

Assessing the Needs of the Adopted Community of the University of Cebu-Banilad for a Meaningful Extension Program

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ABSTRACT: Nowadays, with the lack of socially responsible actions of the government and institutions, the university plays an essential role in developing educational strategies and community. The Barangay Apas has been the adopted community of the University of Cebu-Banilad for a few years, yet numerous community problems have not been adequately addressed. Thus, this study determined the community needs of Barangay Apas, Cebu City, to devise proposed community extension programs and projects for the University of Cebu-Banilad Community Awareness, Relations, and Extension Services [UC-CARES] to undertake. This study used the descriptive-survey research design using the modified community profiling and assessment tool from the University of Cebu Research Center & CARES Office as the primary data-gathering tool. Using the convenience sampling technique, three hundred ninety-seven (397) households were the respondents of this study. Statistical tools utilized in analyzing the data are frequency, simple percentage, and ranking. The results show that more respondents have lived-in family structure, with six (6) members in the family, and resided in the barangay for 1 to 10 years. Most respondents revealed that regarding their social needs, they need a community organization, particularly cooperative, pre-natal check-ups, including hypertension-related check-ups and tetanus toxoid vaccine for family and maternal health support. Moreover, for family planning information, they requested more information about the use of pills. Regarding family health and planning, they need pediatric physical examination and information on proper child nutrition. In terms of medical needs, they requested free medicines, especially those prescribed by their doctors for the mission. For their livelihood needs, they need help in backyard gardening with free vegetable seedlings and fruit-bearing trees, more employment opportunities, especially in the government, support in setting up a small business for selling or trading, and would like to have training on bread and pastry production. In terms of environmental sanitation, piped was the source of drinking water; they utilized jars with faucets for drinking water storage, used trashcans, and practiced segregation to dispose of their wastes properly; they had their toilet in which the water was sealed with septic tank; have closed-type drainage; need help in cleaning the environment; and knowledge on the proper method of cleaning the environment, particularly on waste segregation and recycling. Regarding education and literacy needs, their children attended schools and would like to have reading programs for their children. Most rated their competencies in using the internet and software programs as basic. In terms of security and protection, they need training in defense tactics, specifically self-defense. Also, they preferred an automated barangay service delivery system. In terms of cultural preservation, they did not have programs to preserve culture and needs. The feeding program was a common type of community service conducted by the students. Moreover, through food and financial assistance, the internal stakeholders of the university can help improve the lives of the residents. Therefore, the adopted community of the University of Cebu-Banilad had diverse needs in the aspects of social, economic, health, environmental sanitation, education, security and protection, delivery of barangay services, and culture.

Keywords: Adopted Community needs assessment, descriptive, extension service, City, Philippines

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, with the lack of socially responsible actions by the government and institutions, the university plays an essential role in developing educational strategies, and community members of the academe practice university social responsibility. The university's social responsibility is the capacity of higher education institutions (HEIs) to disseminate and implement principles and general and specific values aimed at enhancing society's educational and social challenges through four critical processes: management, teaching, research, and extension (Emeagwali, 2017).

Weiss (2016) opined that corporate social responsibility has been a fixture in the business world for decades and has become embedded in many universities as higher education leaders seek alternative ways to achieve sustainability. Some universities refer to themselves as 'engaged' institutions involved in civil and community service or outreach. More and more universities worldwide are integrating social responsibility into their mission statements, including their research and teaching missions, arguing that higher education is better off when it gives back to society. Institutions of higher learning aim to imbue the students with the spirit to work together, give back to the community and society, and realize the differences they can make as a generation. The extension is an essential function of a higher education institution that derives its plans and programs for delivering community services from instruction and research. Conducting community extension service is about the relationship in building communities through teaching (Calayan Educational Foundation Inc, n.d.).

The University of Kansas (2019) emphasized the importance of community needs assessment before planning and implementing community programs through its public service community toolbox. Through community needs assessment, the group learns more about what the group or community needs are. A good survey can supplement own sharp-eyed observations and experiences. It can give detailed information from a more prominent and representative group of people that can be obtained from observation alone. The group can get a more honest and objective description of needs than people might tell publicly or become aware of possible needs that one never even knew existed. Ensure that any actions eventually taken or joined in align with the community's needs.

Neuber et al. (1980) posit that almost all social agencies and community groups have sometimes faced the need to assess needs. A community needs assessment identifies the strengths and resources available to meet the needs of children, youth, and families. The assessment focuses on the community's capabilities, including its citizens, agencies, and organizations. It provides a framework for developing and identifying services and solutions and building communities that support and nurture children and families (Children's Bureau, 2019). Kiwanis (2018), a global community dedicated to improving the lives of children worldwide, shared that in serving the community, organizations must do it effectively; all must know what the community needs first. That is where a community needs assessment comes in. By assessing the community's needs, the organization will better understand the area they want to serve — an entire city or a small neighborhood. Organizations will learn about the community's resources, engage with community members, and potentially develop new community partnerships. A community needs assessment is a beneficial task for any kind of project, both new and ongoing.

In 2016, the Commission on Higher Education [CHED] mandated that universities and colleges extend their educational and civic services to the communities. Recently, the Commission has initiated efforts 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." The HEIs are producers of knowledge or hubs of innovations; the new extension policy posits that HEIs are strategically positioned to partner with communities, businesses, and industry to facilitate the transfer of knowledge or technology in specific developmental areas.

The changes necessary for agencies to meet the accreditation standards have also reflected the need for increased community input into service delivery planning and evaluation. As a result of this need for increased community input (Neuber et al., 1980)

Soska and Butterfield (2013) added that extension programs help instill the value of citizenship in a manner that traditional classroom teaching cannot 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. Concomitantly, community stakeholders gain more understanding of relevant issues and are empowered to make decisions to alleviate their present conditions. Neuber et al. (1980) added that involving students in needs assessment was to assist the local community agency while simultaneously providing the students with a rewarding scholastic experiential research project.

Moreover, recent existing literature about needs assessment focuses on examining the method of the assessment (Marti et al., 2010), while Billings (1995) opined that in the light of the growing awareness of professionals in the community of the need to undertake health needs assessments of the population, she undertook literature review sets out to explore, delineate and critically analyze the various approaches to community needs assessment, to facilitate a greater understanding of their strengths and weaknesses. Further, Barry et al. (2000) describe the needs assessment phase of a mental health promotion program for rural communities in Ireland.

Since community extension is an essential function of the higher educational institution (HEI), the University of Cebu intends to pursue excellence in instruction, research, and community services toward social and economic development and environmental sustainability. However, Barangay Apas has been the adopted community of the University of Cebu-Banilad for a few years, but numerous community problems are still not

adequately addressed. There are also concerns about the sustainability of the university's current extension programs, which are expected to create positive impacts on residents and the community as a whole. Thus, this study will determine the community needs of Barangay Apas, Cebu City, the adopted community of the University of Cebu-Banilad. This study's results will be the basis for the proposed community extension programs and projects of the University of Cebu-Banilad CARES.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

This study is mainly anchored on the Existence, Relatedness, and Growth [ERG] Theory proposed by Clayton Alderfer in 1969, focusing on the three identified categories of needs: existence, relatedness, and growth. Existence refers to an individual's concern with basic material and physiological existence requirements, such as food, water, pay, fringe benefits, and working conditions. Relatedness refers to developing and sustaining interpersonal relationships with family, friends, supervisors, co-workers, subordinates, and other significant groups. Growth refers to an individual's intrinsic need to be creative and to make valuable and productive contributions, including personal development with opportunities for personal growth. This theory states that an individual needs to satisfy several motivators simultaneously; therefore, an employer or community leader who only tries to satisfy one need simultaneously will not effectively motivate their employees. In addition, needs do not have to be filled in any particular order. ERG theory allows for movement back and forth from one need to another, and more than one kind of need may motivate a person simultaneously (Borkowski, 2016).

