

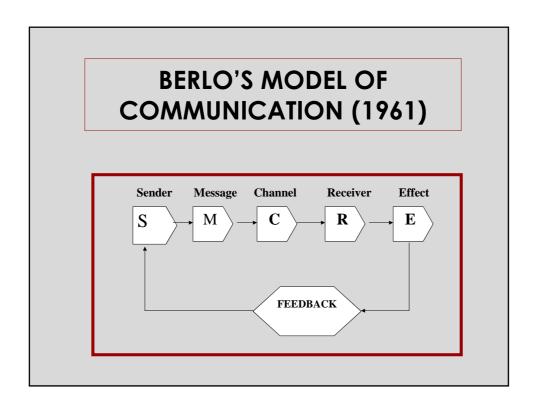
### Media

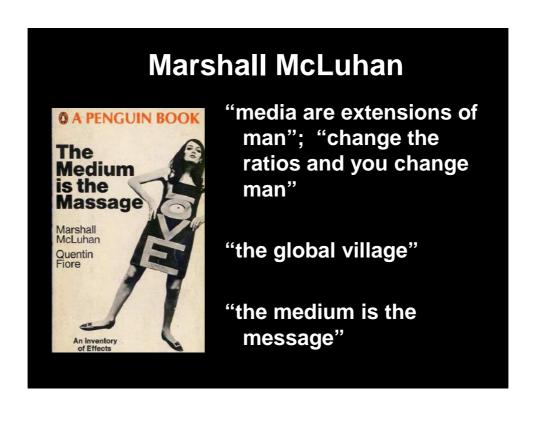
Is just a part of a COMMUNICATION process...

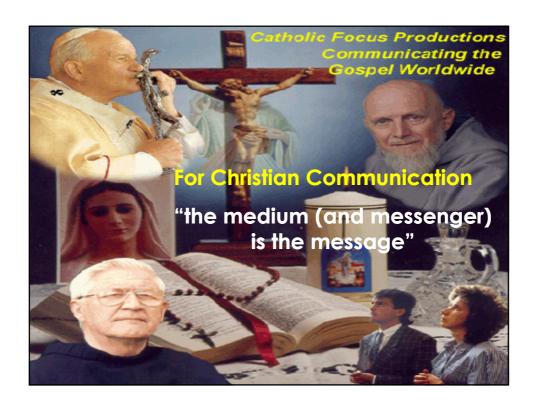
: WHO says WHAT in which CHANNEL to WHOM and with what EFFECT

(Laswell, 1948)









As parents & teachers, what are the most important things we need to know to understand the children of the "multimedia age?"

### Four Myths of Learning:

- 1. School is the best place to learn.
- 2. Intelligence is fixed.
- 3. Teaching produces learning.
- 4. We all learn the same way.



"The biggest mistake of past centuries in teaching has been to treat all children as if they were variants of the same individual and thus to feel justified in teaching them all the same subjects in the same way."

**Howard Gardner** 

We learn 10 percent of what we read, 15 percent of what we hear, but 75 percent of what we experience.

**Global Village in Action** 

Six main pathways to the brain: We Learn by... what we see, what we hear, what we taste, what we touch, what we smell, what we do.

**Gordon Dryden** 

### School vs. Media Environment

- Curricula fixed.
- Syllabus out of date. Syllabus up-to-date.
- Teachers fixed.
- Oral / Cerebral
- Formal
- Exam-oriented
- Reward later

- Curricula full of choices.
- Many teachers.
  - Senses at work
    - Informal
    - Pleasure-oriented
    - Instant/Immediate reward





Multimedia
is the availability
and accessibility
of the different
forms and ways
of the media language

### **FORMS OF MEDIA**

PRINT GROUP

BROADCAST FOLK/TRADITIONAL

ELECTRONIC NON-MEDIA



### FOLK/TRADITIONAL MEDIA

- Dance
- Praise singers
- Rituals
- Meetings
- Drama
- Songs
- Story-telling Popular theatre
- **Ballads**
- Drums
- Chanters
- The gong
- Flute







### **GROUP/VISUAL MEDIA**

- slides
- flip charts
- poster
- stickers
- banners
- billboards (on public transport)
- Photos
- journals

- extension / information kits
- blackboard
- bulletin board
- maps/charts/diagrams
- wall paintings
- stamps
- video productions
- public debates









- Newspapers
- Magazines
- Newsletters





- Manuals
- Pamphlets, booklets
- Letters (direct mail)



