

Impact of The Community Extension Services of The College of Health Sciences on The Residents of San Jose Salay, Buhi, Camarines Sur

Abigail F. Monge, M.A.N.*¹, Alicia D. Nuyda, M.A.N.²

¹Institution: Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges: abigailmonge@cspc.edu.ph

²Institution: Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges: alicenuyda@cspc.edu.ph

ABSTRACT

Higher education institutions are mandated to conduct extension programs, projects and activities aligned to their program offerings. The College of Health Sciences embarks on extension program along skills training, outreach program and advocacies relative to health. This study aims to assess the impact of the community extension services of the College of Health Sciences. The respondents are the residents of San Jose Salay, Buhi, Camarines Sur. Their profiles considered are highest educational attainment, civil status, number of family members, occupation, monthly income, types of dwelling, house ownership, and source of water supply. More over, impact to the individual of the extension services implemented by the College of Health Sciences, along knowledge, skills; values and attitude; and impact to the community of the extension services implemented by the College of Health Sciences, along economic, social, and environment were evaluated. This study employed descriptive survey method with questionnaire as the main instrument in collecting data.

Majority of the respondents were high school graduates, married, belonging to families with 5-7 members, farmers, with monthly income of Php 4001-5000, living in a semi-permanent type of dwelling, owning most of their houses, and with water facilities for their source of water supply. The respondents strongly agree that the extension services implemented by the CHS have high impact both to individual and to the community. An Extension implementation framework was proposed to enhance the Community Extension Program of the College of Health Sciences of Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges.

Keywords: *Impact, Community Extension Services, Knowledge, Skills, Values and Attitude*

How to Cite: Abigail F. Monge, M.A.N., Alicia D. Nuyda, M.A.N., (2025) Impact of The Community Extension Services of The College of Health Sciences on The Residents of San Jose Salay, Buhi, Camarines Sur, *Journal of Carcinogenesis*, Vol.24, No.3, 471-481.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cognizant of the mission of the Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges in transforming lives to be free of poverty by creating a better future through world class polytechnic education and technological innovation, the different Colleges are mandated to conduct extension programs, projects and activities aligned to their program offerings. For this instance, the College of Health Sciences embarks on extension program along skills training, outreach program and advocacies relative to health. As stated in the rationale of CHED Memorandum Order No. 52, series of 2016 on pathways for equity, relevance and advancement in research, innovation and extension in higher education, "It is imperative to inspire and enable Philippine Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) become platform for research and development, innovation and extension in pursuit of inclusive social and economic development". (<https://ched.gov.ph>)

Community extension program is one of the fourfold functions of a higher education institution as mandated by the Commission on Higher Education. In the abovementioned memorandum, extension programs in higher education institutions provide the space to discover practical, evidence and science-based answers that can address real-world social, economic and environmental challenges of partner citizens and communities. As higher education institutions that provide knowledge and ideas through research and innovations, this new path of extension policy paves way in uplifting the partnership with the communities that aims to provide sustainable community development (<https://ched.gov.ph>)

San Jose Salay, one of the 38 barangays of the Municipality of Buhi in Camarines Sur, is among Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges' partner barangays in Rinconada area. It envisions for a community that is agriculturally abundant, sustainable

and self-reliant with alternative sources of living, peaceful and eco-friendly environment, educated people and united in genuine development. (<http://bdp.bgas-phil.net/pdf/bdp/18562>)

For many years, San Jose Salay has been a partner and recipient of various skills training program of CSPC College of Health Science formerly known as College of Health Care Technology. This includes BLS or Basic Life Support Training/Workshop, Health and Nutrition Advocacy Program, Gender and Development Program to name a few. Through this, the College is one in supporting the barangay in attaining its vision particularly in educating the residents.

The impetus of Community Extension Program is for self-support, self-reliance and self-sustaining principles. Hence, there should be intended efforts to plan programs and services that are community-based through people's participation, taking into consideration the changing needs of the society and the individual (Rubio et al., 2016).

