

IMPACT OF THE COMMUNITY EXTENSION PROGRAMS OF THE COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES ON THE RESIDENTS OF LOURDES, BUHI, CAMARINES SUR***Grace E. Pacer, M.A.N., Eden Q. Paniterce, PhD and Modesto P. Fucio, D.P.A.**

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ABSTRACT

This descriptive study evaluated the impact of the community extension programs of the College of Health Sciences on the residents of Lourdes, Buhi, Camarines Sur. Purposive sampling was employed to 38 barangay leaders and households. The data were collected through questionnaire checklist. Findings indicate that mostly of the residents of Lourdes Buhi are high school graduate; with eight and above number of family members, farmers, earning a family monthly income of Php 5,501-6,500; dwelling in the house of relatives which is composed of light materials; and deep well as their source of water supply. The extension services implemented by the College of Health Sciences have a high impact to the individual's knowledge, skills, values and attitude; and have high impact to the community's social and environmental development, while moderate impact with regards to economic development. Thus, an extension implementation framework is proposed which is focused in enhancing the economic impact to the community.

KEYWORDS: Programs, Skills, Knowledge, Values and attitude, Social, Environment, Economic.**INTRODUCTION**

Cognizant of the vision of the University in line with national development, it commits itself to transform lives of people and communities through its core functions along instruction, research, extension and production. True to this mission, colleges are mandated to conduct extension programs, projects and activities aligned to their program offerings (Sibal and Elizzaga, 2019).

The Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges as one of the performing members of the higher education institutions is one in implementing these fourfold functions specifically extension service. With its vision to assist in the sustainable development of the community particularly its target clientele thus empowers them to improve their quality of life, the Extension Services provides to let the community feel the presence of CSPC through the conduct of relevant and responsive extension and community outreach programs and activities. Accordingly, the extension projects and activities of the college shall be in line with its program thrust and must be a research-based extension program (www.cspc.edu.ph, 2019). It is for this purpose why the College of Health Sciences conducted a study on the community health needs assessment of barangay Lourdes, Buhi, Camarines Sur as a basis for a community extension program to determine specifically

the health needs of the recipients of the said barangay and determine what advocacy programs are needed by the residents.

According to Dugyon (2016), one of the core functions of the academic institutions is to effect change by empowering the people in the community by way of extension programs and services. In order to ensure the effective implementation of the programs and projects in consonance with its objectives, the CSPC Extension Services Office has devised the following strategies for implementation such as coordinate with the different departments who will directly spearhead the planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the program of the college in coordination with the Extension Office; establish a network for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluations of projects to develop an efficient system of extension program management; assist the identified community or barangay to be served through technical, vocational, educational, entrepreneurial, health and environmental services as well as other needs identified.

Other strategies for implementation of the Extension Services Office are to promote a systematic program of human and material resource development and an adequate pool of highly motivated manpower, capable of

meeting needs of Extension Services; utilize research-based technologies for sustainable development; design Skills Training programs responsive to the needs of the community; establish and build-up linkages its government and non-government agencies, local and international professional organizations; encourage the involvement of alumni in the different programs and activities of the college; render technical consultancy services; promote a community-based extension program; and monitor and evaluate extension program implemented; provide continuing program for academic staff involved in the extension activities trainings and seminars; and create group of extensionist or pool of experts (www.cspc.edu.ph, 2019).

At the core of every higher education institutions' aim is strengthening two of their four-fold functions, which are instruction and extension, to enable them to provide free access to functional literacy and livelihood programs among indigent communities. It is along this premise that Magdalena, Avecilla, Cabilin, Timog, Angeles, et. al. (2020) conducted a study that aimed to assess the implementation of University of Rizal System's literacy and livelihood extension activities in one of the communities in the eastern part of Rizal province. The study used a descriptive-evaluative research design, utilizing purposive random sampling technique and the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to further validate the responses of the beneficiaries in the livelihood activities and in the literacy program, respectively.

