The Effectiveness of the Extension Programs of the University of Northern Philippines School Year 2005-2008

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Abstract

This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of the extension programs of the University of Northern Philippines in the different adopted schools and communities in the First and Second Districts of the Province of !locos Sur.

The respondents of the study were the administrators and clientele of the different communities where programs and projects of the UNP Extension Services Office were being implemented during the School Year 2005 – 2008, namely: Teppeng, Sinait; Guimod, San Juan; Manzante, Magsingal; Lao-ingen, Lussoc and Sived, Sto. Domingo; San Vicente; Sta. Catalina; Lidlidda; San Emilio; and Suyo in the Province of !locos Sur.

The study made used of the descriptive survey method of research to describe and analyze the existing situation about the effectiveness of the extension programs of the university.

In order to attain the objectives of the study, the following statistical tools were used: mean, frequency count and percentages, standard deviation, and Pearson Product Moment of Correlation.

On the basis of the findings, the researchers forwarded the following conclusions: The administrative capability of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of executive leadership, personnel capability, and financial capability is "High." The extent of participation of the development partners in extension services and the extent of implementation of the extension programs of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of mission, goals and objectives and execution of the criteria in the selection of service area for Extension Services Program (Adopt-a-Community and School Program) are also "High." Moreover, the program outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of Skills Training,

Information Drive, Medical/Dental Mission and Livelihood Organizations are "High"

In terms of the economic and social impacts of the programs of the UNP Extension Services Office, out of 188 respondents, 14 or 60.64 percent believed that they were not employed as a result of the skills learned, only 74 or 39.36 percent believed to be employed. Most (123 or 65.42%) of them perceived that their houses were not improved as a result of the income derived from the income generated after the training. It can also be traced that 112 or 59.57 percent of the respondents believed that they were not able to buy appliances as a result of the income generated from the employment as a result of the skills learned. On the contrary, the respondents perceived that their social status have improved in terms of self-esteem, health and nutrition, and environment.

There is a significant relationship between the extent of implementation of the program of the UNP Extension Services Office and administrative capability and participation of development partners; level of program outputs and impact of the program except for house and appliances.

Based on the findings and conclusions, the following recommendations were presented by the researchers: The "high" level of administrative capability of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of executive leadership, personnel capability, and financial capability; the extent of participation of the development partners in extension services; of the extent of implementation of the extension programs of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of mission, goals and objectives and execution of the criteria in the selection of service area for Extension Services Program (Adopt-a-Community and School Program); of program outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of Skills Training, Information Drive, Medical/Dental Mission and Livelihood Organizations should still be sustained or improved. The economic and social impacts of the programs of the UNP Extension Services should also be improved. For an intent periodic assessment of the effectiveness of the Extension Program of the University of Northern Philippines, another study on the status of the Extension Program focusing on the improvement of its role as development partners of the community should be conducted.

Introduction

Background of the Study

"Reaching out for a better living," is the motto of the Extension Services Office of the University of Northern Philippines. This portrays its mission and vision that is to get in touch to those less fortunate through provision of skills training; technology transfer and information drive that they could live better and become partners of development.

All universities engage in research and teaching, but the nation's more than 100 land-grant colleges and universities have a third critical mission–extension. "Extension" means "reaching out," and–along with teaching and research–land-grant institutions "extend" their resources, solving public needs with college or university resources through non-formal, non-credit programs.

The S" agenda of the Tacbas administration is the intensification of the extension services programs and activities bringing about total human development through the extension programs geared towards the empowerment of the university clientele making them self-reliant, independent and capacitated in the form of technology transfer such as trainings, workshops and seminars.

The UNP extension services cover a more comprehensive technology-based that leads towards the "total approach" in its delivery system. Total Approach is an extensive delivery of services which brings about the required knowledge, skills and when necessary the best practices and material resources to the rural folk in their quest for an improved quality life.

Alongside with this package content in the implementation and delivery of extension services, UNP give emphasis on three major components, namely: 1) research/technology component; 2) change component; and 3) clientele/recipient component. These are essential components that really spell an effective change in the economic productivity of the rural folk (Soria, 2006).

The extension programs of the university spearheaded by the Extension Office started its noble vision by building, forming and organizing communities from the different municipalities of Ilocos Sur and adjacent province like Abra. These are being accomplished through skills training and technology transfer like: auto-mechanics trouble shooting, refrigeration and air conditioning, building wiring and trouble shooting, basic welding and metal-craft, basic pottery and ceramics making, carpentry, radio mechanics and cellphone repair, cosmetology and hair science, plumbing, dressmaking and cloth bag making, food processing, baking and cooking, silk screen and streamer printing, arts training, and basic and decorative candle making.

The University of Northern Philippines has been committed to pursue sustainable extension programs through community development programs for the people of the Local Government Units (LGUs) to improve their living conditions. The university appreciates the support of the LGU to this endeavor though a collaborative partnership to bring a unified direction to improve the quality of life in the depressed and underserved barangays. This is continuously implemented through the coordination and collaboration with the LGU partner which is usually done through the Memorandum of Agreement for the Adopt-A-Community and School Program.

The Extension Services Office has been offering and implementing different programs and projects in the First and Second District of the Province of Ilocos Sur and neighboring provinces. It is for this reason that the researchers wish to assess the effectiveness of the extension programs and projects being implemented to adjust to the needs of the community people and in order to improve them if found out to be poor or needs improvement.

Statement of the Problem

This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of the extension program of the University of Northern Philippines in the different adopted schools and communities in the First and Second Districts of the Province of Ilocos Sur.

Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

I. What is the level of administrative capability of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of:
    a. leadership capability,
    b. personnel and staff capability, and
    c. financial capability?
2. What is the extent of participation of the following development partners in extension services:

        a.   local/barangay officials,

        b.   government agencies, and

        c.   community people?

3. What is the extent of implementation of the extension program of UNP, as perceived by the administrators and clients in terms of:

        a.   level of attainment of objectives,

        b.   level of execution of the criteria in the selection of service area for extension services program (adopt-a-community and school program)

4. What is the level of the program outputs of the UNP Extension Office in terms of:

        a.   Skills training,

        b.   Information drive,

        c.   Medical/Dental,

        d.   Supplemental Feeding, and

        e.   Livelihood organizations?

5. What are the economic and social impacts of the programs of the UNP Extension Office?

6. Is the implementation of the program of the UNP Extension Office significantly influenced by the following:

        a.   administrative capability

        b.   participation of development partners?

7. Is there a significant relationship between the level of program outputs and impact of the program?

Scope and Delimitation

This research dealt with the assessment of the effectiveness of the extension program of the University of Northern Philippines in the different adopted communities in the Province of Ilocos Sur, School Year 2005-2008.

This study also looked into the level of administrative capability of the UNP Extension Office in terms of leadership capability, personnel and staff capability, and financial capability.

It further gazed into the extent of participation of the following development partners in extension services like local/barangay officials, government agencies, and community people. The extent of implementation of the extension program of UNP, as perceived by the administrators, unit coordinators, extensionists, and clients was also studied. The level of the program outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office were based on the Skills training, Information drive, Medical/Dental, Supplemental Feeding and

Livelihood organizations implemented. The economic and social impacts of the programs of the UNP Extension Office were also determined.

The influence of administrative capability, participation of development partners, and administrators, unit coordinators, extensionists, and clients and implementation of the program were determined.

The study made used of the descriptive survey method of research to describe and analyze the existing situation about the effectiveness of the extension programs of the university.

In order to attain the objectives of the study, the following statistical tools were used: mean, frequency count and percentages, standard deviation, and Pearson Product Moment of Correlation.

Review of Related Literature

Studies related to the research work were the researchers' guideposts in undertaking this investigation. These were reviewed from unpublished theses, books and journals.

Contaoi (2003) studied the effectiveness of the extension program of the University of Northern Philippines. Based on his findings, the level of executive leadership is very high due to the ability of incumbent President to steer and influence the other officials under him. Personnel capability is perceived at a "high" level only because there were times when some coordinators and extensionists appear lukewarm in their job. Financial capability is also perceived to be at a "high" level only because there is just enough budget for implementation. Among the programs, skills training appear to be the most relevant as evidenced by a "very high" rating. On the other hand, the relevance of information drive and livelihood organizations was only high because they seemed not to be as productive and functional. Only a few clientele have been employed using the skills they learned.

Buemio (2006) studied the Community Extension Program of Saint Paul College of Ilocos Sur. The salient findings include the following: SPCIS is an institutional headed by an administrator with a "Very High" Leadership capability; along executive leadership, the respondents, as evidence by the, mean rating of 4.44, showed a "Very High" perception. Based on the findings, she concluded that the school has a remarkable agenda along extension services as shown in the administrative capability, the professional and personal characteristics of implementors, and in the participation of development partners. The overall implementation of the program was significantly influenced by administrative capability and executive leadership of having remarkable agenda along extension services,

clear goals and objectives, effective planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the program. The economic, socio-cultural, and personal aspects are significant factors in the overall impact of the extension programs.

According to Duncan, et al (2000), reaching out has evolved into urban development. Truly, neighborhood service today goes beyond merely giving dole-outs as what is practiced in some parts of the world. A model for neighborhood social service has many more characteristics than "localness". Neighborhood service often respects and uses race and ethnicity as instrument for delivery. It does not select among social classes, just like the school, it does not discriminate people who would like to avail of the services.

Diem (2001) believed that a program that addresses the needs identified by the people themselves tends to be more effective in eliciting people's participation. It follows that any program   must recognize the value of the people's participation starting from the conceptualization phase. This is done by undertaking a community study that would explore the actual concerns of the people. These in turn must be translated into a workable program or project responsive to the identified needs or concerns.

The study is quite similar to the theses of Contaoi (2003) and Buemio (2006) in that the two researches studied the effectiveness of the Extension Program. However, it will go deeper into the program output.

From the different studies, with their many shade and tones primarily about the effectiveness of the extension program, the present study shaped into its final form

Methodology

This section includes the research design, population of the study, data gathering instrument, and statistical treatment.

Research Design. The study made used of the descriptive survey method of research. This was used to describe and analyze the existing situation about the effectiveness of the extension programs of the university.

Population and Sample. Different municipalities/communities were given questionnaires. For all these communities, they were given the same numbers of questionnaires. Only the retrieved questionnaires were used in this study. The following table shows the distribution of the questionnaires to each respondent:

Table 1. Distribution of the Respondents

Communities	Administrators		Clientele		Overall	
	N	n	N	n	N	n
Teppeng. Sinait	10	5	20	15	30	20
Guimod, San Juan	10	5	20	10	30	15
Manzante, Magsingal	10	5	20	12	30	17
Lao-ingen Sto. Domingo	5	5	20	15	25	20
Lussoc, Sto, Domingo	5	5	20	13	25	18
Sivcd, Sto. Domingo	5	5	20	12	25	17
San Ildefonso	JO	5	20	18	30	23
San Vicente	JO	0	20	JO	30	10
Sta. Catalina	JO	5	20	15	30	20
Lidlidda	10	10	20	15	30	25
San Emilio	JO	0	20	0	30	0
Suyo	JO	10	20	16	30	26
Overall	105	60	240	151	345	211

Data Gathering Instrument. The principal device that was used by the researchers in this study is **a** survey questionnaire which was adopted from the studies of Contaoi (2003) and Buemio (2004). A slight revision and modification of these instruments were made.