The Basic Needs Theory [BNT] by Adie et al. (2008) explains the connection between human developmental tendencies and innate psychological needs that drive motivation and personality. BNT suggests that humans function and develop effectively due to the social environment and its potential for essential need satisfaction. The BNT proposes that humans have three basic innate psychological needs, which are: Autonomy, which refers to the need of an individual to make his/her own decisions and choices; Competence, which entails the need for an individual to feel a sense of mastery and/or success while interacting with his/her environment; and Relatedness that talks about the need of an individual to feel connected to and respected by significant others. Dece and Ryan (2000) said that these basic needs are energizing; they result in wellbeing when fulfilled. When these basic needs are not satisfied, they result in illness and a sense of ill-being. Concerning the three basic needs identified above, research suggests that support autonomy and competence facilitated growth and development, while conditions that sought to control behavior undermined motivation. Furthermore, excessive control, a lack of challenging tasks, and a lack of relationships result in lowered motivation, emotional distress, and psychopathology.

Community Extension Services (CES) programs and activities are geared toward helping people by empowering themselves through sustainable programs. The extension enables the educational programs to reach and "touch the lives" of communities and the environment through services that transfer knowledge and technologies to impact holistic and sustainable development programs and people empowerment. The CES's most valued project is coined "HELPS," which symbolizes human needs. These physiological needs can be sustained through maintaining Health, Safety, and Security needs, sustained through an excellent Environmental program and literacy, which will boost self-esteem and confidence, thus becoming a Productive individual. If provided with good, beneficial, long and short-term programs and services, these holistic aspects of man will ultimately contribute to a sustainable family and a community (Calayan Educational Foundation Inc., n.d). Needs assessment is a process for determining an organization's needs. It usually consists of three main parts: initiation, data collection and analysis, and final production. It is the "what" (what the organization needs) that precedes the gap analysis, which is the "how" (how to close the gap between where the organization is currently and where it wants or needs to be). At a busy company, so many things are going on that it is hard to pinpoint exactly what may be holding it back. Needs assessment is essential because it helps an organization determine the gaps preventing it from reaching its goals. These gaps can exist in either knowledge, practices, or skills. Knowing what works well and what needs to be changed is crucial to progressing effectively toward those goals and making an organization or community successful (Jannetti, 2012).

A community assessment involves (1) an evaluation of the current situation in a community, (2) a judgment of what the preferred or desired situation in that community would be, and (3) a comparison of the actual and desired situation to prioritize concerns. A community assessment is usually performed early in developing a coalition to understand the community better and decide how the coalition might best address its concerns (Butterfoss, 2007).

A community needs assessment provides community leaders with a snapshot of current local policy, systems, and environmental change strategies and helps identify areas for improvement. With this data, communities can map out a course for health improvement by creating strategies to make positive and sustainable changes in their communities (Department of Health & Human Services & Center for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2013).

Change is the main reason for obtaining accurate information regarding the needs of a community. All communities are in a continual state of change. As they experience natural growth and development, communities encounter fluctuating demographics. For instance, there may be significant shifts in the population's average age, ethnic composition, or unemployment rate. Other contributing factors are the social, cultural, and economic changes that can alter the character or attitude of a community. Policies and programs that once may have been suitable are later viewed as inappropriate or obsolete for the area. Effective planning and action require accurate and up-to-date information about the community's needs. The community needs an invaluable assessment process for involving the public in solving problems and developing goals. People naturally resist change due to inadequate information or involvement in the decision-making process (Utah State University Extension, 2003).

Community needs assessments seek to gather accurate information representative of the needs of a community. Assessments are performed before taking action and are used to determine current situations and identify issues for action. Needs assessments establish the essential foundation for vital planning (Taylor & Brunson, n.d.).

In its purest sense, the term 'community development refers to the collective means by which the ideal conditions of freedom and security – human kindness, mutual respect and recognition, tolerance, care, solidarity, and social justice – might be achieved. Community development is a process that involves people working together in productive and non-exploitative ways in order to remove inequality and oppression and improve their collective conditions of existence. However, before developing a community, 'community profiling' is necessary. It is a social research method that involves building up a picture of the nature, needs, and resources of a locality or community, with the active participation of its members, the aim being to create and implement an action plan to address the issues unearthed (Blackshaw, 2013).

High-quality community needs assessments can help focus limited resources on the needs of a rapidly expanding population—older Americans. Based on such assessments, organizations, and communities can effectively plan and deliver cost-effective, appropriate health promotion or wellness programs and health/social services to targeted populations (Beverly et al., 2005).

One of this study's components is the community's social aspect. Kulpa (2014) said involving local organizations could be one of the most important social responsibilities. Expand into building relationships with government agencies or organizations (police departments, schools, etc.) that offer local community services. Often, these agencies need resources, and rallying behind their cause makes a measurable impact. While making a positive difference should be the ultimate goal, the support also benefits the company or university, especially regarding employee or student morale and culture. Good PR never hurts a business, but employees and students will feel they contribute substantially to the community. This can help create a more cohesive team and inspire culture in a community.

Saxena (2020) explained that community family health nursing care services are the focal point of health services. Family health services are essential to the "Health for All" goal. Each individual's health affects the health of other family members. Family health services can be defined as having the skills and resources to carry out family development tasks. Special care is given to family members to promote their health, prevent health problems, and for the family's wellbeing. The family is the basic unit of health services, and the person's health depends on the family's health.

Another critical component is maternal and child health care. According to the World Health Organization [WHO] (2019), maternal and child health includes making pregnancy safer, child and adolescent health/nutrition, expanding the immunization program, and preventing mother-to-child transmission. The organization also emphasized that maternal health refers to women's health during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum. When a mother is healthy, all her body organs are vital and function efficiently. She feels physically, mentally, and spiritually safe and sound. Once a woman is pregnant, staying healthy means supporting her ability to access everything she needs to keep her body well, including high-quality healthcare to help ensure a safe birth. Often, that is as simple as making sure that she has the knowledge she needs to understand her body and health, she has a ride to the hospital when it is time to deliver, she has the basic supplies she needs to accommodate a safe birth, there are enough midwives, doctors, and clinics nearby to take care of her, and the closest hospital or clinic has the utilities they need to provide maternally and child care.

Family planning is an essential aspect of this study. In the 2019 report, the United Nations Population Fund [UNPF] presented that access to safe, voluntary family planning is a human right. Family planning is central to gender equality and women's empowerment and is critical to reducing poverty. Family planning is the information, means, and methods that allow individuals to decide if and when to have children. This includes a wide range of contraceptives – including pills, implants, intrauterine devices, surgical procedures that limit fertility, and barrier methods such as condoms – as well as non-invasive methods such as the calendar method and abstinence. Family planning also includes information about how to become pregnant when it is desirable and infertility treatment. There are clear economic benefits to investing in family planning. For every additional

dollar invested in contraception, the cost of pregnancy-related care will be reduced by \$2.20. In terms of socioeconomic benefits, achieving universal access to quality sexual and reproductive health services is estimated to yield returns of \$120 for every dollar invested. Family planning can also help countries realize a 'demographic dividend, a boost in economic productivity that occurs when there are growing numbers of people in the workforce and falling numbers of dependents.

Tulane University (2020) presented that community health is essential for public health. By applying public health theory on a local, personalized level, community health providers can cater services to a specific demographic and bring a sense of wellness to communities that otherwise lack proper access to care. Community health programs address disparities by ensuring equitable access to health resources. Such disparities include living in an isolated rural area with limited healthcare providers or being unable to afford health insurance. Community health centers often serve as the primary care providers in communities where socioeconomic factors limit health equity. Those applying public health principles to address a local population's needs must understand the area's unique characteristics. This allows them to interact dynamically with community members and create a lasting positive impact on the population.

Beverly et al. (2005) indicated that respondents' top three health needs related to affordability, including prescription medications, medical care, and health insurance, need to vary inversely with age. In other findings, married individuals rated their health better than their single counterparts; whites rated their health better than non-whites; and more than half of respondents reported leaving their counties to receive healthcare.

