

Human Ecology and Sustainability (ISSN: 3027-9100)

Conference Proceedings  
2024 Research Conference on  
Human Settlements Planning

20 May 2024

*Editors*

Grace Anne C. Buno, Casper Boongaling Agaton, Almira  
Geles L. de Mesa, Joan Pauline P. Talubo, and Janssen  
Andrew S. Calvelo

College of Human Ecology  
University of the Philippines Los Baños

## About this Book

This book presents the proceedings of the 2024 Research Day on Human Settlements Planning. The book contains abstracts of the oral and poster presentations of the research outputs of students taking up Bachelor of Science in Human Ecology at the College of Human Ecology, University of the Philippines Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines. The outputs are from their Undergraduate thesis (CERP 200), Research Methods in Human Ecology (HUME195), and Seminar in Human Ecology (HUME 199) courses.

The contributions in this proceedings emphasize the interrelationships between human societies and their ecosystems. Drawing on interdisciplinary perspectives, the research papers presented explore how human settlements, whether urban or rural, can be designed and managed to enhance the well-being and quality of life for all its inhabitants. The discussions range from studies on human and family development including individual and family dynamics, social organizations and policies, and climate change and disaster risk reduction. By engaging with both theoretical frameworks and practical applications, the students' research offers valuable insights into how human ecological principles, theories, and frameworks can be applied to the development, planning, and management of sustainable and resilient communities. This collection of abstracts provides a platform for young scholars to contribute to the ongoing discourse on human settlements planning, with the aim of advancing solutions that meet both the present and future challenges in environment and development.

**Book Title:** 2024 Research Conference on Human Settlements Planning

**Editors:** Grace Anne C. Buno, Casper Boongaling Agaton, Almira Geles L. de Mesa, Joan Pauline P. Talubo, and Janssen Andrew S. Calvelo

**Series Title:** Human Ecology and Sustainability (Vol. 1)

**Series ISSN:** 3027-9100

**Publisher:** College of Human Ecology, University of the Philippines Los Baños

**Suggested Citation:** Buno, G. C. A.; Agaton, C. B.; de Mesa, A. G. L.; Talubo, J. P. P.; & Calvelo, J. A. S. (2024). *2024 Research Conference on Human Settlements Planning*. College of Human Ecology, University of the Philippines Los Baños. <https://doi.org/10.56237/2024rchsp>

This is an open-access e-book distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

## Acknowledgements

**Why do we DO research?** Research has changed human history with innovations, knowledge-generation, and solutions for our complex world. However, occasions persist where research contributions are challenged or worse undermined by those in authority, nonetheless. Coming from a field concerned with the understanding of human ecosystems and their complexities, it is imperative to inculcate the significance of research to students who can eventually be our leaders, influencers and decision-makers.

The Research Day Student Conference came from a collaborative idea with the intention to enrich students' experience and learnings with research in Human Ecology. We recognize our students from research courses such as HUME 195, HUME 199, and CERP 200 who gathered to showcase their research in oral and poster presentations.

Yet, this undertaking would not be possible without the cooperation and support from various individuals and organizations. We are sincerely grateful to the UP Society of Human Settlements Planners, particularly to Mr. Jimwell V. Legaspi, Mr. Shun Gabriel Co, Ms. Nissah Lil M. de Mesa, Ms. Denise Efel B. Malvar, Ms. Jermie Ong, Mr. Adrian Mendoza, Ms. Angelique Deluta, Ms. Mika Mamiit, Ms. Alessandra Baldovina, Ms. Leanne Tesoro, Ms. Mare Jamo-oy and DCERP Staff including Ms. Alyanna P. Maneja, Mr. Jhon Wheen L. Renegado and Ms. Kaye Anne A. Matre, who kindly provided assistance and service to ensure the smooth flow of the student conference. Our heartfelt thanks to the faculty members from the Department of Community and Environmental Resource Planning, especially, Mr. Ryan Randle B. Rivera, Asst. Prof. Arlene B. Tolentino, Dr. Efraim D. Roxas, and Asst. Prof. Kyle Pierre R. Israel, whose critical inputs and evaluation of the presentations aided to the improvement of the student research.

We proudly congratulate the organizing team, Dr. Casper Agaton, the brain behind the student conference, his co-organizer Ms. Grace Anne C. Buno, and the conference committee leaders: Asst. Professor Almira Geles L. de Mesa, Dr. Joan Pauline P. Talubo, and Asst. Professor Janssen Andrew S. Calvelo whose dedication always extends far beyond their duties. And to our support staff, Mr. Christian M. Macapua, needless to say, without them, the student conference wouldn't exist.

Above all, let us salute the Filipino researchers, we are inspired by the works that you do!

## **2024 Research Day Organizing Committee**

Casper B. Agaton  
Research Day Organizer

Grace Anne C. Buno  
Research Day Co-Organizer

Christian M. Macapua  
Research Day Support Staff

Joan Pauline P. Talubo  
Program Committee Head

Almira Geles L. de Mesa  
Awards Committee Head

Janssen Andrew S. Calvelo  
Logistics Committee Head

UP Society of Human Settlements Planners  
Technical Support

### **SPONSORS:**



**DCERP**





# Contents

## Part I Introduction to the 2024 Research Conference on Human Settlements Planning

<b>1</b>	<b>DCERP and the Student Research Conference on Human Settlements Planning</b> .....	2
1.1	About DCERP .....	2
1.2	Research Thrust and Themes .....	3
1.3	Aims of the Activity .....	4
1.4	Summary of the Activity .....	4
<b>2</b>	<b>Synthesis of Contributions to the 2024 Research Conference on Human Settlements Planning</b> .....	5
2.1	Introduction .....	5
2.2	Trends in Research in Human Settlements Planning .....	6
2.3	Future Directions .....	9

## Part II Parallel Session A

<b>3</b>	<b>Feasibility Study of the Integrated Waste Management Technology System (IWMTS) in Bay, Laguna</b> .....	13
<b>4</b>	<b>Efficiency of Land Conversion from Idle to Agriculture Lands in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals</b> .....	14
<b>5</b>	<b>Impact of Cultural Celebrations on Community Belongingness and Inclusivity</b> .....	15

## Part III Parallel Session B

<b>6</b>	<b>Influence Of Place Attachment on Flood-Risk Perception and Adaptation Measures: A Case Study of Barangay Elvita, Narra, Palawan</b> .....	17
<b>7</b>	<b>Analysis and Characterization of Waste Generated by Households in the Poblacion of Irosin, Sorsogon: A Case Study</b> .....	18
<b>8</b>	<b>A Coastal Community's Readiness, Response, and Recovery To Volcanic Eruptions: The Case Of Lemery, Batangas during the 2020 Taal Eruption</b> .....	19
<b>9</b>	<b>Understanding the Perception of Households on the Effects of Road Widening Projects in General Trias City, Cavite</b> .....	20

**Part IV Parallel Session C**

- 10 Demystifying the Sacred Complex: Exploring Place Attachment Towards Heritage Conservation in Barasoain Church, City of Malolos, Bulacan . . . . . 22**
- 11 The Role of Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK) in shaping Community-Based Ecotourism (CBET) Potentials: A Case Study on Tikub Lake, Tiaong, Quezon . . . . . 23**
- 12 Landscape Analysis on the Pansipit River in Batangas, Philippines: A Social-ecological Systems Perspective . . . . . 24**
- 13 Beyond the Stalls, Within the Alleys: Socioeconomic Provisions of Biñan Public Market and the Informal Settler Families' Sense of Place 25**

**Part V Poster Paper Presentations**

- 14 Analyzing Land Use Change and Its Implications to Los Banos, Laguna's Population . . . . . 27**
- 15 PLAY HAPPY: The Awareness and Acceptability of Play Therapy as a Vehicle of Mental Wellness for Children to the Parents and Teachers of the UPLB Child Development Laboratory . . . . . 29**
- 16 Universities As Safe Spaces: Perspectives of LGBTQ+ Students at the University of the Philippines Los Baños . . . . . 31**
- 17 Knowledge, Practices, And Attitudes of Healthcare Personnel on Healthcare Waste Management: A Case Study At Interpath Laboratories And Medical Clinics In Taytay, Rizal . . . . . 33**
- 18 In the Shade of Green: Impacts of Green Spaces in Fostering Student's Well-being at University of the Philippines Los Baños . . . . . 35**
- 19 Towards Inclusive Human Settlements: A Spatial Accessibility Analysis of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (Hiv) Testing Facilities for the Queer Community in Batangas . . . . . 37**
- 20 Assessing The Role of Learning Spaces on Student Collaborative Learning in UPLB . . . . . 39**
- 21 UPLB (Gen Z) Students on 'Ukay-Ukay' as a Form of Circular Fashion: A Consumer Acceptability Study . . . . . 41**
- 22 From Pockets to Perspectives: Investigating Socioeconomic Status (SES) Disparities and Their Role in Shaping Social and Emotional**

	<b>(SEL) Competencies among Senior High School Students of Los Baños National High School .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Kapasidad ng mga Kababaihang Mangingisda ng Brgy. Sinaguelasan, Bacoar, Cavite tungo sa magaang pagdadala sa buhay sa pamamagitan ng Kolektibong Pagkalinga .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Exploring Emerging Adult Behavior Post-Parental Separation: The Role of Resilience and Vulnerability Factors .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Metrics that matter: Prioritized key performance indicators of Socio-Civic Student Organizations in the University of the Philippines- Los Baños .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>Implications of On-Street Parking on Road Safety: The Case of MacArthur Highway, Guiguinto, Bulacan .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Exploring Manila City Residents' Perspective on Urban Green Spaces</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>28</b>	<b>Perceptions of the Local Residents of Tagaytay City on the Impacts of Tourism on their Quality of Life .....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>Assessing Disaster Risk Reduction Policies on Agriculture in Bugallon, Pangasinan .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>Hallyu You Like That?: The Effect of Korean Culture on Family Relationships in Filipino College Students .....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>31</b>	<b>What Do You Mean?: Understanding Friendships Through Art and Meaning-Making in the Early Childhood Stage .....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>32</b>	<b>Acceptability Study of Proposed Congestion Charging System in the Central Business District of Baguio City .....</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>33</b>	<b>HIV/AIDS and Family Dynamics: An Analysis of the Impacts of HIV/AIDS on the Roles, Interpersonal Relationships, and Coping Strategies of a Family with an HIV/AIDS-Positive Member .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>34</b>	<b>Evaluation of the Implementation of the Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) Program in Barangay Mayapa, Calamba City, Laguna According to the Six Building Blocks of the WHO .....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>35</b>	<b>Attitudes of Generation Z Eldest Daughters towards Marriage and Childbearing in Marikina City .....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>36</b>	<b>The Role of Hallyu in the Social Behavior of Filipino Young Adults in the Philippines .....</b>	<b>71</b>

<b>37 Exploring Adolescent-Parent Communication Dynamics: A Study on Perceptions, Difficulties, and Comfort Levels across Various Life Issues .....</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>38 Women Empowerment through Agriculture-Based Cooperatives: A Case Study from Calamba, Laguna .....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>39 Landscape Changes: A Spatial Analysis of Urban Sprawl in Calamba City, Laguna .....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>40 Beyond Traditional Relationships: A Qualitative Study on Family Resource Management of Same-Sex Families in Quezon City and its Impact on their Family Dynamics .....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>41 Analyzing the Inom Culture among UPLB Students and their Perception of Acute and Chronic Health Outcomes of Alcohol Consumption .....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>42 The Influence of Parental Employment Overseas on the Wellbeing of Senior High School Students in terms of Academic Performance ..</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>43 Connecting People and Pathways: A Comprehensive Study of the Perceived Mobility of Pedestrians in the Poblacion Area of Silang, Cavite .....</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>44 Bouncing Back Stronger Together: Analyzing the Adaptive Strategies in Resource Management and Relationship Dynamics, and Resilience Perception of Families in Southville 4, Sta. Rosa, Laguna .....</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>45 Transport Accessibility, Walkability, and the Implications of Jeepney Modernization: A Barangay-Level Study in Pasig City .....</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>46 Assessing the Accessibility of Public and Private Hospitals in Calamba City, Laguna .....</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>47 Awareness, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Household Heads on Traditional, Complementary, and Alternative Medicine in Panarayan, Bacacay, Albay .....</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>48 Eh, SSS-Sapat Nga Ba: A Research on the Sufficiency of SSS Monthly Pension, Financial Challenges, and Coping Strategies of the Members of Los Baños Federation of Senior Citizen Inc. (LBFSCI)</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>49 Assessing Community Compliance to Responsible Pet Ownership Policy and Their Impact on the Utilization and Demand of Animal Bite Treatment Center Services and Healthcare Costs in Los Baños ..</b>	<b>97</b>

<b>50</b>	<b>Assessing the Knowledge and Practices of Sangguniang Kabataan Council in Batong Malake, Los Baños, Laguna Towards Development of the Youth .....</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>51</b>	<b>Career Interest and Evolution: Understanding Influencing Factors Among B.S. Human Ecology Students .....</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>52</b>	<b>Knowledge, Attitude, Practice on Sustainable Fishing Methods of Small-Scale Fisherfolks Towards the Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resource Management of Laguna De Bay .....</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>53</b>	<b>Assessing the Impact of Proximity of Establishments on Household Growth in Bay, Laguna .....</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>54</b>	<b>Finding the Balance in the Age of Indulgence: A Correlational Analysis of Addictive Social Media Use and Risk for Depression and Anxiety of the Gen Z Students in the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) .....</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>55</b>	<b>Impacts of Academically-Induced Sleep Deficiency Among UPLB (CHE) BSHE Students in Relation to Behavioral Change In-Campus .....</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>56</b>	<b>Social Technology from the Indigenous Lens: The Jalipóng of the Vanaws in Kalinga as a Hub for Social Development .....</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>57</b>	<b>BEYOND CAPES: A Study of the lived experience of Parents with Children with Special Needs in a Selected School in the City of San Fernando, Pampanga .....</b>	<b>113</b>

**Part I**  
**Introduction to the 2024 Research**  
**Conference on Human Settlements**  
**Planning**

# **Chapter 1**

## **DCERP and the Student Research Conference on Human Settlements Planning**

### **1.1 About DCERP**

The Department of Community and Environmental Resource Planning (DCERP), founded in 1983, serves as one of the four academic units of the College of Human Ecology, UP Los Baños. It functions within the harmonizing framework of humans in relation to their environment. Its ultimate aim is to contribute towards the national goal of improving the quality of life and general well-being of the Filipino people.

DCERP's vision is to be a leading institution providing high-quality education, research, and public service in human settlements planning towards sustainable development. Its mission is to contribute to the development and promotion of sustainable and resilient human settlements through the following:

1. Education of environmental planning professionals with holistic and interdisciplinary perspectives;
2. Knowledge generation in situational analysis, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development plans; and
3. Provision of technical assistance to various institutions.

DCERP offers the Bachelor of Science in Human Ecology major in Human Settlements Planning, the Graduate Diploma in Environmental Planning and the Master of Arts in Environmental Planning. Through its academic programs, DCERP responds to the growing demand for environmental planning professionals. Its graduates are eligible to take the Environmental Planning Licensure Examination administered by the Professional Regulation Commission. Over the years, DCERP, through its graduates, has steadily surpassed the national average passing rates for the environmental planning board examination.

DCERP is home to diverse faculty members with interdisciplinary perspectives. Faculty expertise ranges from the natural sciences such as environmental science,

environmental engineering, environmental health, geodetic engineering, agriculture, geomatics and forestry to social sciences including development management and governance, urban development and management, geography, development studies, urban and regional planning, international development and human ecology. Among these accomplished faculty members, three became deans of the College of Human Ecology, namely Dr. Francisco Fellizar Jr, Dr. Raden Piadozo, and Dr. Ricardo Sandalo.

DCERP has continued to grow with rich collaborative undertakings among various planning stakeholders to co-create solutions contributing to community development and nation-building. Its extension services program - the Technical Assistance Program on Human Settlements Planning (TAP-HSP) is now the banner public service arm of the UPLB CHE in delivering planning assistance to communities, institutions and agencies, and organizations to help them achieve human ecological security. This program provides different services to the planning needs of institutions and organizations at the national, regional, and local levels with different modalities and planning arrangements that fit according to the needs of its partners and stakeholders [1].

DCERP proved its relevance in the field of human settlements planning from various recognitions it received from partner organizations. Some of the awards include the 2021 DHSUD R4A Gawad Parangal for active engagement in pursuing sustainable human settlements and urban development in CALABARZON and the 2024 Calaca City's Tanghal at Parangal for significant contribution in the preparation of the locality's local development plans.

With its firm commitment and efforts to bridge the academe-industry divide, DCERP is bound to achieve its vision through its technical assistance in human settlements planning, knowledge co-production, and environmental planning education.

## 1.2 Research Thrust and Themes

DCERP's research thrust focuses on the promotion of SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities. In relation to this, the research themes of the Department mainly revolve around the components of SDG 11:

- Safe - Ensuring Safety and Security in Cities and Communities
- Resilient - Building Resilient Communities and Ecosystems
- Inclusive - Breaking Barriers for Inclusive Human Settlements
- Sustainable - Advancing Efforts Towards a Sustainable Future

Today, the Department has partnered with various local government units (LGUs) to establish the "Urban Laboratory for Human Settlements Planning (Urban Lab)". This initiative serves as a platform to integrate various methodological and conceptual



approaches taught in the classroom to be applied in tackling urban complexities and addressing various societal and environmental problems. Moreover, the partner LGUs gain access to the department's resources, extension, and research services.

