

# Assessing the household socio-economic profile of Purok 8, the UA adopted community: Inputs toward the development of a sustainable extension and outreach programs

---

Charles Henry C. Espiritu  
Arnel T. Sicat  
Emmanuel M. Bagtas  
Joel C. Calaguas

## Abstract

*An effective program can only emanate from a comprehensive community needs assessment. This descriptive assessment study provides a socio-economic panorama of the households of Purok 8, Barangay San Jose, City of San Fernando. It describes a comprehensive portrait of an urban poor community in terms of employment, health, sanitation, ownership and property, peace and order and people's involvement in the Church and civic affairs. A total of 245 respondent-households became respondents of the study. Based on the socio-economic demographics of the community, the gaps are low family income, lack of educational attainment of many residents, women's lack of business and employment opportunities, prevalence of health and sanitation problems, informal settlements, challenges to civic and church involvement, and incidence of violence and crime. Based on tangible information, a careful planning and development of concrete programs for social inclusion, empowerment and sustainable options may be seriously considered. In partnership with GOs and NGOs, the University may extend pro-active measures in developing and establishing sustainable extension and outreach programs in the future that will actively involve teachers and students.*

---

**Keywords:** extension program, outreach, community service, empowerment, baseline information, marginalized, inclusion

## INTRODUCTION

Cognizant of the vital role of extending educational and outreach services to the community, the University of the Assumption (UA) saw the need to conduct needs assessment of the target community. Although

outreach services are borne out of the mission of every Catholic that is to extend unconditional help to the marginalized community who are also described as the “least the last and the lost”. The preferential option for the poor would always be the priority of the Catholic Church in terms of its mission. Similarly, providing community service to the marginalized sector of society is also borne out of the prime civic duty and social responsibility of every citizen of the country. On one hand, every extension service is borne out of research. In fact, all extension programs must have research component to ensure rationality and systemic direction. Thus, in either case, it is primordial to know and identify the priority needs of the community before any extension, outreach or community service program can be developed and established. With concrete baseline data, one would be able to plan a comprehensive, rational and systematic program of action.

Needs assessment is seen vital and necessary for an effective development of a sustainable community extension. A community needs assessment is a methodical means in priority setting through the identification of a problem (Escoffery, Miner & Trowbridge, 2004). Hence, it is deemed imperative for people and families within the communities (Brown, 2015).

Conducting surveys on the socio-economic status of the people in the community is essential in developing a relevant extension and outreach program that will concretely address existential and contemporary problems of people affected. These surveys are precise field studies that include information from respondents using an instrument (Visser et al., 2000). Inputs in improving the quality of life of the people in terms of economic, employment, health, sanitation and nutrition and peace and order must be identified first before developing and rendering any program of action. The quality of life especially in terms of health must be thoroughly assessed (Valderas & Alonso, 2008). Even extension programs that provides livelihood trainings must be borne out of comprehensive community needs assessment. Notably, livelihood strategies benefit people in their economic well-being (Brown & Lichter, 2004).

Through the Outreach Ministry Office (OMO) and in coordination with the Research and Planning Office (RPO), a community needs assessment survey was administered to the community. Results of the needs assessment would hopefully propel the establishment of the extension and outreach programs of the different Colleges. Education programs are considered staples in extension activities (Chizari, 1998).

Examples of which are sustainable livelihood programs that require activities for short or long term goals (Cinner, McClanahan & Wamukota, 2010, cited in Chen et al., 2012).

Through linkages and partnerships with government organizations (GOs) and non-government organizations (NGOs), the needs of the people in terms of resources and finances may be met with their support. These agencies and organizations also formulate guidelines aligned with the labor code provisions (Labor Code of the Philippines, 2016). Therefore, they can become partners of academic institutions in sustaining programs for community building and social inclusion projects.

After the Household Socio-Economic Survey of the CSFP in 2013, Barangay San Jose, which is strategically located at the heart of the City of San Fernando and with close proximity, was selected as the adopted barangay of the University of the Assumption. Close proximity means that the respondents belong to the same village or neighborhood (Yi et al., 2008). Specifically, Purok 8 of the said barangay was singled-out to be the direct adopted community of the University. This is essential in community development with foci on self-reliance and neighborhood amalgamation (Smith, 2013).

### **Background: Profile of Barangay San Jose**

Based on the household socio-economic survey of the City of San Fernando conducted in 2013 by the University of the Assumption, commissioned and funded by the City Government, the average household of San Jose is around four members in every household (mean =4.12), of which fifty percent are children. The male (51.2%) and female (48.7%) population are almost equal with a little higher with the males. According to the study of Griffiths, Matthews and Hinde (2000), males narrowly outnumber females by 106:100.

The highest age distribution is ages 20 to 24 with 11.3 percent while the lowest is ages 55 to 59 registering 3.8 percent. These statistics are close to the 2010 age and sex structure of the population with the median male age of 22.9 and median female age of 23. 4 (Philippines Statistics Authority, 2012). Generally, the people of Barangay San Jose is a young population but the senior citizens (60 and older) comprised 7.1 percent at the time of the survey.

In terms of civil status, the singles (47%) and married (47.6%) registered the same percentage, followed by those, widows (2.6%), live-

in arrangements (1.2%) separated and annulled (0.6%) and those separated but not annulled (.4%). These data hold true to the results of the 2010 census of population and housing of 44.3% single and 45.3% married (Philippine Commission on Women, 2014). There is 95.7 percent of the population which originated from Region 3 and 93% are genuinely Fernandinos. The people of San Jose are generally Catholics with 93.1 percent. Born again Christians (2.2%), Protestants (1.6%) and other people of different religions are a minority.

It is notable that people of Barangay San Jose are functionally literate with 99.6 percent. Thirty five percent of the population claimed to finish high school and only 20 percent finished elementary 10 percent finished college and only 0.5 percent did not go to school. The result in functional literacy is higher than the national functional literacy rate (FLR) of 83.8 (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2001). Functional literacy is defined to be the evaluation of individual's reading, writing and numerical skills (Jordan, Osborne & Buchbinder, 2011).

One in every five persons attribute financial reasons (20.2%) and age factor (17.7%) for not studying and one in every ten for helping the family (9.6%). This is congruent to the study of Ross, Niebling and Heckert (1999) where financial difficulty is among the major stressors among students. There are still many of the surveyed individuals who attributed their current state to personal reasons (44.4%) like pregnancy and also those who just finished schooling.

In terms of labor force, seven in every ten are employed (69.8%) between 15 to 60 years old, while those unemployed registered at 7.2 percent, of which almost half were looking for a job (45%) and only three in every ten were not searching at all (36.3%). These data are way below the 2016 national employment rate of 94.2 percent (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2016).

In terms of the distribution of labor force according to main source of income, petty business owners (18.8%) registered first, followed by laborers (18.6%), skilled and semi-skilled workers (15.9%), service workers (15.5%) and those that indulge in transport services (14%). Almost 9 out of 10 registered working in the City of San Fernando, only very few are working outside the metropolis (13.6%).