Another vital part of this study is the livelihood of the residents in the community. One possible way to live is to grow one's food. Urban gardening or backyard gardening can be suitable for those in the city (Erickson, 2022).

Livelihood is defined as a means of securing the necessities of life. It is a vital part of our work to secure a 'holistic' solution to health. A community's livelihood, food, and health are tightly interconnected in all places. We work with people to improve livelihoods in several ways: education, women empowerment, skill development, and agriculture (Health Poverty Action, n.d.).

The Department of Labor and Employment [DOLE] (2022) discussed that finding the perfect job and the perfect employer to work for can be challenging. Finding a job that offers great pay, a good life, a work balance, and excellent benefits is often difficult. However, there are employers and companies out there that can suit all the needs. Under the Labor Code of the Philippines, employees are entitled to monetary benefits such as the minimum wage, 13th-month pay, and overtime pay, among many others. In addition, the Labor Code also requires employers to become members of the Pag-IBIG Fund, PhilHealth, and SSS and remit monthly contributions on behalf of their employees to these government offices. This ensures that employees can access affordable house financing, health insurance, and social security benefits, as the law mandates.

As discussed by Food Security Information for Action in 2007, livelihood is the set of various activities and resources that allow people to live. Different people have different lifestyles and ways of meeting their needs. Understanding those lifestyles will help with food security and access to food. As multiple factors determine livelihoods, a combination of different types of information is needed to understand them. This information includes vulnerability context that refers to the full range of factors that can impact people's livelihoods and place them at risk of becoming food insecure; livelihood resources or assets that encompass what people have, i.e., human, social, natural, physical and financial resources; policies, institutions, and processes; livelihood strategies that refer to the range and combination of activities and choices that people commonly make or undertake in stable and peaceful times in order to achieve their life goals; and livelihood outcomes or goals.

Another part of the study entails environmental sanitation. Saikpai (2018) shared that environmental sanitation is the best recipe for a healthy community. The various forms of interaction among people, between people and other living organisms, and between people, their structural habitats, and the entirety of living organisms—plants and animals summatively forms the environment. This diversity naturally creates competition within species, between species, and other non-living factors in the environment. For this reason, humans, as the dominant species in the environment, have adopted some norms and strategies from time immemorial for environmental sustenance. So, only the products of these norms and values survive with good health in the environment. Sanitation encompasses the equipment used to remove human waste and the entire system of keeping places clean. It entails the removal of solid waste—refuse and liquid waste—sewage from our immediate environment to a place where it would be treated to achieve a clean, holistic environment. Environmental sanitation is, for sure, the fulcrum of a healthy life. The wellbeing of an individual is the state in which one is physically and mentally healthy. So goes the saying that a healthy man is a wealthy man.

Education and literacy are two of the components of this study. Wagner (2016), for students to participate effectively in the global community, they will need to develop global competence: the attitudes, knowledge, and skills needed to live and work in today's interconnected world and to build a sustainable, peaceful, inclusive world for the future. Global competence is often, and rightly, labeled a "21st-century skill"

needed for employment in today's global economy. Nevertheless, global competence is so much more than a ticket to a competitive job. Students also need global competence to participate as empathetic, engaged, and influential citizens. Education is essential to children, adults, and society. Education gives people knowledge of the world and changes it into something better. It develops in people a perspective of looking at life, helps them build opinions and have points of view on things in life. To an individual, education increases confidence as it makes a person aware of his/her surroundings. It also helps an individual to communicate better and express his/her opinions. The mind matures through proper education and training. Education improves people's standard of living. It helps people understand their needs and gives them a way to acquire them. It provides a platform for a decent livelihood. One can take up a job in industry or another professional service if he/she is educated.

Another important aspect of this study is the need for security and protection. The United Nations Development Programme [UNDP] (2019) discussed that the absence of safety and security measures could perpetuate a lack of trust among individuals, communities, and the state. This can affect economic growth and investment and absorb government resources, which could otherwise be spent on development. In addition, security is, as much as anything else, something we experience. Therefore, community security can also be seen as an end-state whereby people feel protected and valued as members of society. This end-state is achieved when the processes behind community security are functioning, or rather, the mechanisms to ensure communities can articulate their security needs exist in conjunction with the local and institutional capacity and willingness to respond to them.

The barangay service delivery is one of the essential components of this study. Millard and Adegboyega (2017) focus on how information and communications technology can be deployed to assist in designing and delivering innovative public services in support of sustainable development. In many parts of the world, especially in developing countries, essential public services like education, health, basic infrastructures, and water and sanitation are often poor and patchy even when available. All of this needs innovative public service delivery. However, the provision of such services is increasingly challenged by the diversity of social needs across different locations and population segments. Mainstream, largely off-the-shelf information and communications technology have tremendous potential today and shortly to innovatively address these needs and challenges. There are many valuable experiences from developed and developing countries about how this can make huge differences in public service delivery.

The cultural aspect is one of the essential components of this study. Kimanuka (2016) emphasized that culture is one of the main pillars of the development and sustenance of communities, and no society can progress in its absence. It is the identity where common values, attitudes, preferences, and knowledge are attributed to a particular social group's behavior and positively influence social development in any given country. Traditional celebrations are some of the core aspects of any culture. Whether it is a wedding, a harvest festival, a religious holiday, or a national observance, our celebrations are woven tightly into our overall cultural identity. Celebrating our traditions offers an excellent opportunity for intercultural exchange and understanding. The undertakings increase intellectual potential and build a conscious, open, tolerant society.

In this study, the researchers included research relevant to the present study on community needs assessment.

A study entitled: *Community-Based Needs Assessment in an Urban Area: A Participatory Action Research Project* by Ahari et al. (2012) was carried out in an area of high socioeconomic deprivation in Ardabil, a city in the northwest of Iran with six hundred households participated in the study. The results show that the main problems of the area appeared to be the asphalt problem, lack of easy access to medical centers, addiction among relatives, and youth unemployment. High participation rates of community members in the survey suggest that problems identified through this research genuinely reflect community opinion. The community-based participatory research has been identified as a critical strategy for effectively reducing health disparities in underserved communities. This study also revealed that when the assessment of the health problems of a community is carried out, other social problems may be observed that influence the community's general health. Working "with people and for people" during the project indicated that efforts to establish relationships, empower people, trust vital roles in health research, and involve them in health research could pave the way for high community participation.

Another study entitled: *Integrating Community Services and Research: A Livelihood Needs Assessment at the Countryside of the Philippines* by Garcia (2017) assessed the integration of community services and research through the livelihood needs assessment of the countryside in the Philippines, particularly Sitio Malanas, Lettac Sur, Santol, La Union as the basis of the actions in addressing the needs. The community's residents were found to be engaged in farming, selling agricultural products, and having only three variety stores, getting their supplies from other places. They encountered livelihood problems mainly related to marketing and transportation. They wanted additional livelihood programs to improve sales and be provided with seminar workshops on business-related activities. The findings show a need for a program to improve their

livelihood needs. It is recommended that actions be taken to improve the community's livelihood situation in cooperation with the local government unit and the school, extending relevant community services based on research.

Further, Nolin et al. (2006) conducted a community-wide needs assessment in northeast Florida to determine gaps and duplication in health and social services delivery networks for older adults and identify significant areas of need. The study results presented a picture of a community with health and social services resources that needed to be more consistently networked and a senior community whose primary need was information on locating and accessing needed services. The results were included in a successful application for a community planning grant and provided ongoing direction for implementing interventions to address identified needs.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study aims to assess the community needs of Barangay Apas, Cebu City, the adopted community of the University of Cebu-Banilad. Specifically, this study seeks to present the following: profile of the informants in terms of length of stay in the in the community/barangay and family structure; needs of the people in the community in the aspects of social, maternal and child health care, family health and planning, livelihood or source income, environmental sanitation, education and literacy, security and protection, delivery of barangay services, and culture; the community problems encountered by the people in the barangay and ways in which the University stakeholders can help addressing the problems; community services; rendered to the community; and the overall impression of the community services.

IV. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This section presents the research design, research environment, research Respondents, research instruments, research procedure, treatment of data, and ethical considerations.