### **1.3 Aims of the Activity**

DCERP's Research Day is a half-day activity conducted at the end of the semester, which aims to showcase and enhance the competencies of undergraduate BS Human Ecology students in presenting their research via poster presentations and parallel session paper presentations. In the future, the department aims to conduct a similar colloquium-type activity for its DENP and MAEnP Research Students.

### **1.4 Summary of the Activity**

DCERP's first Research Day which was conducted last May 20, 2024 served as the pilot colloquium-type activity of the department. The organizing committee for the activity was spearheaded by Dr. Casper B. Agaton, the Research Committee Head of the Department, HUME 195 FICs, thesis advisers, and research support staff. HUME 195 students which were comprised of BS Human Ecology students with various majors presented their research posters which mostly covered research proposals for their potential thesis topics. Meanwhile, HSP thesis students who participated as individual parallel paper presenters shared the results of their thesis studies. Apart from individual paper presenters, there were also group parallel session presenters who presented the findings of their group case studies. Parallel session presentations focused on topics related to Human Settlements Planning. Meanwhile, poster presentations covered broader topics in the field of Human Ecology.

## Chapter 2

# Synthesis of Contributions to the 2024 Research Conference on Human Settlements Planning

Janssen Andrew S. Calvelo <sup>1</sup>

**Abstract** With over half of the global population concentrated in cities, cities and human settlements became the forefront of current global challenges. About one-third of the 234 UN indicators and 17 SDGs are inextricably linked to SDG 11, highlighting the role of cities and human settlements towards addressing environmental degradation, economic inequality, and ensuring social justice. The DCERP's 2024 Research Conference on Human Settlements Planning aimed to contribute to the development of science-based policy-making, improving well-being in urban and rural areas, and ensuring safe, sustainable, resilient, and inclusive cities and human settlements. This chapter aims to synthesize the contributions from the said students' conference. Specifically, this aims to state the overarching themes of the conference, discuss how the presented researches contribute to the broader field of study, summarize the main themes and trends, and identify potential research directions. This further aims to provide recommendations on making future students' research conferences inclusive, participative, collaborative, and comprehensive, relating SDG 11 with other SDGs.

**Keywords:** *DCERP, human ecology, human settlements, SDG-11, sustainable cities and communities*

## 2.1 Introduction

Study on Human Settlements Planning was introduced by Constantinos Doxiadis in his seminal work "An Introduction to the Science of Human Settlements", which conceptualized Human Settlements as a system of the physical settlement including the natural environment and man-made elements that sustain it [2]. While the

---

<sup>1</sup> **J. A. S. Calvelo**

Department of Community and Environmental Resource Planning, College of Human Ecology,  
University of the Philippines Los Baños, Los Baños 4031, Philippines  
corresponding email: jscalvelo@up.edu.ph

concept of human settlements has further developed and steadily gained attention, empirical analysis and definitions of human settlements, in urban and rural areas remain ambiguous [3]. Moreover, the demographic and physical boundaries of what constitutes an urban or human settlement lack academic consensus based on the diversity of country-specific urban definitions in the literature [4].

Although existing challenges in urban-rural, and human settlement typologies exist, the overall trend of urbanization is clear. Today over half of the global population is now concentrated in cities, this figure is projected to increase to 70% in 2025 [5]. Cities became the forefront of current global challenges in health [6], air quality [7], crime and inequality [8], and climate change [9] and arena of local action for sustainable development.

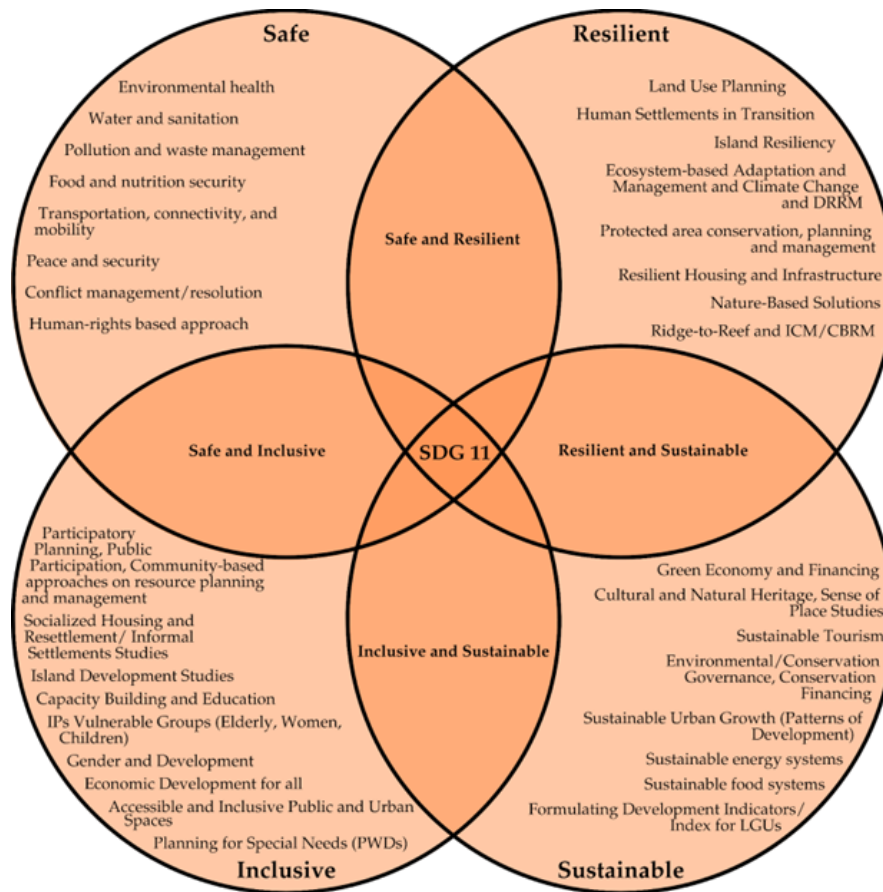
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in 2015 to provide overall direction for all stakeholders to achieve sustainable development addressing environmental degradation, economic inequality, and ensure social justice [10]. With SDG 11, human settlements and cities have emerged as a focal point of the SDGs. About one-third of the 234 UN indicators and 17 SDGs are inextricably linked to SDG 11 as evidenced by numerous studies [11, 12, 13]. Despite this, many cities possess limited research capacity on urbanization and human settlements. Localized studies and knowledge base on urban centers remain challenging in adopting SDG 11 [14].

The Department contributed to addressing this challenge by showcasing the students' research in SDG 11 through a colloquium-type activity held last May 20, 2024, at the UPLB. This chapter aims to synthesize the 2024 Research Conference on Human Settlements Planning (HSP) contributions. Specifically, this aims to state the overarching themes of the conference, discuss how the presented researches contribute to the broader field of study, summarize the main themes and trends, and identify potential research directions.

## **2.2 Trends in Research in Human Settlements Planning**

Research on Human Settlements Planning, based on SDG 11, aims to contribute to the development of science-based policy-making, improving well-being in urban and rural areas, and ensuring safe, sustainable, resilient, and inclusive cities and human settlements [15].

At the 2024 Research Conference on Human Settlements Planning, a total of 69 research abstracts were presented. From these, 11 were thesis studies on human settlements while 58 were research poster presentations on Human Ecology. An analysis of 69 research abstracts show that 31 research abstracts are Human Settlements Planning research. As shown in Figure 2.1 the contributions are aligned with



**Fig. 2.1** DCERP's research thrust aligned with themes of SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities

an SDG 11 theme based on DCERP's research thrust, including but not limited to the following themes and sub-topics:

**SAFE:** Ensuring safety and security in cities and communities. Studies on cities and the safety of human settlements involve environmental health, water and sanitation, pollution and waste management, food and nutrition security, transportation, connectivity and mobility, peace and security, conflict management/resolution, and human-rights-based approach.

**RESILIENT:** Building resilient communities and ecosystems. HSP studies on resilience explore topics such as land use planning, human settlements in transition, island resiliency, ecosystem-based adaptation and management and climate change and DRRM, protected area conservation, planning and management, resilient housing and infrastructure, nature-based solutions, ridge-to-reef, and ICM/CBRM.

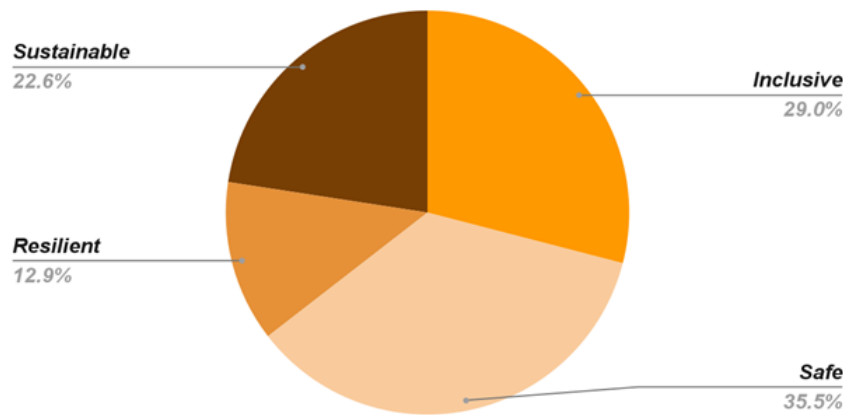
**INCLUSIVE:** Breaking barriers for inclusive human settlements. Research on the theme of inclusive involves participatory planning, public participation, community-based approaches on resource planning and management, island development studies, socialized housing

and resettlement/informal settlements studies, capacity building and education, indigenous peoples and other vulnerable groups (elderly, women, children), gender and development, economic development for all, accessible and inclusive public and urban spaces, planning for special needs (PWDs).

**SUSTAINABLE:** Advancing efforts towards a sustainable future. This includes green economy and financing, cultural and natural heritage, sense of place studies, sustainable tourism, environmental/conservation governance, conservation financing, sustainable urban growth (patterns of development), sustainable energy systems, sustainable food systems, and formulating development indicators/Index for LGUs.

Furthermore, of the 31 research projects in Human Settlements Planning, 35.5% (11 studies) align with the theme of "Safe – Ensuring Safety and Security in Cities and Communities." The majority of these studies fall under the sub-themes of Transportation, Connectivity, and Mobility, or Pollution and Waste Management. Meanwhile, 29% (9 studies) are aligned with the theme of "Inclusive – Breaking Barriers for Inclusive Human Settlements," with most focused on Accessible and Inclusive Public and Urban Spaces. Additionally, 22.6% (7 studies) are aligned with the theme of "Sustainable – Advancing Efforts Towards a Sustainable Future," primarily categorized under the sub-theme of Cultural and Natural Heritage, Sense of Place Studies. Finally, the theme of "Resilient – Building Resilient Communities and Ecosystems" has the least number of HSP researches, with 12.9% (4 studies) most are classified under the sub-themes of Ecosystem-based Adaptation and Management, and Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, as shown in Figure 2.2.

### 2024 Research Day SDG 11 Trends in Human Settlements Planning



**Fig. 2.2** Trends in Human Settlements Planning Research at the 2024 Research Day, Aligned with DCERP's research thrust on SDG 11

Furthermore, the best 5 of the 69 contributions were selected and presented at the 2024 International Conference in Human Settlements Planning and Development (ICHSPD), a conference co-organized by UPLB DCERP and the Association of Pacific Rim Universities - Sustainable Cities and Landscapes (APRU-SCL) held at the SMX Convention, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig, Metro Manila last August 6-8, 2024. Among the selected presentations are (1) *Analysis and Characterization of Waste Generated by Households in the Poblacion of Irosin, Sorsogon: A Case Study* (J.G. Elegado) [16], (2) *A Coastal Community's Readiness, Response, And Recovery To Volcanic Eruptions: The Case Of Lemery, Batangas During The 2020 Taal Eruption* (A.J.M. Sabo-o) [17], (3) *Landscape analysis on the Pansipit River in Batangas, Philippines: A social-ecological systems perspective* (F. G. Isla III & J.P.P. Talubo) [18], (4) *Beyond the Stalls, Within the Alleys: Socioeconomic Provisions of Biñan Public Market and the Informal Settler Families' Sense of Place* (B.A.Y. Dulay) [19] and (5) *Feasibility Study of the Integrated Waste Management Technology System (IWMTS) in Bay, Laguna* (Alvarez et. al) [20].

## 2.3 Future Directions

The DCERP Research Day highlighted the significance of research in Human Settlement Planning in advancing knowledge on SDG 11. Presented HSP studies were revealed to be aligned with all themes of SDG 11 contributing to the broader field of Human Ecology and sustainable development.

The synthesis of contributions presented some future directions as summarized below:

- **Address SDG 11 Thematic Research Gaps.**  
Future research may focus on the SDG 11 theme of Resilient – Building Resilient Communities and Ecosystems to further advance this research theme while maintaining the research base for other themes.
- **Explore comprehensive SDG 11 research.**  
Comprehensive research on Human Settlements Planning encompassing multiple SDG 11 research themes, can also be explored.
- **Consider emergent and nascent topics.**  
Topics on contemporary trends on smart cities and the role of Internet of Things (IoT) present significant potential in Human Settlements Planning research.
- **Engage with other stakeholders.**  
The department should conduct transdisciplinary research, together with practitioners and policy makers, in creating a more holistic approach and addressing societal and environmental problems.

- **Involve graduate studies on Human Settlements Planning.**

In the future, the department should organize a colloquium-style event aimed to highlight research outputs of Diploma in Environmental Planning (DEnP) and Master of Arts in Environmental Planning (MAEnP) students.

- **Include Urban Lab and TAP-HSP research.**

Succeeding iterations of the Research Day can also serve as a platform to showcase the research outcomes from the department's public service initiatives and extension work through Urban Lab and TAP-HSP programs.

## References

- 2 Doxiadis, C. A. (1972). Ekistics, the science of human settlements. *Ekistics*, 237–247. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/43621696>
- 3 An, N., Yao, Q., & Shen, Q. (2022). A review of human settlement research on climate change response under carbon-oriented: Literature characteristics, progress and trends. *Buildings*, 12 (10), 1614. <https://doi.org/10.3390/buildings12101614>
- 4 McGranahan, G., & Satterthwaite, D. (2014). *Urbanisation concepts and trends* (Vol. 220). JSTOR. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/resrep01297.pdf?acceptTC=true&coverpage=false&ad>
- 5 UN-Habitat. (2020). *World cities report 2020: The value of sustainable urbanization*. <https://unhabitat.org/world-cities-report-2020-the-value-of-sustainable-urbanization>
- 6 WHO. (2020). *Integrating health in urban and territorial planning: A source-book*. Geneva: World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240003170>
- 7 Liu, C., Chen, R., Sera, F., Vicedo-Cabrera, A. M., Guo, Y., Tong, S., Coelho, M. S., Saldiva, P. H., Lavigne, E., Matus, P., et al. (2019). Ambient particulate air pollution and daily mortality in 652 cities. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 381(8), 705–715. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1817364>
- 8 Glaeser, E. L., Resseger, M., & Tobio, K. (2009). Inequality in cities. *Journal of regional science*, 49(4), 617–646. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9787.2009.00627.x>
- 9 Minx, J., Baiocchi, G., Wiedmann, T., Barrett, J., Creutzig, F., Feng, K., Forster, M., Pichler, P. P., Weisz, H., & Hubacek, K. (2013). Carbon footprints of cities and other human settlements in the UK. *Environmental Research Letters*, 8(3), 035039. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/8/3/035039>
- 10 United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1. (2015). *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development A/RES/70/1*. New York: United Nations General Assembly. <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A/RES/70/1.pdf>
- 11 UN-Habitat. (2018). *Tracking progress towards inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements. SDG 11 synthesis report - high level political forum 2018*. <http://localizingthesdgs.org/library/view/539>

- 12 Corbett, J., & Mellouli, S. (2017). Winning the SDG battle in cities: How an integrated information ecosystem can contribute to the achievement of the 2030 sustainable development goals. *Information Systems Journal*, 27(4), 427–461. <https://doi.org/10.1111/isj.12138>
- 13 Klopp, J. M., & Petretta, D. L. (2017). The urban sustainable development goal: Indicators, complexity and the politics of measuring cities. *Cities*, 63, 92–97. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2016.12.019>
- 14 Creutzig, F., Becker, S., Berrill, P., Bongs, C., Bussler, A., Cave, B., M. Constantino, S., Grant, M., Heeren, N., Heinen, E., et al. (2024). Towards a public policy of cities and human settlements in the 21st century. *NPJ Urban Sustainability*, 4(1), 29. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s42949-024-00168-7>
- 15 Agaton, C. B., del Rosario, E. A., Nguyen-Orca, M. F., Salvacion, A. R., & Sandalo, R. M. (2024). Introduction to the journal of human ecology and sustainability (JHES). *Journal of Human Ecology and Sustainability*, 1(1), 9. <https://doi.org/10.56237/jhes24ED>
- 16 Elegado, J. G., Reyes Jr., E. M., Cordero-Bailey, K. S. A., & Tolentino, A. B. (2024). Characterization of waste generated by households in the Poblacion of Irosin, Sorsogon: A case study. *Journal of Human Ecology and Sustainability*, 2(3), 6. <https://doi.org/10.56237/jhes24ichspd09>
- 17 Sabo-o, A. J. M., de Mesa, A. G. L., Agaton, C. B., & Cordero-Bailey, K. S. A. (2024). A coastal community's readiness, response, and recovery to volcanic eruptions: The case of Lemery, Batangas during the 2020 Taal eruption. *Journal of Human Ecology and Sustainability*, 2(3), 8. <https://doi.org/10.56237/jhes24ichspd03>
- 18 Isla III, F. G., Talubo, J. P. P., de Mesa, A. G. L., & Eligue, J. C. L. (2024). Landscape analysis on the Pansipit river in Batangas, Philippines: A social-ecological systems (SES) perspective. *Journal of Human Ecology and Sustainability*, 2(3), 7. <https://doi.org/10.56237/jhes24ichspd08>
- 19 Dulay, B. A. Y., Eligue, J. C. L., Reyes Jr., E. M., & Tolentino, A. B. (2024). Beyond the stalls, within the alleys: Socioeconomic provisions of Biñan public market and the informal settler families' sense of place. *Journal of Human Ecology and Sustainability*, 2(3), 4. <https://doi.org/10.56237/jhes24ichspd04>
- 20 Langit, E. R. A., Parungao, C. A. S., Gregorio, E. T. A., Sabo-o, A. J. M., Dulay, B. A. Y., Loren, D. D., Patria, K. A. M., Quines, B. A. B., Dacumos, M. V. F., Catabay, J. A. C., Romano, F. G. C., Lagarde, J. Jr. R., Santos, K. M. V., De La Rosa, K. J. M., Offemaria, D. D. M., E., P. J. O., Rito, M. B. O., Alvarez, M. A. E., Calvelo, J. A. S., & Agaton, C. B. (2024). Feasibility study for an integrated waste management technology system for a circular economy in the Philippines. *Journal of Human Ecology and Sustainability*, 2(3), 3. <https://doi.org/10.56237/jhes24ichspd05>