Those employed as overseas contract workers are generally skilled (47.1%) and one in every ten individuals are professionals (21.3%), one out ten are domestic helpers ( 10.5%), and there were only very

few business men (4.1%). As of 2015, there are more than 2.4 million overseas Filipino workers (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2016). Generally, those with employers (56.6%) surpassed those self-employed (43%) in terms of numbers.

Half of the population of the barangay expressed that their source of water for cooking is from the community water system (52.5%) and three in every ten purchase their bottled water from legitimate source (28.75). There are few whose water source is shared with another household (7.9%) and with manual pump but own use (6.1%). Household with owned motor drive (2.2%) and shared manual pump (0.5%) comprised the least. In terms of source of water for drinking, six in every ten buy purchased water (59.6%), and three out of ten still use community water system for drinking (30.3%).

Disposal of human waste like feces and urine is majority through "de buhos" (54.2%), while the minority is through flush bowl (39.7%) and those living in compounds is through shared flush bowl (3.9%, and shared "de buhos" (2.1%).

Waste and garbage disposal are regularly done through as system of garbage collection (83.4%) which majority of the people avails of, while there are still 8.1 percent who confess on burning and incinerating waste materials and 5.3 percent still prefer dumping their waste in vacant lots which is too alarming. But according to the surveyed residents, the overall sanitation is generally alright as perceived by them with 8 to 9 in every 10, giving positive claims such as tidiness inside the house (95%), physical cleanliness of children (83%), clean surroundings (90%).

Incidence of sickness in Barangay San Jose is mostly fever, cough, colds and flu (80.9%). There was 37.3% of the community who fell ill in the last 6 months at the time of the survey. Pulmonary disease (4.7%) and dengue/malaria (3.4%) incidences came second and third which need to be addressed by health authorities. Among the 35 barangays, Barangay San Jose is ranked 3 in terms of skin disease incidence (2%). It is noteworthy, that the people of Barangay San Jose generally seek the help of hospitals (54.9%) and health centers (25%), but very few go to private clinics (9%). One in every ten individuals don't seek medical assistance at all (9.3%).

A greater majority of the population do not use family planning methods (83.9%). Withdrawal (8%), pills 4, condom (1.7%) and ligation

(1.1%) are some of the population control methods use by a few. Only 0.9 percent are registered using the rhythm method.

Majority of pregnant women sought hospitals (68.2%) for their care and only 27.3 percent goes to health centers for their conditions. Twelve percent of the surveyed household has affirmed death in the family within the last three years, of which 56.5 percent died of serious ailment, 33.9% died of old age. A very few died of accident (6.5%), child birth (1.6%) and crime (1.6%).

In terms of recreation and leisure, a greater majority of the people are entertained by the television program (94.7%). Few preferred malling (16.2%), dining out (8.5%), sports (4.1%), and picnic/swimming (2.8%), movies (2.2%).

The domestic problems encountered by households usually is rooted from jobless state of household members (82.4%), followed by illness (25.9%) and family conflicts (11.2%). Barangay San Jose is ranked number 2 among the 35 barangays in terms of this phenomenon. The people normally seek the assistance of their relatives (85.3%) in resolving household problems, two in every ten seek barangay assistance (17.9%). The neighbors or barangay folks (3.2%) and friends (3.9%) are also sought in some meritorious cases. However, religious groups (0.9%), city officials (.7%) and associations (0.2%) are sought in very isolated cases.

Barangay San Jose is one of the notable barangays in terms of the active participation of the people in the Church (72.7%), while it is one of the passive barangays in terms of participation in community affairs (25%).

Regarding the state of peace and order, seven or eight in every ten residents asserted that the barangay is generally peaceful (76.10%) and two in every ten claimed that it is peaceful most of the time (19%). Incidence of common crimes ranged from theft/robbery (2.3%), murder/homicide (.4%) and fraud (0.4%). A 0.1% rape incidence was registered in the survey. Although drug trafficking is one silent major problem besetting urban cities, people of barangay San Jose are very silent about this phenomenon.

Based on the financial data, the average monthly income of the household at Barangay San Jose is Php 15,428.00 while the monthly expenditure is Php 12,215.15. The per capita monthly income of the barangay household is Php 3,744.85 and its per capita monthly

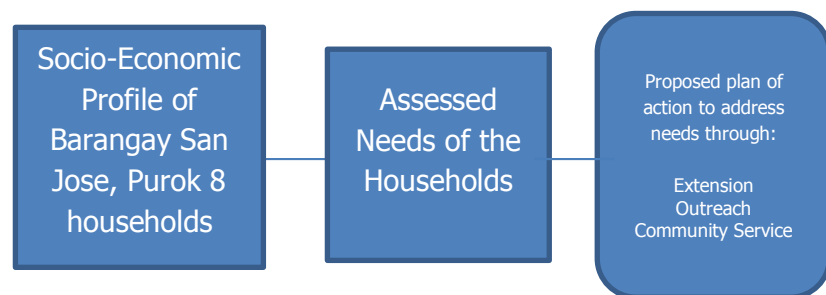
expenditure is Php 2,964.84. It is notable that the main source of income is from salary (83.62%), followed by business (8.83%), remittances (3.47%), artisanship (0.73%), rent (0.29%) among others.

Most of the households owned their lot (75%), while 5 percent stays in rented lots. There is 16 percent of the residents who has permission to occupy the lot not owned. But there is 1.5 percent who claimed squatting at the time of the survey. Regarding the housing, there is 87.3 percent whose house is owned, that is 9 in every 10 households and only 4.9 percent were still renting a house. Furthermore, there are 6.3 percent who occupy the house with permission and only 0.3 percent without permission. House amortization (0.1%) seemed to be register the lowest percentage.

The aforementioned data were used by the Planning Office of the City Government in formulating programs addressing the different areas of concern besetting the poor and the marginalized sector of the City.

With the good intention to extend help to the poor and the needy, the former parish priest who is now the Vice- President for Administration of the university, Fr. Victor Nichomedes S. Nicdao advised the Campus Ministry Office to officially select Barangay San Jose to be the adopted barangay and singled out Purok 8 as the target community. Initiatives of the community in terms of apostolate and extension were poured out to Purok 8. Based on the Barangay Officials perception, Purok 8 is one of the poorest sectors of the Barangay that needs assistance. When Purok 8 was chosen to be the adopted community, three colleges were initially involved in the extension service, namely the College of Accountancy, the College of Business Administration and the College of Hotel and Restaurant Management. The College of Accountancy (COA) spearheaded the extension initiative in coordination with the Outreach Ministry Office (OMO) and the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). Based on identified pressing need of the community, the Outreach Ministry Office commissioned two more colleges namely the College of Business Administration (CBA) and the College of Hotel Restaurant Management (CHRM) to get involve in the extension program that provided educational livelihood seminars and trainings to the people. Other Colleges will be involved in terms of other aspects based on the results of the needs assessment.

Figure 1 describes the conceptual framework of the community needs assessment.