Various strategies for implementation of the Extension Services Office cited 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, 2020). It is along these contentions that led the faculty researchers to conduct an impact study among the target beneficiaries for continuous improvement and to further strengthen the extension services conducted by the College of Health Sciences. Further, assessing the impact would help determine the extent and effectiveness of the contribution of the College to beneficiaries. The objective of this study are as follows: 1.) to determine the profile of the residents of barangay San Jose Salay, Buhi, Camarines Sur; 2.) to evaluate the impact to the individual of the extension services implemented; 3.) to evaluate the impact to the community of the extension services implemented; and 4.) to propose an extension implementation framework to enhance the community extension program of the College of Health Sciences of Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges. This supports to the study of Malabanan et.al (2024) who conducted on the impact of extension services to the residents of Sta. Justina Buhi, Camarines Sur.

In the rationale of the Commission of Higher Education Memorandum No. 52 series of 2016, it states that, "As the Philippines enters another era of rapid change and faces a dynamic array of economic, social, global, and technological forces, there is a need to enable Philippine higher education institutions to optimally participate in national transformation through the production and transfer of knowledge that is fundamental to the country's engagement in the knowledge-based global economy." (<https://ched.gov.ph>)

Llenares and Deocaris (2018) commended the initiated efforts of the Commission to re-direct extension programs under CHED Memorandum Order 52, series of 2016. The policy provides some guidelines on HEI community extension programs for the "provision of space to discover practical, evidence- and science-based answers that can address real-world social, economic, and environmental challenges of partner citizens and communities." Moreover, they mentioned that as producers of knowledge or hubs of innovations, the new extension policy posits that HEIs are in a strategic position to work in partnership with communities, business, and industry in facilitating the transfer of knowledge or technology on specific developmental areas.

Soska and Butterfield in 2013 highlighted that partnerships between HEIs and the community should be mutually beneficial. Research and technology-transfer activities by the academe, should have the potential to improve curriculum and pedagogy. For students, extension programs help to instill the value of citizenship in a manner that traditional classroom teaching is unable to provide. Such engagements can also add new ideas and insights to the intellectual process and give broader meaning to the work and world of academics.

Dugyon (2015) conducted a study on the extension services of the Ifugao State University focused on education, livelihood generation, health and wellness, good governance and peace & order, environmental awareness and protection, and organizational linkages. Her study revealed that the implementation of university's key extension programs and services should be improved and intensified to have greater impact on the communities.

In 2016, Montalbo's research study showed that food production program implementation certainly contributed to environmental transformation, food and nutrition security and additional income in the family; leadership seminars strengthen the potential, knowledge and self-confidence of the beneficiaries; and child development intervention program enhanced the children's social, emotional, physical, cognitive growth, resulting a timelier enrollment; and for mothers. As a whole, the program, definitely contributed to the national progress of the country.

Rubio et al. in 2016 conducted a study involving the College of Business Administration (CBA) through Community Extension Office and with the collaborative efforts of the faculty, students and administration. Extension activities in different areas were undertaken namely coastal clean-up, environmental clean-up, community-based bookkeeping tutorial, and pamumuhunang pangkabuhayang/micro financing to elevate the economic status of the beneficiaries. Through these extension efforts, the needs of the community were addressed thereby supporting them to become more productive and capable of making intelligent decisions for the improvement and development of their socio-economic well-being.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study employed the descriptive survey method of research since the purpose is to assess the impact of the community extension services of the College of Health Sciences on the residents of San Jose Salay, Buhi, Camarines Sur. 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 community residents and beneficiaries of the community extension activities conducted by the College of Health Sciences (CHS). But, due to the pandemic, not all were available during the conduct of the survey thus convenient sampling method was utilized and a total of 50 served as the respondents of the study.