The College of Public Administration embarks on extension program along law, governance and administration. The college envisioned to produce graduates who are socially conscious, responsible and committed to inoculate societal change. To live up to this vision, extension is an integral part of the curriculum intended to expose students with real-life occurrences in the society. The extension banner program of the College of Public Administration is dubbed as "Barangay-based Integrated Capability Program" (BICP). It intended chiefly to provide technical assistance and empowerment activities along contemporary local concerns, law and governance through series of seminar/training workshop with the end view of equipping them right knowledge, skills, attitudes and values towards good barangay governance. The banner program constitutes the project "Citizens Empowerment for Smarter Local Governance". It was formalized in 2013 through a Memorandum of Agreement with the barangay through its barangay council. The study of Sibal and Elizzaga (2019) delved into the impact assessment of the extension program of the college as the program was implemented for five (5) years already. Thus, the college saw its great significance to evaluate how does this program fared well in delivering the identified projects. It also looked into whether the objectives of the program as it intends were satisfactorily attained. This discourse has the following objectives to meet: the profile of respondents in terms of age, sex, civil status, educational attainment, occupation,

income and language spoken; the Impact Assessment on the Extension program focusing on these three (3) domains namely knowledge, attitudes, values and skills; and Challenges Encountered during planning, implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation phase. The study made use of descriptive research design with survey questionnaire as the main instrument. Guide questions were also utilized to serve as a guide when respondents were personally interviewed.

The study of Tacbas, De Vera and Romo (2010) aimed to assess the effectiveness of the extension programs of the University of Northern Philippines in the different adopted schools and communities in the First and Second Districts of the Province of Ilocos Sur. The respondents of the study were the administrators and clientele of the different communities where programs and projects of the UNP Extension Services Office were being implemented during the School Year 2005 – 2008. The study made use of the descriptive survey method of research to describe and analyze the existing situation about the effectiveness of the extension programs of the university. In order to attain the objectives of the study, the statistical tools used were mean, frequency count and percentages, standard deviation, and Pearson Product Moment of Correlation.

Dugyon's (2016) study assessed the impact of the community extension programs of the Ifugao State University (IFSU) on the residents of its six adopted barangays in the province of Ifugao, Philippines. The evaluation type of research intends to gain an understanding of the successes and challenges that the extension implementers of IFSU face so as to guide future activities in a positive way. A total of 111 recipients of IFSU's extension programs and services were utilized as respondents. Frequency and percentages were used as statistical tools. Results showed that IFSU's extension programs have contributed to the communities especially in enhancing the knowledge and skills of the residents, as well as, in promoting health and wellness among the residents, and in preventing the youth and the mothers not to be indulged in vices. While respondents believed that they have gained and learned many skills through the extension programs and projects, almost all of the respondents perceived the necessity of further improving and enhancing the community extension programs of IFSU. An integrated extension project package should be developed and carried out based on the assessed community needs in order to have greater impact. Likewise, proper monitoring and evaluation of extended programs should be undertaken to determine their impact to the communities.

This study was conducted to evaluate the impact of the community extension programs of the College of Health Sciences on the residents of Lourdes, Buhi, Camarines Sur and to respond to the recommendation of the Accrediting Agency of Chartered Colleges and Universities (AACCUP). Moreover, assessing the impact

of the extension services provided determined the contribution of the college to its beneficiaries. Specifically, the study sought answers to the following research objectives; to determine the profile of the residents of barangay Lourdes, Buhi, Camarines Sur in terms of highest educational attainment, civil status, number of family members, occupation, monthly income, types of dwelling, house ownership, and source of water supply; to evaluate the impact to the individual of the extension services implemented by the College of Health Sciences, along knowledge, skills; values and attitude; to evaluate the impact to the community of the extension services implemented by the College of Health Sciences, along economic, social, and environment; and to propose an extension implementation framework to enhance the community extension program of the College of Health Sciences of Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges.