**Figure 1. Conceptual Framework**

The community needs assessment aimed at providing inputs or baseline data for planning and vital information toward the development of a sustainable extension program for the community residents of Purok 8. Specifically, it sought to describe the socio-economic profile of the people in Purok 8 in terms of employment, income and educational attainment, health and nutrition, peace and order, housing and property as well as church and civic involvement. It is in this panorama that identification of specific recipients of proposed extension, outreach and community service programs have been grounded. The profile of respondents and households became the baseline data in identifying possible recipients of the university extension programs.

The study would hopefully offer vital information in order to craft other possible extension, outreach and community service programs which faculty and students across colleges and departments can participate in the future, particularly in the areas which are remained untapped.

## **METHOD**

The study utilized the descriptive-survey method of research to determine the adopted community's socio-economic profile of Purok 8, Barangay San Jose, the adopted Barangay of UA. A total of 242 households identified through random sampling were involved as respondents. A researcher made instrument which was content and face validated by experts was used to gather the needed data non the socio-



economic profile of the respondents in terms of: 1) socio-economic demographics- religion, civil status, educational attainment, occupation and income, under; 2) house and property- lot and house ownership, type of houses, house amenities and appliances; 3) Church and civic Involvement; 4) health and sanitation- family planning method, source of medical assistance, consultation in health centers sufficiency of food, nutritional value of food, food storage, immunization of children, sickness and diseases, source of water for drinking and cooking, source for cooking, waste and garbage disposal; and, 5) peace and order. The said instrument was content and face validated by experts based on the purpose of the study.

Permission was sought from the barangay officials before the house-to-house survey was conducted. Explicit permission and verbal consent was sought from the father of the households before the actual survey. Through the leadership of the Director of the Outreach Office (OMO) Mr. Charles Henry Espiritu, students and faculty volunteers were assigned as field supervisors and enumerators in the conduct of the survey. Proper information and training regarding the survey questionnaire and its administration were discussed to the enumerators by the OMO.

Survey data were encoded by OMO and forwarded to the Research and Planning Office, who in turn cleaned the spread sheet to process data and provide tangible and accurate information. Mean and standard deviation were derived through descriptive analysis using SPSS and Excel.

## **RESULTS**

### **Socio-Economic Profile of Purok 8, Barangay San Jose**

#### **Demographic Data**

It can be gleaned in Table 1 that Purok 8 has an average of five members per household which is a little higher compared with the mother barangay- San Jose which is only (n=4). These data are relative to the 2012 household population from the Philippines Statistics Authority which states that there is an average of 4.6 persons in a family. The distribution

of respondents (n=242) according to age is as follows: n=30 (20-29), n=61 (30-39), n=59 (40-49), n=38 (50-59), n=18 (60-69), n=9 (70-80) and 27 (non-disclosed). The fathers have better educational opportunities than mothers as registered by their educational attainment across levels.

**Table 1**  
***Socio-economic profile of the respondents of Purok 8***

CATEGORY	n	%	CATEGORY	n	%
Average number per household	5		<b>Father's Occupation</b>		
<b>Age Distribution</b>			Barber	2	0.8
Age bracket			Garbage collector	2	0.8
20-29	30	12.4	Merchandiser	2	0.8
30-39	61	25.2	Plumber	2	0.8
40-49	59	24.4	Sari-sari store owner	2	0.8
50-59	38	15.7	Janitor	3	1.2
60-69	18	7.4	Butcher	3	1.2
70-80	9	3.7	Tinsmith	3	1.2
no age disclosed	27	11.1	Painter	3	1.2
Total	242	100	STL/ Number game agent	4	1.7
			Government employee	5	2.1
<b>Religion</b>			OFW	5	2.1
Methodist	1	0.4	Carpenter	6	2.5
Born Again			Vendor	7	2.9
Christian	4	1.7	Welder	9	3.7
Iglesia ni Cristo	4	1.7	Tricycle driver	11	4.5
Roman Catholic	21	8.8	Driver	14	5.8
Undisclosed	18	7.4	Tri-wheeler driver	25	10.3
Total	24	100	Construction Worker	26	10.7
			Unemployed	33	13.6
LDS Mormones	1	0.4	undisclosed	75	31.0
Born Again			Total	242	100.0
Christian	4	1.7			
Iglesia ni Cristo	7	2.9	<b>Mother's Occupation</b>		
Roman Catholic	20	8.5	Cook	2	0.8
Undisclosed	7	2.9	Manicurist	2	0.8
Total	24	100	STL agent	3	1.2
			Laundry person	5	2.1
<b>Civil Status</b>			Sari-sari store owner	5	2.1
Separated	2	0.8	Vendor	22	9.1
Single	6	2.5	Housewife	174	71.9
Widowed	14	5.8			

Living In	30	12.4	undisclosed	29	12.0
Married (Civil)	79	32.6	Total	242	100.0
Married (Church)	98	40.5			
Undisclosed	13	5.4			
Total	24	100.0			
	2	.0			
<b>Fathers 's Educational Attainment</b>			<b>Household Members' / Dependents' Occupation</b>		
Elementary Under graduate	8	3.3	Businesswoman	2	0.2
Elementary Graduate	56	23.1	Candle maker	2	0.2
High School Undergraduate	40	16.5	Caregiver	2	0.2
High School Graduate	83	34.3	Cashier	2	0.2
Vocational Graduate	13	5.4	Food server	2	0.2
College Undergraduate	7	2.9	Garbage collector	2	0.2
College Graduate	8	3.3	Traffic enforcer	2	0.2
Undisclosed	27	11.2	Bike mechanic	3	0.4
Total	24	100.0	Delivery boy	3	0.4
	2	.0	Driver	3	0.4
			Carpenter	3	0.4
<b>Mother's Educational Attainment</b>			Teacher	3	0.4
Elementary Under graduate	6	2.5	Fast food service crew	4	0.5
Elementary Graduate	51	21.1	Painter	4	0.5
High School Undergraduate	41	16.9	STL agent	4	0.5
High School Graduate	79	32.6	Unemployed	4	0.5
Vocational Graduate	6	2.5	Employee	5	0.6
College Undergraduate	6	2.5	Student	6	0.7
College Graduate	15	6.2	Tricycle driver	6	0.7
Undisclosed	38	15.7	Latero	7	0.8
Total	24	100.0	Laborer	9	1.1
	2	.0	Saleslady	9	1.1
			Tri-wheeler driver	10	1.2
<b>Dependents' Educational Attainment</b>			Vendor	11	1.3
Preschool	23	2.8	Welder	11	1.3
Elem.	12	15.1	OFW	15	1.8
Undergraduate	8	3.3	Housewife	32	3.8
HS Undergraduate	10	13.1	Undisclosed	668	80.1
Elem. Graduate	9	1.1	Total	834	100.0
High School Graduate	81	9.7			
	17	20.9			
	4	9.0			

Vocational Graduate	18	2.2		
College Undergraduate	45	5.4	Average Income Per Day	
College Graduate	33	4.0	FATHER	Php 306
	22	26.		Php 268
Undisclosed	3	7	MOTHER	268
	83	100		Php 353
Total	4	.0	DEPEDENDENT	353

Two in every ten dependents registered as high school graduates (20.9%), while there are 13.6 percent who are still in college. According to the 2010 educational attainment of household population, high school graduates comprise 19% or 15,676,471 of the total population of 81,866,777 (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2013). Approximately 4 percent finished college. However, there are 26.7 percent who failed to disclose their educational attainment.