A survey questionnaire was designed for quantitative data collection, consisting of three (3) parts. The first part sought the respondents' profile in terms of highest educational attainment, civil status, number of family members, occupation, monthly income, house ownership, types of dwelling, and source of water supply; the second part consisted of the impact of extension services implemented by the CHS on the competencies developed along knowledge, skills, and values and attitude; and the third part identified the possible impact of the extension services implemented by the CHS along economic, social and environment. The questionnaire utilized was crafted by the researchers and a draft has undergone the required process to make it reliable and valid. Consultation with the extension coordinators and faculty extensionists likewise, was conducted.

The data gathered were analyzed using different statistical tools. The quantitative analysis included the presentation of the descriptive statistical data. Frequency count was used to tally responses and organize scores. Percentage technique was used to interpret data collected and quantify the responses. Rank was used to determine the most responses on the assessment of the implementation and impact of extension activities. Lastly, weighted mean was used to determine the impact of the extension services implemented by CHS.

3. RESULTS AN DISCUSSIONS

1. Profile of the Respondents

Table 1. Profile of the Respondents

Profile	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Highest Educational Attainment			
College Graduate	2	4.00	5
College Level	12	24.00	2
High School Graduate	21	42.00	1
High School Undergraduate	10	20.00	3
Elementary Graduate	4	8.00	4
Elementary Undergraduate	1	2.00	6
Total	50	100.00	
Civil Status			
Single	4	8.00	2
Married	42	84.00	1
Separated	2	4.00	3.5
Widow or Widower	2	4.00	3.5
Total	50	100.00	
Number of Family Members			
4 and below	21	42.00	2
5-7 members	26	52.00	1
8 and above	3	6.00	3
Total	50	100.00	
Occupation			
Farmer	26	52.00	1
Vendor	2	4.00	4.5

Impact of The Community Extension Services of The College of Health Sciences on The Residents of San Jose Salay, Buhi, Camarines Sur

Driver	1	2.00	9
Construction Worker	1	2.00	9
Welder	1	2.00	9
Housewife	11	22.00	2
BHW	2	4.00	4.5
Cashier	2	4.00	4.5
OFW	2	4.00	4.5
Daycare Worker	1	2.00	9
Online Seller	1	2.00	9
Total	50	100.00	
Monthly Income			
Below Php 1000	4	8.00	4.5
Php 1001-2000	2	4.00	6
Php 2001-3000	4	8.00	4.5
Php 3001-4000	14	28.00	2
Php 4001-5000	17	34.00	1
Php 6000 and above	9	18.00	3
Total	50	100.00	
Types of Dwelling			
Permanent	20	40.00	2
Semi-Permanent	27	54.00	1
Light Materials	3	6.00	3
Total	50	100.00	
House Ownership			
Owned	42	84.00	1
Renting	3	6.00	3
House of relatives	5	10.00	2
Total	50	100.00	
Source of Water Supply			
With water facilities	34	68.00	1
Communal water facility	9	18.00	2
River/streams	2	4.00	4
Deep well	5	10.00	3
Total	50	100.00	

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

Table 2 illustrates the impact to the individual of the extension services implemented by the College of Health Sciences along Knowledge. It is reflected in the table that majority of the indicators were rated “Strongly Agree/High Impact” by the respondents with an average weighted mean of 3.32. The topmost indicators were: Enhanced knowledge when to respond during emergency situations, Gained knowledge on proper hygiene and sanitation, and Knowledge of and involvement with group has increased with weighted means of 3.46, 3.44, and 3.38, respectively.

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	3.22	Agree/Medium Impact	9.5
2. Gained knowledge on proper hygiene and sanitation	3.44	Strongly Agree/High Impact	2
3. Helped to be more aware on environmental concerns	3.34	Strongly Agree/High Impact	4.5
4. Enhanced knowledge when to respond during emergency situations	3.46	Strongly Agree/High Impact	1
5. Knowledge of and involvement with group has increased	3.38	Strongly Agree/High Impact	3
6. Empowered with concepts on gender and development			