The questionnaire used in gathering the information needed in this study made up of four parts. The respondents were required to answer on a five-point scale.

The information regarding the participation of development partners, the level of administrative capability of the program implementers and the extent of implementation of the programs were gathered also. The following five-point rating scale was used.

5	Very High
4	High
3	Moderate
2	Low
1	Very Low

To determine the level of participation of development partners, the level of administrative capability of the program implementers and the extent of implementation of the programs were gathered also. The following norms were used

Range of Scores	Descriptive Rating
4.20 – 5.00	Very High
3.40 – 4.19	High
2.60 – 3.39	Moderate
1.80 – 2.59	Low
1.00 – 2.59	Very Low

Statistical Treatment. Mean and standard deviation were used to describe the level of administrative capability, extent of participation, and level of program outputs of the UNP Extension services.

Pearson Product Moment of Correlation was used to determine the relationship between administrative capability and program outputs.

Results and Discussion

The data gathered were presented in tabular form, analyzed and interpreted in this section.

Level of Administrative Capability of the UNP Extension Office in terms of Leadership Capability, Personnel and Staff Capability, and Financial Capability

Table 2 shows the item mean ratings and standard deviation showing the administrative capability of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of executive leadership.

It can be traced on the table that the overall mean rating is 4.02 (SD= 0.95) and described as "High" by the respondents. This could only mean that the respondents regarded the UNP Extension Services Office as "High" in terms of executive leadership.

The item "The University has a remarkable agenda along extension," got the highest mean rating of 4.26 (SD=0.87) and interpreted as "Very High." On the other hand, item "The officials initiate the organization of the graduates into functional associations and their registration with the SEC," with a mean rating of 3.90 (SD=0.98) and still fell on a "High" rating tend to be the lowest among the indicators. This implies that, some of the organizations formed were not registered in the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and maybe these organizations did not materialize.

Table 2. Item Mean Ratings Showing the Level of Administrative Capability of the UNP Extension Services Office in Terms of Executive Leadership

Indicators	Administrators			Clientele			Overall		
	5	SD	DR	5;	SD	DR	5	SD	DR
1. The University has a remarkable agenda along extension.	4.24	0.82	VH	4.28	0.92	VH	4.26	0.87	VH
2. The goals and objectives of extension are dearly stated and understood.	4.13	0.92	H	4.02	0.94	H	4.07	0.93	H
3. The Extension officials supervise the implementation of the plans and ro rams.	4.07	1.05	H	3.93	1.02	H	4.02	1.03	H
4. The Extension officials monitor and evaluate the ' conduct of the extension programs to the dientele.	3.98	1.05	H	3.95	0.93	H	3.96	0.99	H
5. The extension office is able to implement its plans and programs.	4.07	0.90	H	3.99	1.01	H	4.03	0.95	H
6. The administration has remarkable ability to forge linkages with the LGU's national line agencies and civil society.	4.04	0.94	H	3.86	0.96	H	3.95	0.95	H
7. The officials initiate the organization of the graduates into functional associations and their registration with the SEC.	3.87	0.98	H	3.93	0.98	H	3.90	0.98	H
8. The officials look for ways and means with which to secure seed capital for the associations.	3.85	1.04	H	4.17	0.87	H	4.01	0.95	H
Overall	4.04	0.96	H	4.01	0.95	H	4.02	0.95	H

Legend: VH   =   Very High
H   =   High

Table 3 depicts item mean ratings and standard deviation showing the administrative capability of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of personnel capability.

It can be gleaned from the table that the overall mean rating is 4.02 (SD= 0.99) and described as "High" by the administrators and clientele. This signifies that the respondents perceived the level of administrative capability of the UNP Extension Services Office as high in terms of personnel capability.

Table 3. Item Mean Ratings Showing the Level of Administrative Capability of the UNP Extension Services Office in Terms of Personnel Capability

Indicators	Administrators			Clientele			Overall		
	5	SD	DR	X	SD	DR	X	SD	DR
1. The extensionists possess required educational attainment and training fit for the job	4.11	0.94	H	4.17	0.87	H	4.14	0.90	H
2. They establish good rapport wit the clientele.	4.07	1.05	H	4.01	0.93	H	**4.04**	0.99	H
3. They initiate new ideas for the development of the associations.	4.04	1.04	H	4.00	0.98	H	4.02	1.01	H
4. They have good and facilitation skils.	4.05	1.04	H	3.93	1.00	H	3.99	1.02	H
5. They meet their classes regularly.	4.05	1.11	H	3.91	0.99	H	3.98	1.05	H
6. They monitor and evaluate their classes.	4.00	1.00	H	3.98	1.01	H	3.99	1.00	H
Overall	4.05	1.03	H	4.00	0.96	H	4.02	0.99	H

Legend:

H = High

The item "The extensionists possess required educational attainment and training fit for the job," got the highest mean rating of 4.14 (SD=0.90) and interpreted as "High." This means that the trainers who are sent for the skills training are well-trained and have mastered the skills and that they can teach their trainees very well because they possess the quality of an effective trainer. On the other hand, item "They meet their classes regularly," with a mean rating of 3.98 (SD=1.05) and still fell on a "High" rating. This implies that, there are days where in the trainors could not meet their official time due to some unavoidable circumstances. This maybe the reason why the respondents rated this item to be the lowest among the items in this indicator.