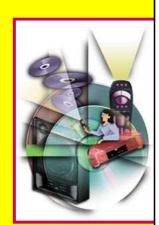
#### Newspapers

In NCR, there are 30 dailies: 12 broadsheets and 18 tabloids. Around 7,453,272 papers are in circulation but only 2/3 stay in NCR and 1/3 are sold in the provinces (as of 2005)

# BROADCAST AND ELECTRONIC

- Radio, stereos
- Television
- Cinemas, video cam, digi cam
- CD disks, VCD, DVD
- Walkman, MP3, MP5





### Number of Broadcast Stations and TV Channels

As of June 2007 (National Telecommunication Commission)

Radio: Total Philippines		Television: Total Philippines	
FM AM	611 382	Local Multi-Point Distribution Service (LMDS), Pay TV, Multi-Point Channel Microwave Distribution Service (MMDS), Direct-to-Unit (DTU), and relay and translators (Cable TV, Public TV	
Total	993	Total	350

Philippines::

Radio Listenership – 11,500,000 Television Ownership - 3,700,000

UNESCO Institute of Statistics

### Installed Landline Telephones (NTC December 2007)

7,168,261 telephone lines.

Nine landline telephone operators: Bayantel (6.19%), Bell Telecom (6.82%), Digitel (9.18%), ETPI/TTPI, Innove (21.03%), Philcom, Piltel, PLDT (44.99%) and PT&T. Others players have 5.25% market share only.

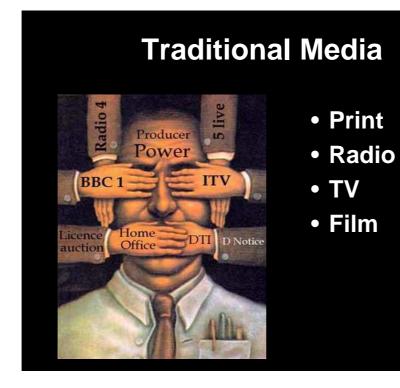


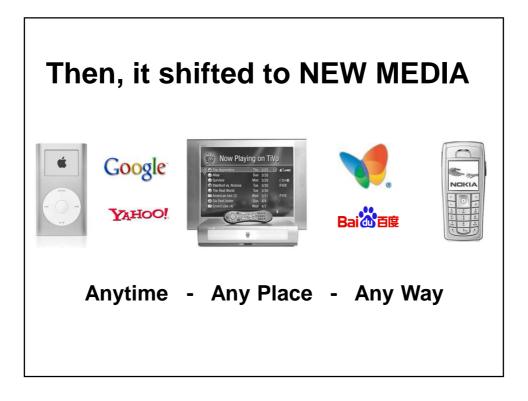




# Around 3,700,000 television owners nationwide

(2012 UNESCO Institute for Statistics





## Mobile of Cellular Phone As of NTC Figure of 2007

Number of Cellphone units – 88,542,991 subscribers (CMTS)

SMART - 20,339,204 subscribers

Globe - 22,700,000 subscribers

Piltel- 9,701,826 subscribers

Digitel- 4,500,000 subscribers

Nextmobile- 22,441 subscribers

Extelcom- 10,274 subscribers

CURE- 1,000 subscribers

#### Internet and New Media

As of 2007, there were 488 internet service providers (ISPs) serving 2.5 million subscribers.

The internet penetration as of 2007 is a low 6.03 users per 100 inhabitants while broadband penetration is even lower at 0.56 subscribers per 100 inhabitants.





### **NEW MEDIA**

- Cellular phones, iPHONE
- E-mail, iPOD,
- YouTube
- Internet, Netcasting
- iPAD
- Broadband





Interactivity – there is participatory sense of community between media audience.



#### **Social Networks**

- Yahoo groups
- Facebook
- Multiply
- Friendster
- Twitter
- Blogs





Advantages of using Social Networking

Virtual venue
Source of information
Instant feedback
Sense of belongingness



Social media is the fastest growing form of communication in the Philippines and in the world. The term "social media" describes Internet-based technology communication tools with a focus on immediacy, interactivity, user participation and information sharing in multiple ways. Just as email and static websites gained popularity in the previous decade, social media has become the communication tool of choice in venues such as blogs, video/photo posting sites, social networks, forums, microblogging (ie, Twitter) and online chat sites.

### **Basic Forms of Social Media**

- Audio sharing
- Blogging
- Books and doc sharing
- Instant messaging
- Slide sharing
- Toons and photo sharing
- Video sharing
- wikis