7. Enhanced awareness on different gender concerns and its appropriate interventions	3.34	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	4.5
8. Acquired more information on current issues in the community relevant to health.	3.26	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	7
9. Increased knowledge on men and women health issues	3.24	Agree/Medium Impact	8
10. Enhanced awareness on the potential disasters that could occur in community	3.22	Agree/Medium Impact	9.5
	3.3	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	6
Average Weighted Mean	3.32	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	

Table 3 reflects the impact to the individual of the extension services implemented by the College of Health Sciences along Skills. It can be seen that the respondents rated “Strongly Agree/ High Impact” to six (6) out of 10 indicators namely: Gave opportunities to make behavior changes and to enhance effectiveness in working with others, Provided opportunities to meet other people with common interests, Able to teach other people of the skills I learned, Acquired skills help me to become more effective in my profession, Enhanced ability for decision-making skills, Became more competent in providing suggestions on the programs, projects and activities that are beneficial to the community, and Enabled me to find a job and become employed as a result of the skills learned with weighted means of 3.5, 3.46, 3.38, 3.34, 3.34, 3.28, and 3.28, respectively and an average weighted mean of 3.33. It can be gleaned from the data gathered that the respondents were able to learn and acquire necessary skills that would be of great significance not just for their families but for the community as a whole.

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	3.24	Agree/Medium Impact	8.5
2. Became more competent in providing suggestions on the programs, projects and activities that are beneficial to the community	3.28	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	6.5
3. Gained the skills and confidence to deal with minor incidents and major emergencies	3.24	Agree/Medium Impact	8.5
4. Developed skills to provide first aid	3.2	Agree/Medium Impact	10
5. Acquired skills help me to become more effective in my profession	3.34	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	4.5
6. Able to teach other people of the skills I learned	3.38	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	3
7. Enhanced ability for decision-making skills	3.34	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	4.5
8. Provided opportunities to meet other people with common interests	3.46	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	2
9. Gave opportunities to make behavior changes and to enhance effectiveness in working with others	3.5	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	1
10. Enabled me to find a job and become employed as a result of the skills learned	3.28	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	6.5
Average Weighted Mean	3.33	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	

Table 4 represents the impact to the individual of the extension services implemented by the College of Health Sciences

along Values and Attitude. It can be noted that, all indicators were rated “a Strongly Agree/ High Impact” by the respondents with an average weighted mean of 3.58. The topmost indicators include Helped in promoting cleanliness at home, Developed the spirit of obedience and respect, and Helped to prevent and not to be indulged with vices (drugs, gambling) with weighted means of 3.78, 3.72 and 3.68, respectively.

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

Table 5 shows the impact to the community of the extension services implemented by the CHS along Economic. It is revealed in the table that majority of the indicators were rated “Strongly Agree/ High Impact” with an average weighted mean of 3.25. It can be concluded that the extension services implemented in the community creates a high impact, economically. The respondents were able to send their children to school, the community became more productive and the residents are more motivated not to indulge with different vices.

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	3.48	Strongly Agree/	8
2. More productive and capable of making decisions		High Impact	
3. Helped boost my confidence	3.44	Strongly Agree/	9
		High Impact	
4. Developed willingness to help people without expecting anything in return	3.56	Strongly Agree/	6
		High Impact	
5. Awaken the spirit of volunteerism in me	3.6	Strongly Agree/	5
		High Impact	
6. Gained trust to my decisions in life	3.54	Strongly Agree/	7
		High Impact	
7. Helped to understand and accept different sexual orientation, gender identity and expressions	3.62	Strongly Agree/	4
		High Impact	
8. Helped in promoting cleanliness at home	3.42	Strongly Agree/	10
		High Impact	
9. Helped to prevent and not to be indulged with vices (drugs, gambling).	3.78	Strongly Agree/	1
		High Impact	
10. Developed the spirit of obedience and respect	3.68	Strongly Agree/	3
		High Impact	
	3.72	Strongly Agree/	2
		High Impact	
Average Weighted Mean	3.58	Strongly Agree/	High Impact