METHODOLOGY

The study utilized the descriptive method of research. Descriptive research method aims to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation or phenomenon (McCombes, 2019). It involves the description, recording, analysis, and interpretation of the present nature. The respondents of this study were the 38 community residents and beneficiaries of the community extension activities conducted by the members of the faculty of the College of Health Sciences. The researcher crafted the questionnaire which was used to gather the information needed in this study. The said questionnaire was validated through a dry run which was administered to the recipients of the nearby barangay of Lourdes, Buhi. Consultation with the extension coordinators and faculty extensionists were conducted to facilitate in the administration of the dry and final run of the questionnaires, after the necessary request and permission to conduct the study was approved. The data gathered were tallied, analyzed and interpreted using percentage technique and weighted mean.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section is the presentation of the gathered data on the profile of the residents of barangay Lourdes, Buhi, Camarines Sur, the impact to the individual of the extension services implemented by the College of Health Sciences along knowledge, skills; values and attitude; the impact to the community of the extension services implemented by the College of Health Sciences along economic, social, and environment; and the propose strategic plan to enhance the implementation of the extension services of the College of Health Sciences.

1. Profile of the Respondents

Presented in Table 1 is the frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents' profile which includes the of highest educational attainment, number of family members, occupation, family monthly income, type of dwelling, house ownership, and source of water supply.

a. Highest Educational attainment. The results revealed that out of 38 barangay leaders and households, mostly were high school graduates with 16 or 42.11 percent, eight or 21.05 percent were college level; seven or 18.42 percent were college graduate and high school undergraduate respectively. It can be noted that majority of the respondents did not reach college level nor finish college. It is said that person's educational attainment correlates with income, which explains the monthly income of the residents which is below the poverty threshold. Educational attainment therefore is a contributory factor to be economically productive. Albert, et. al (2018) explained that majority or about 59 percent of the low-income family did not finish high school given high immediate economic needs particularly among the poor.

Moreover, it is discussed in the study conducted by the Asian Development Bank (2018) that poverty incidence is correlated with the educational attainment of the household head. Household heads who did not complete any formal schooling are poor while college graduates have income below the poverty line. Almost 30 percent of those who did not complete high school are poor. In terms of distribution, around 67 percent of the poor household heads were elementary school graduates or lower.

b. Number of Family Members. It can be noted that most of the barangay residents have 8 and above members of the family comprised of 17 or 44.74 percent; 14 or 36.84 percent have 5-7 members; and seven or 18.42 percent have 4 members and below. The data shows that the barangay residents is composed of a big family size which is more than the baseline of five members per family as the basis in determining the food and poverty threshold.

Family size is also positively correlated with poverty incidence and vulnerability. Less than 20 percent of households with four members or less are poor. However, the percentage doubles to more than 40 percent when the household size is six or more (adb, 2018).

c. Occupation. Most of the residents are farmer with 11 or 28.96 percent; nine or 23.68 percent are vendor/cashier; six or 15.79 percent are construction worker and BHW, respectively; three or 7.89 percent are fisherman; two or 7.89 percent are driver; and one or 2.63 is security guard. It implies that the mostly of the residents of barangay Lourdes do not have a stable source of income that can provide the basic needs of the family.

d. Family Monthly Income. It can be noted that the family income of the residents mostly ranging from Php 5,501-6,500 which is below the food threshold to meet the family's food needs for a month, which is also below the poverty threshold. According to the Philippine

Statistics Authority (2019), in the first semester of 2018, a family of five needed no less than PhP 7,337, on average, to meet the family's basic food needs for a month. On the other hand, no less than PhP 10,481, on average, was needed to meet both basic food and non-food needs of a family of five in a month. These are 10.9 percent higher than the food and poverty thresholds from the first semester of 2015.

e. Type of Dwelling and Ownership. It is reflected that majority or 52.63 percent of the barangay residents stay in the house of relatives which is mostly made of light materials. It can also be noted that a significant number of respondents with 42.10 percent owned the house they are living.

Table 1: Profile of the Respondents.

Profile	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Highest Educational Attainment			
College Graduate	7	18.42	3.5
College Level	8	21.05	2
High School Graduate	16	42.11	1
High School Undergraduate	7	18.42	3.5
Number of Family Members			
4 and below	7	18.42	3
5-7 members	14	36.84	2
8 and above	17	44.74	1
Occupation			
Farmer	11	28.96	1
Fisherman	3	7.89	5
Vendor/Cashier	9	23.68	2
Driver	2	5.26	6
Construction Worker	6	15.79	3.5
BHW	6	15.79	3.5
Security Guard	1	2.63	7
Family Monthly Income			
Php 3,500 & below	7	18.42	3.5
Php 3,501-4,500	7	18.42	3.5
Php 4,501-5,500	9	23.68	2
Php 5,501-6,500	10	26.32	1
Php 6,001 and above	5	13.16	5
Types of Dwelling			
Permanent	12	31.58	2
Semi-Permanent	9	23.68	3
Light Materials	17	44.74	1
House Ownership			
Owned	16	42.10	2
Renting	2	5.27	3
House of relatives	20	52.63	1
Source of Water Supply			
With water facilities	12	31.58	2
Communal water facility	8	21.05	3
River/streams	2	5.27	4
Deep well	16	42.10	1
Total	38	100.00	