Research Design

This study used the descriptive-survey research design with the modified community profiling and assessment tool as the primary data-gathering instrument.

Descriptive research is a type of research used to describe a population's characteristics. It collects data that is used to answer a wide range of what, when, and how questions about a particular people or group. Some common methods include surveys, interviews, observations, case studies, and portfolios. The data collected through these methods can be either quantitative or qualitative. Quantitative data are typically analyzed and presented using descriptive statistics. Using quantitative data, researchers may describe the characteristics of a sample or population in terms of percentages (e.g., percentage of people that belong to different racial/ethnic groups, percentage of low-income families that receive additional government services) or averages (e.g., average household income, average scores of reading, mathematics and language assessments). Quantitative data, such as narrative data collected as part of a case study, may be used to organize, classify, and identify patterns of behaviors, attitudes, and other characteristics of groups (Child Care & Early Education Research Connections, n.d.)

Research Environment

The survey was conducted at Barangay Apas, Cebu City, one of the eighty (80) barangays of Cebu City and the adopted community of the University of Cebu-Banilad, famously known as the home of military men. Currently, the barangay has a total population of 25,163 in 4,398 households.

Research Respondents

The residents of Barangay Apas, Cebu City, will be the respondents of this study. Using the Slovinc formula, the minimum sample size (n) is three hundred thirteen (313) with one respondent per household. Convenience sampling will be utilized in choosing the respondents.

Research Instrument

The modified community needs survey questionnaire consisting of 12 questions will be the main instrument to gather data. The first (1st) part is the household profile; the second (2nd) part contains the household information; the third (3rd) part comprises the social needs; the fourth (4th) part covers the maternal and child health care needs; the fifth (5th) part pertains to the family health and planning needs; the sixth (6th) part contains the livelihood data; the seventh (7th) part contains the environmental sanitation; the eighth (8th) part includes the educational and literacy needs; the ninth (9th) part pertains to the security and protection needs; the tenth (10th) part is composed of barangay service delivery needs; the eleventh (11th) part contains the cultural needs, and the

last part covers the community problems and current extension services implemented by the University of Cebu-Banilad to Barangay Apas, Cebu City.

To test the instrument's reliability, the dry run was conducted at Central Apas, Cebu City, with only thirty (30) identified households as respondents. The respondents during the dry run will not be included in the study. The incidence of non-response on every question and the trend of responses were noted. The Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.755546 indicates that the modified survey tool is excellent for administration.

Research Procedure

This study obtained a Certificate of Approval from the University of Cebu Academic Research Ethics Committee [UCAREC]. Before the actual study, the University of Cebu-Banilad asked permission from the Barangay Captain of Barangay Apas to conduct a community needs assessment in their jurisdiction. After the approval, the proponents partnered with the UC-CARES student volunteers and barangay officials to gather data. The University of Cebu-Banilad CARES student volunteers distributed the survey instruments. The contents were clearly explained to the respondents, and they were given enough time to answer all the questions. The accomplished questionnaires were retrieved, tallied, tabulated, analyzed, and interpreted.

Statistical Treatment

After gathering data, all respondents' responses will be noted, and the items will be grouped according to the categories. Frequency count, simple percentage, and ranking were used in data analysis.

Ethical Considerations

No immediate benefits were given to the respondents and their families. However, the output of this study helped the University of Cebu-Banilad CARES Office undertake sustainable community extension programs and services that address the community's real needs, being the target beneficiaries. Thereby enhancing the quality of life of Barangay Apas, Cebu City residents. Also, the research respondents were exposed to minimal risks by disclosing their demographic information. Participation in this investigation was entirely voluntary, and they could leave or continue their involvement in the study at any time. During the data gathering, the field researchers thoroughly explained the objectives and the contents of the survey to ensure that the respondents' decisions were based on their free will. Also, those who expressed affirmation of their participation were asked to sign the consent form. The principal and field researchers ensured the privacy of the data collected. Additionally, the findings of the study would be shared only with the barangay officials and the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Cebu City.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This part reveals the data about the profile of the research informants in terms of length of stay in the community or barangay and family structure; needs of the people in the community in the aspects of social, maternal, and child health care, family health and planning, livelihood or source income, environmental sanitation, education, and literacy, security, and protection, delivery of barangay services, and culture; the community problems encountered by the people in the barangay and ways in which the University stakeholders can help; community services rendered to the community; and the overall impression of the community services provided by the University of Cebu-Banilad, Cebu City, Philippines.

Table 1. Family Structure of the Respondents (n=313)

Family Structure	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Nuclear/Normal	94	30.03
Extended	61	19.49
Single Parent	38	12.14
Live-in	97	30.99
Alone	6	1.92
No Response	17	5.43

Of the three hundred thirteen (313) respondents, ninety-four (94) consisting of 30.99% had lived-in family structure or cohabitation, while only six (6; 1.92%) were living alone in their house. These results imply that more of the respondents raise a family with children without the sacrament of matrimony. This result suggests that one of the future programs of the University of Cebu-CARES Office is about uplifting moral values and free mass weddings for the residents, which may be conducted.

Like in the adopted community, many couples choose to live in cohabitation for many reasons. As discussed by Stanley (2021), cohabitation has become so common that it no longer selects for those already at higher risk and has also lost the stigma it once had. He also noted that living together before marriage could give

couples a leg up at the very start of marriage because there is less of an adjustment to being married and specifically to living together. One of the issues on cohabitation and divorce is that most people believe that living together before marriage should improve the odds of doing well, even though research has not supported that belief. He cited other authors' studies that contradicted the growing consensus in sociology that premarital cohabitation was no longer associated with greater odds of divorce, even though it had been associated with poorer marital outcomes for decades. The explanation various scholars have given for the cohabitation effect going away is based on the diffusion perspective, which suggests that cohabitation has become so common that it no longer selects for those already at higher risk and has lost the stigma it once had. He added that one study by researchers revealed that cohabitation before marriage was associated with a lower risk of divorce in the first year of marriage but a higher risk after that. They interpreted this finding in light of experience theories, noting that living together before marriage could give couples a leg up at the very start of marriage because there is less of an adjustment to marriage and living together.

Table 2. Household Information (n=313)

Number of Members in the Family	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	9	2.90
2	16	5.10
3	44	14.10
4	53	16.90
5	69	22.00
6	84	26.80
No Response	38	12.10

From the three hundred thirteen (312) respondents, eighty-four (84; 26.80%) had six members in the family, while nine (9; 2.90%) had only one family member or were living alone. These data show that more respondents from the adopted community had four children. As part of a developing country, the adopted community has a high fertility rate that contributes to the world's growing population today.

Da Vanzo and Adamson (2018) disclosed that nearly all of the world's population growth is concentrated in developing nations, many of whose fertility rates remain high. High fertility can impose costly burdens on developing nations. It may impede opportunities for economic development, increase health risks for women and children, and erode the quality of life by reducing access to education, nutrition, employment, and scarce resources such as potable water. Most of the world's population growth occurs in poor, developing nations that cannot support rapid population growth and whose socioeconomic development is most likely hindered by high fertility.

Table 3. Number Years the Residents Lived in the Barangay (n=313)

Years of Residency	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
1-10 years	125	39.94
11-20 years	51	16.29
21-30 years	48	15.34
31-40 years	43	13.74
41 years and above	46	14.70

Table 3 shows that from the three hundred three (312) respondents, one hundred twenty-five or 39.94% have lived in the adopted community for 1 to 10 years, while forty-three (43; 13.74%) had been residing in Barangay Apas for 31 to 40 years. These residents were family members of the members of Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] since the adopted community used to be the place intended for the central command of the AFP.

People with strong social connections may live longer and healthier lives, according to numerous studies (Harvard T. H. Chand, n.d.).

By 2040, the Philippines is a prosperous middle class society where no one is poor. People live long and healthy lives and are smart and innovative. The country is a high-trust society where families thrive in vibrant, culturally diverse, and resilient communities (National Economic Development Authority [NEDA], n.d.).