---

**Suggested Citation:**

Calvelo, J. A. S. (2024). Synthesis of Contributions to the 2024 Research Conference on Human Settlements Planning. In G. A. C. Buno, C. B. Agaton, A. G. L. de Mesa, J. P. P. Talubo, & J. A. S. Calvelo (Eds.), *2024 Research Conference on Human Settlements Planning*. College of Human Ecology, University of the Philippines Los Baños (pp. 5-11). <https://doi.org/10.56237/2024rchsp-2>



**Part II**  
**Parallel Session A**

## Chapter 3

# Feasibility Study of the Integrated Waste Management Technology System (IWMTS) in Bay, Laguna

**Ma. Alessandra Eunice A. Alvarez, Jazmin Anne C. Catabay, Millicent Veal F. Dacumos, Kristene Joy M. Dela Rosa, Beatrice Anne Y. Dulay, Eliza Tabitha A. Gregorio, Joseph R. Lagarde Jr., Ericka Renee A. Langit, Dayniele D. Loren, Dominique Denise M. Offermaria, Kylene Angeli M. Patria, John Orly E. Pedimonte, Beatrice Alexis B. Quines, Ma. Beatrice O. Rito, Fiona Grace C. Romano, Ken Marc V. Santos, Aaron John M Sabo-o**

**Abstract** To address the issue of waste management in Bay, Laguna, the Integrated Waste Management Technology System (IWMTS) was carefully considered by the Municipality. IWMTS utilizes an innovative and systematic approach to waste management through source reduction, recycling and composting, waste transportation, and landfilling. The technology has an immense potential to generate public revenue. With this, a feasibility study for the IWMTS was conducted. Specifically, it aims to examine the viability of the containment area in Barangay Sta. Cruz, Bay, Laguna where the potential IWMTS will be constructed. Moreover, aspects of environmental, social, and financial were analyzed through primary data such as interviews and surveys among concerned municipal offices, barangay residents and the IWMTS distributor, and calculated using cost-benefit, sensitivity, break-even and scenario analysis, and secondary data of existing local development plans. The three aspects indicated a positive reception on the proposed IWMTS but still recommendations are provided to address the possible impacts and/or issues determined in each parameter: environmental impacts such as water sources, air quality, soil and nutrients, biodiversity, protected areas, and the improvement of local environmental standards; social impacts such as foul odor, noise, road damages, IEC (information, education, and communication), and public awareness; and financial feasibility on budget allocation and assistance, and future partnerships with neighboring local government units.

**Keywords:** *feasibility study, municipal solid waste, technology, waste management*

## Chapter 4

# Efficiency of Land Conversion from Idle to Agriculture Lands in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals

Ma. Alessandra Eunice Alvarez, Beatrice Anne Yao Dulay, Emmanuel Hernandez Escobar

**Abstract** Land conversion practices all over the country have been taking place to manage this goal of maximum agricultural productivity. However, the assessment of the efficiency of these land conversions is important to be conducted to evaluate the impact of these conversions on its initial goals of achieving maximized agricultural productivity, addressing socio-economic issues, as well as with environmental sustainability. This study aims to review available studies and literature on the efficiency of idle to agriculture land conversion in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through a systematic literature review of numerous studies, it was found that there are only limited studies focusing on the impacts of land conversion to SDG 4, 6, 10, and 14. However, it was discovered that SDG 8 is the primary focus of studies examining the impacts of land conversion to SDGs. Findings of the study recommend that future researchers and policymakers may use this paper to evaluate the current land conversion practices and develop more environment-friendly and holistic sustainable techniques in land conversion.

**Keywords:** *efficiency, agricultural land conversion, Sustainable Development Goals*

## Chapter 5

# Impact of Cultural Celebrations on Community Belongingness and Inclusivity

Ma. Angeli C. Baquiran, Trishia Ann F. Labay, Jezyl N. Sebastian

**Abstract** Cultural celebrations reflect a specific community's traditions, customs, and heritage. The University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) February Fair has been a widely recognized fair standing as an annual protest rooted in Martial Law since the 1970s. The fair is not limited to university constituents but is also open to visitors, performers, and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) from outside the university. This brought a diverse interaction, bringing people together in one single event. However, there is relatively little research on how cultural celebrations affect community belongingness and inclusivity in a university. Contextualizing the study of celebrations in UPLB is the study's niche as it provides an avenue that encourages more cultural celebration studies in the Philippines. The study aims to determine the impacts of festivities on an individual's belonging and inclusion in a community. The factors affecting one's longing for community belongingness are also of interest. The study is localized in the university through a Case Study of Daluyong: UPLB February Fair 2024. The researchers administered an online survey through 35 purposively sampled participants with the criteria that they must have participated in the university fair. The data was analyzed using inductive thematic analysis. Results showed that varying factors in participation range from seeking personal well-being to fostering interpersonal relationships. For both the individual and collective aspects, participants experienced both positive and negative experiences from diverse offerings, interaction with others, and the environment.

**Keywords:** *belongingness, celebrations, community, festivals, inclusivity*

**Part III**  
**Parallel Session B**

## Chapter 6

# Influence Of Place Attachment on Flood-Risk Perception and Adaptation Measures: A Case Study of Barangay Elvita, Narra, Palawan

Eunice Karla A. Suza

**Abstract** The residents of Barangay Elvita experience flooding perennially due to its topographical location. Barangay Elvita is a low-lying barangay in Narra, Palawan. However, despite the flooding experiences, the residents opt to stay in the area. Studies show that a strong attachment to a place may imply negative impacts concerning safety. In this study, the concept of Place Attachment was measured using three factors—Personal, Social, and Physical Context; and was explored along with the residents' risk perception and adaptive measures. The study utilized guided interviews, Key Informant interviews, and the use of secondary data as its data gathering method. Meanwhile, the analysis was done through the Fisher Test and Spearman Correlation. Results revealed that the factors that were used to measure Place Attachment influence the strong attachment of the residents of Barangay Elvita as they willingly carry out adaptation measures towards risk. This is supported by studies that suggest that strong attachment commonly equates to a reduced perception of risk. Furthermore, it was observed that the residents have developed a strong sense of place attachment as they perform proactive adaptation, response, and recovery to flooding. It is suggested that since Barangay Elvita is extremely reliant on agriculture, and their main source of livelihood is among the vulnerable sectors during the events of flooding, alternative livelihood programs must be explored and offered, especially to the women to help improve the economic sector of the barangay.

**Keywords:** *adaptation measures, flooding, place attachment, risk perception*

## Chapter 7

# Analysis and Characterization of Waste Generated by Households in the Poblacion of Irosin, Sorsogon: A Case Study

Joshua G. Elegado

**Abstract** One of the most pressing concerns that local governments face in the Philippines is proper solid waste management (SWM). As cities and municipalities experience growth and change, so too must their strategies adapt to accommodate the inevitable waste that will be generated by increased human activity. Irosin is a municipality in the Sorsogon province that faces similar challenges. Recognizing the need for empirical data to inform future solid waste management plans, the researcher conducted a 3-day Waste Analysis and Characterization Study (WACS) on sample households of the population from five barangays in the Irosin poblacion. The study found that the population generates around 0.331 kgs of waste per capita per day at source consisting of 62.52% biodegradable, 23.51% residuals, 9.56% recyclable, and 4.41% special waste. By adding up the total amount of biodegradable and recyclable wastes, the researcher also found that a significant portion of the total waste collected per day (72.09%) was waste that could be diverted through composting and recycling. Furthermore, population projections indicate that the per capita daily waste generation could further increase by an additional 139.95 kgs/day by the year 2033. These results highlight the need for proper waste segregation as a critical step towards waste reduction. Other strategies such as the rehabilitation of materials recovery facilities, capacity building for residents and SWM staff on proper waste segregation, and the concept of a communal composting facility were among the recommendations presented.

**Keywords:** *municipal solid waste, waste characterization, waste classification, waste management*

## Chapter 8

# A Coastal Community's Readiness, Response, and Recovery To Volcanic Eruptions: The Case Of Lemery, Batangas during the 2020 Taal Eruption

Aaron Joseph M. Sabo-o

**Abstract** This research study examines the readiness, response, and recovery efforts of a coastal community, specifically the municipality of Lemery in Batangas, in the face of the 2020 Taal volcanic eruption. Through a comprehensive analysis of primary data obtained from interviews, and surveys, as well as secondary data from government reports and academic literature, the study investigates the preparedness measures implemented by the community, their immediate response actions during the eruption, and the subsequent recovery processes. The research aims to provide insights into the effectiveness of existing disaster preparedness plans and the resilience of coastal communities in addressing volcanic hazards. Key factors influencing readiness, such as communication systems, evacuation procedures, and access to resources, are explored, along with the community's ability to adapt and recover in the aftermath of the disaster. By delving into the specific case of Lemery, the study contributes to the broader understanding of disaster management strategies in coastal areas prone to volcanic activity. The findings are expected to inform policymakers, emergency responders, and community leaders in enhancing disaster resilience and mitigating the impacts of future volcanic eruptions on coastal communities.

**Keywords:** *coastal communities, disaster readiness, disaster recovery, disaster response, volcanic eruptions*



## Chapter 9

# Understanding the Perception of Households on the Effects of Road Widening Projects in General Trias City, Cavite

Dayniele D. Loren

**Abstract** Because of General Trias' fast-growing population and the increased need for much better road connectivity, the main objective of this research is to obtain an understanding right into the perception of households affected by road widening initiatives in the City of General Trias regarding the road improvement, right of way acquisition, compensation, and safety. This study concentrated on the households that were affected by road widening projects in the City of General Trias. The sample size is 348 households. Aside from the affected households, local department heads underwent key informant interviews. The qualitative data collected through the key informant interviews was then subjected to thematic analysis. On the other hand, the quantitative data collected through the help of the hired enumerators were subjected to descriptive statistics analysis. Results show that the households agreed that the road widening projects in their area have led to better traffic flow and the right of way acquisition for the road widening projects has caused disruptions in their neighborhood. The households also agreed that the compensation process allowed for open dialogue and negotiation between the local government and affected households and the road widening projects have enhanced road safety for motorists. The importance of taking household perceptions into account when carrying out road widening projects in cities is also emphasized by this research study. Furthermore, the findings of this study can serve as a significant source of reference data for future research on road widening projects, as well as alternative methods of compensating affected households.

**Keywords:** *compensation, perception, road improvement, road widening, right of way*

**Part IV**  
**Parallel Session C**

## Chapter 10

# Demystifying the Sacred Complex: Exploring Place Attachment Towards Heritage Conservation in Barasoain Church, City of Malolos, Bulacan

Arthur Frederick B. Catanghal

**Abstract** The Barasoain Church Complex is a functional Roman Catholic church and shrine in Brgy. San Gabriel, City of Malolos, Bulacan. It has been a testament to rich Filipino and Catholic history, heritage, and religiosity. The study characterized the users of the church complex, determined the presence and understood the nature of place attachment of its users, and explored its implications on heritage conservation. Data were collected through primary and secondary methods, particularly through reviews of historical accounts and written reports, and the conduct of Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) supported by a modified place attachment scale, photo interview, and observation. The respondents were local administrative officers and church servers. The data were analyzed through descriptive and thematic analyses. The findings revealed that the respondents were aware of the church Complex historical and religious significance, regardless of their age, nature of affiliation, and length of affiliation to the church complex. The respondents' learned valuation, experiences and memories, regular and special civic and religious activities, and the place's physical characteristics and functions contribute to their place attachment, manifested through their feelings towards the place. Although the respondents have different levels of place attachment, it still contributes to their preservation efforts manifested through their involvement in the promotion and place protective actions. The users of the Barasoain Church Complex are attached to the place and their place attachment is instrumental to heritage conservation. Since the study only considered the church complex's regular users, non-regular users may further be studied.

**Keywords:** *built heritage, conservation, place attachment*

## Chapter 11

# **The Role of Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK) in shaping Community-Based Ecotourism (CBET) Potentials: A Case Study on Tikub Lake, Tiaong, Quezon**

**Dominique Denise M. Offemaria**

**Abstract** Ecotourism has gained significant momentum in recent years. However, the lack of involvement of local communities in ecotourism planning has led to a wide array of negative impacts on the skills, culture, and lifestyles of local communities. This study aims to investigate how Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK) impacts the promotion of Community-Based Ecotourism (CBET) initiatives and how it impacts on the conservation of ecological and cultural heritage. Using the case of Tikub in the Municipality of Tiaong, Quezon, this research will conduct Key Informant Interviews (KII), Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and Participatory Mapping with the community members with relevant knowledge about Lake Tikub or firsthand experience in managing ecotourism activities around the lake. Despite the lack of results at this stage, various existing literature reveals that incorporating LEK in ecotourism planning not only encourages a more participatory approach but also prevents issues related to ecological and cultural exploitation. The findings of this study will benefit locals, community leaders, environmental planners, and future researchers in similar fields seeking to promote environmentally and culturally sustainable ecotourism.

**Keywords:** *Community-Based Ecotourism (CBET), Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK), Scientific Ecological Knowledge (SEK)*

## Chapter 12

# Landscape Analysis on the Pansipit River in Batangas, Philippines: A Social-ecological Systems Perspective

Ferdinand G. Isla III and Joan Pauline P. Talubo

**Abstract** Rivers are considered natural landscapes that play a significant role in the well-being of human communities surrounding them, as well as cultural landscapes that have evolved from a long history of human-nature interactions. In the Philippines alone, around 420 rivers can be found. However, like the rest of tropical Asia, the country's freshwater ecosystems are often paid little attention. One of the rivers located within the rapidly growing agro-industrial region of Southern Luzon is the 9.9 km-long Pansipit River in Batangas. It serves as the sole drainage outlet of Taal Lake, the third largest lake in the country, to the sea of Balayan Bay, which forms a part of the biodiverse Verde Island Passage. Recognizing that the current reality of river landscapes is a result of complex societal and natural interactions has led to the conceptualization of rivers as social-ecological systems (SESs). Thus, the present study aims to briefly characterize the Pansipit River as an SES by analyzing its social (actors and governance systems) and ecological (resource units and resource system) dimensions. Data collection methods consist of semi-structured interviews and the collection of existing literature, policies, reports, and plans concerning the river, analyzed through qualitative content analysis and GIS visualization. The results of the study can serve as baseline information for future research on the river and its surrounding communities, which can be valuable for the formulation and prioritization of relevant programs, projects, and activities related to the sustainable management of the river landscape.

**Keywords:** *landscape analysis, river landscape, social-ecological system*

## Chapter 13

# Beyond the Stalls, Within the Alleys: Socioeconomic Provisions of Biñan Public Market and the Informal Settler Families' Sense of Place

Beatrice Ann Y. Dulay

**Abstract** Biñan City contains the largest public market in Region IV-A, catering to the needs of its continuously growing population. Along with this, the city contains a prominent number of informal settler families (ISF) spread throughout its various barangays, specifically in Barangay Dela Paz, Ganado, Bungahan, and Loma. In this study, sense of place (SOP) was used to analyze the relationship between the provisions of the Biñan Public Market (BPM) and the presence of the ISF population. It was identified that 1) the market's competency is the completeness and cheapness of its goods and services, 2) the ISF population has a high place identity, as supported by their long ancestry in the place, 3) access to market goods procures high place dependence and identity, 4) there is a high positive relationship between the market services and the overall SOP of the population, and 5) jobs in the market are anchors of oneself towards the place. The study concludes that interventions on providing more job opportunities to the people, incorporating cultural and heritage preservation in planning, and taking into account the access of ISF to their needs especially when they are subjected to relocation, are needed to be prioritized by local planners and policymakers.