Table 4 represents item mean ratings and standard deviation showing the administrative capability of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of financial capability.

It can be observed on the table that the level of administrative capability of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of financial capability is "High" as supported by the overall mean rating of 3.85.

Table 4. Item Mean Ratings Showing the Level of Administrative Capability of the UNP Extension Services Office in Terms of Financial Capability

Indicators	Administrators			Clientele			Overall		
	5̄	SD	DR	5̄	SD	DR	5̄	SD	DR
1. The budget for the extension programs is adequate	4.05	0.98	H	3.81	1.05	H	3.93	1.01	H
2. Training funds for the clientele are sufficient	3.78	0.90	H	3.71	1.01	H	3.74	0.95	H
3. The funds are property utilized.	3.82	0.98	H	3.95	1.01	H	3.88	0.99	H
Overall	3.88	0.95	H	3.82	1.02	H	3.85	0.98	H

Legend:
    H   =   High

The item "The budget for the extension programs is adequate," obtained the highest mean rating of 3.93 (SD=1.01) and interpreted as "High." This means that there is a sufficient budget for the programs being implemented. Nevertheless, item "Training funds for the clientele are sufficient," with a mean rating of 3.74 (SD=0.95) and still fell on a "High" rating. This implies that, sometimes the clientele/trainees have no enough budgets for the training especially if they are required to have their return demonstration. It is their task to buy their own ingredients or materials used for the demonstration. This maybe the reason why the respondents perceived this item to be the lowest among the items in this indicator.

Table 5 signifies the summary of the item mean ratings and standard deviation showing the extent of participation of the development partners in extension services.

Table 5. Summary of Item Mean Ratings Showing the Level of Administrative Capability of the UNP Extension Services Office

Indicators	Administrators			Clientele			Overall		
	5̄	SD	DR	5̄	SD	DR	5̄	SD	DR
Leadership Capability	4.03	0.96	H	4.01	0.95	H	4.02	0.95	H
Personnel Capability	4.05	1.03	H	4.00	0.96	H	4.02	0.99	H
Financial Capability	3.88	0.95	H	3.82	1.01	H	3.85	0.98	H
Overall	3.99	0.98	H	3.94	0.97	H	3.96	0.97	H

Legend:
    H   =   High

It can be traced in the table that the overall administrative capability of the UNP Extension Services Office as perceived by the respondents is high as backed -up by the overall mean rating of 3.96 (SD=0.97). This means that the UNP Extension Services

Office's administrative capability when programs and projects are being initiated and implemented tend to be useful and functional as rated by the respondents.

The Extent of Participation of the Local/Barangay Officials, and Government Agencies Development Partners in Extension Services

Table 6. Item Mean Ratings Showing the Level of Participation of the Development Partners in the Implementation of the UNP Extension Program

Indicators	Administrators			Clientele			Overall		
		SD	DR		SD	DR		SD	DR
A. Barangay Officials									
1. They enter into Memorandum of Agreement with the UNP-Extension Services Office.	4.27	0.91	VH	4.13	1.00	H	4.20	0.95	H
2. They attend orientation seminars and related programs **and** activities conducted by extension staff.	4.00	0.98	H	3.87	1.03	H	3.93	1.00	H
3. They help facilitate extension services by informing residents about meetings and other extension related activities.	4.07	0.98	H	3.87	1.12	H	3.97	1.05	H
B. Government									
1. Government agencies enter into an agreement with the UNP-Extension Services Office.	3.95	0.97	H	3.84	0.99	H	3.89	0.98	H
2. They help for extension services by providing manpower when needed to discharge extension services.	3.80	1.06	H	3.83	0.95	H	3.81	1.00	H
3. They provide the extension office pertinent documents needed to facilitate better extension service.	3.87	1.00	H	3.75	0.96	H	3.81	0.98	H
C. Nongovernment Agencies.									
1. Non-government organizations and agencies enter into an agreement with the UNP-Extension Services Office.	3.84	0.98	H	3.57	1.08	H	3.70	1.03	H
2. They help for extension services by providing manpower when needed to discharge extension service.	3.80	1.01	H	3.54	1.11	H	3.67	1.06	H
3. They provide the extension office pertinent documents needed to facilitate better extension services.	3.89	0.99	H	3.59	1.13	H	3.74	1.06	H
D. Community People									
1. UNP-Extension Services Office conducts information seminars and other fonns of extension related programs and activities.	**4.16**	**0.83**	H	3.81	0.95	H	**3.98**	0.89	H
2. They provide an amount or any materials for extension services.	3.96	0.94	H	3.75	0.96	H	3.85	0.95	H
3. They participate in seminars, programs and activities conducted by extension staff.	4.00	0.90	H	4.35	0.55	H	4.17	0.72	H
Overall	3.97	0.96	H	3.82	0.98	H	3.89	0.97	H

Legend:
      VH   Very High
      H   High

It can be examined on the table that the overall mean rating of the extent of participation of the different partners in extension services is 3.89 (SD= 0.97) and described as "High" by the respondents. They understand that there are also agencies which helped the university in managing the programs.

The item "They enter into Memorandum of Agreement with the UNP-Extension Services Office," obtained the highest mean rating of 4.20 (SD=0.95) and interpreted as "High." This means that the respondents are aware that before the program is being administered in the locality, they come into a Memorandum of Agreement. However, item "They help for extension services by providing manpower when needed to discharge extension service," with a mean rating of 3.67 (SD=1.06) and still fell on a "High" rating is the lowest. This implies that, sometimes the development partners do not offer manpower or assistance when there are extension projects being administered. This could be the reason why the respondents perceived this item to be the lowest among the items in this table.