According to Mapa (2020) of the Philippine Statistics Authority, in 2019, about two-thirds (64.1%) of families owned the house and lot they occupied based on the results of the Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS). About fifteen percent (14.8%) of families occupied a house they own but with rent-free lot with consent of owner, 8.3 percent rented the house/room including lot; 6.7 percent occupied a rent-free house and lot with consent of owner; and the rest either owned the house but the lot was rent-free without consent of owner (3.2%), owned the house but the lot was rented (2.4%) or

with rent-free house and lot without consent of owner (0.4%).

f. Source of Water Supply. It shows that mostly of the residents' source of water supply derived from deep well which accounts to 16 or 42.10 percent of the respondents. Although considerable numbers came from water facilities, there are still those sources of water supply came from communal water facility and even from the river or streams.

According to the World Health Organization (2006) as cited by Albert, Santos, and Vizmanos (2018), around 60 percent of the low-income households relied on ground and surface water, considered potential sources of contamination from microbes and chemicals. Albert, et. al (2018) said that low access to safe water services among the low income is associated with where they live. In some regions, a majority of the middle income still used ground water.

2. Impact to the Individual of the Extension Services Implemented by the College of Health Sciences

a. Impact to the Individual of the Extension Services Implemented by the CHS along Knowledge

Table 2 reflects that the extension services implemented by the College of Health Sciences has a high impact on the individual's knowledge with an average weighted mean of 3.27. It is very evident that the extension activities rendered and implemented by the College of Health Sciences contributed in increasing the knowledge of the individual particularly on proper hygiene and

sanitation, the knowledge of and involvement with group has increased, and acquired more information on current issues in the community relevant to health.

The result is consistent with the study of Sibal and Elizzaga (2019) on the impact assessment of their extension program where accordingly, the said extension program equipped the respondents with adequate knowledge that have contributed in improving themselves in performing their tasks as barangay officials, specifically, along crafting of good ordinances and resolutions, use of parliamentary procedures in the conduct of meetings, documentation of activities and fund management. Further, Dugyon's (2016) results showed that IFSU's extension programs have contributed to the communities especially in enhancing the knowledge of the residents, as well as, in promoting health and wellness among the residents, and in preventing the youth and the mothers not to be indulged in vices.

Table 2: Impact to the Individual of the Extension Services Implemented by the CHS along Knowledge.

INDICATORS	WM	VI	RANK
1. Enhanced awareness on different common illnesses, its causes, manifestations and prevention	3.32	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	4
2. Gained knowledge on proper hygiene and sanitation	3.37	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	1
3. Helped to be more aware on environmental concerns	3.26	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	7
4. Enhanced knowledge when to respond during emergency situations	3.13	Agree/ Moderate Impact	10
5. Knowledge of and involvement with group has increased	3.34	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	2.5
6. Empowered with concepts on gender and development	3.29	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	5.5
7. Enhanced awareness on different gender concerns and its appropriate interventions	3.18	Agree/ Moderate Impact	8.5
8. Acquired more information on current issues in the community relevant to health.	3.34	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	2.5
9. Increased knowledge on men and women health issues	3.29	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	5.5
10. Enhanced awareness on the potential disasters that could occur in community	3.18	Agree/ Moderate Impact	8.5
Average Weighted Mean	3.27	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	

b. Impact to the Individual of the Extension Services Implemented by the CHS along Skills

Presented in Table 3 is the impact to the individual of the extension services implemented by the College of Health

Sciences along skills which the barangay residents believed that it has a high impact in improving their skills with an average weighted mean of 3.32.

