CENTER FOR HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

Needs Assessment Survey of Barangay Nabitasan, La Paz, Iloilo City: A Basis for Extension Services of ISATU

Prof. Ma. Aletha V. Hobilla
Dr. Corazon C. Corbal
Researchers

Abstract

The Iloilo Science and Technology University (ISATU) Extension Services Division is offering skills training and seminars to various communities as part of their community extension services. Barangay Nabitasan, La Paz, Iloilo City is one of the target communities. A needs assessment survey was done in July 2017 to determine what skills training and seminars are relevant to the community. A survey questionnaire was formulated by ISATU Extension Services Division to collect data on individual and family characteristics of the respondents as well as sociopolitical characteristics of the barangay. Questionnaires were handed out to a convenient sample of 30 respondents. Incompletely filled questionnaires were handed back for completion last July 2017. In this convenient sample of predominantly married females, Cooking is the most desired relevant skills training (23 or 77% of the total respondents) and seminars on Parent Effectivess, and Disaster Preparedness (14 or 47% each of the total respondents).

. Other desired skills training consist of Basic Sewing which includes making of pot holders, pillows, shorts and many more (37%); Baking (27%); Food Preservation (23%); Manicure/Pedicure, Handicraft (Key Holders, Souvenir Items, etc.), Dressmaking/Tailoring, and Art Workshop (17% each); Computer Literacy (13%); Haircutting and Perming, Fresh Flower Arrangement, and Refrigeration/Air Conditioning (with 10% each); Mural Painting, Landscaping, Welding/Fabrication, and Automotive Electricity (7% each) Engine tune-up/Lighting System, and Overhauling (3% each). of the total respondents. Other desired seminars are Food and Safety (43%), Family Planning (37%), Marriage Encounter (20%), and Gender Issues (13%).

Based on the data collected, Cooking is the most appropriate skills training program to be implemented in Brgy. Nabitasan and seminars on Parent Effectivess, and Disaster Preparedness were preferred. However, it is recommended that another survey should be done to get a more representative sample of the community, i.e. 50% females and 50% males may be selected randomly.

Keywords: *Needs Assessment Survey*

A Corpus-Based Study on Editorials

Maria Elena Chavez Villa

Abstract

The corpus of the study are English editorials with the theme Extra Judicial Killing (EJK). They were examined of their macrostructures or moves with reference to Hoey's four moves Problem-Solution model or McCarthy's three moves with Claim-Counterclaim Model; and of their microstructures , the downtoner and subcategory according to Biber's intuitive and semantic analyses were done including the functions of the downtoner either intersententially or intra-sententially. Results revealed there are editorials which moves are consistent to either Hoey's or McCarthy's, or both. Also there are editorials which neither belong to either model, labelled as 'other.' Caesura(s) seemed inevitable making the writer not to hedge or downtone. For caesurae in the text, this researcher labels them the relevant of the 'R' move. Thus, an Intuitive Model is proposed. As to the downtoners, careful analysis is needed to unmask downtoner adverb occurring as adverb per se but functions either a conjunction or an adjective.

Behind Fuzzy Regression Approach: An Exploration Study
Lavinia B. Dulla

ABSTRACT

The exploration study of fuzzy regression approach attempts to present that fuzzy regression can be used as a possible alternative to classical regression. It likewise seeks to assess the differences and characteristics of simple linear regression and fuzzy regression using the width of prediction interval, mean absolute deviation and variance of residuals. Based on the simple linear regression model, the fuzzy regression approach is worth considering as an alternative to simple linear regression when the sample size is between 10 and 20. As the sample size increases, fuzzy regression approach is not applicable to use since the assumption regarding large sample size is already operating within the framework of simple linear regression. Nonetheless, it can be suggested for practical alternative when decisions often have to be made on the basis of small data.

Statistical Analysis of the Factors Affecting Number of Children Ever Born in the Philippines
Lavinia B. Dulla

ABSTRACT

Birth is a significant component primarily related to fertility in the study of population. Fertility deals with birth. The population growth of the Philippines depends upon fertility because with the high level of fertility, there is a rapid growth of population. Thus, the purpose of this study was to determine the factors affecting the number of children ever born in the Philippines. The number of children ever born to a certain woman is a measure of her lifetime fertility experience to the moment at which the data are collected. Data are from the Philippines Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), consisting of nationally representative population-based surveys with large sample sizes. The study found out that the peaks of the distribution for a large number of children ever born was reflected on the no education respondents that are in the category of poorest and residing in the rural area. Likewise factors that are significantly influence the number of children ever born are educational attainment of women, husband/partner's education attainment, current contraception method, wealth index, fertility preference, exposure to need for contraception, place of residence, religion and age at first sex.

Keywords: children ever born, fertility preference, wealth index, contraception.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR MALALISON ISLAND RESIDENTS

Belinda M. Go, Lavinia B. Dulla, Arlene S. Anacan, Doly Joy C. Celindro, Lorna A. Desamero, Arlene D. Hortillosa, Alejo P.Biton, Rosanna R. Dureza, Rubim J. Ybarzabal, Catherine A. Yap, Melba O. Jamon, Saul M. Muyco, Nestor L. Gicaraya

Abstract

This study was conducted to find out the needs of the residents of Malalison Island, Culasi Antique. Likewise the top three priority needs: sources of information, sources of drinking water, causes of family problems and problems in relation to food of the respondents was assessed and identified. The respondents of the study were the fifty residents of the Malalison Island, Culasi Antique. Purposive sampling was employed in this study. Respondents were interviewed based on the items on the researchers- made questionnaire. The top three priority needs of the Malalison residents are water, education and food security & livelihood. Majority of the respondents are living below the threshold of poverty based on PSA norm. The findings also showed that the sources of information, majority relied on TV as primary source of information and followed by mobile phones and radio. The main source of drinking water is pipe water to yard/ plot during rainy season and bottled/purified water during summer season. Likewise financial instability is the main reason of family problem. The government officials are encouraged to provide more rain harvester and desalination machine to deliver the residents with potable water. The island should have a high school education to solve the poverty problem and to empower the children in the community.

Keywords: *needs assessment, malalison island resident, priority needs, demographic profile*