Table 7 presents the item mean ratings and standard deviation showing the extent of implementation of the extension programs of the UNP Extension Services Office.

It can be traced on the table that the overall mean rating of this indicator is 3.93 (SD= 0.93) and described as "High" by the respondents. This could only mean that the respondents perceived the UNP Extension Services Office' programs are being implemented highly.

The item "Conducts extension program for the Adopt-A-Community and School Program in the areas of skills training, technology transfer, information drive, consultancy services and capability building program that are responsive to the needs of the community," got the highest mean rating of 4.05 (SD=0.86) and interpreted as "High." This implies that the mission, goals, and objectives of the Extension Services Office are being implemented properly. On the other hand, item "Initiates the conduct of training needs assessment survey to determine the needs of the community," and "Provides technical assistance in the implementation of Micro-Enterprise Development Programs to LGUs, NGOs, GOs and the civil society" with a mean rating of 3.89 (SD=0.97 and 0.98 respectively) and still fell on a "High" rating. This means that, the respondents perceived this item differently.

Table 7. Item Mean Ratings Showing the Level of Administrative Capability of the UNP Extension Services Office in Terms of Financial Capability

Indicators	Administrators			Clientele			Overall		
	5	SD	DR	**5**	SD	DR	**5**	SD	DR
A. *Mission, Goals and Objectives* 1. Conducts extension program for the Adopt-A-Community and School Program in the areas of skills training, technology transfer, information drive, consultancy services and capability building program that are responsive to the needs of the community.	4.16	0.83	H	3.95	0.90	H	**4.05**	0.86	H
2. Strengthens the socio-economic, educational and technological support of the target clientele through collaboration and linkages with the Municipal Government, Non-Government Organization and Government Agencies.	3.96	0.94	H	3.85	0.91	H	3.90	0.92	H
3. Sustains the extension programs of municipal government in order to generate socio-economic benefits and improve the quality of life of the clienteles.	4.00	0.90	H	3.90	0.92	H	3.95	0.91	H
4. Provides pool of experts for training and consultancy services in the implemented university extension programs.	3.93	1.02	H	3.88	0.93	H	3.90	0.97	H
5. Initiates the conduct of training needs assessment survey to determine the needs of the community.	3.96	0.98	H	3.83	0.97	H	3.89	0.97	H
6. Provides technical assistance in the implementation of Micro-Enterprise Development Programs to LGUs, NGOs, GOs and the civil society.	3.95	0.95	H	3.83	1.02	H	3.89	0.98	H
Overall	3.99	0.94	H	3.87	0.94	H	3.93	0.93	H

Legend:
     H   =   High

The Extent of Implementation of the Extension Program of UNP, as Perceived by the Administrators and Clients in terms of Level of Attainment of Objectives, Level of Execution of the Criteria in the Selection of Service Area for Extension Services Program (Adopt-a-Community and School Program)

Table 8 depicts item mean ratings and standard deviation showing the level of execution of the criteria in the selection of service area for extension services program.

Table 8. **Item Mean Ratings Showing the Level of Execution of the Criteria in the Selection of Service Area for Extension Services Program**

Indicators	Administrators			Clientefe			Overall		
	5	SD	DR	5	SD	DR	7	SD	DR
Execution of the Criteria in the Selection of Service Area for Extension Services Program									
1. People's initiative and interest	3.98	0.95	H	3.85	1.00	H	3.91	0.97	H
2. Socio-economic situation	3.85	0.95	H	3.83	0.97	H	3.84	0.96	H
3. Support of Local Government	3.91	0.99	H	3.87	1.03	H	3.89	1.01	H
4. Acceptability of Projects/Services- Availability of human and non-human resources in the area	3.93	1.05	H	3.91	0.96	H	3.92	1.00	H
5. Prospects of sustainability	3.89	1.01	H	3.79	1.03	H	3.84	1.02	H
6. Geographical location	3.91	1.04	H	3.86	1.06	H	3.88	1.05	H
Overall	3.91	1.00	H	3.85	0.89	H	3.88	1.00	H

Legend:

    H   =   High

It can be observed on the table that the level of execution of the criteria in the selection of service area for the extension services program as evaluated by the respondents is "High" as manifested by the overall mean rating of 3.88.

The item "People's initiative and interest," obtained the highest mean rating of 3.91 (SD=0.97) and interpreted as "High." This means that the extension services focus on the community which needs most of the program. On the other hand, item "Prospects of sustainability," and "Socio-economic situation" with a mean rating of 3.84 (SD=1.02 and 0.96 respectively) but still fell on a "High" rating got the lowest mean rating score . This implies that, sustainability and socio-economic situation are one some of the problems of the respondents in administering a certain extension programs. This could be the reason why the respondents perceived this item to be the lowest among the items in this indicator.

Level of Program Outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office in Terms of Skills Training, Information Drive, Medical/Dental Mission, and Livelihood Organizations

Table 9 signifies item mean ratings and standard deviation showing the level of program outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of Skills Training.

It can be depicted on the table that the overall mean rating of the program outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of Skills Training is 4.08 (SD= 0.95) which fell on a "High" rating. This could only mean that the skills training being offered to the ' respondents are a great help for them.