Table 3: Impact to the Individual of the Extension Services Implemented by the CHS along Skills.

INDICATORS	WM	VI	RANK
1. Developed skills in providing transfer of knowledge to other people	3.32	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	5.5
2. Became more competent in providing suggestions on the programs, projects and activities that are beneficial to the community	3.42	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	3
3. Gained the skills and confidence to deal	3.24	Agree/	8

with minor incidents and major emergencies		Moderate Impact	
4. Developed skills to provide first aid	3.32	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	5.5
5. Acquired skills help me to become more effective in my job/work	3.21	Agree/ Moderate Impact	9
6. Able to teach other people of the skills I learned	3.18	Agree/ Moderate Impact	10
7. Enhanced ability for decision-making skills	3.26	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	7
8. Provided opportunities to meet other people with common interests	3.37	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	4
9. Gave opportunities to make behavior changes and to enhance effectiveness in working with others	3.45	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	2
10. Enabled me to find a job and become employed as a result of the skills learned	3.47	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	1
Average Weighted Mean	3.32	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	

The barangay residents strongly agree that because of the extension services implemented by the CHS, it increased their skills in finding a job and become employed as a result of the skills learned; they were given opportunities to make behavior changes and to enhance effectiveness in working with others; and they became more competent in providing suggestions on the programs, projects and activities that are beneficial to the community. Nonetheless, there were aspects which were rated as with moderate impact such as they were able to teach other people of the skills they learned; the acquired skills help them to become more effective in their work/job, and they gained the skills and confidence to

deal with minor incidents and major emergencies. More so, they were still agreed that the extension activities contributed with moderate impact in developing their individual skills.

c. Impact to the Individual of the Extension Services Implemented by the CHS along

Values and Attitude

The extension services implemented by the College of Health Sciences to the barangay residents has a high impact to the individual in developing their values and attitude as reflected in Table 4 having an average weighted mean of 3.35.

Table 4: Impact to the Individual of the Extension Services Implemented by the CHS along Values and Attitude.

INDICATORS	WM	VI	RANK
1. Helped to improve self-worth and everyday living	3.34	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	5.5
2. More productive and capable of making decisions	3.26	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	9.5
3. Helped boost my confidence	3.37	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	4
4. Developed willingness to help people without expecting anything in return	3.47	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	1
5. Awaken the spirit of volunteerism in me	3.42	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	2
6. Gained trust to my decisions in life	3.26	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	9.5
7. Helped to understand and accept different sexual orientation, gender identity and expressions	3.32	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	7.5
8. Helped in promoting cleanliness at home	3.32	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	7.5
9. Helped to prevent and not to be indulged with vices (drugs, gambling).	3.39	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	3
10. Developed the spirit of obedience and respect	3.34	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	5.5
Average Weighted Mean	3.35	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	

Moreover, with the extension services rendered, the barangay residents were able to understand and accept different sexual orientation, gender identity and expressions, it helped in promoting cleanliness at home, they gained trust to their decisions in life and made them more productive and capable of making decisions. The result is consistent with the study of Sibal and Elizzaga (2019) on the impact assessment of their extension program where accordingly, more than the skills and knowledge acquired by the respondents through the extension program conducted, is the transformation of their values and attitudes towards their work.

3. Impact to the Community of the Extension Services Implemented by the College of Health Sciences

a. Impact to the Community of the Extension Services Implemented by the CHS along Economic

Table 5 reflects that there is a moderate impact to the community of the extension services implemented by the CHS along economic with an average weighted mean of 3.11. The indicators “Enabled to increase the income of the community because of the services conducted”; and “Sustained family’s basic needs” got the highest

weighted mean of 3.26 which is interpreted as with high impact. Next in rank was the indicator “Able to send children to schools” with a weighted mean of 3.21 interpreted as with moderate impact.

The indicators “Enabled the community to become more productive”; “Motivated the residents not to be indulged with vices”; and “Bought appliances and other household gadgets” with weighted mean of 3.08, 2.97, 2.76 interpreted as with moderate impacts, occupies the last three ranks.