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	3.32	Strongly Agree/	6
2. Helped in promoting health and wellness among residents	3.34	High Impact	
3. Motivated the residents not to be indulged with vices		Strongly Agree/	4.5
4. Enabled the community to become more productive	3.38	High Impact	
		Strongly Agree/	2.5
5. Found job and became employed	3.38	High Impact	
		Strongly Agree/	2.5
6. Increased household income		High Impact	
	3.34	Strongly Agree/	4.5
7. Bought appliances and other household gadgets		High Impact	
	3.16	Agree/Medium	7
8. Enabled to increase the income of the community because of the services conducted	2.96	Impact	10
9. Sent children to schools		Agree/Medium	
	3.08	Impact	8
10. Sustained family's basic needs		Agree/Medium	
		Impact	

	3.52	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	1
	3.06	Agree/Medium Impact	9
AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.25	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	

Table 6 illustrates the impact to the community of the extension services implemented by the CHS along Social. It is shown in the table that the respondents rated all indicators “Strongly Agree/High Impact” except for two (2) which were rated “Agree/Medium Impact” namely: Improved lifestyles of the residents such as engaging in regular physical activity (sports, Zumba, etc) and other diversional activities; and Increased participation in community affairs like meetings, elections/forums, emergencies, and other activities with weighted means of 3.24 and 2.98, respectively and an average weighted mean of 3.31. It can be deduced that the respondents’ exposure to extension services in the community helped them gain confidence to adapt socially and participate in whatever undertakings the community holds.

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	3.38	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	2.5
2. Developed positive relationships and respond better to stress	3.32	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	6
3. Helped the residents to easily deal with problems, issues, and concerns relevant health	3.36	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	5
4. Improved lifestyles of the residents such as engaging in regular physical activity (sports, Zumba, etc) and other diversional activities.	3.24	Agree/ Medium Impact	9
5. Increased participation in community affairs like meetings, elections/forums, emergencies, and other activities	2.98	Agree/ Medium Impact	10
6. Helped the community to mingle with other people and go out from our homes to enjoy life	3.4	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	4
7. Increased member of volunteers for disaster preparation, fire drill, health and wellness	3.3	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	7
8. Served as an advocate when gender issues arise	3.26	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	8
9. Developed skill in providing transfer of knowledge to other people.	3.38	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	2.5
10. Developed the capacity in maximizing and valuing the importance of time.	3.52	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	1
AVERAGE WEIGHTED MEAN	3.31	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	

Table 7 reveals the impact to the community of the extension services implemented by the CHS along Environment.

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	3.42	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	3.5
2. Actively participated in barangay rabus (cleaning and beautification activity)	3.36	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	6.5
3. Increased number of households segregating waste	3.36	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	6.5
4. Increased recycling, reusing, and reducing of materials in every household and the community	3.3	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	8.5
5. Learned how to make a compost bin and put the organic waste in it	3.26	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	10

Impact of The Community Extension Services of The College of Health Sciences on The Residents of San Jose Salay, Buhi, Camarines Sur

6. Motivated to participate in tree planting and growing activities.	3.38	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	5
7. Served as an advocate and talk to the community about the joy of being in green, clean, preserved places	3.3	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	8.5
8. Taught other members of the family to be considerate to their environment by showing them through examples	3.52	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	2
9. Contributed to make the environment better by growing own fruits and vegetables at home	3.54	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	1
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	3.42	Strongly Agree/ High Impact	3.5

Average Weighted Mean

3.39

**Strongly Agree/
High Impact**

4. Proposed Extension Implementation Framework to Enhance the Extension Services Implemented by College Of Health Sciences