In terms of religion, there are 7.4 to 9.5 percent individuals who are very silent their religion. But majority of the residents of Purok 8 proudly disclosed being Catholics (85.5% among women- 88.8% among men), of which 40.5 percent are married in the Church and 32.6 percent are married civilly. These are relative to the data of Miller (2017) that 86% of the Filipinos are Roman Catholics. There are 12.4 percent who are living together without the blessing and the sacred ritual of marriage.

In terms of employment, most of the heads of households are either construction workers (10.7%) or drivers (tricycle (4.5%), three-wheeler (10.3%), jeepney (5.8%). One in every ten confessed that they were unemployed at the time of the survey while there were three in every ten who did not disclose their employment. Such non-disclosure of current employment may indicate livelihood activities which regular people are not proud to boast of. Seven in every ten mothers are housewives who tend to the basic needs of the households and one out of ten housewives are vendors (9.1%). There were few who worked in sari-sari stores (n=5), as "labandera" laundry service (n=5), STL agent (n=3), manicurist (n=2) and cook (n=2). There are still 12 percent of the mothers who opted not to disclose their livelihood activities.

Based on those who declared their income (fathers=69% & mothers=88%), the average daily income of the head of the family is Php 306.00 while mothers registered only Php 268.00. Both daily income of adult parents of households are less than the minimum wage which is Php 346 (DOLE, 2016). However, of the 20 percent household members/dependents who have jobs (n=166), their daily income averages Php 353.00 which is a little bit higher than the minimum wage set by the National Wages and Productivity Commission. This indicates that the working members of the family have a better paying jobs than their parents. Only four members confessed being unemployed while the rest (80%) did not have the opportunity to disclose their employment status which generally include dependent children.

### House and Property

Though majority of the residents claimed that they own the house structure (85.4%), many of them do not own the lot (70%) where their houses are built. Most of the household dwellings are made of concrete (55.4%) and a quarter of the house are semi-concrete (25.8%), but there are those made of wood/ bamboo (15.8%) and three houses are still considered shanties.

**Table 2**  
***House and Property of Respondents***

Category	F	%	Category	f	%
<b>With lot owned</b>			<b>Property /appliances</b>		
<i>Yes</i>	68	28.3	TV	222	92.5
<i>No</i>	168	70.0	CD/DVD player	124	51.7
<i>No answer</i>	4	1.7	Karaoke	27	11.3
			Sewing machine	11	4.6
<b>With house owned</b>			Refrigerator	68	28.3
<i>Yes</i>	205	85.4	Gas stove	124	51.7
<i>No</i>	33	13.8	Flat iron	116	48.3

<i>No answer</i>	2	.8	Washing machine	118	49.2
			Coffee maker	6	2.5
<b>Type of household dwelling</b>			Electric kettle	23	9.6
<i>Concrete</i>	133	55.4	Micro oven	19	7.9
<i>Semi-concrete</i>	62	25.8	Rice cooker	52	21.7
<i>Made of wood/bamboo</i>	38	15.8	Blender	22	9.2
<i>Shanty</i>	3	1.3	Electric fan	203	84.6
			Air-con	12	5.0
<b>With Electricity</b>			Water dispenser	10	4.2
<i>Yes</i>	213	88.8	Desktop computer	20	8.3
<i>No</i>	18	7.5	Laptop	17	7.1
<i>No answer</i>	9	3.8	Tablet/Ipad	11	4.6
			Cellphone	155	64.6
<b>With own comfort room</b>			Digital camera	16	6.7
<i>Yes</i>	219	91.3	Bicycle	92	38.3
<i>No</i>	19	7.9	Tri-wheeler	42	17.5
<i>No answer</i>	2	.8	Motorcycle	29	12.1
			Tricycle	25	10.4
<b>Type of comfort room</b>			Jeep	3	1.3
<i>Toilet bowl with flush</i>	19	7.9	Car/van	3	1.3
<i>Toilet bowl without flush</i>	194	80.8	Truck	1	.4
<i>Public toilet</i>	14	5.8			
<i>No answer</i>	10	4.2			

There are three basic appliances the residents owned, namely: TV (92.5%), electric fan (84.6%) and cellphone (64.6%) which are considered a "must have" for every household resident. Fifty percent claimed that they own gas stove, CD, player, flat iron, washing machine. Four in every ten people have bicycles. Two to three in every ten have rice cooker and refrigerator. Two out ten have tri-wheelers and one in every ten have motorcycle. There are nine in every ten residents who can afford electricity (88.8%) while there are only very few residents who have no electricity (7.5%). Majority have their own comfort rooms to enjoy, but there were only very few (f=19) who claimed not having their own comfort rooms. Of those who have comfort rooms, 80.8% have toilet bowl without flush, only 19 residents have flush. On a bad note, there are still 14 residents who claimed using public toilets (5.8%).

### **Church and Civic Involvement**

Based on the experiences of the residents, the most celebrated sacrament is Baptism (92.5%). Most residents of Purok 8 attend baptismal rites as godparents. Second to Baptism is the sacrament of Confirmation (84.6%). The most celebrated among the liturgical activities is the midnight mass (91.7%) where the season of a joyful Christmas culminates. Catholic residents are actively involved in the celebration of Lent (85.8%) and the feast of the patron saint (83.3%). Anointing of the sick (52.1%) is the least participated among the sacraments considering its nature and people's traditional morbid impression on death. Catechism of children is one of the weakest link among residents' involvement. One of notable weaknesses in terms of Church involvement is the participation of the people in the celebration of Holy Eucharist, that is only seven in every ten residents go to mass during Sundays.

**Table 3**  
***Distribution of respondents' Church and civic involvement***

<b>Category</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Participation in the Church</b>		
<i>Eucharist/ Mass</i>	183	76.3
<i>Baptism</i>	222	92.5
<i>Wedding/ Matrimony</i>	190	79.2
<i>Confirmation</i>	203	84.6
<i>Reconciliation/Confession</i>	182	75.8
<i>Anointing of the sick</i>	125	52.1
<i>Midnight mass</i>	220	91.7
<i>Lent/ Holy Week</i>	206	85.8
<i>Patron's Feast Day</i>	200	83.3
<i>Virgen delos Remedios</i>	190	79.2
<i>Children's catechism</i>	136	56.7
<b>Participation in Civic Action</b>		
<i>Cleanliness campaign</i>	188	78.3
<i>Election</i>	218	90.8
<i>Health program</i>	175	72.9

Election garnered the highest rank in people's involvement in civic affairs inferring that there is obvious strong political involvement of the residents. This is also true and observed in other barangays of the City of San Fernando. On one hand, there are eight in every ten residents who participate in cleanliness campaign and seven are involved in health programs of the government.