The result is congruent with Tacbas, De Vera and Romo’s (2010) study which revealed that in terms of the economic impacts of the programs of the UNP Extension Services Office, out of 188 respondents, 114 or 60.64 percent believed that they were not employed as a result of the skills learned, only 74 or 39.36 percent believed to be employed. Most (123 or 65.42%) of them perceived that their houses were not improved as a result of the income derived from the income generated after the training.

Table 5: Economic Impact to the Community of the Extension Services Implemented by the CHS.

INDICATORS	WM	VI	RANK
1. Improved health and nutritional status of the community	3.13	Agree/ Moderate Impact	5.5
2. Helped in promoting health and wellness among residents	3.11	Agree/ Moderate Impact	7
3. Motivated the residents not to be indulged with vices	2.97	Agree/ Moderate Impact	9
4. Enabled the community to become more productive	3.08	Agree/ Moderate Impact	8
5. Found job and became employed	3.18	Agree/Moderate Impact	4
6. Increased household income	3.13	Agree/Moderate Impact	5.5
7. Bought appliances and other household gadgets	2.76	Agree/ Moderate Impact	10
8. Enabled to increase the income of the community because of the services conducted	3.26	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	1.5
9. Sent children to schools	3.21	Agree/Moderate Impact	3
10. Sustained family’s basic needs	3.26	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	1.5
Average Weighted Mean	3.11	Agree/Moderate Impact	

b. Social Impact to the Community of the Extension Services Implemented by the CHS

The social impact to the community of the extension

services implemented by the CHS was rated by the residents as with high impact with an average weighted mean of 3.25 as reflected in Table 6.

Table 6: Social Impact to the Community of the Extension Services Implemented by the CHS.

INDICATORS	WM	VI	RANK
1. Shaped residents’ attitudes and enabled to enhance the spirit of volunteerism	3.34	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	1.5
2. Developed positive relationships and respond better to stress	3.21	Agree/ Moderate Impact	6.5
3. Helped the residents to easily deal with problems, issues, and concerns relevant health	3.26	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	5
4. Improved lifestyles of the residents such as engaging in regular physical activity (sports,	3.18	Agree/ Moderate Impact	8

Zumba, etc) and other diversional activities.			
5. Increased participation in community affairs like meetings, elections/forums, emergencies, and other activities	3.16	Agree/ Moderate Impact	9.5
6. Helped the community to mingle with other people and go out from our homes to enjoy life	3.32	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	3.5
7. Increased member of volunteers for disaster preparation, fire drill, health and wellness	3.21	Agree/ Moderate Impact	6.5
8. Served as an advocate when gender issues arise	3.16	Agree/ Moderate Impact	9.5
9. Developed skill in providing transfer of knowledge to other people.	3.32	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	3.5
10. Developed the capacity in maximizing and valuing the importance of time.	3.34	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	1.5
Average Weighted Mean	3.25	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	

The data shows that the indicators “Shaped residents’ attitudes and enabled to enhance the spirit of volunteerism”; “Developed the capacity in maximizing and valuing the importance of time”; “Helped the community to mingle with other people and go out from our homes to enjoy life”; and “Developed skill in providing transfer of knowledge to other people” occupies the highest ranks with their corresponding weighted mean of 3.34, 3.34, 3.24, and 3.24, respectively.

Moreover, the residents rated the following three least indicators as with moderate impacts, namely; “Improved lifestyles of the residents such as engaging in regular physical activity (sports, Zumba, etc) and other diversional activities”; “Increased participation in community affairs like meetings, elections/forums, emergencies, and other activities”; and “Served as an advocate when gender issues arise” with weighted mean of 3.18, 3.18, and 3.16, respectively. Although generally, the extension programs of the College of Health Sciences contributed to a high impact to the community’s social development, there are still aspects that needs improvement. Tacbas, De Vera and Romo’s (2010) study is consistent with the present study where in terms of the social impact, the respondents perceived that their social

status have improved in terms of self-esteem, health and nutrition, and environment.

c. Impact to the Community of the Extension Services Implemented by the CHS along Environment

Table 7 shows the impact to the community of the extension services implemented by the CHS along environment which reflects a high impact with an average weighted mean of 3.33. The three topmost indicators rated by the residents as with high impact are “Observed healthy lifestyle such as walking or biking instead of using gasoline to drive to improve health and reduce air pollution”; “Contributed to make the environment better by growing own fruits and vegetables at home”; and “Taught other members of the family to be considerate to their environment by showing them through examples” with weighted mean of 3.45, 3.42, and 3.42, respectively.