**Keywords:** *market, informal settler families, sense of place, provisions, planning*

**Part V**  
**Poster Paper Presentations**

## Chapter 14

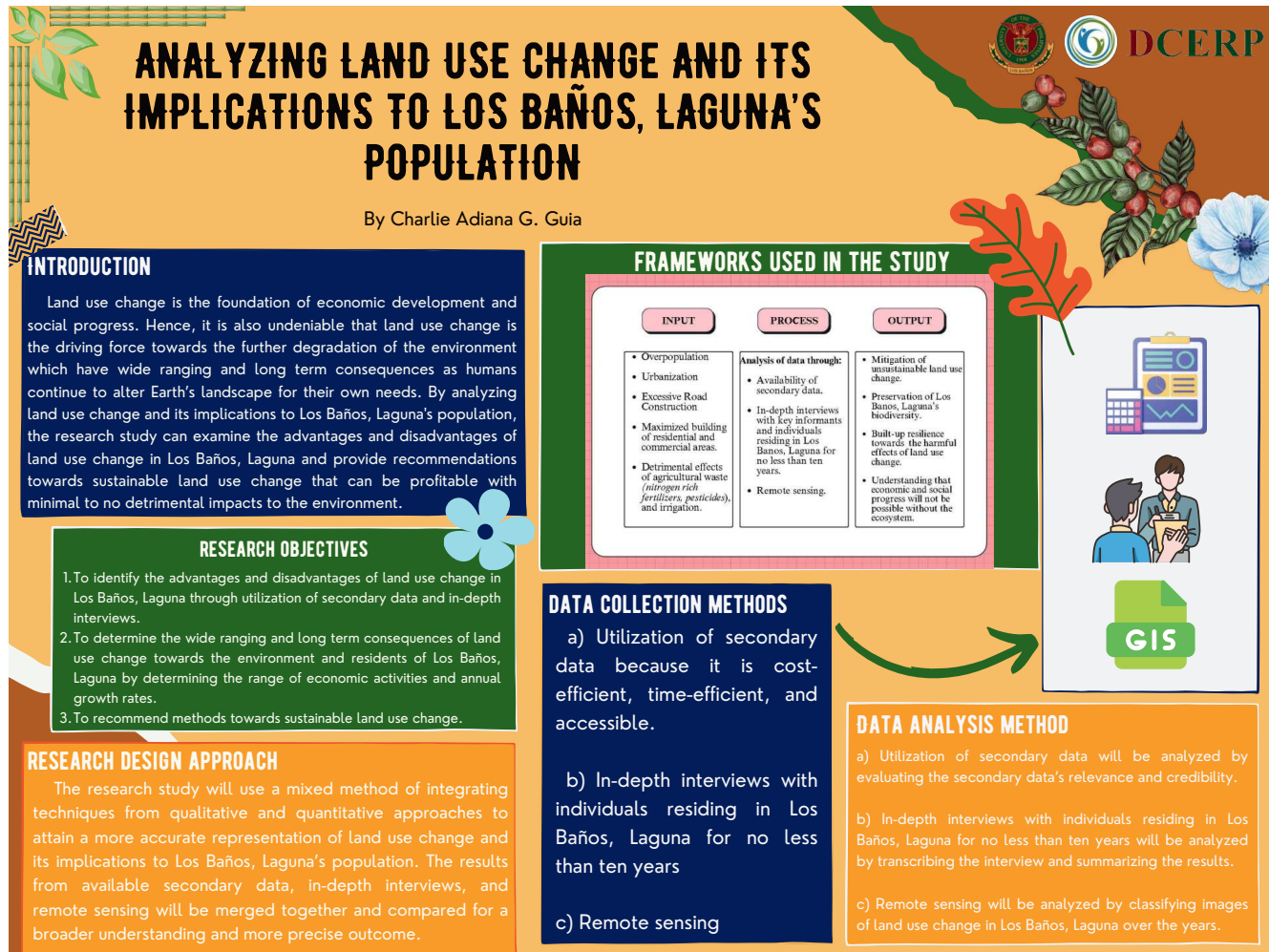
# Analyzing Land Use Change and Its Implications to Los Baños, Laguna's Population

Charlie Adiana G. Guia

**Abstract** Land use change refers to the operational use of a natural landscape to cater to human activities that fuel economic growth and development. This contributes to biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, and the generation of waste that poses detrimental effects to human health, wildlife, and the environment. As the residents of Los Baños, Laguna continue to increase drastically, policymakers and business owners visualize this as an opportunity to expand the roads, and build infrastructures and residential areas that will accommodate the accelerating population while profiting off it. Land use change is the driving force towards the further degradation of the environment which has wide-ranging and long-term consequences. By analyzing land use change and its implications for Los Baños, Laguna population, the research study can examine the advantages and disadvantages of land use change in Los Baños, Laguna and provide recommendations towards sustainable land use change that can be profitable with minimal to no detrimental impacts to the environment. The research study will use a mixed method of integrating techniques from qualitative and quantitative approaches to attain a more accurate representation of land use change and its implications for Los Baños, Laguna's population by utilizing the availability of secondary data, in-depth interviews, and remote sensing.

**Keywords:** *land use, population, urbanization*





## **Chapter 15**

# **PLAY HAPPY: The Awareness and Acceptability of Play Therapy as a Vehicle of Mental Wellness for Children to the Parents and Teachers of the UPLB Child Development Laboratory**

**Camille Andrea H. Salao**

**Abstract** In child development studies, play is known as an effective vehicle for learning and development that contributes to all aspects: physical, motor, intellectual, mental, and social. Play Therapy is a psychotherapy method that focuses on play as a child's natural medium of self-expression, and is applied as a process in which a child can work out their mental health concerns by expressing their feelings and emotions through play. This study intends to explore the awareness and acceptability of the children's parents and teachers of play therapy as an effective method of helping children cope with mental health challenges. Parents and teachers of students aged three to 5 years old from the UPLB Child Development Laboratory will be selected to participate in in-depth interviews to assess their awareness and acceptability of play therapy as a vehicle for child mental wellness. The results of the study will serve as a scientific basis for the implementation of play therapy programs and facilities to support children's mental wellness in schools.

**Keywords:** *child development, mental health, play, play therapy, psychotherapy*

# PLAY HAPPY: The Awareness and Acceptability of Play Therapy as a Vehicle for Children's Mental Wellness to the Teachers and Parents of the UPLB Child Development Laboratory

Salao, Camille Andrea H.

Department of Human and Family Development, College of Human Ecology, The University of the Philippines Los Banos

## Background & Rationale

Play is a vital component in a child's learning and development and a vehicle in which they can express and cope with their feelings and emotions.

Mental wellness is an internal resource that helps us build resilience, grow, and flourish as an individual, therefore essential for a child's holistic development.

Play therapy is a psychotherapy method founded on play as a child's natural medium of self-expression. It is a process that, with the guidance of a play therapist, can help a child achieve mental wellness.

The rationale of this study is to assess the awareness and acceptability of play therapy of teachers and parents of the CDL as a basis for applying play therapy in the future.

## Objectives

1. To assess the CDL's parents and teachers' knowledge and awareness about play therapy;
2. To evaluate the CDL's parents and teachers' acceptability of play therapy as a vehicle for children's mental wellness; and
3. To establish data-driven motivation to consider the establishment of projects and programs on play therapy in the CDL and other institutions for child development in the Philippines.

## Methodology

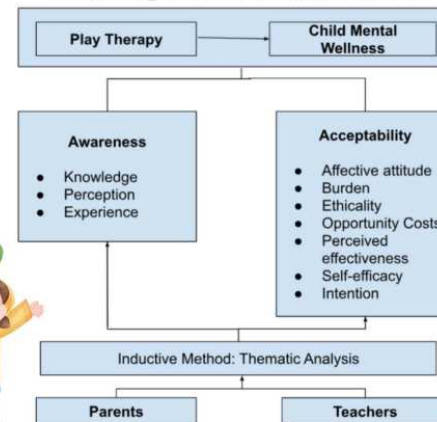
Study locale & participants: UPLB Child Development Laboratory - Teachers & Parents

Research Design: Qualitative

Data Collection: Pen-and-Paper In-depth Interviews

Data Analysis: Thematic Analysis (Inductive)

## Conceptual Framework



## Ways Forward

### Secondary Data Collection

### Literature Review

#### References:

- Axline, V.M. (1969). *Play Therapy*. Ballantine Books New York.
- Clack, G., Crowley, K., Waycott, L., Prince, J., & Birdsey, N. (2010). Childcare practitioners' knowledge and perceptions of play therapy. Retrieved from [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/52857285\\_Childcare\\_practitioners\\_knowledge\\_and\\_perceptions\\_of\\_play\\_therapy](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/52857285_Childcare_practitioners_knowledge_and_perceptions_of_play_therapy).
- Sekhon, M., Cartwright, M., & Francis, J.J. (2017). Acceptability of healthcare interventions: an overview of reviews and development of a theoretical framework. Retrieved from <https://bmchealthservres.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12913-017-2031-8>.

## Chapter 16

# Universities As Safe Spaces: Perspectives of LGBTQ+ Students at the University of the Philippines Los Baños

Sophia R. Natanauan

**Abstract** In recent years, the concept of safe spaces within educational institutions has gained significant attention, especially in light of discourse surrounding inclusivity and support for marginalized communities within educational settings. This thesis aims to explore the concept of universities as safe spaces, focusing in particular on the perspectives of students at the University of the Philippines Los Baños and their views on the university as a safe space for queer individuals. Qualitative research methods will be used to capture the multifaceted experiences and perceptions of the participants and to shed light on how queer students experience and navigate the university as a space.

**Keywords:** *college students, educational institutions, queer, safe spaces*

# queering the map:

## EXPLORING SENSE OF PLACE AMONG LGBTQ+ STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES LOS BAÑOS

Sofia R. Natanauan

This study will explore sense of place among queer students at the University of the Philippines Los Baños using a place attachment approach. Sense of place mapping will be used as a tool to visually represent the emotional, social, and symbolic dimensions that shape queer experiences. Semi-structured interviews will also be carried out to investigate queer students' place attachment. Ultimately, this study aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the university as a dynamic social space by documenting the diverse range of experiences of queer individuals within university settings, from moments of empowerment and community building to instances of discrimination and invisibility. It also seeks to offer actionable insights for university administrators and policymakers in creating inclusive spaces that affirm queer voices and identities.

### INTRODUCTION

Despite its vibrant queer community, the Philippines continues to grapple with lingering societal norms and legal frameworks that often marginalize queer individuals: a 2015 study published by the United Nations Development Programme (2015) examined the legal and social environment for LGBTQ+ individuals in the Philippines, in which the cultural and social attitudes towards LGBTQ+ people were described as "complex," with questions raised on whether the acceptance of LGBTQ+ individuals is rooted in stereotypes and occupational niches. Filipino scholars have also come up with similar conclusions: for example, in his landmark study on Philippine gay culture, literary critic J. Neil Garcia (2004) points out that homosexual behavior is often mistakenly equated with public displays of transvestism (i.e., cross-dressing), which is only "allowed" in certain acceptable contexts, such as among entertainers, *parloristas* (beauticians), and during carnivalesque celebrations and fiestas.

Within the context of universities, where diversity is celebrated but simultaneously constrained by prevailing heteronormative power structures, understanding the queer experience through a spatial lens becomes useful to understand how university environments may either repress or nurture queer identities. In this regard, the mapping of queer experiences through sense of place mapping offers a nuanced approach for the identification of both physical and symbolic spaces that shape and are shaped by queer identities, shedding light on the ways in which universities as institutions can become more inclusive and supportive of queer students.

### GOALS & OBJECTIVES

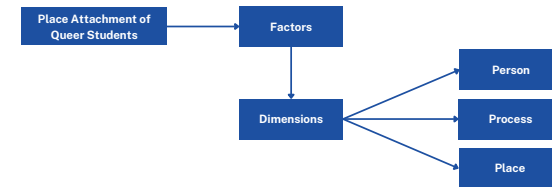
This study aims to explore sense of place among queer students at UPLB using a place attachment approach. Specifically, this study will aim to:

1. Characterize the place attachment of queer individuals with spaces within the UPLB campus;
2. Identify the factors that shape the nature of their place attachment; and
3. Provide actionable insights for university administrators and policymakers in fostering inclusivity within university spaces.

### METHODOLOGY



### CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



Scannell and Gifford's (2014) person-process-place (PPP) framework is will be applied in this study. The PPP framework was developed in an attempt to synthesize diverse the definitions that have been ascribed to place attachment. As its name suggests, the framework comprises three (3) components, namely: *person*, *process*, and *place*.

The **person dimension** encompasses both individual and collective meanings of place attachment. The individual level involves personal connections that people form with places, which may arise from the memories, experiences, realizations, and milestones that one associates with a place. The group level entails shared symbolic meanings, which may be based on culture, religion, or gender.

The **process dimension** refers to the psychological (i.e., affective, cognitive, and behavioral) components of attachment. This is based on the assumption that place attachment involves an emotional connection between people and place; that people may associate memories or ascribe meaning to places; and that place attachment affects human behavior, such as in proximity-maintaining behaviors.

Lastly, the **place dimension** refers the place-related characteristics of attachment, which includes spatial level (e.g., neighborhood, city), specificity, and prominence of social (i.e., communities of place) and physical (i.e., availability of desired amenities or resources) elements.

### NEXT STEPS

- Literature review
- Creation of interview schedule
- Compiling list of potential research participants

#### REFERENCES

- Garcia, J. N. C. (2004). *Male Homosexuality in the Philippines: a short history*. International Institute for Asian Studies, [https://www.iias.asia/sites/default/files/2020-11/IAS\\_ILAS\\_13.pdf](https://www.iias.asia/sites/default/files/2020-11/IAS_ILAS_13.pdf)
- United Nations Development Programme. (2015). *Being LGBT in Asia: The Philippines Country Report*. <https://www.un.org/publications/being-lgbt-asia-phl/philippines-country-report>
- Scannell, L., & Gifford, R. (2010). Defining place attachment: A tripartite organizing framework. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 30(1), 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvp.2009.09.006>

## Chapter 17

# Knowledge, Practices, And Attitudes of Healthcare Personnel on Healthcare Waste Management: A Case Study At Interpath Laboratories And Medical Clinics In Taytay, Rizal

Giana Katrina Mei I. Orbeta

**Abstract** Healthcare waste (HCW), produced by healthcare facilities (HCFs), is generally classified as non-hazardous and hazardous, which, if not managed properly, may expose health workers, patients, and non-patients to various health hazards. Healthcare personnel hold significant roles in effectively practicing HCW management starting from waste segregation to waste storage in the source area. This study focuses on the knowledge, practices, and attitudes (KAP) of healthcare personnel on HCW management at InterPath Laboratories and Medical Clinics, as well as the demographic profile of the participants and their relationship with their KAP. This allows a localized and context-based scale using KAP theory to analyze how healthcare personnel adhere to national policies on HCW management set by the Department of Health (DOH), stressing the importance of people-driven efforts to manage HCW in an institutional setting. The study employs a descriptive mixed-methods research design. The data will be collected through a semi-structured survey and key informant interviews (KII) using a modified KAP survey. The data collected from the survey and KII will be analyzed using the measures of central tendency for the KAP scores and through transcription and thematic analysis, respectively.

**Keywords:** *healthcare, KAP theory, waste management*



## KNOWLEDGE, PRACTICES, AND ATTITUDES OF HEALTHCARE PERSONNEL ON HEALTHCARE WASTE MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY AT INTERPATH LABORATORIES AND MEDICAL CLINICS IN TAYTAY, RIZAL

Giana Katrina Mei I. Orbeta, Department of Social Development Services,  
University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines



### INTRODUCTION

Healthcare waste (HCW), produced by healthcare facilities (HCFs), are generally classified as non-hazardous and hazardous, which, if not managed properly, may expose health workers, patients, and non-patients to various health hazards. Healthcare personnel hold significant roles in effectively practicing HCW management starting from the waste segregation to waste storage in the source area. This study focuses on the knowledge, practices, and attitudes (KAP) of healthcare personnel on HCW management at InterPath Laboratories and Medical Clinics, as well as the demographic profile of the respondents and its relationship with their KAP. This allows a **localized and context-based** scale using KAP theory to analyze how healthcare personnel adhere to national policies on HCW management set by the Department of Health (DOH), stressing the **importance of people-driven efforts** to manage HCW in an institutional setting.

### OBJECTIVES

To understand the KAP of healthcare personnel on HCW management at InterPath Laboratories and Medical Clinics, this study specifically aims to:

1. **describe** the demographic profile of Interpath Laboratories and Medical Clinics personnel;
2. **analyze** the factors influencing the acquisition of knowledge, formation of attitudes, and creation of practices among InterPath Laboratories and Medical Clinics personnel towards HCW management; and
3. **correlate** the demographic profile with the KAP scores on HCW management of InterPath Laboratories and Medical Clinics personnel.

### METHODOLOGY



InterPath Laboratories and Medical Clinics is a privately owned secondary-level laboratory located at Unit 216-217 and 316-317 MORE Business Center, Ortigas Avenue, Extension, San Isidro, Taytay, Rizal. It is the only secondary-level private laboratory/clinic in Rizal that offers stress echocardiogram, digital X-ray, and Holter monitoring tests.

It has 4 executives, 14 employees, and 17 doctors. The respondents will be **purposely sampled** from the 14 employees as they meet the criteria of this study, which are as follows: (1) must be a regular employee of InterPath Laboratories and Medical Clinics; and (2) must be involved in any stage of sorting, storing, and managing the HCW produced by the laboratory/clinic.