### **Health, Food, Nutrition and Sanitation Status**

Forty four percent or about four in every ten households use family planning methods; Twenty three percent uses the natural family method, 13.3 percent uses pills and 8.3 percent uses condom. Notably, many residents submit their children to regular immunization in health centers (91.7%). The most common illness of children is colds (79.6%) and fever (74.6%). Few suffer from diarrhea (27.5%) and asthma



(20.8%). One in every ten (10 %-14%) has incidence of skin diseases, measles, chicken pox and mumps. Very few have incidence of diabetes (2.9%) and heart disease (1.3%). Majority of residents seek medical assistance from health center (77.5%). Few go to public hospital (23.8%) and private hospitals (10.8%). A minority seek medical assistance from quack doctors (10%). Sixty eight percent of them consult health centers while 29.2% do not prefer them. Likewise, old people continuously suffer from colds (66.7%), fever (62.9%) and seventeen percent suffered from diarrhea. One in every ten suffered from diabetes (12.9%) and asthma (10%). Eight percent of them had skin diseases and heart diseases. When they get sick, majority of the residents normally go to health centers (77.5%). Few visit public hospital (23.8%), private hospital (10.8%) and quack doctors (10%). Sixty eight percent of the residents confessed that they regularly consult physicians and nurses in health centers while there were 29.2 percent who claimed otherwise.

Majority of the residents of Purok 8 claimed that they have sufficient food (87.9%) while there were still around 9.6 percent who claimed otherwise. This was also supported with the claim that the food they eat is of nutritional value (90.8%). Almost six in every ten, claimed that they store their food simply through plates on tables while two out of ten usually place their food on refrigerator (22%). Thirteen percent store their food in traditional cabinets and 9.25 percent in baskets (9.25%).

**Table 4**  
***Health, Food, Nutrition and Sanitation Status of Household Members of Purok 8***

Category	F	%	Category	f	%
<b>Use of Family Planning Method</b>			<b>Regular Immunization of Children</b>		
<i>Yes</i>	105	43.8	<i>Yes</i>	220	91.7
<i>No</i>	103	42.9	<i>No</i>	6	2.5
<i>No answer</i>	32	13.3	<i>No answer</i>	14	5.8
Total	240	100			

			<b>Sickness and Diseases of Children</b>		
<b>Types of Family Planning Method</b>			<i>diarrhea</i>	66	27.5
<i>Natural Method</i>	55	22.9	<i>asthma</i>	50	20.8
<i>Pills</i>	32	13.3	<i>skin diseases</i>	28	11.7
<i>Injection</i>	0	0	<i>measles</i>	26	10.8
<i>Condom</i>	20	8.3	<i>chicken pox</i>	35	14.6
<i>IUD</i>	6	2.5	<i>mumps</i>	25	10.4
<i>Others</i>	3	1.3	<i>heart disease</i>	3	1.3
			<i>fever</i>	179	74.6
<b>Source of Medical Assistance</b>			<i>colds</i>	191	79.6
<i>Quack doctor</i>	24	10.0	<i>diabetis</i>	7	2.9
<i>Health center</i>	186	77.5			
<i>Public hospital</i>	57	23.8	<b>Sickness and Diseases of Adults</b>		
<i>Private hospital</i>	26	10.8	<i>diarrhea</i>	41	17.1
			<i>asthma</i>	24	10.0
<b>Regular Consultation in Health Centers</b>			<i>skin diseases</i>	21	8.8
<i>Yes</i>	164	68.3	<i>measles</i>	10	4.2
<i>No</i>	70	29.2	<i>chicken pox</i>	12	5.0
<i>No answer</i>	6	2.5	<i>mumps</i>	6	2.5
			<i>heart disease</i>	20	8.3
<b>Sufficiency of Food</b>			<i>fever</i>	151	62.9
<i>YES</i>	211	87.9	<i>colds</i>	160	66.7
<i>NO</i>	23	9.6	<i>diabetes</i>	31	12.9
<b>Nutritional Value of Food</b>					
<i>YES</i>	218	90.8	<b>Source for Cooking</b>		

<i>No</i>	13	5.4	<i>Charcoal</i>	107	44.6
			<i>Kerosene</i>	3	1.3
<b>Food Storage</b>	F	%	<i>Electric</i>	1	.4
<i>Cabinet</i>	32	13.3	<i>LPG</i>	147	61.3
<i>Basket</i>	22	9.2			
<i>Table</i>	137	57.1			
<i>Refrigerator</i>	55	22.9			
			<b>Waste and Garbage Disposal</b>		
<b>Source of Water for Drinking and Cooking</b>			<i>Incinerate</i>	16	6.7
<i>artesian well</i>	31	12.9	<i>dispose under the pit</i>	6	2.5
<i>SFD water supply</i>	206	85.8	<i>dispose at the river</i>	20	8.3
<i>no answer</i>	3	1.3	<i>garbage collector</i>	194	80.8

## Peace and Order

In Purok 8, incidence of violence at home is only 10.8% as claimed by residents while in the community, it is 22.1%. Around 15 to 19 residents claimed incidence of conflicts, domestic abuse, drug related problems, theft and crimes in their vicinity. But it is good to note that peace and order is generally perceived by a majority of residents.

**Table 5**  
***Distribution of incidence of violence and conflicts***

<b>Category</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Incidence and experience of violence</b>		
<i>Home</i>	26	10.8
<i>Community</i>	53	22.1
<b>Incidence and experience of conflicts</b>		
<i>Conflicts</i>	15	6.3
<i>Domestic abuse</i>	17	7.1
<i>Drugs</i>	17	7.1
<i>Theft</i>	19	7.9
<i>Crime</i>	18	7.5

## DISCUSSION

In the education profession, it has been a common observation that only. The gamut of information derived from the survey has provided a solid portrait of the adopted community. Such a baseline data may merit and address multiple concerns regarding social inclusion and poverty alleviation at the barangay level. As shown from the socio-economic data, Purok 8 is one of the depressed areas of Barangay San Jose. In order to be considered as an economically depressed area, there is an unpleasant condition of not having enough business or employment (Macmillan, 2017). As compared to the mother barangay, the member-ratio per household of Purok 8 is quite higher (n=5) indicating one additional mouth to feed. As extracted from the socio-economic survey, a number of residents are silent about their actual livelihood endeavors. Non-disclosure of the source of the income indicates that they are not proud of what they do or they simply are the "Juan Tamad" of the community. According to Salvosa (2015), some of the self-employed people locally have no guaranteed forms of incomes.

Accordingly, joblessness is the primary source of conflict among most families at Barangay San Jose. Though there is high literacy in the barangay, only a minority of the members are well-educated in terms of formal schooling, most especially women. This is in contrast to the 2008

survey on men and women education where females with a score of 70%, posted a higher functional literacy rate compared to males with a score of 65.1% (PSA, 2011). Therefore, this may be the primary reason for not having well-compensated jobs to have a decent living.