Table 4. Social Needs of the Community (n=313)

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Need for Community Organization		
Yes	253	80.80
No	35	11.20
No Response	25	8.00
Type of Community Organization		
Cooperative	210	67.10
Civic Organization	10	3.20
Political Organization	8	2.60
Religious Organization	51	16.30
No Response	34	10.90

Majority or 80.8% of the respondents contend that they need an organization in their community while 11.2% said that they do not need for a community organization. Majority or 67.1% said that cooperative is the type of community organization they wish to have to support their financial needs while 2.6% of the respondents believed that having a political organization can help them.

Kulpa (2014) said that getting involved with local organizations could be one of the most important social responsibilities of all. Expand into building relationships with government agencies or organizations (police departments, schools, etc.) that offer local community services. Often, these agencies are in dire need of resources, and rallying behind their cause makes a measurable impact. While making a positive difference should be the ultimate goal, your support also stands to benefit your company or university especially in terms of employee or student morale and culture.

Family planning has important implications for maternal health. In 2008, contraceptive use averted approximately 44% of maternal deaths around the world. One proposed mechanism for this effect is that contraceptive use reduces the number of high-risk and high parity birth, thereby reducing maternal mortality. Access to contraceptives also helps to prevent unwanted pregnancies, some of which result in unsafe abortions-one of the leading causes of global maternal deaths (Maternal Health Task Force, n.d.).

Table 5. Family and Maternal Health Needs (n=313)

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Yes (Needed)	220	70.30
No (Not Needed)	63	20.10
No Response	30	9.60
Prenatal Check-up Needs		
Yes (Needed)	177	56.60
No (Not Needed)	109	34.80
No Response	27	8.60
Type of Pre-natal Service Needs	(f)	Rank
High Blood Pressure	131	1
Urine Test	104	3
CBC	111	2
Glucose Test	63	14
Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine Needs	(f)	(%)
Yes (Needed)	193	61.70
No (Not Needed)	85	27.20
No Response	35	11.20

Table 5 showed that from the three hundred thirteen (313) respondents, two hundred twenty (220), consisting of 70.30%, revealed that they have family and maternal health needs. Of this figure, one hundred seventy-seven (177) or 56.60% would want free prenatal check-ups for pregnant women in the community. Further, the top three (3) prenatal service needs are high-blood pressure (ranked 1st), urine test (ranked 2nd); and complete blood count [CBC] (ranked 3rd). Additionally, one hundred ninety-three (193), comprising 61.70%, revealed that the community needs free tetanus toxoid vaccine.

Integrating family planning services into maternal health services can be an effective strategy for reducing unmet needs, especially in situations where maternity care is a woman's primary contact with the

health care system. Antenatal care provides an opportunity for postpartum family planning education, allowing women to establish healthy birth spacing practices. This strategy also benefits women by increasing their workforce participation, which raises household income and allows women to invest in themselves and their families (Maternal Health Task Force, n.d.).

Most respondents believe that family health is essential, just like Saxena (2020) explained that family health nursing care services in the community are the focal point of health services. Family health services are essential to the "Health for All" goal. Each individual's health affects the health of other family members. Family health services can be defined as having the skills and resources to carry out family development tasks. Special care is given to family members to promote their health, prevent health problems, and for the family's wellbeing. The family is the basic unit of health services, and the person's health depends on the family's health. Family planning refers to a woman's ability to choose if and when she becomes pregnant and continues that pregnancy to term. In many parts of the world, a large gap persists between women's reproductive intentions and their access to family planning options including contraceptives and safe abortion (Maternal Health Task Force, n.d.).

Table 6. Family Planning Information Needs (n=313)

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Rank
Pills	138	1
IUD	30	3
Condom	31	2
Vasectomy	10	5
Injection	28	4
Bilateral Tubal	7	6

The top three (3) family planning information needs are pills (ranked 1st), IUD (ranked 2nd), and condoms (ranked 3rd). These data mean that the community was aware of the growing population and their means to survive as a family. Thus, the respondents would like to know more knowledge about pills and other contraceptives.

In the 2019 report, the United Nations Population Fund [UNPF] presented that access to safe, voluntary family planning is a human right. Family planning is central to gender equality and women's empowerment and is a crucial factor in reducing poverty. Family planning is the information, means, and methods that allow individuals to decide if and when to have children. This includes a wide range of contraceptives – including pills, implants, intrauterine devices, surgical procedures that limit fertility, and barrier methods such as condoms – as well as non-invasive methods such as the calendar method and abstinence. Family planning also includes information about how to become pregnant when it is desirable and treatment of infertility. There are clear economic benefits to investing in family planning.

Table 7. Family Health and Planning Needs (n=313)

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Pediatric Check-up Needs		
Yes (Needed)	260	83.10
No (Not needed)	36	11.50
No Response	17	5.40
Kinds of Pediatric Check-up Needs		
	(f)	Rank
Physical	205	1
Dental	178	2
<i>*Multiple Response</i>		
Child Care Information Needs		
	(f)	Rank
Proper child nutrition	206	1
Personal grooming and sanitation	80	4
Signs of symptoms of common illnesses and diseases of children	121	3
First Aid for children in case of emergency	153	2
<i>*Multiple Response</i>		

From the total number of respondents, two hundred sixty (260), or 83.10%, needs a free pediatric check, particularly on physical check-up for children (ranked 1st) and dental check-ups (ranked 2nd). These data indicate that most community members divulged that children need essential health services.

The dominant responses convey that they need services that will orient them about proper child nutrition (ranked 1st), first aid in emergency cases (ranked 2nd), and the signs of symptoms of common illnesses and diseases of children (ranked 3rd).

World Health Organization [WHO] (2019) explained that maternal and child health includes making pregnancy safer, child and adolescent health/nutrition, expanding the immunization program, and preventing mother-to-child transmission. The organization also emphasized that maternal health refers to women's health during pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum. When a mother is healthy, all her body organs are vital and function efficiently. She feels physical, mentally and spiritually safe and well. Once a woman is pregnant, staying healthy means supporting her ability to access everything she needs to keep her body well, including high-quality healthcare to help ensure a safe birth. Often, that is as simple as making sure that she has the knowledge she needs to understand her body and health, she has a ride to the hospital when it is time to deliver, she has the basic supplies she needs to accommodate a safe birth, there are enough midwives, doctors, and clinics nearby to take care of her, and the closest hospital or clinic has the utilities they need to provide maternal and child care.

Most doctors are used to assessing the health needs of their individual patients. The health needs of individual patients coming through the consulting room door may not reflect the wider health needs of the community. If people have a health problem that they believe cannot be helped by the health service, then they will not attend (Wright et al., 1998).

Table 8. Medical Needs (n=313)

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Need for Medical Mission		
Yes (Needed)	279	89.10
No (Not Needed)	8	2.60
No Response	26	8.30
Needs for Free Medicines		
Yes (Needed)	284	90.73
No (Not Needed)	4	1.28
No Response	25	7.99
Type of Medicines Needs	(f)	Rank
Medicine for fever	204	2
Pain Reliever	163	4
Medicine for diarrhea	151	6
Medicines for headache	148	7
Medicine for toothache	155	5
Medicines for cough	170	3
Others (prescription medicine)	266	1
<i>*Multiple Response</i>		

Table 8 shows that two hundred seventy-nine (279), comprising 89.10% of the respondents, revealed that they need a medical mission to be conducted in Barangay Apas, Cebu City, while eight (8; 2.60%) negate that they need this kind of activity. Along this line, two hundred eighty-four (284) or 90.73% need free medicines for the prescription medicines-a pharmaceutical drug that legally requires a medical prescription to be dispensed; this is the total opposite of over-the-counter drugs (ranked 1st), fever (ranked 2nd), medicines for cough (ranked 3rd). These data imply that the people in the adopted community looked forward to having a healthy community with enough medicines to treat common diseases and illnesses.