**research design:**  
descriptive mixed methods

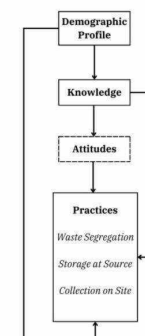
**data collection:**  
semi-structured survey questionnaire and key informant interviews (KII) using a modified KAP survey

**research instruments:**  
voice recorder, pen and paper, MS Excel, Jamovi, MS Word, and printed survey questionnaire

**data analysis:**  
measures of **central tendency** for KAP scores (survey data); **thematic analysis** (KII data); **Pearson's correlation coefficient** (relationship between KAP scores); **Chi-square test of independence** (relationship between demographic profile and KAP scores)

Note: The survey and KII questions will use a modified KAP survey, referencing the 2008 KAP questionnaire guide by WHO; the questionnaires used by Alkaghi et al. (2020), and the 2022 Healthcare Waste Management Manual of the DOH.

To obtain the KAP of healthcare personnel on HCW management in Interpath Laboratories and Medical Clinics, the demographic profile (*independent variable*) of the respondents will be first collected, followed by questions on KAP (*dependent variable*) with regard to HCW management.



Conceptual Framework of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices  
Concerning HCW Management

### REFERENCES

- Alkaghi, F., Romis, H., & Asawadthavorn, M. (2020). Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice in respect of Medical Waste Management among Healthcare Workers in Clinic. *Journal of Environmental and Public Health*, 2020, 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/8745472>.
- Department of Health. (2022). *Health Care Waste Management Manual*. <https://reg.doh.gov.ph/download/health-care-waste-management-manual/>
- Liu, C., Liu, G., Wang, D., & Zhang, X. (2019). Knowledge, Attitudes and Intentions to prescribe Antibiotics: A structural equation modeling study of primary care institutions in Hainan, China. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 16(1), 2365. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16122365>
- World Health Organization. (2008). *Advocacy, communication and social mobilization for TB control: a guide to developing knowledge, attitude and practice surveys*. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO/HTM/TB/2008.46).



## Chapter 18

# In the Shade of Green: Impacts of Green Spaces in Fostering Student's Well-being at University of the Philippines Los Baños

Moira Jean D. Digma

**Abstract** The demanding nature of academic life sometimes causes stress, anxiety, and even burnout among students. This emphasizes the critical necessity to focus on students' well-being. The present study investigates the Impacts of Green Spaces in Fostering Student Well-being at the University of the Philippines Los Baños. Its objective is to 1) Describe the demographic profile of the students who engage and utilize green spaces in the UPLB campus, 2) Describe the quality and characteristics of green spaces in the UPLB campus, 3) Evaluate how students perceive the presence, accessibility and quality of green spaces within the UPLB campus, 4) Analyze the relationship between exposure to green spaces and various dimensions of student well-being, including physical health, mental health, social interactions, and academic performance and 5) To provide recommendations, strategies and evidence-based insights to inform policies and practices aimed at enhancing student well-being through the optimization of green spaces within the UPLB campus. Utilizing a quantitative non-experimental correlational methodology, this study employs a quota sampling technique to select respondents representing diverse academic disciplines at UPLB. An online survey administered via Google Forms serves as the primary data collection tool. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the interplay between green environments and student well-being, providing insights crucial for campus planning and policy formulation geared towards holistic student development.

**Keywords:** *green space, student's Well-being, UPLB*



# In the Shade of Green: Impacts of Green Spaces in Fostering Student's Well-being at University of the Philippines Los Baños

DIGMA, MOIRA JEAN D.



## INTRODUCTION

Green spaces are locations that consist of greenery, such as bio-parks, parks, gardens, recreational areas, forests, and other natural or landscaped areas (Anguluri & Narayanan, 2017). According to research, urban green areas such as parks and gardens can help to foster one's wellness, the higher the degree of resident participation with green places, the higher their well-being (Ma et al., 2019).

This study aims to examine how urban green spaces at the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) affect student well-being. The effects of the places may vary in terms of its quality and accessibility. The study's focus on UPLB attempts to provide a more in-depth, holistic knowledge of this setting. It also plans to investigate a variety of possible consequences of green spaces to student's academic performances, social interaction, mental health, and physical health.



## OBJECTIVES

- Describe the quality and characteristics of green spaces in UPLB campus.
- Describe the demographic profile of the students who engage and utilizes green spaces in UPLB campus.
- Evaluate how students perceive the presence, accessibility, and quality of green spaces within the UPLB campus.
- Analyze the connection between exposure to green areas and various dimensions of student well-being, including physical health, mental health, social interactions, and academic performance.
- Provide recommendations, strategies, and evidence-based insights to inform policies and practices aimed at enhancing student wellbeing through the optimization of green spaces within the UPLB campus.



## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

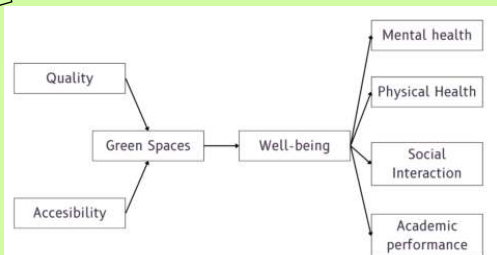


Figure 1. Conceptual framework showing the relationship among variables



## MATERIALS & METHODS

The research will be utilizing a quantitative non-experimental correlational research approach.

The respondents targeted for this study will exclusively be students aged between 19 to 25 years old enrolled at UPLB.

To gather data, an online survey approach with closed questions will be employed, utilizing Google Forms as the primary research tool.

To ensure diverse representation, a quota sampling technique will be utilized to select respondents from various colleges within the university.



## REFERENCES

- Anguluri, R., & Narayanan, P. (2017). Role of green space in urban planning: Outlook towards smart cities. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 25, 58–65.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ufug.2017.04.007>  
 Ma, B., Zhou, T., Lei, S., Wen, Y., & Hu, T. T. (2019). Effects of urban green spaces on residents' well-being. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 21(6), 2793–2809. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-018-0161-8>


## Chapter 19

# Towards Inclusive Human Settlements: A Spatial Accessibility Analysis of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (Hiv) Testing Facilities for the Queer Community in Batangas

Paul Stephen G. Mendoza

**Abstract** Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus attacking the body's immune system wherein global cases continued to increase. The impact of HIV affects millions of lives and poses threats to health systems and societies. In the Philippines, the total number of reported HIV-positive cases is 126,378 from January 19, 1984 to December 2024. In response to the epidemic, the Philippine HIV and AIDS Policy Act of 2018 (RA 11166) was enacted. However, HIV cases continued to increase wherein 29 percent of newly confirmed cases had clinical manifestations of advanced HIV disease during diagnosis despite the global trend of decreasing HIV incidence and AIDS-related deaths. The law recognizes the urgent need for early detection and intervention, but barriers to accessibility and inclusivity exist. Hence, this study will investigate the spatial dynamics of HIV facilities for the queer community in Batangas, a province considered a hotspot for HIV having more cases than the national estimate. It will employ a mixed-method design—a quantitative approach for spatial accessibility analysis of HIV facilities and a qualitative approach for assessing inclusivity for the queer community in Batangas. Findings from this study will contribute to achieving inclusive human settlements through the findings informing strategies for improving spatial accessibility and surrounding inclusivity of HIV testing facilities.

**Keywords:** *accessibility, healthcare, HIV, queer community, spatial analysis*



# TOWARDS INCLUSIVE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: A SPATIAL ACCESSIBILITY ANALYSIS OF HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) FACILITIES FOR THE QUEER COMMUNITY IN BATANGAS

MENDOZA, PAUL STEPHEN G.

## BACKGROUND

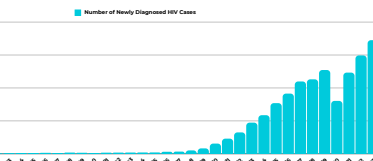



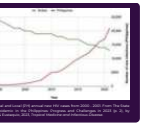
Figure 1. National Data on Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases Annually, January 1984 - December 2023 (N=126,378)

WITH ADVANCED HIV DISEASE (DECEMBER 2023)	AVERAGE DAILY CASES (DECEMBER 2023)	TOTAL HIV REPORTED CASES (DECEMBER 2023)
1,069	41	126,378

From HIV & AIDS Surveillance of the Philippines (2023)



### GLOBAL TREND OF DECREASING HIV INCIDENCE AND AIDS-RELATED DEATHS BUT THIS HAS NOT BEEN THE CASE IN THE PHILIPPINES IN THE PAST DECADE



### PH RESPONSE:

RA 11668 or the **Philippine HIV and AIDS Policy Act of 2018** recognizing the urgent need for early detection and intervention.

### CHALLENGES DESPITE POLICY RESPONSE:


- Lack of HIV facilities in some areas exacerbates issues that hinder early detection and treatment for HIV.
- Leads to advanced HIV disease upon diagnosis and AIDS.
- Aids of HIV transmission is highest on mode to make, which hampers inclusivity for the queer community due to stigma.

## OBJECTIVES

The research aims to investigate the **spatial accessibility** of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) testing facilities for the **queer community** in Batangas. Specifically, the study seeks to:

- Examine the spatial relationship between HIV prevalence per municipality and accessibility to HIV testing facilities in Batangas
- Identify barriers that hinder access to HIV testing facilities, especially for the queer community that are clients of HIV testing facilities in Batangas
- Determine strategies for improving spatial accessibility and inclusivity of HIV testing facilities

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



## METHODOLOGY

### LOCALE

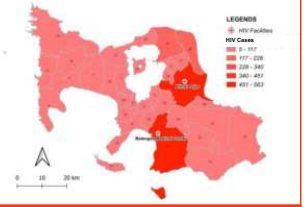


Figure 3. Chordless Map of Batangas showing HIV Incidence per Municipality

### METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

**MIXED-METHOD (SEQUENTIAL EXPLANATORY DESIGN)**

↓

**FIRST PHASE: QUANTITATIVE APPROACH FOR SPATIAL ACCESSIBILITY**

**PRIMARY DATA GATHERING:**  
GOVERNMENT RECORDS—HIV/AIDS REGISTRY IN BATANGAS

**SECONDARY DATA GATHERING:**  
ONLINE DATA: GOOGLE MAPS

↓

**DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF DISTANCE-BASED ACCESSIBILITY**  
Calculating travel distance from each municipality centroid to the facility

**AREA-BASED ACCESSIBILITY**  
Using enhanced two-step floating catchment analysis (E2SFCA) method

↓

**SECOND PHASE: QUALITATIVE APPROACH FOR ASSESSING INCLUSIVITY FOR THE QUEER COMMUNITY**

**PRIMARY DATA GATHERING:**

**INTERVIEW FOR QUEER CLIENTS OF HIV FACILITIES IN BATANGAS:**  
Snowball Sampling for HIV-Positive and HIV-Negative


**INTERVIEW FOR QUEER THAT HAS NOT BEEN TESTED IN BATANGAS:**  
Snowball Sampling for Unknown Status

↓


**THEMATIC ANALYSIS**

REPORTED HIV DEATHS 1987 - DECEMBER 2023	TOTAL REPORTED HIV CASES 1987 - DECEMBER 2023
1,069	2,515


## WAYS FORWARD



LITERATURE REVIEW



APPROVAL FOR ETHICAL CONSIDERATION



MAPPING

## REFERENCES

Department of Health. (2023). HIV & AIDS continuum of care [Dataset]. In HIV & AIDS Surveillance of the Philippines: Gangungeo, L. M. A., & Estuque, P. C. (Eds.). The state of the HIV epidemic in the Philippines: progress and challenges in 2023. Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, 6(5), 258. <https://doi.org/10.3390/tropicalmed6050258>

## Chapter 20

# Assessing The Role of Learning Spaces on Student Collaborative Learning in UPLB

Jan Maxine D. Cruz

**Abstract** Open spaces in universities serve as assembly areas for students. They use these areas as their personal and collaborative learning spaces when provided with adequate resources that permit them to. Therefore, learning spaces are crucial in facilitating informal learning and providing a sense of belonging. In pursuit of fostering student rapport, grounded in strong collaboration, this study seeks to address the increasing demand for formal collaborative spaces in the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) to meet students' need for conducive learning environments. This study identifies the open public learning spaces and their physical elements on the lower campus of the UPLB and evaluates how these features accommodate student collaborative learning. It aims to explain the role of formal and informal learning spaces in facilitating student collaborative learning. As a preliminary data collection, a spatial mapping shall be conducted to identify open learning spaces. The succeeding quantitative and qualitative assessment targets to gather data and information from student respondents from colleges of the lower campus. Purposive sampling will then be conducted to collect data from students who have used at least one of the identified learning spaces with at least 3 times of usage for at least 30 minutes each. The primary data will be collected through self-administered questionnaires that employ a 5-point Likert scale, observational checklist, and open-ended questions, evaluating how the identified learning spaces facilitate student collaborative activities. Spatial analysis, descriptive statistics, factor analysis, and thematic analysis shall then be used for result triangulation.

**Keywords:** *formal collaborative spaces, learning spaces, student collaborative learning*

# ASSESSING THE ROLE OF LEARNING SPACES ON STUDENT COLLABORATIVE LEARNING IN UPLB

Jann Maxine Cruz

Department of Community and Environmental Resource Planning,  
University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines



DCERP

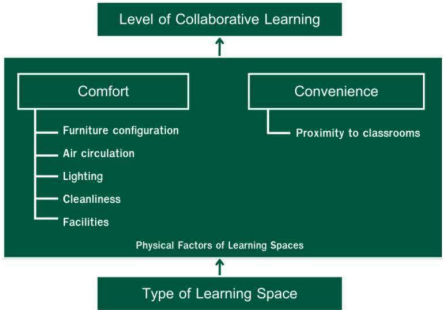
## INTRODUCTION

- Collaborative learning is essential for active, student-centered learning because it increases performance, promotes peer engagement, and boosts learning outcomes through in-depth conversations (Chan et al., 2019; de Borja et al., 2019).
- Having enough suitable informal learning spaces encourages students to stay on campus longer for learning and socializing (Yau et al., 2023), providing a sense of belonging (Morieson et al., 2018) through informal learning. From an academic viewpoint, it is defined as any self-motivated, active learning endeavor done beyond classroom hours, individually or collaboratively.
- Learning spaces can either facilitate or hinder interpersonal relationships and meaningful learning processes among individuals (de Borja et al., 2019). They vary in their intended purpose as built environments in the context of informal collaborative learning.
  - **Formal learning spaces** - areas primarily designed for academic activities (e.g. libraries and learning hubs)
  - **Informal learning spaces** - areas not intended for academic purposes yet can still facilitate academic activities (e.g. open corridors, cafés, student lobbies, etc.)
- Spatial design planning of the physical spaces within the campus must cater to various functions and boost student motivation and learning opportunities.

This study intends to determine how students utilize the existing learning spaces on the lower campus of the UPLB for collaborative learning. Particularly, it focuses on the following objectives:

- 1 Identify the formal and informal learning spaces on the lower campus;
- 2 Evaluate the physical elements of the learning spaces and how these attributes accommodate student collaborative learning;
- 3 Explain the role of formal and informal learning spaces in accommodating student collaborative learning.

Figure 1. The Influence of Learning Spaces and Their Physical Elements on Student Collaborative Learning



## METHODOLOGY

### Purposive Sampling

- Inclusion Criteria:
- ✓ UPLB student
  - ✓ Can at least identify 1 learning space
  - ✓ Used the identified learning space/s at least 3 times

DATA COLLECTION			
RESEARCH DESIGN	METHOD	INSTRUMENT	DATA ANALYSIS
Quantitative	Survey Spatial Mapping	QGIS	Descriptive Statistics Spatial Analysis
Quantitative	Survey	Observational Checklist 5-Point Likert Scale	Factor Analysis
Qualitative	Survey	Open-ended Questions	Thematic Analysis

## Chapter 21

# UPLB (Gen Z) Students on ‘Ukay-Ukay’ as a Form of Circular Fashion: A Consumer Acceptability Study

Florence Julienne B. Dingle

**Abstract** Circular fashion became a response to the rapidly growing fashion industry as a sustainable option wherein clothing materials can circulate in society through reusing, upcycling, and reselling them. One of the concepts introduced is secondhand fashion or the consumption of clothing that has been previously owned. Secondhand fashion was sustainable in the sense of extending the lifespan of clothing garments and reducing the demand for production. In the Philippine context, Ukay-ukay is one method for efficient fashion consumption and was established as a culture and ensured its prevalence throughout the generations. This study aims to analyze the consumer acceptability of UPLB Gen Z students on Ukay-Ukay culture as a form of Circular Fashion. Specifically, it aims to; identify the reasons for ukay-ukay consumption through the respondents’ knowledge, attitudes, and practices, analyze the factors affecting the acceptability of ‘ukay-ukay’ among UPLB students, and formulate recommendations to improve sustainable fashion choices in the country. Consequently, this is relevant to human ecology in practicing sustainability and responsible clothing consumption. Furthermore, this study will assess UPLB students as one of the major consumers of clothing materials. This research aims to use quantitative online survey questionnaires and will be analyzed through descriptive and correlational analysis.

**Keywords:** *consumer acceptability, circular fashion, secondhand fashion, ukay-ukay*

# UPLB (Gen Z) Students on '*Ukay-Ukay*' as a Form of Circular Fashion: A Consumer Acceptability Study

DINGLE, Florence Julienne B.



## Introduction

The constant demand of changing trends and release of new clothing materials has resulted in increased clothing production. This causes an influx of global clothing textile consumption and carbon emissions that pollute the environment; making the fashion industry the second biggest consumer of water (20%) and global carbon emissions (10%) (UNEP, 2019).

Circular fashion became a response to the rapidly growing fashion industry as a sustainable option such as secondhand fashion. This refers to extending the lifespan of clothing garment and reducing the demand for production. In the Philippine context, '*Ukay-ukay*' is one of the methods for efficient fashion consumption and was established as a culture and ensured its prevalence throughout the generation.