Table 9. Item Mean Ratings Showing the Level of Program Outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office in Terms of Skills Training

Indicators	Administrators			Clientele			Overall		
	%	SD	DR	5%	SD	DR	5	SD	DR
1. The skills I learned are functional.	4.09	0.91	H	4.32	0.85	VH	4.20	0.88	VH
2. The skills taught me helped me in increase my income.	3.91	1.04	H	4.07	0.97	H	3.99	1.00	H
3. The skills I learned improved my self-esteem	4.02	1.01	H	4.23	1.08	H	4.12	1.04	H
4. I have taught other people the skills I learned.	3.93	1.02	H	4.08	0.94	H	4.00	0.98	H
Overall	3.99	0.99	H	4.17	0.93	H	4.08	0.95	H

Legend:
VH   =   Very High
H   =   High

The item "The skills I learned are functional" tend to have the highest mean rating of 4.20 (SD=0.88) which described as "Very High." This implies that skills training being administered in the community are very useful to the respondents. On the other hand, the item "The skills taught me helped me in increasing my income," got the lowest mean rating of 3.99 (SD=1.00). It can be said that the respondents have common responses or perception on this item as depicted by the standard deviation. Maybe most of them haven't used the skills they have learned in producing an extra income maybe due to lack of financial assistance.

Table JO presents the mean ratings and standard deviation of the level of the program outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of Information Drive.

Table 10.   Item Mean Ratings Showing the Level of Program Outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office in Terms of Information Drive

Indicators	Administrators			Clientele			Overall		
	5	SD	DR	5	SD	DR	5	SD	DR
1. The knowledge and altitude I learned are relevant and functional.	4.16	0.92	H	3.98	1.01	H	4.07	0.96	H
2. The concepts and skills taught me are timel.	3.98	1.08	H	4.00	0.95	H	3.99	1.01	H
3. The knowledge I learned improved my_self-esteem	4.05	1.11	H	3.88	0.91	H	3.96	1.01	H
4. I have taught other people the knowledge I learned.	4.02	1.11	H	3.80	0.97	H	3.91	1.04	H
Overall	4.05	1.03	H	3.91	0.84	H	3.98	0.93	H

legend:

H   =   High

It can be examined on the table that as a whole, the level of the program outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of information drive is "High" as perceived by the administrators and clientele. They understand that the information drive given to them is also necessary in their daily lives.

The item "The knowledge and attitude I learned are relevant and functional" obtained the highest as depicted by the mean rating of 4.07 (SD=0.96) and interpreted as "High." This means that the respondents are aware that the knowledge or information they have learned is very much useful to them. Contrary to this, the item, "I have taught other people the knowledge I have learned," with a mean rating of 3.67 (SD=1.06) and still fell on a "High" rating tend to be the lowest. This implies that the some of the respondents do not share on what they have learned/ acquired during the information drive campaign. This could be the reason why the respondents perceived this item to be the lowest among the items in this table.

Table 11 presents the item mean ratings and standard deviation showing the level of the program outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of Medical/Dental Mission.

Table 11. Item Mean Ratings Showing the Level of Program Outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office in Terms of Medical/Dental Mission

Indicators	Administrators			Clientele			Overall		
	5	SD	DR	5	SD	DR	5	SD	DR
1. The programs being offered are relevant and functional.	4.15	0.87	H	3.95	1.01	H	4.05	0.94	H
2. The programs being rendered are timel .	3.98	1.05	H	3.80	0.94	H	3.89	0.99	H
3. The programs being administered improved my health.	4.00	1.14	H	3.88	0.98	H	3.94	1.06	H
4. I have shared other people the knowledge I learned.	3.98	1.15	H	3.84	0.99	H	3.91	1.07	H
Overall	4.03	1.03	H	3.87	0.90	H	3.95	1.01	H

Legend:

        H   =   High

It can be traced on the table that the overall mean rating of this indicator is 3.95 (*SD*= 1.01) and described as "High" by the respondents. This could only mean that the respondents perceived the UNP Extension Services Office' programs are being implemented highly.

The item "The programs being offered are relevant and functional," got the highest mean rating of 4.05 (SD=0.94) and interpreted as "High." This implies that the medical/dental mission being administered to the respondents are very useful to them. On the other hand, item "The programs being offered re very timely" with a mean rating of 3.89 (SD=0.99) and still fell on a "High" rating tend to be the lowest. This means that, the medical/dental mission given is timely still but the respondents need more in some other time maybe.

Table 12 presents the item mean ratings and standard deviation showing the level of the program outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of Livelihood Organizations.

Table 12. Item Mean Ratings Showing the Level of Program Outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office in Terms of Livelihood Organization

Indicators	Administrators			Clientele			Overall		
	5	SD	DR	5	SD	DR	57	SD	DR
1. The livelihood organizations formed in our locality is productive	4.07	0.94	H	3.77	1.01	H	3.92	0.97	H
2. It has helped us augment our income.	4.05	0.99	H	3.78	1.04	H	3.91	1.01	H
3. It has improved the quality of our lives.	4.00	1.05	H	3.73	1.07	H	3.86	1.06	H
4. It has made us more cohesive as a community.	4.02	1.11	H	3.77	1.00	H	3.89	1.05	H
Overall	4.03	1.02	H	3.76	0.95	H	3.89	1.02	H

Legend:

 H = High

It can be reflected on the table that the overall mean rating of this indicator is 3.89 (SD= 1.02) and described as "High" by the respondents. This could only mean that the respondents perceived the UNP Extension Services Office' programs specifically in Livelihood Organizations are being implemented highly.

The item "The livelihood organizations formed in the locality is productive," obtained the highest mean rating of 3.92 (SD=0.97) and interpreted as "High." This means that the livelihood organizations being organized materialized. It tends to be very useful and helpful to the officers and members of the organization. On the other hand, item "It has improved the quality of lives" with a mean rating of 3.86 (SD=1.06) but still fell on a "High" rating got the lowest mean rating score . This implies that though the livelihood organizations formed are productive, it doesn't mean that the lives of these individuals were improved. This could be the reason why the respondents perceived this item to be the lowest among the items in this indicator.