Likewise, the three least indicators rated as having a high impact with weighted mean of 3.26 are “Served as an advocate and talk to the community about the joy of being in green, clean, preserved places”; “Increased number of households segregating waste”; as supported by the study of Malabanan et.al.

Table 7: Impact to the Community of the Extension Services Implemented by the CHS along Environment.

INDICATORS	WM	VI	RANK
1. Helped in promoting cleanliness to the community	3.32	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	5
2. Actively participated in barangay rabus (cleaning and beautification activity)	3.26	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	8
3. Increased number of households segregating waste	3.26	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	8
4. Increased recycling, reusing, and reducing of materials in every household and the community	3.29	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	6
5. Learned how to make a compost bin and put			

the organic waste in it	3.37	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	4
6. Motivated to participate in tree planting and growing activities.	3.24	Agree/ Moderate Impact	9
7. Served as an advocate and talk to the community about the joy of being in green, clean, preserved places	3.26	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	8
8. Taught other members of the family to be considerate to their environment by showing them through examples	3.42	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	2.5
9. Contributed to make the environment better by growing own fruits and vegetables at home	3.42	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	2.5
10. Observed healthy lifestyle such as walking or biking instead of using gasoline to drive/or spend for fare to ride to improve health and reduce air pollution	3.45	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	1
Average Weighted Mean	3.33	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	

and “Actively participated in barangay rabus (cleaning and beautification activity) “. Lastly, the indicator “Motivated to participate in tree planting and growing activities” with weighted mean of 3.24 was interpreted as with moderate impact. It implies that the different extension services being implemented by the College of Health Sciences to the residents of Lourdes Buhi have a high impact on improving and preserving their environment.

4. Extension Implementation Framework to Enhance the Community Extension Program of the College of Health Sciences of Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges

Presented in this section is the extension implementation framework to enhance the community extension program of the College of Health Sciences of Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges. The framework is based on the weak points of the implemented extension activities which need to be improved as reflected in Table 8.

Table 8. Extension Implementation Framework to Enhance the Community Extension Program of the College of Health Sciences of Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges.

Area of Concern	Objectives	Activities/ Strategies	Persons Involved	Budget Requirement	Implementation Schedule
Enhance the economic impact of the extension program	To enhance the economic impact of the extension activities	Implement sustainable livelihood opportunities for the stakeholders through conducting capability building.	CHS Extension Coordinator	P100,000	January to December 2022
Sustain the individual's knowledge, skills, values and attitude through extension program	Revisit the needs assessment conducted to identify, map and prioritize the training needs of the community that can contribute to the community's economic development	Conduct consultation meeting to identify, map and prioritize the training needs of the community that can contribute to the community's economic development.	CHS Faculty Extensionists		
	To sustain the impact of the extension program to the development of individual's		Extension Director		
			CGAD Director		
			Barangay		

Sustain the community's social and environmental development through extension program	knowledge, skills, values and attitude. To sustain the impact of the extension program to the community's social and environmental development.	Consultative meeting/ action planning. Regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the implemented extension project and activities.	Officials Parent leaders and other stakeholders		
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CONCLUSION

The impact evaluation concluded that mostly of the residents of Lourdes Buhi are high school graduate; with eight and above number of family members, farmers, earning a family monthly income of Php 5,501-6,500; dwelling in the house of relatives which is composed of light materials; and deep well as their source of water supply.

The extension services implemented by the College of Health Sciences have a high impact to the individual's knowledge, skills, values and attitude; and have high impact to the community's social and environmental development, while moderate impact with regards to economic development. Thus, an extension implementation framework is proposed which is focused in enhancing the economic impact to the community.

Recommendation

There is a need to revisit the needs assessment conducted to identify, map and prioritize the training needs of the community that can contribute to the community's economic development. The College of Health Sciences may implement sustainable livelihood opportunities for the stakeholders through conducting capability building, and a regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the implemented extension project and activities must be done to sustain the individual knowledge, skills, values and attitude, and the social and environmental development of the community.

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