Examining further the economic profile, a number of residents remained at the poverty margin or at the threshold of economic uncertainty considering the assessment of the daily income vis-a-vis the number of members of each household. Sadly, it is possible that what sustains these poor households in terms of income runs contrary to the very moral, religious and civic foundation of Filipino society. Though almost all residents are Catholics, it is very alarming that a number of poor residents seemed to succumb to the culture of gambling and illegal pursuits as shown in their meek silence. The anecdotes of volunteers regarding the people's shanty houses in the slum areas and the survival mode of the depressed people describe such a highly classified phenomenon. This also predisposes the people to have difficulties in their well-being and future ability to find jobs (Ryan, 2017).

It is also noted that the majority of women are basically housewives and homecare is seen to be the most prevalent endeavors of women at Purok 8. Although there is integrity in homecare, no tangible financial return is meted out. Very few women capitalized on other income-generating endeavors such as sari-sari stores, laundry services, manicurist and the like. With little capital investment in the business, no substantial contribution to the household is forecasted. The daily income of the breadwinner is generally below the minimum wage (either husband or wife) and therefore a member of the household must contribute in order to make both ends meet. Incidentally, only less than 20 percent are contributing among the dependents. But on the lighter side, the daily wage of the young is seen very promising since it transcends the daily minimum wage, indicating the strength of providing educational opportunities for the young generation. This is comparative to the national unemployment among young workers aged 15-24 years old comprising 51.1 % of the total unemployed (DOLE, 2011).

Like other academic institutions, the university believes that education is key to minimizing poverty conditions. Through persistent

efforts in providing free educational training for the poor, down the line it may lead to poverty eradication (Garba, 2010). The adult women sector which is considered the "ilaw ng tahanan" could be the propelling factor in mobilizing the economic plight of the household. Thus, the need to provide livelihood and entrepreneurship program to them would be a starting point for an initial attempt toward economic development among the households at Purok 8. While in the children sector or dependents, it is likely that a quarter of the children were not provided with the right to education as reflected in the data of respondents. It is common belief that the youth community is considered the future of society, thus, academic literacy is important in order that they will have a better chance of material success and fulfilment (Van Schalkwik, Biltzer, Van Der Walt, 2010). Despite the situation of poverty, attaining basic literacy is crucial to the development of the community. Thus, special literacy programs may be considered by the academic institution as part of extension programs. In the long process, this may be one of the ways of dismantling educational inequality (Portes, 2005) and poverty in urban areas (Meikle, 2002).

Medical mission plays crucial role in urban development. There have been many which were initiated in furflung areas yet, some medical teams do not really zero in on the core needs of the health recipients. With the needs assessment, the medical teams are guided accordingly regarding the common illness of vulnerable groups such as children and old people. Based on baseline health data, appropriate medical supplies must be ready that includes vitamins. Based on the results, medicine mostly for colds and fever must be acquired. Fever and colds are the most prevalent illnesses among the old and the young people based on the results. Medical teams that includes physicians, nurses, social workers and volunteers may be tapped for strong collaboration to achieve an efficient medical mission. Communication and partnership in practice must be observed at all times (Mills, Francis, Birks, Coyle, Henderson & Jones, 2010). The prescription of the physician is badly needed before distributing any medicine for diarrhea, asthma and diabetes especially to old people and for skin diseases for the young. The importance of doctors and patients preference in prescription decision must be highlighted (Coscelli, 2000). A special mobile clinic for the marginalized (10%) may be provided to the residents of Purok 8. Health education may also be conducted for the residents to have a mature understanding about health

care. A possible new model of partnership with health care centers and NGOs may be explored in order to sustain the health and wellness program of the community (Pfeiffer, 2003) and ecological sanitation (Langergraber & Muellegger, 2005). Through the help of the Outreach Ministry Office of the University and in collaboration with other organizations, proper health information dissemination may be initiated to combat seasonal illness as well.

Since there are still a minority who preferred quack doctors, that is one every in ten people. This may indicate health care ignorance on the part of the minority of residents. It is essential that the community must participate in health awareness/education forum. Through this forum residents of Purok 8 may be enlightened about their rights as citizens including the right to proper health care. Sanitation in terms of food storage and water for drinking (WHO, 2008) are the very salient things that need to be addressed in every community. Thus they have to be part of the topics to be presented and discussed in the forum.

In every Catholic institution, the seven sacraments are very important in the life of every Catholic (Groome, 1996). It was found out that the two sacraments of initiations namely: Baptism and Confirmation turned out to be the most participated of the seven sacraments among modern Catholics (Jeffrey 2005).

Since majority of the residents of Purok 8 are Catholics that is nine in every ten people, it is therefore an obligation of the Church to provide Catechism and Religious instruction to the Catholic faithful. But with the growing concern with difference in religion among residents, it is also but important to consider interfaith dialogue in the community (Baring 2011). As revealed by the baseline data, there are only seven in every ten who regularly celebrate the Holy Eucharist. This indicates a relative gap in the people's spiritual involvement in the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist.

It is a fact that majority of the respondents are squatters that is they do not own the land where their houses are built. This is not a good economic indicator of progress since one of the basic needs which is shelter remained to be a gap especially when the real land owner decides to use the property. It is salient thing to consider to make the best means of a bad situation by providing satisfaction to the people living in slum

areas (Biswas-Diener & Diener, 2001). The problem of the urban poverty exists in Purok 8, since one of the basic needs which is shelter may be threatened due to possible land property issues. Despite such scenario, some residents are enjoying the basic amenities in modern life. It is notable that nine in every ten residents enjoy having electricity and some amenities of comfort such as having private toilet and TV. This only indicates that they enjoy the privilege of information through the media and the privilege of basic sanitation. This is confirmed by the statistics that 94.5% of the people in Barangay San Jose find leisure in watching television. However, there are still a minority that is one in every ten persons who does not enjoy the aforementioned amenities. Similarly, cell phones (65%) and electric fans (85%) are regularly enjoyed by many residents because of their practical usefulness and benefits.

The peace and order situation in the locale is generally stable, as described by the majority of residents. Despite criminal elements like drug-trafficking lurking in the vicinity, majority have positive perception about their place. Only one to two in every ten persons share about incidence of violence and prevalence of conflicts in the family and the community. Generally, it is peaceful. This runs contrary to the national data on drug problems and criminality pervading in poor urban areas. Although perceptions of people may be disguised by way of explicit affirmation and implicit deniability, still the residents are optimistic about their peace and order situation in the said locality.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the results of the study the following conclusions were drawn:

**Profile.** The average household consist of 5 members. The age brackets which has the highest distribution fall between 30 and 39 and between 40 and 49. Majority of the residents are Roman Catholics. Seven in every ten are married either in the Church or civilly married. One in every ten couples are living together.

**Education.** Few finished college, most respondents have barely completed their basic education. Two in every ten finished high school (Junior high school).



**Employment.** Most of the jobs are not financially rewarding. The basic monthly income is below the current minimum wage. Majority of women are housewives. Three in every ten husbands were silent about their jobs. Majority of children depend on their parents for their needs.

**Housing.** Most of the respondents are informal settlers who owned the house structure but do not own the lot. Majority of the houses are made of concrete and semi concrete. Nine in every ten residents enjoy household amenities such as electricity, private comfort rooms, TV and other basic appliances.