Table 13 depicts the summary of the item mean ratings of program outputs on the UNP Extension Services Office.

It Can be gleaned from the table that the overall level of program outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office as rated by the respondents is "High" as shown by the overall mean rating of 3.98 (SD=0.98). This means that the UNP Extension Services Office's programs and projects which are being initiated and implemented tend to be helpful and functional as rated by the respondents.

Table 13. Summary of Item Mean Ratings Showing the Level of Program Outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office

Indicators	Administrators			Clientele			Overall		
	5	SD	DR	5	SD	DR	5x	SD	DR
Skills Training	3.99	0.99	H	4.17	0.93	H	4.08	0.95	H
Information Drive	4.05	1.03	H	3.91	0.84	H	3.98	0.93	H
Medical/Dental Mission	4.03	1.05	H	3.87	0.98	H	3.95	1.01	H
livelihood Organizations	4.03	1.02	H	3.76	1.03	H	3.89	1.02	H
Overall	4.03	1.02	H	3.93	0.95	H	3.98	0.98	H

Legend:
    H = High

It is also observed in the table that "skills training" were given a highest mean rating of 4.08 (SD=0.95) among the program outputs and "livelihood organizations" was rated to be the lowest as depicted by its mean rating of 3.89 (SD=1.02) but still interpreted to be "High." The respondents believed that skills training arc more important than establishing livelihood organizations.

The Economic and Social Impacts of the Programs of the UNP Extension Services Office

Table 14 presents economic and social impacts of the programs of the UNP Extension Services Office.

It can be depicted on the table that out of 188 respondents, 114 or 60.64 per cent believed that they were not employed as a result of the skills learned, only 74 or 39.36 per cent believed to be employed. This means that most of the respondents were not able to use the skills learned in the training in seeking or finding a job. In other words, their economic status did not improve.

Most of the respondents perceived that their houses were not improved as a result of the income derived from the income generated after the training as perceived by its frequency of 123 or 65.42 per cent. This could only mean that the training being administered did not help them in their daily lives. It can also be traced on the table that 112 or 59.57 per cent out of 188 respondents believed that they were not able to buy appliances as a result of the income generated from the employment as a result of the skills learned. On the contrary, the respondents to perceived that their social status have improved in terms of self-esteem, health and nutrition, and environment. This means that the trainings being offered in their locality have improved their social aspects in terms of the aforementioned aspects.

**Table 14. Economic and Social Impacts of the Programs of the UNP Extension
            Services Office**

Indicators	Administrators		Clientele		Overall	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
1. Economic						
Employed as a result of the skills learned						
Yes	20	36.36	54	40.60	74	39.36
No	35	63.64	79	59.40	114	60.64
Total	55	100	133	100	188	100
2. Social						
2.1 House						
Able to improve their house as a result of the income derived from the income generated after the training						
Yes	23	41.82	42	31.58	65	34.57
No	32	58.18	91	68.42	123	65.43
Total	55	100	133	100	188	100
2.2 Appliances						
Able to buy appliances as a result of the income generated from the employment as a result of the skills learned						
Yes	27	49.09	49	36.84	76	40.43
No	28	50.91	84	63.16	112	59.57
Total	55	100	133	100	188	100
2.2 Self – Esteem						
Has your self-esteem improved as a result of the skills you learned?						
Yes	40	72.73	104	78.20	144	76.60
No	15	27.27	29	21.80	44	23.40
Total	55	100	133	100	188	100
2.3 Health and Nutrition						
Health has improved as a result of the information received						
Yes	45	81.82	71	53.38	116	61.70
No	10	18.18	62	46.62	72	38.30
Total	55	100	133	100	188	100
2.4 Environment						
Backyard has improved as a result of the information drive on environmental management						
Yes	45	81.82	87	65.41	132	70.21
No	10	18.18	46	34.59	56	29.79
Total	55	100	133	100	188	100

**Significant relationship Between the Implementation of the Program
of the UNP Extension Office and Administrative Capability
and Participation of Development Partners**

Table 15 shows the correlation between the implementation of the program and administrative capability.

**Table 15. Correlation Coefficients Showing the Relationship Between the
Implementation of the Program and Administrative Capability**

Indicators	Leadership Capability	Personnel Capability	Financial Capability	Overall
Skills Training	*.7497	*.7424	.6519	+,7146
Information Drive	*.7403	*.7030	*.5998	+.6812
Medical/Dental Mission	*.6675	.6100	*.5099	*.5958
Livelihood Organizations	*.6590	.6215	*.5435	*.6080
Overall	*.7041	.6694	.5762	.6499

Legend:
r required at .0S level= .2673
significant at .0S level

As manifested in the table, on administrative capability, the perception of the respondents on the implementation of the program yielded a significant relationship (.6449). In all the indicators of the programs being implemented, .2673 at .05 level of significant was reached by these indicators, hence the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between the implementation of the programs and administrative capability is rejected. This means that the implementation of the programs (skills training, information drive, medical/ dental mission and livelihood associations) is affected by the administrative capability in terms of leadership, personnel and financial aspects. There is a common perception between their assessment on the implementation of the programs and the administrative capability being offered in the community.

Table I6 shows the correlation between the program outputs and administrative capability.

As sch in the table, the relationship between the program outputs and administrative Sapability yielded significantly. The overall correlation coefficient is .2753 which is great° than the critical value of .2673 at .05 level of significance. This holds true with leaders!"P apability (.3487) and personnel capability (.2889). This means that the null hypothes"? Stating that the implementation of the program of the UNP Extension Office is not gnificantly influenced by the administrative capability is rejected. The

results of the study imply that administrative capabilities (leadership and financial) influenced the implementation of the different extension programs of the university..