Tulane University (2020) discussed that community health is essential for public health. By applying public health theory on a local, personalized level, community health providers can cater services to a specific demographic and bring a sense of wellness to communities that otherwise lack proper access to care. Community health programs address disparities by ensuring equitable access to health resources. Such disparities include living in an isolated rural area with limited healthcare providers or being unable to afford health insurance. Community health centers often serve as the primary care provider in communities where socioeconomic factors limit health equity. Those seeking to apply public health principles to address a local population's needs must understand the area's unique characteristics. This allows them to interact dynamically with community members and create a lasting positive impact on the population.

In addition, assessing community beliefs helps ensure that the intervention strategies will be both meaningful and relevant to the target audiences (Barry et al., 2000).

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets, and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, while not undermining the natural resource base (Green Climate Fund, n.d.).

Table 9. Livelihood Needs (n=313)

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Need for Backyard Gardening		
Yes Needed)	243	77.6
No (Not Needed)	48	15.3
No Response	22	7.0
Type of Plants	(f)	Rank
Vegetables and Fruits	195	1
Vegetables only	72	3
Fruits only	19	4
Ornamental Plants	91	2
*Multiple Response		

Table 9 shows that out of the three hundred thirteen (313) respondents, two hundred forty-three (243), or 77.6% said that they need to engage in backyard gardening, while twenty-two (22), or 7%, refused to respond to this question. The types of plants that they wanted to plant in their backyard were vegetables and fruits (ranked 1st), ornamental plants (ranked 2nd), and vegetables only (ranked 2nd). These informations denote that the people in the community would like to have a backyard garden and prefer to plant fruits and vegetables as an alternate food source.

One of the possible means to live is to grow own food. Urban gardening or backyard gardening can be suitable for those in the city. One may not have a sweeping balcony, but that does not mean he or she cannot use every inch of the space to create a beautiful urban garden. Vertical gardening is an excellent option for making the most of a tiny balcony. One can use stack planters, railing planters, vertical wall planters, and hanging baskets for a fantastic apartment balcony garden. An herb garden is another beautiful urban garden option for a balcony that does not have a ton of space. So long as the apartment balcony garden gets six to eight hours of direct sunlight each day, one can grow many vegetables, too. Meanwhile, many greens and some herbs need much less sun to survive and thrive (Erickson, 2022).

Table 10. Employment Needs (n=313)

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Employment Needs		
Yes (Needed)	256	81.80
No (Not Needed)	29	9.30
No Response	28	8.90
Industry Where People Wanted to Work	(f)	Rank
BPO (Business Process Outsourcing)	39	4
Government	96	1
Academe	6	6
Manufacturing	24	5
Trading (e.g. malls, department store, small store, buy&sell business etc.)	86	2
Service (e.g. hotel, restaurant, parlor, etc.)	50	3
*Multiple Response		

The data in Table 10 show that two hundred fifty-six (256), or 81.80%, expressed the need for employment, while twenty-eight (28; 8.90%) did not respond to this question. Of these numbers, their top three (3) preferred place to work were: government institutions (ranked 1st), trading (2nd), and service (ranked 3rd) industries. These informations indicate that despite the presence of business process outsourcing companies (BPO) in Barangay Apas, Cebu City, there were people who could not find jobs.

Department of Labor and Employment [DOLE] (2022) posit that many would love to work in the government or public sector due to the following reasons: job security, there are jobs for everyone, there are generous benefits, good retirement scheme, competitive pay, you can work for the community, and has an excellent chance to have career advancement opportunities.

Table 11. Entrepreneurial and Livelihood Need (n=313)

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Needs for Small Business		
Yes (Needed)	286	91.37
No (Not Needed)	5	1.60
No Response	22	7.03
Preferred Type of Business	(f)	Rank
Selling / Trading	225	1
Parlor	14	5
Dress Shop and Tailoring	15	3.5
Small Eatery/ Carenderia	81	2
Pastry Shop/Bakeshop	15	3.5
Small-scale manufacturing	8	6
<i>*Multiple Response</i>		
Livelihood Training Needed	(f)	Rank
Bread and pastry production	90	1
Commercial Cooking	86	2
Food and Beverage Services	76	4
Bartending	15	12
Food Processing	77	3
Cosmetology/Beauty Care Services	32	8
Dressmaking and tailoring	49	5
Bookkeeping	18	10
Electronics Product Assembly	18	11
2D Animation	5	18
3D Animation	8	16
Web Development	7	17
Computer Systems Services	44	6
Health Services	32	8
Caregiving	41	7
Customer Service	14	14
Travel Services	11	15
Events Management	5	18
Performing Arts	15	12
<i>*Multiple Response</i>		

Table 11 shows that two hundred eighty-six (286), comprising 91.37%, expressed their preference to have a small business, and their preferred type of business is selling or trading (ranked 1st), small eatery (ranked 2nd), dress shop and tailoring (ranked 3rd) and pastry shop or bakeshop (ranked 3rd). Most respondents would like to operate selling or trading businesses like sari-sari stores, dealerships, and networking. These types of businesses are common in Cebu City and even areas in the Philippines because the capitalization is minimal, and running these businesses does not require technical competencies.

To be able to operate a business, the respondents revealed that they need livelihood training related to bread and pastry production (ranked 1st), commercial cooking (ranked 2nd), food processing (ranked 3rd), food and beverage services (ranked 4th), and dressmaking and tailoring. It can be gleaned from the foregoing data that the selected number of people in the adopted community intends to do business that provides essential goods like food and clothing since they know that demand is high.

Food Security Information for Action (2007) discussed that livelihood is the set of various activities and resources that allow people to live. Different people have different lifestyles and ways of meeting their needs. Understanding those lifestyles will help with food security and access to food. As multiple factors

determine livelihoods, a combination of different types of information is needed to understand them. This information includes vulnerability context that refers to the full range of factors that can impact people's livelihoods and place them at risk of becoming food insecure; livelihood resources or assets that encompass what people have, i.e., human, social, natural, physical and financial resources; policies, institutions and processes; livelihood strategies that refers to the range and combination of activities and choices that people commonly make or undertake in stable and peaceful times in order to achieve their life goals; and livelihood outcomes or goals.

Table 12. Environmental Sanitation Needs (n=313)

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Source of Drinking Water		
Piped	179	57.20
Artesian well	2	0.60
Others	132	42.20
Type of Waterworks System		
Piped	235	75.10
Artesian well	13	4.20
Artesian style	3	1.00
No response	62	19.80
Current Practice of Drinking Water Storage		
Jar with faucet	158	50.48
Jar without faucet	27	8.63
Pail with dipper	15	4.79
Pail without dipper	2	0.64
Refrigerated	81	25.88
Others	30	9.58
Garbage Disposal Practices		
Burning	12	3.80
Compost	18	5.80
Plastic	77	24.60
Trash can (not segregated)	64	20.50
Trash can (segregated)	136	43.50
Throw anywhere	3	1.00
No Response	3	1.00
Toilet Facility		
None	23	7.40
Owned toilet	211	67.40
Communal	54	17.30
No Response	25	8.00
Type of Toilet Facility Used		
Water sealed with septic tank	218	69.70
Flush but not water sealed	53	16.90
Antipolo style (not flushed)	7	2.20
No Response	35	11.20
Type of Drainage System		
Closed drainage	139	44.40
Open drainage	84	26.80
None	60	19.20
No Response	30	9.60
Needs for Help in Cleaning the Environment		
Yes	190	60.70
No	91	29.10
No Response	32	10.20
Need for Knowledge on the Proper Method of Cleaning the Environment		

Yes (Needed)	202	64.50
None (Not Need)	78	25.00
No Response	33	10.50
Type of Knowledge Needed in Taking Care of the Environment	(f)	Rank
Proper segregation of garbage	113	1.5
Proper way of recycling (reduce, reuse, recycle system)	113	1.5
Know-how for Material Recovery Facility (MRF)	33	5
Waste water treatment	35	4
Usage of environmental-friendly products and materials	59	3
*Multiple Response		

Table 12 shows that one hundred seventy-nine (179), comprising 57.20% of the respondents, used piped drinking water, while only two (2; .60%) utilized the artesian well as the source of drinking water. Likewise, two hundred thirty-five (235;75.10%) disclosed that the waterworks system in Barangay Apas has been piped since being managed by the Metropolitan Cebu Water District (MCWD). It can be noted that there were three (3; 1%) respondents who used the artesian style in sourcing water for household use.