Area of Concern	Objectives	Activities/ Strategies	Persons Involved	Budget Requirement	Implementation on Schedule
a) Training programs that meet the needs of stakeholders and have a multifaceted impact on individuals' profitability and productivity.	Conduct consultation meeting and needs assessment to identify, map and prioritize the training needs of the community residents and beneficiaries.	Consultative meeting/ action planning. Training needs assessment	CHS Extension Coordinator CHS Faculty Extensionists Extension Director CGAD Director	P50,000	December 2021
	Implement sustainable livelihood opportunities for the stakeholders through conducting capability building.	Skills Training	Barangay Officials and other stakeholders		January-December 2022
	Measure the effectiveness of the implemented project and activities.	Monitoring and Evaluation			
b) Well designed and organized activities to enhance the knowledge of the stakeholders and address their health	Conduct consultation meeting and needs assessment to identify, map and prioritize the needs of the community.	Consultative meeting/ action planning. Seminar workshops	CHS Extension Coordinator CHS Faculty Extensionists Extension Director	P50,000	December 2021
	Implement sustainable	Health Education	CGAD Director		

concerns and other issues.	advocacy.		Barangay Officials and other stakeholders	January-December 2022
	Measure the effectiveness of the implemented project and activities.	Monitoring and Evaluation		
c) Capability building that improve the economic status of the community.	Identify the needs and implement training strategy profitable to the community.	Conduct of trainings for livelihood and/or self-employment.	CHS Extension Coordinator CHS Faculty Extensionists Extension Director CGAD Director Barangay Officials Constituents of the barangay.	January-December 2022
d) Promotion of healthy lifestyles and gender equality.	Establish safe and supportive environment, healthy living conditions and lifestyles, community involvement and participation, access to social and health services need to address these differences between women and men.	Capability building to develop interpersonal relationship.	CHS Extension Coordinator CHS Faculty Extensionists Extension Director CGAD Director Barangay Officials and other stakeholders	January-December 2022
e) Sustainable environmental advocacy.	Empower the community to work for a greener and sustainable environment, preserving nature, cleanliness management of bodies of water, organic food etc .	Capability Building “Grow Your Own Food Activity” Distribution of environmental advocacy materials Conduct of an Organic Backyard	CHS Extension Coordinator CHS Faculty Extensionists Extension Director CGAD Director Barangay Officials Constituents of the barangay.	January-December 2022

Garden
Contest

4. CONCLUSION

1. Majority of the respondents were high school graduates, married, belonging to families with 5-7 members, farmers, with monthly income of Php 4001-5000, living in a semi-permanent type of dwelling, owning most of their houses, and with water facilities for their source of water supply.
2. The respondents strongly agree that the extension services implemented by the CHS have high impact to the Individual along Knowledge, Skills, and Values and Attitude. However, they considered it to have a much higher impact on their values and attitude with an average weighted mean of 3.58.
3. As to the impact to the community of the extension services implemented by the CHS, along Economic, Social and Environment, the respondents strongly agree. However, out of these 3 aspects, environment was considered to be of the highest impact with an average weighted mean of 3.39.
4. Extension implementation framework was proposed to enhance the Community Extension Program of the College of Health Sciences of Camarines Sur Polytechnic Colleges.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. An impact study should be made part of the overall program design and be included in the discussion right from the inception of the program. Early on, it should answer questions who, what, when and how to evaluate and not when the program is already in full swing.
2. Further, an evaluation study may be recommended five years after the program has been phased-out to gauge its true impact on the participants in the community.
3. In addition, an integrated extension project package should be developed and carried out based on the assessed community needs in order to have a much greater impact. Likewise, proper monitoring and evaluation of extended programs should be undertaken to determine their optimal impact to the communities.
4. Finally, conduct of linkages and partnerships with other agencies are recommended to attain maximum sustainability and more desirable outcomes of the community extension services.

