevant today as it allows every Shelter Care institution to know about the weaknesses of each institution from the five emphasized aspects. Furthermore, it can help the parents to choose and learn about the procedures of admission and facilities provided in a Shelter Care institution before sending their children. However, the institution still needs to look at other matters that are also important in managing a Shelter Care.

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