In addition, one hundred fifty-eight (158), comprising 50.48%, used jars with faucets for storing drinking water, while only two (2, 0.64%) used pails with water to keep the water for drinking in the house. This practice denotes that the people manifest proper ways of ensuring that the water they intake is clean and safe for their health.

Regarding garbage disposal, one hundred thirty-six (43.50%) of the respondents segregated their trash before disposing of it, and only three (3; 1%) divulged that they threw their garbage anywhere. The predominant way of garbage disposal of the people in Barangay Apas, Cebu City, shows that they comply with the Solid Waste Management Act implemented by the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Cebu City.

Further, two hundred eleven (211), consisting of 67.40% of the respondents, have their own toilet at home, while fifty-four (54) use the communal toilet facility. It can be observed from the data above that there were twenty-three (23;7.40%) who did not have their own toilet facility. Hence, they may discharge their human waste anywhere.

As for the type of toilet facility used, two hundred eighteen (218), consisting of 67.40% of the total number of respondents, had water sealed with the septic tank, and only seven (7;2.20%) used the Antipolo style in discharging their wastes.

One thirty three-nine (139), or 44.40%, had a closed drainings system, while sixty (60;19.20%) divulged that they did not have any drainage system in their place of residents. Therefore, these areas in Barangay Apas, Cebu City, were prone to flooding during heavy rains.

Due to the presence of trashes in the barangay, one hundred ninety (190) or equivalent to 60.70% disclosed that their community needs help from the University of Cebu in terms of cleaning the environment, while ninety-one (91;29.10%) viewed they do not need help on cleaning their area. Additionally, two hundred two (202) divulged that they need more knowledge about the proper method of cleaning the environment. At the same time, seventy-eight (78) or 25% of them, there was no need to teach them how to clean their surroundings.

In terms of the type of knowledge needed in taking care of the environment, they disclosed that they would want to be trained about proper segregation of garbage (ranked 1st), the proper way of recycling by reducing and reusing some usable garbage (ranked 1st), and usage of environmental-friendly products and materials (ranked 3rd).

The study showed that there are environmental sanitation needs in the adopted community, and the residents would like a clean and healthy environment; just like what Saikpai (2018) shared, environmental sanitation is the best recipe for a healthy community. Sanitation encompasses the equipment used in removing human waste and the entire system of keeping places clean. It entails the removal of solid waste (refuse liquid waste) and sewage from the immediate environment to a place where it would be treated to achieve a clean holistic environment. Environmental sanitation is, for sure, the fulcrum of a healthy life. The wellbeing of an individual is the state in which one is physically and mentally healthy. So goes the saying that a healthy man is a wealthy man.

Table 13. Education and Literacy Needs (n=313)

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Children Attending school		
Yes	218	69.70
No	51	16.30
No Response	44	14.10
Programs Needed in Teaching Children		
Yes	225	71.88
No	44	14.06
No Response	44	14.06
Type of Literacy Education	(f)	Rank
Reading	187	1
Writing	104	3
Basic Mathematics	150	2
Level of Competency in using Internet	(f)	(%)
Basic	177	56.60
Moderate	55	17.60
Advanced	13	4.20
No Response	68	21.7
Knowledge on Software Programs		
Basic	117	37.40
Moderate	51	16.30
Advanced	11	3.50
No Response	134	42.80

The information in Table 13 shows that two hundred eighteen (218), consisting of 69.70%, disclosed that their children attended school at the time of the survey, and only fifty-one (51) revealed that their children were not studying. Nevertheless, two hundred twenty-five (225), consisting of 71.88%, would want that the University of Cebu-Banilad would undertake programs for teaching the children even using informal instruction like reading (ranked 1st), basic mathematics (ranked 2nd) and writing (ranked 3rd). It can be noted that these are the basic types of literacy education.

In addition, one hundred seventy-seven (177) or 56.60 rated their competencies in using the internet as fundamental, while only thirteen (13; 4.20%) had advanced knowledge in utilizing the internet. One hundred seventeen (117), or 37.40%, rated their knowledge of software programs as primary only, and only eleven (11; 3.50%) divulged advanced competency levels in using various systems.

The community desired to participate to be educated and be able to become well-versed with the events in the current time. Wagner (2016) discussed that for students to participate effectively in the global community, they will need to develop global competence: the attitudes, knowledge, and skills needed to live and work in today's interconnected world and to build a sustainable, peaceful, inclusive world for the future. Global competence is often, and rightly, labeled a "21st-century skill" needed for employment in today's global economy. However, global competence is much more than a ticket to a competitive job. Students also need global competence to participate as empathetic, engaged, and influential citizens. Education is essential to children, adults, and society. Education gives people knowledge of the world and changes it into something better. It develops in people a perspective of looking at life, helps them build opinions and have points of view on things in life.

Table 14. Security and Protection Needs (n=313)

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Training Need for Defense Tactics		
Yes (Needed)	226	72.20
No (Not Needed)	48	15.34
No Response	39	12.46
Type of Trainings Needed		
Self-defense	154	1
Martial Arts	75	4
Traffic Management	55	5

Disaster Risks Reduction Management	112	3
Emergency Response Training	119	2
Others	1	6

Table 14 shows that two hundred twenty-two (222), comprising 72.2% of the total number of residents who participated in the survey, responded that they needed some training relating to defense tactics, while forty-eight (48; 15.34%) had a negative answer on this topic. To those who said that they would want the University of Cebu-Banilad internal stakeholder, the specific topics are self-defense (ranked 1st), emergency response training (ranked 2nd), and disaster risk reduction (ranked 3rd). This information further indicates that the barangay peace maintenance personnel needs to be trained to manage crucial circumstances that would hinder maintaining peace in Barangay Arms, Cebu City.

According to the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP] (2019), the absence of safety and security measures can perpetuate a lack of trust among individuals, communities, and the state. This can affect economic growth and investment and absorb government resources, which could otherwise be spent on development. In addition, security is, as much as anything else, something we experience. Therefore, community security can also be seen as an end-state whereby people feel protected and valued as members of society. This end-state is achieved when the processes behind community security are functioning, or rather, the mechanisms to ensure communities can articulate their security needs exist in conjunction with the local and institutional capacity and willingness to respond to them.

Table 15. Barangay Service Delivery Needs (n=313)

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Automated System Needs		
Yes (Needed)	270	86.30
No (Not Needed)	10	3.20
No Response	33	10.50
Types of Documents		
	(f)	Rank
Cedula / Community Tax Certificate	173	2
Barangay Clearance	215	1
Barangay Certification	153	3

Table 15 shows that two hundred seventy (270) or 86.30% of the respondents divulged that they preferred an automated system for barangay service delivery for the efficient and effective mechanism in getting the documents from the barangay, while only ten (10;3.20%) that said that they do not need one. The three types of documents they would want to be provided in digital format were barangay clearance (ranked 1st), community tax certificate [CTC] (ranked 2nd), and barangay certification (ranked 3rd). These data indicate that the barangay needs help from the University of Cebu in designing and developing a customized barangay service automated system for Barangay Apas, Cebu City.

Millard (2017) highlighted how information and communications technology could be deployed to assist in designing and delivering innovative public services in support of sustainable development. In many parts of the world, especially in developing countries, essential public services like education, health, basic infrastructures, and water and sanitation are often poor and patchy even when available. All of this needs innovative public service delivery. However, the provision of such services is increasingly challenged by the diversity of social needs across different locations and population segments.