**Involvement.** Most resident Catholics participate in the celebration of the sacraments and Church activities. Half of the participants allow their children to attend children Catechism. Majority of the residents are actively involved in civic activities, the most participated is the election.

**Health.** Half of the participants use family planning methods while half of them do not. Half of them use the natural family planning, few use artificial methods. Majority of the residents seek medical assistance from health centers and few go to public and private hospitals. They also regularly visit health centers. Few seek quack doctors. A greater majority of parents avail the regular immunization of children in health centers. The most prominent sickness is fever and colds among adults and children.

**Sanitation.** Most residents have sufficient and nutritional food. Tables are used for food storage by a majority of the respondents. Two in every ten use refrigerators and very few still used traditional cabinets and baskets. Many use LPG for cooking but four out of ten still use charcoal. Many households availed the service of garbage collector, but still few cling to the bad old ways of burning trash, disposing under the pit or at the river.

**Peace and order.** The incidence of violence at home and in the community is only 1% and 2 % respectively. Crime, theft, drugs and domestic abuse are some of them.

**Recommendations**

It can be gleaned from the results of the socio-economic profile that there are only very few members of the community who are very productive in terms of labor and employment. At Purok 8, the women sector economically suffered the most; while most men did not disclose their livelihood opportunities. In order to eradicate or lessen poverty conditions in the community, economic measures and livelihood interventions must be prioritized in the development of a sustainable extension program. Somehow, there has to be some members of the community who would like to help themselves and start with their own business and livelihood. It is not just simply providing business trainings and vocational-technical livelihood courses but actual tangible support in terms of capital investment must be provided.

Based on the aforementioned, it can be stressed that the income opportunities from the women sector may supplement the income of the household, and pump prime the economic opportunities of the community. Women empowerment would be the foundation of a sustainable family and community.

In order to extend tangible assistance to the women sector and hopefully reverberate with the whole household, it is deemed appropriate to provide assistance in terms of livelihood since labor and employment is a prime motivator for the improvement of economic human condition. Knowledge and skills must be cascaded in terms of livelihood seminars and trainings. In view of this, a close coordination with the barangay leadership and government agencies is deemed necessary to collaborate efforts for the economic improvement of the people at Purok 8. Livelihood seminars and trainings may be conducted to select marginalized women willing to uplift their socio-economic condition. With the help of existing programs of government agencies like the Department of Labor and Employment, seed assistance in terms of goods and machineries may be provided to start-up a business or livelihood project while manpower assistance would come from the University. In so far as the kind of livelihood is concerned, the people may be involved in the actual formulation of a business proposal that would harness people's full initiative and empowerment. Based on the list of names gathered from the

survey, select marginalized households may be invited to join the extension program.

With the baseline data on health and sanitation, a forum disseminating the different programs of the government may be organized so that residents may avail of the health and medical benefits they deserve. In collaboration with government agencies like DOH and UA's partners - ABC for Global Health and other agencies, special health facilities may be established to improve the health condition of the people in the community. This may be one of the special health care programs of the College of Nursing and the College of Hotel and Restaurant Management.

**Table 6**  
***Emerging inputs to development of extension and outreach programs***

<b>Areas of Concern</b>	<b>Proposed Plan of Action/ Research</b>	<b>College in Charge</b>	<b>Partner Institution</b>
Labor and employment	Livelihood trainings for women  Livelihood programs for women  Monitoring of the livelihood programs  Impact Assessment Study	College of Accountancy,  College of Business Administration,  College of Hotel and Restaurant and Tourism Management	Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
Civic involvement	Forum on Social Issues (eg. Federalism),  Counselling Program for the victims of violence,  Voters Education,  Documentary film on Purok 8	School of Arts and Sciences  (Psychology Department and Communication Department)	Parish Pastoral Council for Responsible Voting (PPCRV)  Parish Pastoral Council for the Laity (PPCL)

	Evaluation of the forum conducted,  Study on peoples' perception on social issues		
Health and sanitation	Mobile clinic program  Medical mission  Health forum  Environment forum  Health research regarding the impact of the mobile clinic to the community	College of Nursing  College of Hotel and Restaurant and Tourism Management	ABC's Global Health  Department of Health (DOH)  Central Luzon Health  Research Development Consortium (CLHRDC)  Rotary Club of Pampanga  Mirai ni Kibou
Education	Literacy training program  Summer literacy program  In-house kinder program  Pre-test and posttest studies	College of Education  Graduate School	Department of Education (DepEd)  Commission on Higher Education (CHED-III)
Catholic formation / Church involvement	Sunday Children Catechism  Adult Catechism Program  Survey research on the impact of the program	Campus Ministry, College of Education (Religious Education)  Institute of Theology and Religious Studies (ITRS)	San Jose Parish  Catechists Organization
Housing	House Rehabilitation Program/ Low cost green design	College of Engineering and Architecture (CEA)  College of Computing Sciences and	City Planning Coordinator's Office, City Government of San Fernando

	Development of a solar light post  Impact assessment of the programs	Information Technology (CCSIT)	Social Action Center of Pampanga (SACOP)
--	--	--------------------------------	--

In the involvement of residents in Church and state affairs, it is recommended that catechism on the sacraments may be facilitated by student catechists to the young and old residents at Purok 8. A forum or program on civic responsibility may also be initiated to address cleanliness in the community. An election forum may also be staged most especially before election time. Literacy programs may be initiated by the Campus Ministry, the Institute of Theology and Religious Studies, the Social Science Department and the College of Education relative to the felt needs of the people. Summer literacy programs may be scheduled to

In relation to housing and property, the University may donate surplus or used construction materials to poor residents most especially for people whose houses are at risk collapsing. Engineering and Architecture students may design low cost housing for those living in shanties. The University may also consider joining local TV shows espousing its advocacies and outreach activities where people may be actively involved. The 7.5% poorest of the poor may be provided with electrical means through solar energy technology developed by ECE students. Funding for the development of these electric gadgets may be solicited from funding institutions or be part of institutional project of the University. Furthermore, the institution may identify the 14 residents who have been using public toilets, and may allocate certain funds to finance the construction of the private household toilets for these specific households.

As a good shepherd of the flock, the institution may address the needs of victims of violence and conflicts through a special program anchored on the principles of conflict resolution and grievance processes. The Psychology faculty and students of the School of Arts and Sciences may come up with counselling program for those who experienced psychological turmoil in their lives. De-briefing of residents with traumatic

experiences may be conducted by the faculty to provide coping mechanism to ensure psychological and behavioral stability. AB Communication Students may produce a documentary film about the struggles of the people at Purok 8.

Since every student of the university are required 40 hours of community extension/ outreach service as part of satisfying the requirement of the course, relevant extension, outreach and community service options must be prepared by each college and schools in coordination with the Outreach Ministry Office (OAM). OAM may list down possible areas and extension programs where students and faculty may engage in. Each program may be spearheaded by a College or Department in view of the nature of the extension, outreach and community service.