Table 16. Correlation Coefficients Showing the Relationship Between the Implementation of Program Outputs and Administrative Capability

Indicators	Leadership Capability	Personnel Capability	Financial Capability	Overall
Economic	*.2793	.1692	.1333	.1939
House	*.2877	.2016	.1703	.2198
Appliances	*.2860	.2449	.2200	.2503
Self-Esteem	*.4790	*.4771	*.2949	*.4170
Health & Nutrition	*.3777	*.3209	.1562	.2849
Environment	+.3828	*.3200	.1559	.2862
Overall	***.3487**	***.2889**	**.1884**	***.2753**

Legend:
    r required at .05 level = .2673
    ≤ignificant at .05 level

On the other hand, financial capability (.1884) tends to be insignificant with the implementation of the program outputs. This is also true to economic and social (house = .1939; appliances =.2198; and self-esteem=.2503) aspects. They failed to reach the critical value of .2673, thus, the null hypothesis stating that the implementation of the program of the UNP Extension Office significantly influenced by the administrative capability is accepted.. This means that the financial capability has no significant effects on the economic and social aspects, particularly on house, appliances, and self-esteem.

Table 17. Correlation Coefficients Showing the Relationship Between the Implementation of the Program and Development Partners

Indicators	Barangay Officials	Government	Non-government Agencies	Community People	Overall
Skills Training	.6686	.6201	*.5553	.5733	.6043
Information Drive	.6305	.6835	.6435	.6478	.6513
Medical/Dental Mission	+.5310	*.6643	*.6171	*.5677	*.5950
Livelihood Organizations	.6022	*.6607	.6476	*.5754	*.6214
Overall	***.6080**	***.6571**	**.6158**	***.5910**	***.6179**

Table I7 shows the correlation between the implem ntation of the program and development partners.

As manifested in the table, the implementation of the program and development partner yielded a significant relationship (.6179). In all the indicators of the programs being implemented (skills training, information drive, medical/ dental mission and livelihood organization, the r required surpassed the tabular value at 0.05 level of significance, hence, the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between the implementation of the programs and development partners is rejected. This means that the development partners do affect the implementation of the programs.

**Significant Relationship Between the Level of Program Outputs
and Impact of the Program**

Table I8 presents the significant relationship between the level of program outputs and impact of the program.

Table 18.   Correlation Coefficients Showing the Relationship Between the Level of Program Outputs and Impact of the Program

Indicators	Economic	House	Appli-ances	Self-Esteem	Health & Nutrition	Enviro-nment	Overall
Skills Training	.2442	.1862	.2273	-4705	.2550	+.2795	-2771
Information Drive	+.2875	.2276	.2389	-4590	+.3008	-3659	-3132
Medical/Dental Mission	-3240	.2396	++,275 I	-4037	+.3916	-4873	.3535
Livelihood Organizations	+.3214	+,313 5	++.326 4	+.3525	-3941	-4052	+.3521
Overall	-2942	.2417	.2669	-4214	-3353	-3844	-3239

Legend:
        r required at .05 level = .2673
        ≤ ignificant al .05 level

As shown in the table, the level of program outputs and impact of the program tend *to* have a significant relationship (3239). as a whole, except for house (.2417) and appliances (.2669). All the other indicators of the programs and its impact yielded a significant relationship; hence the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between the level of program outputs and impact of the program is rejected. This means that the level of program outputs do affect the impact of the program. This proves that the programs are very much effective.

Conclusions

On the basis of these findings, the researchers forwarded the following conclusions:

I.   The administrative capability of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of executive leadership, personnel capability, and financial capability is "High."

2.   The extent of participation of the development partners in extension services is also "High."

3.   The extent of implementation of the extension programs of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of mission, goals and objectives and execution of the criteria in the selection of service area for Extension Services Program (Adopt-a-Community and School Program) is "High."

4.   The program outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of Skills Training, Information Drive, Medical/Dental Mission and Livelihood Organizations are "High."

5.   In terms of the economic and social impacts of the programs of the UNP Extension Services Office, a greater percentage of the respondents believed that they were not employed as a result of the skills learned, their houses were not improved as a result of the income derived from the income generated after the training and they were not able to buy appliances as a result of the income generated from the employment as a result of the skills learned.

On the contrary, the respondents perceived that their social status have improved in terms of self-esteem, health and nutrition, and environment.

6.   There is a significant relationship between the extent of implementation of the program of the UNP Extension Office and administrative capability and participation of development partners   '

7.   There is a significant relationship between the level of program outputs and impact of the program except for house and appliances.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions, the following recommendations are presented by the researchers:

I.   The high level of administrative capability of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of executive leadership, personnel capability, and financial capability should be maintained or better be improved.

2.   The high level of the extent of participation of the development partners in extension services should also be retained or developed.

3.   The high level of the extent of implementation of the extension programs of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of mission, goals and objectives and

execution of the criteria in the selection of service area for Extension Services Program (Adopt-a-Community and School Program) should still be sustained or improved.

4.   The high level of program outputs of the UNP Extension Services Office in terms of Skills Training, Information Drive, Medical/Dental Mission and Livelihood Organizations are commended also to be upheld or developed.

5.   The economic and social impacts of the programs of the UNP Extension Services should also be improved.

6.   An intent periodic assessment of the effectiveness of the Extension Program of the University of Northern Philippines,

7.   Another study on the status of the Extension Program focusing on the improvement of its role as development partners of the community.

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