Table 16. Needs for Cultural Preservation (n=313)

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Existence of Programs in Preserving Culture of Barangay Apas		
Yes	109	34.80
No	125	39.90
No Response	79	25.20
Need for Museum		
Yes (Needed)	189	60.40
No (Not Needed)	61	19.50
No Response	63	20.10

This section discusses the needs of the community concerning cultural preservation. One twenty-five (125), or 39.90% of the three hundred thirteen (313) respondents, disclosed that they do not have programs intended to preserve their culture, while seventy-nine (79.25; 20%) did not provide information on this topic. In addition, one hundred eighty-nine (189), or 60.40% of the respondents, stated that they need a museum to preserve historical artifacts, while sixty-one (61; 19.50%) said they do not need a museum. This implies that the adopted community needs help from the educational institution to establish programs intended for cultural preservation.

It can be gleaned from the results that culture is significant for the adopted community, for this symbolizes their identity. Kimanuka (2016) emphasized that culture is one of the main pillars of the development and sustenance of communities, and no society can progress in its absence. It is the identity where common values, attitudes, preferences, and knowledge are attributed to a particular social group's behavior and positively influence social development in any given country. Traditional celebrations are some of the core aspects of any culture. Whether it is a wedding, a harvest festival, a religious holiday, or a national observance, our celebrations are woven tightly into our overall cultural identity. Celebrating our traditions offers an excellent opportunity for intercultural exchange and understanding. The undertakings contribute to increased intellectual potential and build a conscious, open, and tolerant society.

Table 17. Community Service Needs (n=313)

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Community Services Conducted		
Yes	179	57.20
None	96	30.70
No Response	38	12.10
Students in Community Service		
Yes	107	34.20
No	139	44.40
No Response	67	21.40
Type of Community Services Rendered		
	(f)	Rank
Feeding	133	1
Gift giving	61	3
Clean-up drive	97	2
Literacy Programs	34	6
Livelihood seminars and training	37	5
Health Education	52	4
<i>*Multiple Response</i>		
Overall Impression of Community Services		
	(f)	(%)
Unsatisfactory	12	3.80
Fair	50	16.00
Good	84	26.80
Very Good	53	16.90
No Response	114	36.40

The data in Table 17 shows that one hundred seventy-nine (179), or 57.20% revealed that there were community services conducted by the internal stakeholders of the University of Cebu-Banilad, while thirty-eight (38; 12.10%) opted not to provide information on this matter. Further, one hundred seven (107), comprising 34.20%, disclosed that students conducted community services in Barangay Apas, Cebu City. Likewise, their preferred type of community services are: feeding (ranked 1st), clean-up drive (ranked 2nd), gift-giving (ranked 3rd), health education (ranked 4th), and livelihood seminars and trainings (ranked 5th). These data indicate that the beneficiaries of the community services rendered by the students, faculty members, and non-teaching personnel would like various activities for cleaning the community and providing them with informal education to enable them to be employable.

Moreover, one hundred fourteen (114), comprising 36.40% of the respondents, did not rate the quality of community services the University of Cebu stakeholders provided, while only eighty-four (84), or 26.80%, rated these outreach programs as good. It can be noted that there were twelve (12; 3.80%) who rated these aforementioned services as unsatisfactory.

In 2016, the Commission on Higher Education [CHED] mandated that universities and colleges extend their educational and civic services to the communities. Recently, the Commission has initiated efforts 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.” The HEIs 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, businesses, and industry in facilitating the transfer of knowledge or technology in specific developmental areas.

Table 18. Problems Encountered of the Barangay Apas Residents

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Rank
Health Related Concerns (Covid and diseases)	67	3
Trash, Trash Collection, Facility, & Segregation	29	5
Food Supply	16	9
Drugs and vices (smoking, excessive drinking, & gambling)	12	11
Unemployment & Financial Problem	70	2
Drainage system and management	52	4
Discipline of the residents	7	13
Location is a disaster-prone area	6	14
Water supply	13	10
Malnutrition	5	17
Lack of healthcare services	28	6
Roads (Repair and Road dimension)	28	6
Unfair distribution of government assistance (SAP & DSWD)	18	8
Corruption and Local Leaders	12	11
Dogs	4	19
No curfew	6	14
Demolition Issue	5	17
No barangay-led community service	1	24
No comfort room	1	24
Parking Space	6	14
Quarantine pass and Other requirements	4	19
Government Vehicles & Other Services	4	19
Sanitation & Tree maintenance	3	22
Security	3	22
No Response	90	1

**Multiple Response*

Based on the information, ninety (90) respondents did not disclose the problems they faced in the barangay (ranked 1st); however, the top five (5) problems encountered by the Barangay Apas, Cebu City residents are as follows: unemployment and financial problem ranked (2nd); health-related concerns like Covid-related diseases (ranked 3rd); drainage system and management; trash, trash collection, facility (ranked 4th), and segregation (ranked 5th); and lack of healthcare services (6th).

Kiwanis (2018) shared that organizations must do it effectively; all must know what the community needs first. That’s where a community needs assessment comes in. By assessing the community’s needs, the organization will better understand the area they want to serve, whether it’s an entire city or a small neighborhood. Organizations will learn about the community’s resources, engage with community members and potentially develop new community partnerships. A community needs assessment is a beneficial task for any kind of project, both new and ongoing.

Table 19. Ways in which Internal Stakeholders of UC Can Help the Residents of Barangay Apas

Indicators	Frequency (f)	Rank
Animal Welfare Programs	3	19
Christmas Gift-Giving	8	11
Clean-up Drive/Program, Comfort Room, & Add designated Space for Trash/Trash Can	23	7
Communication Facility for the sitio and barangay announcement	4	17

Conduct Census/Needs Assessment Survey	3	19
Drainage System	36	2.5
Education/Scholarship Programs	7	13
Feeding Program	27	6
Food & Financial Assistance	36	2.5
Give Free Legal Consultation, Law Implementation Seminar, & Fight Against Corruption	7	13
Health programs (free medicines, hygiene kits, health education, blood testing, & medical mission)	29	5
Literacy Programs	13	10
Livelihood Programs (Trainings, Job Fair, etc)	16	9
Parking Space & Transportation Programs	6	15
Programs for Illegal Drug Users	2	21
Programs to Encourage Cooperation & Discipline among Residents	6	15
Render Community Service with Barangay Officials	18	8
Safety & Security Programs (Curfew & Tanod training) & Infrastructure (Railing & Streetlights)	8	11
Water and Water Facility	4	17
Any kinds of help for the improvement of the barangay and each sitio	35	4
No Response	107	1
*Multiple Responses		

Also, one hundred seven (107) respondents did not provide information about how the students, teaching, and non-teaching personnel of the University of Cebu-Banilad can help with their problems (ranked 1st). Moreover, the top five (5) ways in which internal stakeholders of the University of Cebu-Banilad can help the residents of Barangay Apas are as follows: food and financial assistance (ranked 2nd); provision of drainage system (ranked 2nd); any kind of help for the improvement of the barangay and each sitio (ranked 4th); and health programs (ranked 5th). These results indicate that the adopted community needs the help of the partner university to address the myriad of pressing issues that the residents are currently facing, from financial, social, health, and infrastructural.

Soska and Butterfield (2013) added that extension programs help instill the value of citizenship in a manner that traditional classroom teaching cannot 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. Concomitantly, community stakeholders gain more understanding of relevant issues and are empowered to make decisions to alleviate their present conditions.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The needs of the people in the adopted community of the University of Cebu-Banilad were wide-ranging. They encompassed various aspects, such as social, economic, health, environmental sanitation, education or literacy, security and protection, delivery of barangay services, and cultural preservation. Although Barangay Apas, Cebu City, is strategically located in highly urbanized areas where numerous business process outsourcing (BPO) companies were operating, some people were still looking for jobs matching their skills and abilities. Also, there was still a group of residents who relayed help mainly from the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Cebu City to provide them with essential health and family planning services, waste disposal, and essential services. As a partner higher education institution of the Barangay Apas, Cebu City, UC manifests the heart to help the people through undertaking programs and activities that address the real needs and problems in the community as well as training and education. There is also a need to cooperate with government agencies and the private sector to address the needs inclusively and sustainably.

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