Dissemination of information and development of community leadership and empowerment may probably fill in the gap. It is also recommended that a periodic and systematic monitoring of the status of all extension and outreach programs must be coordinated properly and must be measured in terms of sustainability and viability of the program as well the realization of the objectives. Its impact to the community must be evaluated in order to enhance and replicate the project in other "puroks" of the barangay. People empowerment must always be considered through community building and development. Based on tangible information, a careful planning and development of concrete programs for social inclusion, empowerment and sustainable options may be seriously considered by the University.

## **References**

- Baring, R. V. (2011). Plurality in unity: Challenges toward religious education in the Philippines. *Religious Education 106*(5), 459-475.
- Biswas-Diener, R. & Diener, E. (2001). Making the best of a bad situation: Satisfaction in the slums of Calcutta. *Social Indicators Research 55* (3), 329-352.
- Brown, V. (2015). Using the social ecological model to inform community needs assessments. *Journal of Family and Consumer Sciences 107*(1): 45-51.

- Brown, B. & Lichter, D. (2004). Poverty, welfare and the livelihood strategies of non-metropolitan single mothers. *Rural Sociology* 69 (2): 282-301.
- Chen, H., Shivakoti, G., Zhu, T. & Maddoz, A. (2012). Livelihood sustainability and community based co-management of forest resources in China: Changes and improvement, *Environmental Management* 49 (1): 219-228.
- Chizari, M. (1998). Obstacles facing extension agents in the development and delivery of extension educational programs for adult farmers in the province of Esfahan, Iran, *Journal of Agricultural Education*.
- Coscelli, A. (2000). The importance of doctors' and patients' preferences in the prescription decision. *The Journal of Industrial Economics* 48 (3), 349-369.
- DOLE (2011). *The Philippines Labor and Employment Plan 2011-2016: Inclusive Growth Through Decent and Productive Work*.
- DOLE (2016). *Summary of current regional daily minimum wage rates, non-agriculture*. Retrieved January 16, 2017 from [http://nwpc.dole.gov.ph/pages/statistics/stat\\_current\\_regional.html](http://nwpc.dole.gov.ph/pages/statistics/stat_current_regional.html).
- Escoffery, C., Miner, K. & Trowbridge, J. (2004). Conducting small-scale community Assessments. *American Journal of Health Education* 35 (4), 237-241.
- Garba, A. S. (2010). Refocusing education system towards entrepreneurship development in Nigeria: a tool for poverty eradication. *European Journal of Social Sciences* 15 (1), 140-150.
- Griffiths, P., Matthews, Z. & Hinde, A. (2000). Understanding the sex ratio in India: A simulation approach, *Demography (pre-2011)* 37 (4), 477-488.
- Groome, T. H. (1996). What makes a school Catholic. *The contemporary Catholic school: Context, identity and diversity*, 107-125.
- Jeffrey, S. M. (2005). *Christian Initiation: A Pastoral Perspective on Restored Order*.

- Jordan, J., Osborne, R. & Buchbinder, R. (2011). Critical appraisal of health literacy indices revealed variable underlying constructs, narrow content and psychometric weaknesses. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 64 (4): 366-379.
- Labor Code of the Philippines (2016). Retrieved January 11, 2016 from <http://www.chanrobles.com/legal4labor.html>.
- Macmillan Dictionaries (2017). Retrieved January 18, 2017 from [www.macmillandictionary.com/us/dictionary/american/depressed](http://www.macmillandictionary.com/us/dictionary/american/depressed)
- Meikle, S. (2002). The urban context and poor people. *Urban Livelihoods: A people-centred approach to reducing poverty*, 3, 7-51.
- Miller, J. (2017). *Religion in the Philippines*, Asia Society. Retrieved January 16, 2017 from <http://asiasociety.org/education/religion-philippines>.
- Mills, J. E., Francis, K., Birks, M., Coyle, M., Henderson, S. & Jones, J. (2010). Registered nurses s members of interprofessional primary health care teams in remote or isolated areas of Queensland: collaboration, communication and partnerships in practice. *Journal of Interprofessional Care* 24 (5), 587-596.
- Langergraber, G. & Muellegger, E. (2005). Ecological Sanitation—a way to solve global sanitation problems? *Environment International* 31 (3), 433-444.
- Pfeiffer, J. (2003). International NGOs and primary health care in Mozambique: the need for a new model of collaboration. *Social Science & Medicine* 56 (4), 725-738.
- Portes, P. R. (2005). *Dismantling educational inequality: A cultural-historical approach to closing the achievement gap* (Vol. 40). Peter Lang.
- Philippine Commission on Women (2014). *Population, families and household statistics*. Retrieved January 16, 2016 from <http://pcw.gov.ph/statistics/201405/population-families-and-household-statistics>.



- Philippine Statistics Authority (2001). *Functional literacy*. Retrieved January 17, 2016 from <http://psa.gov.ph-People-Literacy-Education and Mass Media>.
- Philippine Statistics Authority (2012). *Household population of the Philippines reaches 92.1 million*. Retrieved January 16, 2016 from <http://psa.gov.ph/content/household-population-reaches-92.1-million>.
- Philippine Statistics Authority (2012). *The age and structure of the Philippine population 2010*. Retrieved January 16, 2016 from <http://psa.gov.ph/content/age-and-sex-structure-philippine-population-facts-2010-census>.
- Philippine Statistics Authority (2013). *The educational attainment of the household population 2010*. Retrieved January 16, 2016 from <http://psa.gov.ph-people-population and housing>.
- Philippine Statistics Authority (2016). *Employment rate in January 2016 is estimated at 94.2 percent*. Retrieved January 16, 2016 from <http://psa.gov.ph/content/employment-rate-january-2016-estimated-94.2-percent>.
- Philippine Statistics Authority (2016). Statistical tables on overseas Filipino workers (OFW): 2015, Retrieved January 17, 2016 from <http://psa.gov.ph-people-labor and Employment>.
- Ross, S., Niebling, B. & Heckert, T. (1999). Sources of stress among college students, *College Student Journal* 33 (2): 312.
- Ryan, T. (2017). The overall effects of unemployment, Small Business, Chron. Retrieved January 18, 2016 from <http://smallbusiness.chron.com-human resources-self-employed health insurance>.
- Salvosa, F. (2015). Philippines struggles with unemployment despite economic growth. *Financial Times*, CNBC.
- Smith, M. (2013). *'What is community development?'* the encyclopedia of informal education. Retrieved January 16, 2016 from <http://infed.org/mobi/what-is-community-development/>.

- Valderas, J. & Alonso, J. (2008). Patient reported outcome measures: A model-based classification system for research and clinical practice, *Quality of Life Research* 17, 1125-1135.
- Visser, P., Krosnick, J., Lavrakas, P., Reis, H. & Judd, C. (2000). *Handbook of Research Methods in Social and Personality Psychology*. 223-252.
- World Health Organization. (2008). *Progress on drinking-water and sanitation*. World Health Organization.
- Yi, Z., Poston, D., Vlosky, D. & Gu, D. (2008). Healthy Longevity in China: *Demographic, Socio-Economic and Psychological Dimensions*, Springer Science and Business Media B.V.