## Objective

This study aims to analyze the acceptability of UPLB students on '*Ukay-Ukay*' Culture as a form of sustainable fashion.

- Determine the characteristics of the UPLB Gen Z students
- Identify the reasons of *ukay-ukay* consumption through the respondents' knowledge, attitudes, and practices
- Analyze the factors affecting acceptance of *ukay-ukay* among UPLB students
- Formulate recommendations to improve the sustainable fashion

## Conceptual Framework

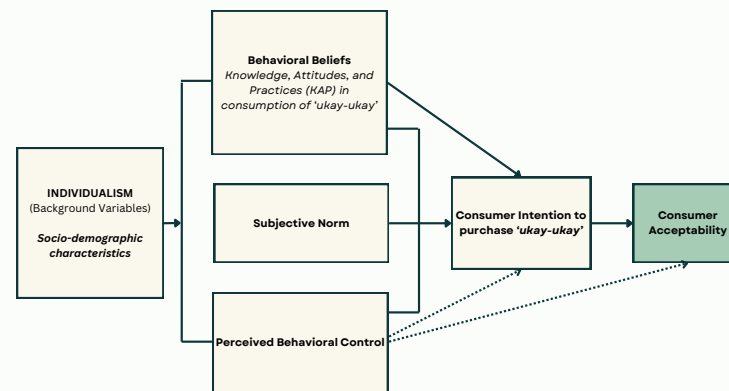


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework based on Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991)

## Materials and Methods

This study will be targeting UPLB Students as respondents from ages 18-25 years old who have bought *ukay* more than once. A sample of 100-150 students is targeted. This quantitative study will be utilizing a self-administered survey questionnaire while the data gathered will be analyzed through descriptive and correlational analysis.

## References

- UN Environmental Programme (UNEP), (2019). UN Alliance for Sustainable Fashion addresses damage of 'fast fashion'. <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/un-alliance-sustainable-fashion-addresses-damage-fast-fashion>
- Brookes, S. (2023). The theory of planned behavior: Behavioral Intention. *Simply Psychology*.
- Alurud, P. (2024). Timeless habit: Ukay culture in the Philippines, here's what you need to know! <https://medium.com/@hibsdaymagazine/timeless-habit-ukay-culture-in-the-philippines-heres-what-you-need-to-know-d852b6747d8f>

## Chapter 22

# From Pockets to Perspectives: Investigating Socioeconomic Status (SES) Disparities and Their Role in Shaping Social and Emotional (SEL) Competencies among Senior High School Students of Los Baños National High School

Alexandra Julia C. Cuadra

**Abstract** Social and emotional learning (SEL) is a crucial factor in an adolescent's development. The five elements of SEL account for an individual's self-awareness, self-management, social awareness, relationship skills, and responsible decision-making. These are important elements that allow individuals to regulate emotions, create and accomplish goals, exhibit empathy, build relationships, and make responsible decisions. Adolescents with higher SEL can better apply knowledge, skills, and attitudes ethically and effectively. Thus, it is necessary to assess adolescents' SEL to have a clear understanding of their characteristics concerning their social and emotional development. However, existing SEL assessments have minor regard for external factors that are possible contributors to adolescent development. There is limited evidence about socioeconomic status (SES) as a factor affecting SEL. This study aims to evaluate the SES and assess the SEL competencies of senior high school students from Los Baños National High School. Moreover, this study will employ a descriptive correlational design as it investigates the impact of SES as a factor that could affect the SEL of adolescents. The Adolescent Social and Emotional Learning Questionnaire (ASELQ), a 105-item self-report questionnaire graded on a Likert scale of 1 to 5, will be utilized to measure the students' SEL. In terms of the respondents' SES, their family income, parental education, parental occupation, socioeconomic class, and access to resources will be assessed by adopting the Kuppaswamy, BG Prasad, and Udai Pareekh's SES scale. The participants will be selected through stratified random sampling to acquire respondents from different socioeconomic groups. Subsequently, the data will be analyzed using multiple linear regression to evaluate the effects of SES factors on SEL elements.

**Keywords:** *adolescents, adolescent development, social and emotional learning (SEL), socioeconomic status (SES)*



# FROM POCKETS TO PERSPECTIVES: INVESTIGATING SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS (SES) DISPARITIES AND THEIR ROLE IN SHAPING SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL (SEL) COMPETENCIES AMONG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF LOS BAÑOS NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL



## Introduction

- Social and emotional learning (SEL) is a crucial factor in an adolescent's development. These are important elements that allow individuals to:
  - regulate emotions
  - create and accomplish goals
  - exhibit empathy
  - build relationships,
  - make responsible decisions.
- However, there is **limited evidence** about socioeconomic status (SES) as a factor affecting SEL. This is because existing SEL assessments have minor regard for external factors that are possible contributors to adolescent development.



Figure 1. CASEL's Social-Emotional Framework

## Objectives

- This study aims to **determine the effect of the socioeconomic status of Senior High School students from Los Baños National High School on their social and emotional competencies**, and more specifically:
- Evaluate the socioeconomic status of Senior High School students from Los Baños National High School; and
  - Assess the social-emotional learning of Senior High School students from Los Baños National High School

## Conceptual Framework

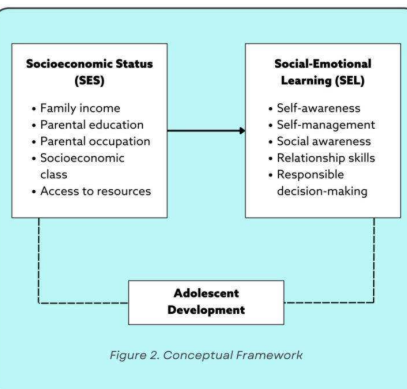


Figure 2. Conceptual Framework

## Methodology

### PRELIMINARIES

- Research Locale** - Los Baños National High School
- Research Design** - Descriptive Correlational Design

### DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

- Adolescent Social-Emotional Learning Questionnaire (ASELQ)
- Adopted Kuppaswamy, BG Prasad, and Udai Pareekh's SES scale

### DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

- Sampling Technique** - Stratified Random Sampling
- Data Analysis** - Multiple Regression Analysis

### Ethical Considerations

- Permission from LBNHS
- Informed consent
- Confidentiality and anonymity
- Voluntary participation

### Ways Forward

- Coordinate with LBNHS
- Formulation of survey questionnaire
- Ethical approval for research involving human participants
- Data collection

Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning. (2020, October 1). CASEL's SEL Framework. CASEL. Retrieved May 16, 2024, from <https://casel.org/casel-sel-framework-11-2020/>  
 Ferrer, R. M., Botor, N. J. B., Jolejole, K. M. B., Alamban, R. C. B., Aquino, F. C. C., Del Rosario, K. E., Paccarangan, S. J. C., Dy, M. F. R., Floresca, M. S., & Sabaña, J. B. (2023). Adolescent Social-Emotional Learning Instrument in the Philippine Context: Development and Validation. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Human Development and Family Studies*, 2(2).

## Chapter 23

# Kapasidad ng mga Kababaihang Mangingisda ng Brgy. Sineguelasan, Bacoor, Cavite tungo sa magaang pagdadala sa buhay sa pamamagitan ng Kolektibong Pagkalinga

Matthew Angelo M. Perez

**Abstract** Hitik sa yaman ang karagatan ng Pilipinas, matatagpuan sa gitna ng “Coral Triangle” kung saan matatagpuan ang sentro ng saribuhay sa usaping yamang-dagat. Dito umaasa ang bansa upang magkaroon ng seguridad sa pagkain at ito’y pinangunahan ng mga maliliit at lokal na mangingisda. Napakayaman ng katubigan ng Pilipinas ngunit taliwas ito sa karanasan ng ating mangingisda. Sa taong 2021 ay sila ang may pinakamalaking insidente ng kahirapan (30.6%) at nanatili silang pinakamahirap sa buong bansa. Kasama pa ang iba’t ibang suliranin na kanilang kinakaharap tulad ng labis na pangingsda mula sa malalaking komersyal na mangingisda, illegal na pangingsda, kabi-kabilang reklamasyon, mga sakuna at pagbabago ng klima. Ang mga bagay na ito ang nagpapabigat sa pagdadala sa buhay ng mga mangingisda. Sa masalimuot na karanasan ng mga mangingisda, lag-ing nalilimutan ang mahalagang papel na ginagampanan ng kababaihan sa buong lakas-paggawa sa pangingsda: pangangalaga sa tahanan, pagaayos ng mga lambat, pamumulot sa tabing-dagat, pangingsda, pag-uuri ng mga huli, at pagtitinda nito. Biktima ng kanilang materyal na kondisyon, higit na kinakailangan na tingnan kung paano napapagaan ang dinadala sa buhay ng mga kababaihang mangingisda. Layunin ng pananaliksik na ito na suriin ang kapasidad ng kababaihang mangingisda ng Brgy. Sineguelasan tungo sa magaang pagdadala sa buhay sa pamamagitan ng kolektibong pagkalinga. Penomenolohiya ang napiling lapit sa pag-aaral na ito, nais makuha ng pagaaral na ito ang karanasan ng kababaihang mangingisda sa kanilang pagdadala sa buhay, kasama ang kanilang sosyo-demograpiko at ekonomikong katangian, mga pangarap sa buhay, mga balakid sa nasabing mga pangarap, at kung paano nila ito hinaharap upang malaman ang kanilang kapasidad tungo sa magaang pagdadala sa buhay at matulungan pa itong mapataas sa pamamagitan ng kolektibong pagkalinga.

**Keywords:** *kababaihang mangingisda, kolektibong pagkalinga, pagdadala*

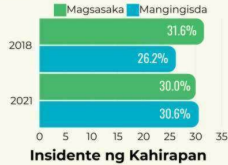
# KAPASIDAD NG MGA KABABAIHANG MANGINGISDA NG BRGY. SINEGUELASAN, BACOR, CAVITE TUNGO SA MAGAANG PAGDADALA SA BUHAY SA PAMAMAGITAN NG KOLEKTIBONG PAGKALINGA

Perez, Matthew Angelo “Mayari” M.

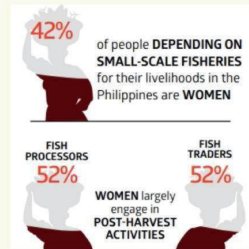
## KALIGIRAN NG PAG-AARAL

Ang sangkapulan ng Pilipinas, ayon sa pag-aaral ng Asian Development Bank (2014), ay matatagpuan sa gitna ng “Coral Triangle”; kung saan *pinakahitik ang saribuhay sa usaping yamang-dagat*.

Tunay na napakayaman ng katubigan ng ating bansa at mahalaga ang gampanin ng ating mangingisda upang ito ay pangalagaan. Ngunit tila malayo ito sa mga karanasan ng mga lokal nating mangingisda.



Sa usapin ng lakas-paggawa sa pangangisda, isang bahagi ng sektor ang hindi nabibigyan ng pansin at importansya—*ang kababaihan*.



Imahe mula sa Food and Agriculture Organization

## LAYUNIN NG PAG-AARAL

- Alamin ang **sosyo-demograpikong katangian**.
- Ilarawan ang mga **pangarap sa buhay**.
- Talakayin ang mga **dinadala sa buhay** na nagiging balakid sa mga pangarap.
- Suriin ang mga paraan kung **paano humaharap sa kanilang dinadala**.
- Mag-balangkas at **makabuo ng mga pamamaraan** at rekomendasyon upang **mapataas ang kapasidad**.

## KAHALAGAHAN NG PAG-AARAL

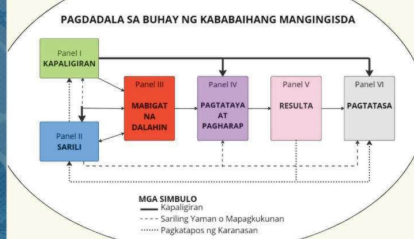


## SAKOP AT LIMITASYON NG PAG-AARAL

- Penominolohiya** bilang lapit
- Purposive, non-probability sample** ng **10 kababaihang mangingisdang** naninirahan sa **Brgy. Sineguelasan**.
- Karanasan ng kababaihang mangingisda sa kanilang pagdadala sa buhay, kasama ang kanilang sosyo-demograpikong katangian, mga pangarap sa buhay, mga balakid sa nasabing mga pangarap sa buhay, at kung paano nila ito hinaharap upang malaman ang kanilang kapasidad tungo sa magaang pagdadala sa buhay.

Imahe mula sa Wikipedia

## BATAYANG KONSEPTWAL



## METODOLOHIYA



Imahe mula sa Google earth

Imahe mula sa PAMALAKATA

### Pamamaraan

- Kwalitatibong Pananaliksik
- In-depth na panayam

### Mga Kalahok sa Pag-aaral

- Edad 20 at pataas
- Nakatira sa komunidad na hindi bababa sa limang taon
- Tinuturing ang kanyang sarili bilang breadwinner/ulo ng sambayanan/asawa o responsible para sa ibang tao

### Pagliliikom at Pagsusuri ng Datos

- Penominolohiya at Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis

## Chapter 24

# Exploring Emerging Adult Behavior Post-Parental Separation: The Role of Resilience and Vulnerability Factors

Ruth Qenny V. Teña



**Abstract** The study titled "Exploring Emerging Adult Behavior Post-Parental Separation: The Role of Resilience and Vulnerability Factors" will examine the behavior of emerging adults aged 18 to 25 following the separation of their parents. This research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how resilience and vulnerability factors influence emerging adults' adaptation and coping strategies in response to this significant life transition. The study will adopt a qualitative approach, utilizing phenomenology to capture the lived experiences of emerging adults. Through interviews and focus groups, participants will share their perspectives on the general context of parental separation in their families, as well as their behavioral changes and patterns during this period. Researchers will also identify and analyze resilience and vulnerability factors that shape emerging adults' responses to parental separation. By examining the interplay between resilience and vulnerability factors, this research will offer insights into how emerging adults navigate the challenges of parental separation. The findings could inform the development of interventions and support systems to assist emerging adults in coping with this transformative experience more effectively.

**Keywords:** *behavior, emerging adults, parental separation, resilience, vulnerability*

HUME 195: Research Methods in Human Ecology

## Exploring Emerging Adult Behavior Post-Parental Separation: The Role of Resilience and Vulnerability Factors

Ruth Qenny V. Teña  
Department of Human and Family Development Studies  
College of Human Ecology, University of the Philippines Los Baños

### INTRODUCTION

A growing number of Filipinos are opting to dissolve their marital unions, either through legal means or informally (Abalos, 2017).

**One in three Filipino youths grew up without both parents** (UP Population Institute, 2022).

- In 2021, there were only 67% of young people were raised by both parents. It was most prevalent in the country's wealthiest regions, namely Central Luzon (38%), NCR (58%), and CALABARZON (61%).
- Primary reasons are the parent working away (45%), **marital separation (38%)**, and the death of a parent (17%).

**Emerging adulthood** is proposed as a new stage of development for individuals in their late teens through their twenties, particularly focusing on ages 18 to 25 (Arnette, 2019). It has five distinguished key characteristics:

- age of identity explorations
- age of instability
- self-focused age
- age of feeling in-between
- age of possibilities

**Resilience factors** are elements that effectively help individuals to adjust to tough or demanding life situations, Conversely, **vulnerability factors** refer to the elements that influence individuals to be incapable to withstand challenges (APA, n.d.).

### METHODOLOGY

**Research Locale and Participants**

- Filipino
- resident of Laguna
- aged 18 to 25
- parents have been separated for at least one year but not more than 10 years

**Qualitative Method**

- Exploratory Case Study Research Design
- Purposive Sampling

**Triangulation**

- in-depth semi-structured interviews, personality assessments, and secondary data

**Data Analysis**

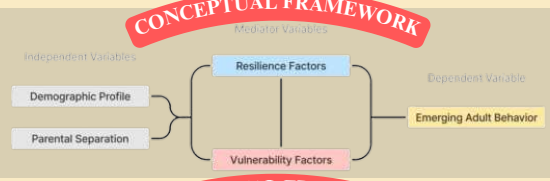
- Thematic Analysis

### OBJECTIVES

The study aims to assess the role of resilience and vulnerability factors in the behavior of emerging adults following parental separation. Specifically, it seeks to:

- Recognize parental separation within the context of family
- Understand the impact of parental separation on emerging adults
- Determine the behavior of emerging adults following parental separation, including potential changes or patterns
- Analyze the resilience and vulnerability factors present in the lives of emerging adults following parental separation

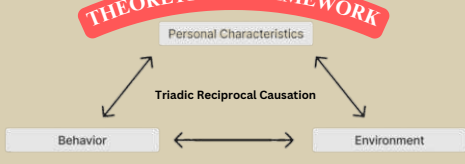
### CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



```

graph LR
    subgraph IV [Independent Variables]
        DP[Demographic Profile]
        PS[Parental Separation]
    end
    subgraph MV [Mediator Variables]
        RF[Resilience Factors]
        VF[Vulnerability Factors]
    end
    subgraph DV [Dependent Variable]
        EAB[Emerging Adult Behavior]
    end
    IV --> MV
    MV --> DV
  
```

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK



```

graph TD
    PC[Personal Characteristics] <--> B[Behavior]
    PC <--> E[Environment]
    B <--> E
    subgraph TRC [Triadic Reciprocal Causation]
        B
        E
    end
  
```

**References**

Abalos, J. (2017, May 9). Divorce and separation in the Philippines: Trends and correlates. *Demographic Research*, 36(50), 1515-1548. DOI: 10.4654/DemRes.2017.36.50

American Psychological Association. (n.d.). *APA Dictionary of Psychology*. <https://dictionary.apa.org/>

Arnett, J. (2019, January 14). Emerging adulthood: The winding road from the late teens through the twenties (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/978019929382.001.0001>

UP Population Institute. (2022, November 7). 1 in 3 Filipino youth grew up without both parents. <https://www.uppi.upd.edu.ph/news/2022/11-3-filipino-youth-grew-up-without-both-parents>

## Chapter 25

# Metrics that matter: Prioritized key performance indicators of Socio-Civic Student Organizations in the University of the Philippines- Los Baños

Alanis Ysobelle R. Angulo

**Abstract** This study aims to assess the prioritization of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of registered socio-civic student organizations in the University of the Philippines - Los Baños. This study focuses on the management of socio-civic student organizations and the application of organizational strategies in the achievement of their goals. Furthermore, this study will contribute to the field of organizational studies, giving emphasis on the role of student organizations and their involvement in social activism and development. Student organizations face more challenges and restrictions in resources regarding finance and manpower. These challenges highlight their need for management strategies and the proper observation of KPIs for them to solidify their organizational structure and functions. First, the organizational structures of said participating organizations are identified, along with their organizational goals and advocacies. The executive officers of each organization are then asked to determine their KPIs using a Balanced Scorecard (BSC). Finally, the determined KPIs will be ranked based on an organization's prioritization using the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP).