REFERENCES

- [1] CHED Memorandum Order No. 52, series of 2016. Retrieved from <https://ched.gov.ph/>
- [2] CHED Memorandum Order No. 52, series of 2016. Retrieved from <https://ched.gov.ph/>
- [3] <http://bdp.bgas-phil.net/pdf/bdp/18562>. Accessed on October 12, 2020.
- [4] Rubio, Jo-Anne May A., Pentinio Cara Vianca P., Ascan, Jessa CMendoza, Jobert V. Vito, Marie Cecille D., and Encio, Hadge A. (2016). Involvement in Community Extension Program of Business Administration Students in one Higher Education Institution in the Philippines. Retrieved from <http://www.apjmr.com/>
- [5] www.cspc.edu.ph, 2020
- [6] CHED Memorandum Order No. 52, series of 2016. Retrieved from <https://ched.gov.ph/>
- [7] Llenares, I. I., & Deocarlis, C. C. (2018). Measuring the Impact of a Community Extension Program in the Philippines. *Malaysian Journal of Learning and Instruction*, 15(1), 35–55. <https://doi.org/10.32890/mjli2018.15.1.2>
- [8] Soska, T., and Butterfield, A. K. J. (2013). *University-Community Partnerships: Universities in Civic Engagement*: Routledge. Retrieved from <https://www.routledge.com>
- [9] Dugyon, Eva Marie C. (2015). The Extension Services of the Ifugao State University, School Year 2012-2015: Basis for a Community Enhancement Program. Retrieved from <https://www.ijsr.net/>
- [10] Montalbo, Emma E. (2016). Impact Assessment of the Community Extension Programs Of AB Mass Communication and Paralegal Studies Towards Community Development Retrieved from

<http://research.lpubatangas.edu.ph/>

- [11] Malabanan, L. M., & Dacara, J. M. (2024). The Impact Assessment of the Community Extension Services: A Case Study of the College of Health Sciences on the Residents of Sta. Justina, Buhi, Camarines Sur, Philippines. *Journal of Public Health Sciences*, 3(03), 120–136. <https://doi.org/10.56741/jphs.v3i03.641>
- [12] Rubio, Jo-Anne May A., Pentinio Cara Vianca P., Ascan, Jessa CMendoza, Jobert V. Vito, Marie Cecille D., and Encio, Hadge A. (2016). Involvement in Community Extension Program of Business Administration Students in one Higher Education Institution in the Philippines. Retrieved from <http://www.apjmr.com/>
- [13] McCombes, Shona. (2019) Descriptive Research. Retrieved from www.scrible.com
- [14] Codamon-Dugyon, Eva Marie (2016) Impact of Community Extension Programs on the Residents of Selected Adopted Barangays of Ifugao State University, Philippines, *International Journal of Advanced Research (IJAR)* ISSN 2320-5407, DOI URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/848>, Retrieved from <https://www.journalijar.com/article/10069/impact-of-community-extension-programs-on-the-residents-of-selected-adopted-barangays-of-ifugao-state-university,-philippines/>
- [15] Olavides, Ma. Marilyn L., Mendoza, Antonia D. and Bacalla, Jenney P. (2019), PIT Community Extension Programs: The Three -Year Engagement, *International Journal of Science and Management Studies (IJSMS)* E-ISSN: 2581-5946, Volume: 02 Issue: 02 March to April 2019 Retrieved from www.ijmsjournal.org
- [16] Sibal, Corazon A., Elizaga, Jennelyn B. (2019), Impact Assessment of Extension Program of the College of Public Administration, Cagayan State University, Carig Campus, *International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Sciences*, ISSN: 2278-6236, Vol. 8 , No. 6, June 2019, Retrieved from <https://garph.co.uk/IJARMSS/June2019/G-2682.pdf>
- [17] Dilao, Anilou Bayron and Maghamil, Catalina W. (2011), Impact of Community Extension Program on The Residents of Barangay Catadman-Manabay. Retrieved from <https://lsu.edu.ph/offices/research-and-extension/iasallian-research-forum/volume-15/vol-15-no-6/impact-community-extension-program-residents-barangay-catadman-manabay>
- [18] Salazar, Teresita (2020), An Impact Study of the Community Extension Programs in a State College in the Philippines, May 2020 *International Journal of Educational Sciences* 29(1-3) DOI:10.31901/24566322.2020/29.1-3.1129
- [19] Nimer, Blenn (2020), Assessing the Impact of a Community Extension Program Through the Lens of the Human Security Approach Retrieved from <https://papers.iafor.org/submission58636/>