**Keywords:** *KPIs, organizational performance, student organizations*



## Metrics That Matter: Prioritized Key Performance Indicators of Socio-civic Student Organizations in the University of the Philippines - Los Baños

Alanis Ysobelle R. Angulo

Department of Social Development Services, College of Human Ecology

### INTRODUCTION

Students organizations are a small-scale reflection of real world institutions, mirroring the established processes and management of these formal organizations but with greater restrictions in resources especially in finances and manpower. These challenges highlight their need for management strategies and the proper observation of key performance indicators (KPIs) for them to solidify their organizational structure and functions.

### OBJECTIVES

1. Discuss the organizational structure of socio-civic student organizations in UPLB;
2. Determine the organizational goals of socio-civic organizations in UPLB;
3. Identify the KPIs utilized by socio-civic student organizations in UPLB; and
4. Analyze which of the identified KPIs are prioritized by socio-civic student organizations.

### METHODOLOGY

#### Research Design:

- ✓ Mixed Methods - Building

#### Sampling Method:

- ✓ Random Sampling

#### Data Collection:

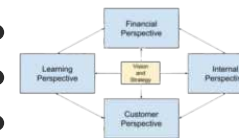
- ✓ Key Informant Interviews
- ✓ Focus Group Discussion
- ✓ Questionnaire

#### Population:

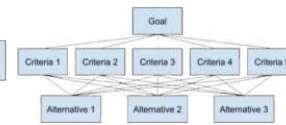
- ✓ 36 registered socio-civic student organizations in UPLB

## FRAMEWORKS USED

### BALANCED SCORECARD Robert Kaplan and David Norton, 1992



### ANALYTIC HIERARCHY PROCESS Thomas Saaty, 1970s



### CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



The qualitative method is conducted with the executive officers of participating student organizations as they are members who are in charge of an organization's management. Through these meetings, their goals and performance indicators are identified. This is the appropriate method to use in this part of the study as the variables to be acquired are qualitative in nature.

The data collected through the qualitative methods will then be used for the questionnaire to be disseminated to the executive officers wherein they will compare the weights and importance of each identified indicator with respect to one another.

## Chapter 26

# Implications of On-Street Parking on Road Safety: The Case of MacArthur Highway, Guiguinto, Bulacan

Sai C. Pineda

**Abstract** Parking spaces could not keep up with the rapid urbanization and car-centric development. As a solution, drivers have utilized roads as parking spaces. However, on-street parking affects its surroundings, including the overall safety of the road. The effects of using streets and roads as parking to road safety were numerous. These include but are not limited to increased hazards and risks, heightened uncertainty, and mental strain. With this, the study aims to analyze the implications of on-street parking on road safety in MacArthur Highway, Guiguinto, Bulacan. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted to gather information and data from the road users and local businesses, and key informant interviews with the traffic enforcement and planning officers. A field observation will also be utilized to gather more data of the specific locations, scale, and extent of on-street parking on MacArthur Highway, Guiguinto, Bulacan. This research will be utilizing thematic analysis as its data analysis method.

**Keywords:** *on-street parking, parking spaces, road safety*



## IMPLICATIONS OF ON-STREET PARKING ON ROAD SAFETY: THE CASE OF MACARTHUR HIGHWAY, GUIGUINTO, BULACAN

Author

PINEDA, Sai C.

### Introduction

The car-centric development, brought about by urbanization, increased the demand for parking spaces. However, these spaces could not contend against the rapid increase of vehicles (Madubuike, 2018 and Makarova et al., 2022). Hence, many motorists use roads and streets as parking spaces (Rifai et al., 2020). On-street parking affects its surroundings, including the overall safety of the road. The effects of using streets and roads as parking to road safety were numerous. These include but are not limited to: increased hazards and risks, heightened uncertainty, and mental strain.

### Objectives

1. Analyze the cause and effect of on-street parking to road safety,
2. Describe the scale or extent of on-street parking in MacArthur Highway, Guiguinto, Bulacan,
3. Evaluate the implications of on-street parking and road safety to planning; and,
4. Recommend policies to reduce the practice of on-street parking and its subsequent effects.

### Conceptual Framework



### Methodology

This case study will be utilizing the following methods:

- Semi-structured Interview
- Key Informant Interviews
- Field Observation
- Thematic Analysis

To further understand the implications of on-street parking on road safety in MacArthur Highway, Guiguinto, Bulacan, the respondents will be road users, local businesses, traffic enforcement and planning officers.

### References

- Madubuike, D. (2018). *Changing Car Culture: A Case Study of Enghamton University (Hesed)*. Enghamton ProQuest Dissertations Publishing, Ann Arbor.
- Madubuike, D., Wani, M., Suleman, D., Boud, P., Rado, A., & Belyakov, E. (2022). Rational organization of urban parking using microsimulation. *P. Anna-Sandrea, S. M. Easa, J. Cheng, Y. Zhang, & Y. Du*. *Advances in Transportation Technology*, 11(1), 145. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-9999-9\\_11](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4939-9999-9_11).
- Rifai, A. J., Mahdavi, T., Hossain, M., & Mofrad, A. (2022). On-Street Parking and its Impact on Road Performance: Case Commercial Area in Jakarta City. *World Journal of Civil Engineering*, 13(1). <http://www.world-journal-of-civil-engineering.com/submit/article/13-1-2022-01>.

## Chapter 27

# Exploring Manila City Residents' Perspective on Urban Green Spaces

Eliza Tabitha A. Gregorio

**Abstract** The City of Manila is a heavily urbanized area, and its urbanization has provided economic opportunities and residential areas for the Philippine population, making Manila one of the most densely populated cities in Asia. Within the entire metropolitan area of Manila, there is only a small amount of greenspaces. Many theories indicate that humans are naturally inclined to seek natural green spaces about stress reduction, the human's natural connection with nature. With the dense population and the small amount of green spaces in Manila, this study aims to identify if the population in Manila sees the value of green spaces despite the amount of time they spend within a heavily urbanized area. Through interviews with ten to fifteen people from Paco, Manila, this will test the theories of humans' natural connection with nature and see if these people still see the necessity of urban green spaces. With the results of the interviews and analysis of the interview responses, the study will give perspective on how people perceive the relevance of urban green spaces and will aid in the planning of future urban areas in the Philippines.

**Keywords:** *Green Spaces, Urban Planning, Well-being*

# EXPLORING MANILA CITY INHABITANTS' PERSPECTIVE ON URBAN GREEN SPACES

ELIZA TABITHA AUDIJE GREGORIO  
MAY 20, 2024

## + BACKGROUND +

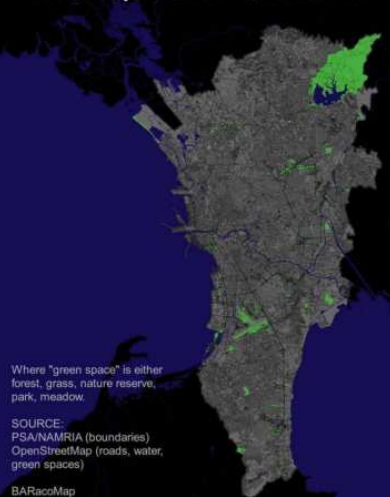
- Neoliberalism has heavily influenced urban development in the Philippines, specifically in Metro Manila.
- This development of the decreased green spaces in Manila City has negative impacts on the inhabitants, influencing their lifestyle and habits.
- Green spaces offer many benefits for inhabitants and are backed by theories and research.

### ASSUMPTION:

Humans naturally seek green spaces for their well-being.

The lack of green spaces in Manila must have a negative effect on the urban population.

## Green Spaces of Metro Manila

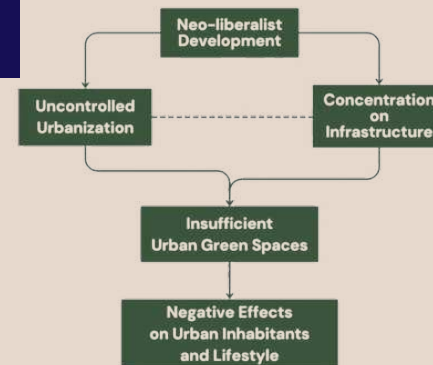


## + OBJECTIVES +

This phenomenological study aims to:

- To identify how inhabitants in Manila perceive green spaces and how important green spaces are to them.
- To assess the perception of green spaces of Manila inhabitants and relate it to urban living.
- To recommend sustainable solutions and strategies for cities currently in the process of urbanization in the Philippines.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



## + METHODOLOGY +

F2F Interviews will be conducted with 10-15 inhabitants of Paco, Manila to understand their perception of urban green spaces.

Respondents need to have following criteria:

- Is 18 years old or older.
- Spends significant time in Paco, Manila (e.g. for studies, work, or residency)
- Has lived in a different place outside of the National Capital Region preferably a provincial or rural area.

## Chapter 28

# Perceptions of the Local Residents of Tagaytay City on the Impacts of Tourism on their Quality of Life

Micah Gwyneth F. McDonnell

**Abstract** In the Philippines, Tagaytay has grown to be a popular vacation spot for the people looking for a quick getaway from city life as they expect the area to have great scenery and cool weather. Unquestionably, Tagaytay City's expanding tourist sector has benefited the local economy by bringing in revenue and creating job possibilities for locals. However, Tagaytay City's physical and natural resources are under pressure due to Tagaytay City's critical levels of road capacity, water supply, and air quality (Lavadia, 2020). Such issues resulted from Tagaytay's population exceeding its carrying capacity due to tourism and migration. The main goal of this study is to analyze the perceived quality of life of local residents in terms of the four aspects which are material well-being, community well-being, emotional well-being, sense of health, and safety. Specifically, it aims to determine the awareness of the local residents regarding the positive and negative impacts of tourism and to recommend policies or management strategies to address the rising challenges of the tourism sector. This is made possible through a series of focus group discussions and key informant interviews. This study is significant because it provides people with the knowledge they require to make informed choices. The gathered data will assist the government in better planning cities and tourism while improving environmental conditions.

**Keywords:** *local residents, quality of life, tourism*

Undergraduate Thesis

# PERCEPTIONS OF THE LOCAL RESIDENTS OF TAGAYTAY CITY ON THE IMPACTS OF TOURISM TO THEIR QUALITY OF LIFE

Department of Community and Environmental Resource Planning,  
University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines

AUTHOR  
MC DONNELL, MG.

KEYWORDS  
PERCEPTIONS, LOCAL  
RESIDENTS, QUALITY  
OF LIFE, TOURISM

## 01. BACKGROUND

In the Philippines, Tagaytay has grown to be a popular vacation spot for the people looking for a quick getaway from city life as they expect the area to have great scenery, cool weather. Unquestionably, **Tagaytay City's expanding tourist sector** has benefited the local economy by bringing in revenue and creating job possibilities for locals. However, there may be **unanticipated effects on the daily lives** and well-being of the local population as a result of the influx of tourists and the growth of the tourist attractions. Related studies have stated that local residents may either **perceive tourism positively or negatively** as it impacts their quality of life (QoL).

## 02. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Tagaytay City's **physical and natural resources are under pressure** due to Tagaytay City's **critical levels of road capacity, water supply, and air quality** (Lavadia, 2020). Such issues resulted from Tagaytay's population **exceeding its carrying capacity** due to tourism and migration.

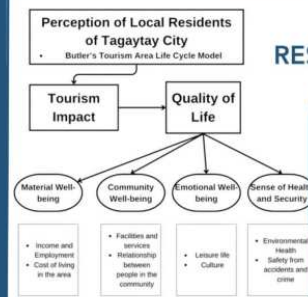
## 03. METHODOLOGY

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH



Specifically, the aim of the study is to **determine the awareness** of the local residents regarding the positive and negative impacts of tourism to their quality of life and to **recommend policies or management strategies** to address the rising challenges of the tourism sector. This is made possible through a series of **Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews**.

## 04. RESULTS



## 05. WAYS FORWARD

The study is in the process of data collection. The study would like to **explore more aspects of the Quality of Life that tourism may affect**, focusing on the perceptions of the participants based from their experiences. Ideally, the gathered data will assist the government in **better planning of cities and its tourism** while improving environmental conditions.

## Chapter 29


# Assessing Disaster Risk Reduction Policies on Agriculture in Bugallon, Pangasinan

Millicent Vea F. Dacumos


**Abstract** Farmers are now more susceptible to socio-economic loss due to natural calamities due to shifting weather patterns and erratic planting seasons. Ninety percent of annual damages are caused by typhoons, storm surges, droughts, sea level rise, and tsunamis. Extended episodes of El Niño and La Niña also cause a sharp decline in economic growth and agricultural productivity. Flooding has resulted in large losses, destroying crops like corn and rice. As a result, the socio-economic aspects of farmers are still impacted despite having contingency plans, and the efficiency of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programs may be still considered insufficient. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the existing policies on Disaster Risk Reduction since it affects the agricultural sector in Bugallon, Pangasinan. Without the proper implementation of the DRR policies, the agricultural sectors remain vulnerable to disasters. The findings of these studies will be able to help the environmental planners, policymakers, and local government units in the enhancement of strategies, approaches, and systems regarding DRR.

**Keywords:** *agriculture, disaster, disaster risk, policy*







# Assessing the Disaster Risk Reduction Policies on Agriculture in Bugallon, Pangasinan, Philippines



Millicent Vea F. Dacumos






## Introduction

Farmers are now more susceptible to socio-economic loss due to natural calamities due to shifting weather patterns and erratic planting seasons. Ninety percent of annual damages are caused by typhoons, storm surges, droughts, sea level rise, and tsunamis. Extended episodes of El Niño and La Niña also cause a sharp decline in economic growth and agricultural productivity. Flooding has resulted in large losses, destroying crops like corn and rice. As a result, the socio-economic aspects of farmers are still impacted despite having contingency plans, the efficiency of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programs may be still considered insufficient. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the existing policies on Disaster Risk Reduction since it affects the agricultural sector in Bugallon, Pangasinan. Without the proper implementation of the DRR policies, the agricultural sectors remain vulnerable to the disasters. The finding of these studies will be able to help the environmental planners, policymakers and local government units in the enhancement of strategies, approaches and systems in regard to DRR.

## Methodology

Usage of Key Informat Interview and Guided Questionnaires

## Chapter 30

# Hallyu You Like That?: The Effect of Korean Culture on Family Relationships in Filipino College Students

Beatrice Jillana DC. Arejola

**Abstract** Hallyu, better known as the Korean Wave, has been a cultural phenomenon happening worldwide since the 1990s. The breakthrough of the Korean wave has garnered attention starting mostly in East Asia but eventually spreading out all around Asia and some parts of Europe then eventually going global. The introduction of streaming services such as Netflix, YouTube, and Spotify and the expansion of social media, allowed everyone access to these channels. The objective of this paper is to understand the effect of Hallyu on Filipino college students and the impacts it has on their familial relationships. This will allow further analysis of the ongoing cultural phenomenon happening in the Philippines and the influence it has on the participants. The study will be conducted using a qualitative method as it aims to seek out the common themes the participants will exhibit during data gathering. The study will utilize an interview-type technique which will be either online or offline. For online interviews, it will use video communication applications such as Zoom or Google Meet. For offline interviews, the location will highly be dependent on the respondent's request but it will only be limited within the Los Baños area.

**Keywords:** *cultural phenomenon, family relationships, hallyu, media consumption*





## HUME 195: RESEARCH METHODS IN HUMAN ECOLOGY

### HALLYU LIKE THAT?: The Effects of Korean Culture on Family Relationships Among Filipino College Students

Beatrice Jillana DC. Arejola

Department of Human and Family Development Studies,  
College of Human Ecology, University of the Philippines Los Baños



#### INTRODUCTION

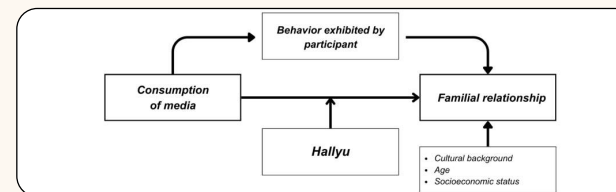
Hallyu, better known as the **Korean Wave**, is a phenomenon happening worldwide since the 1990s. The Philippines is one of the few countries that imbibed Hallyu during its early years with the help of local broadcasting stations. By televising popular Korean dramas, it was easier for the masses to gain access to Korean novels (Kwon, 2006). Hallyu, in today's context, has spread to other art forms such as music, cuisine, beauty products, and skincare. This study will focus on the effects of this cultural phenomenon on family relationships among Filipino college students. This will trigger a diagnostic analysis of the behaviors displayed by those consuming Korean media. These behaviors will also determine if there is a pattern which may affect their family relationships.

#### OBJECTIVES

- Analyze the effect of continuous Hallyu media consumption on Filipino college students
- Understand and identify the factors behind participants' sustained consumption of said media.
- Describe the effect of Hallyu on family relationships



#### CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



#### METHODOLOGY

##### RESEARCH DESIGN: MIXED METHODS

##### DATA ANALYSIS: THEMATIC AND DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS

The study will be limited to Filipino college students only from any local institution. They must be daily or frequent consumers of Korean-related media (e.g. social media, videos, shows). The following requirements must be satisfied to be eligible as a study participant: **(1) Filipino, (2) college student, (3) has consumed any form of Korean-related media for at least 1 year, and (4) must have family members who are aware they consume said media.** In-depth interviews will be conducted through a choice between online or offline modalities. Questionnaires will be distributed prior to the interview to prepare participants on the line of questioning. The questionnaire will be divided into 4 categories: **(1) Basic Information, (2) Personal Hallyu Origins, (3) Motivation to Continue Consuming Hallyu Content, and (4) Effect on Familial Relationship.**

Reference: Kwon, D. H. (2006). Is it too early to talk about "Hallyu" in the Philippines? Korean novel and its reception among Filipino audience. In Cultural Space and Public Sphere in Asia. [http://www.seasite.nyu.edu/tagalog/Tagalog\\_Default\\_files/](http://www.seasite.nyu.edu/tagalog/Tagalog_Default_files/)

## **Chapter 31**

# **What Do You Mean?: Understanding Friendships Through Art and Meaning-Making in the Early Childhood Stage**

**Mayumi Kristine D. Perez**

**Abstract** Friendships are social relationships that children form through casual repetitive interactions with their peers. It performs a vital role in the development of children in multiple domains such as physical, cognitive, emotional, and social developmental areas. Children's sociocultural experiences and environment heavily influence the children's perception of their friendships. This research aims to characterize children's concept of friendships, determine the meaning and stages of friendships, and recommend suggestions for the improvement of drawing tools to cater to the early childhood stage. To understand the children's concept of friendships during the early childhood stage (Ages 4-5), visual art activities like drawing and meaning-making will be implemented to gather necessary information. A few probing questions will then be answered by the children to further explain the visual output that they created. However, due to the nature of the research being qualitative and the few number of participants, generalizations cannot be implemented and applied.

# What do you mean?: Understanding Friendships through Art and Meaning-Making during Early Childhood Stage

Perez, Mayumi Kristine D.



## INTRODUCTION

Friendships are social relationships in which children form through casual repetitive interactions with their peers. It performs a vital role in the development of children in multiple domains such as physical, cognitive, emotional, and social developmental areas. Children's socio-cultural experiences and environment heavily influences the children's perception of their own friendships (Carter, 2021; Carter, 2023).

According to Davis and Dunn (2023), Art-based learning of children provides the exposure to opportunities that helps develop symbolic meaning-making.



## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



## METHODOLOGY

The research design should be a **qualitative study** specifically a **field experimental research** to gather necessary data from the respondents in their natural environment.

To understand the children's concept of friendships during early childhood stage (Ages 4-5), the participants would be **pre-school students** of the **Child Development Laboratories** at the Department of Human and Family Development, College of Human Ecology, University of the Philippines Los Baños.

## METHODOLOGY

The researcher will also desiminate **Consent forms** to the parents and guardians containing the **safety measures for an ethical and safe research implementation**.

In order for the children to express their understanding of the concept of friendship, Drawing Activities can be a useful tool on tapping and expressing the understanding children's point of view and their world. (Russel et al., 2023; Podobnik et al., 2021; Kim and Han, 2024) **Visual art activities like drawing and meaning-making will be implemented to gather data.**

## REFERENCES

- Carter (2021). Navigating Young Children's Friendship Selection: Implications for Practice. Sheffield Hallam University Research Archive. [https://shura.shu.ac.uk/27889/1/Carter\\_NavigatingYoungChildrensFriendshipSelection.pdf](https://shura.shu.ac.uk/27889/1/Carter_NavigatingYoungChildrensFriendshipSelection.pdf)
- Carter, C. (2023). Supporting young children's friendships: the facilitating role of the lunchtime welfare supervisor. *Pastoral Care in Education*, 41(2), 181-191. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02643944.2022.2094021>
- Davis and Dunn (2023) Children's Meaning Making: Listening to Encounters with Complex Aesthetic Experience. *Education Sciences*. <https://www.mdpi.com/2207-2022/13/1/14>
- Kim and Han (2024). "What Kind of Person Do You Want to Become?" Analyzing Young Children's Drawings on Gender Ideals. *EBSCO*. <https://research.elsevier.com/doi/10.1016/j.sbspro.2024.1016802>
- Podobnik et al. (2021). Understanding analytical drawings of school children: the importance of dialog with a child. *International Journal of Early Years Education*. Taylor and Francis Online. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09666666.2021.1906802>
- Russel et al. (2023). Art based Learning in the last stage of life: An exploratory study on how cancer patients create meaning in relation to artwork. *EBSCO*. <https://research.elsevier.com/doi/10.1016/j.sbspro.2023.1016802>

## Chapter 32

# Acceptability Study of Proposed Congestion Charging System in the Central Business District of Baguio City

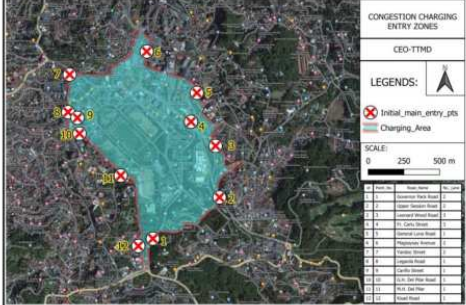
**Ericka Renee A. Langit**

**Abstract** The City Government of Baguio is considering implementing a Congestion Charging System in the Central Business District (CBD) to address the perennial problem of traffic congestion in the city. Despite being regarded as an effective instrument, low public acceptability impedes its implementation. This study aims to determine the acceptability of Baguio City residents on the congestion charging system in the CBD. (1) To determine the factors that influence the acceptability of Baguio City residents on the congestion charging system in the CBD. (2) To understand the significant difference in the acceptability of different road uses (car user, public transportation, biking, and walking), and (3) Provide recommendations on transportation policy planning in the CBD of Baguio City. Factors from the theoretical framework of Urban Transport Pricing Acceptability were used to determine resident acceptability. Survey results find that the proposed scheme is slightly unacceptable, factors such as the lack of information and awareness and perceived ineffectiveness reduce acceptability; however, revenue allocation may lead to an increase in acceptability. Moreover, regardless of the mode of transportation, there is no significant difference in their acceptability and its influencing factors. Based on the low acceptability of the residents on the proposed congestion charging system, recommended transportation policy planning measures in the CBD of Baguio City are the following (1) Policy Packaging (2) Deployment of a Pilot Congestion Charge, and (3) Measures to Convince Residents such as (3.a.) improved information and education campaign, (3.b.) information desk in Barangays, and (3.c.) transparency of revenue allocation and management.

**Keywords:** *congestion charging, public acceptability, traffic congestion, transportation demand management*

## Acceptability Study of Proposed Congestion Charging System in the Central Business District of Baguio City

Ericka Renee A. Langit  
Department of Community and Environmental Resource Planning  
University of the Philippines Los Baños, Philippines

Background	Methodology	Results and Discussion						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traffic congestion is one of the most pressing urban challenges in Baguio City especially in the city's major thoroughfares found in the Central Business District (CBD).</li> <li>The city government is considering implementing a Congestion Charging System in the CBD. This aims to redistribute traffic and encourage the use of public transportation through the collection of fees from private vehicles entering congestion areas during peak hours.</li> <li>This has been successfully implemented in European countries such as in London and Stockholm, and in the case of Asia, in Singapore. Despite its effectiveness, low public acceptability impedes its implementation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mixed method design- Exploratory Sequential Design</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Qualitative: Key Informant Interviews:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>City Engineering Office- Traffic and Transportation Management Division</li> <li>Baguio City Police Office- Traffic Enforcement Unit</li> <li>City Planning, Development, and Sustainability Office</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Quantitative: Survey Questionnaire</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopted from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jens Schade and Bernhard Schlag: Public Acceptability Questionnaire</li> <li>City Engineering's Office- Study on the possibility of imposing a Traffic Congestion Fee in the CBD in Baguio City</li> </ul> </li> <li>The survey questionnaire was answered by 107 local residents</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Congestion Charging System is "SLIGHTLY UNACCEPTABLE" to Baguio City Residents</li> </ul>						
	<p><b>Data Analysis</b></p> <p><b>First Objective: Descriptive Statistics-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage and Frequency</li> <li>Weighted Means</li> </ul> <p><b>Second Objective: ANOVA (Analysis of Variance)</b></p>	<table> <tr> <th>Factors that influence acceptability:</th><th>Acceptability of Different Road Users</th><th>Transportation Policy Planning Recommendations in the CBD</th></tr> <tr> <td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information and Awareness</li> <li>Perceived Effectiveness</li> <li>Revenue Allocation and Equity</li> </ol> </td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No significant difference</li> </ul> </td><td> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy Packaging</li> <li>Pilot Congestion Charge Deployment</li> <li>Measures to convince residents: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved information and education campaign</li> <li>Information Desk in Barangays</li> <li>Transparency of Revenue Allocation and Management</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </td></tr> </table>	Factors that influence acceptability:	Acceptability of Different Road Users	Transportation Policy Planning Recommendations in the CBD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information and Awareness</li> <li>Perceived Effectiveness</li> <li>Revenue Allocation and Equity</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No significant difference</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy Packaging</li> <li>Pilot Congestion Charge Deployment</li> <li>Measures to convince residents: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved information and education campaign</li> <li>Information Desk in Barangays</li> <li>Transparency of Revenue Allocation and Management</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Factors that influence acceptability:	Acceptability of Different Road Users	Transportation Policy Planning Recommendations in the CBD						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information and Awareness</li> <li>Perceived Effectiveness</li> <li>Revenue Allocation and Equity</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No significant difference</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy Packaging</li> <li>Pilot Congestion Charge Deployment</li> <li>Measures to convince residents: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved information and education campaign</li> <li>Information Desk in Barangays</li> <li>Transparency of Revenue Allocation and Management</li> </ol> </li> </ol>						
<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To determine the factors that influence the acceptability of Baguio City residents on the congestion charging system in the CBD.</li> <li>To understand the significant difference on the acceptability of different road uses (car user, public transportation, biking and walking), and</li> <li>Provide recommendations on transportation policy planning in the CBD of Baguio City.</li> </ol>	 <p>Figure 1. Congestion Charging Entry Zones Map (Retrieved from CEO-TTMD)</p>	<p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public acceptability is crucial to accurately measured and understood prior any implementation of policies.</li> <li>Making sounder and more effective strategies to promote congestion charge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>potentially can increase familiarity</li> <li>resident are more willing in accepting the proposed congestion charging system</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						



Scan the QR Code for the List of References

## Chapter 33

# HIV/AIDS and Family Dynamics: An Analysis of the Impacts of HIV/AIDS on the Roles, Interpersonal Relationships, and Coping Strategies of a Family with an HIV/AIDS-Positive Member

Queenie Ashley N. Artita

**Abstract** Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that attacks the immune system of an infected individual making them weak and susceptible to more infections, diseases, and complications. HIV is incurable and when left untreated, it can lead to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). With the Philippines having a large influx of HIV/AIDS cases, this pressing issue not only represents a serious public health crisis but can also posit complex familial issues within individuals diagnosed with the said virus. Despite the efforts and significant progress in the medical field, the impacts on the family dynamics of an HIV/AIDS-positive individual are inadequately studied. Using the Family Systems Theory and incorporating the concepts of Morphostasis, the tendency of a family to maintain stability, and Morphogenesis, the ability of a family to adapt and evolve in response to the diagnosis, this study aims to fill the gap by gaining an in-depth analysis of the impacts of HIV/AIDS on the family dynamics of an infected individual in terms of their roles in the family, the existing interpersonal relationships, and the coping strategies employed by the family as a unit. This study will utilize a Hermeneutic Phenomenological Narrative Inquiry type of qualitative research design through a Key Informant Interview in order to gain a deeper understanding of the lived experiences of the HIV-positive individual within the periods of pre-diagnosis, during diagnosis, and post-diagnosis in a familial context.

**Keywords:** *family dynamics, HIV/AIDS, family systems theory*

## An Analysis of the Impacts of HIV/AIDS on the Roles, Interpersonal Relationships, and Coping Strategies of a Family with an HIV/AIDS-Positive Member

**Queenie Ashley N. Artita**

# Introduction

**HIV** or Human Immunodeficiency Virus is a virus that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome or AIDS. It attacks the immune system of the infected individual which in return, weakens the immune system making the individual more susceptible to infections, diseases, and complications (Moulavi et al., 2009).

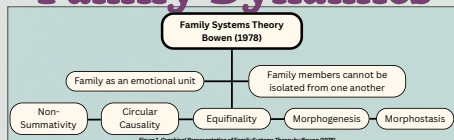


## HIV in the PH

Gangcuangco and Eustaquio (2023)

PH has the **fastest-growing** HIV Epidemic in the Western Pacific Region with **46 cases reported daily**.

## Family Dynamics



Family, as a basic societal unit, plays a crucial role in supporting individuals diagnosed with HIV or AIDS, and using Family Systems Theory can help understand how this diagnosis affects family roles, responsibilities, and dynamics.

## Objectives

Gain an in-depth analysis of the impacts of HIV/AIDS on the family dynamics of an HIV/AIDS-positive individual in terms of their roles, interpersonal relationships, and coping strategies of the family as a unit.

- Describe the lived experiences of an HIV/AIDS-positive individual through the various roles and responsibilities within the family including the possible changes in interpersonal relationships such as power dynamics and communication patterns, as well as the specific coping strategies displayed by the families.
- Analyze the changes in the family dynamics by looking at the changes before, during, and after the diagnosis of a family member integrating the concepts of morphogenesis/morphostasis.
- Recommend evidence-based intervention strategies aimed at strengthening and maintaining a healthy and resilient family.

## Methodology

## Qualitative Research

This study will utilize Hermeneutic Phenomenological Narrative Inquiry

## In-Depth Interview

Semi-structured one-on-one interview will be done

## Participants

Total of 6 participants, 2 female, 2 male, and 2 non-binary, all of whom are HIV/AIDS-positive

## Data Analysis

Using NVIVO, thematic analysis, narrative analysis, and phenomenological analysis will be used.

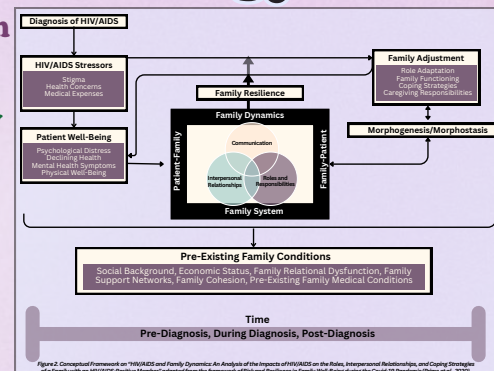


Figure 2. Conceptual Framework on "HIV/AIDS and Family Dynamics: An Analysis of the Impacts of HIV/AIDS on the Roles, Interpersonal Relationships, and Coping Strategies of a Family with an HIV/AIDS-Positive Member" adopted from the framework of Risk and Resilience in Family Well-Being during the Covid-19 Pandemic (Shine et al., 2023).

### Diagram of the Research Methods

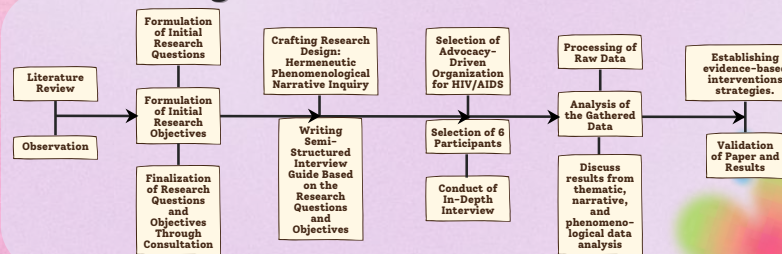


Figure 3. Diagram of the Research Methods of the "HIV/AIDS and Family Dynamics: An Analysis of the Impacts of HIV/AIDS on the Roles, Interpersonal Relationships, and Coping Strategies of a Family with an HIV/AIDS-Positive Member"

**REFERENCES:**

- Rowen, M. (2000). Family therapy in clinical practice. *Acronon*.
- Gangaswami, L. M. A., & Dantas, P. C. (2020). The State of the HIV Epidemic in the Philippines: Progress and Challenges in 2020. *Tropical Medicine and Infectious Diseases*, 8(5), 26.
- Moskale, N. M., Auerbach, K., & Bang, M. (2008). Health related quality of life in patients with HIV/AIDS.
- Prineas, H., Wade, M., & Browne, D. T. (2000). Risk and resilience in family well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic. *American Psychologist*, 75(5), 658.

## Chapter 34

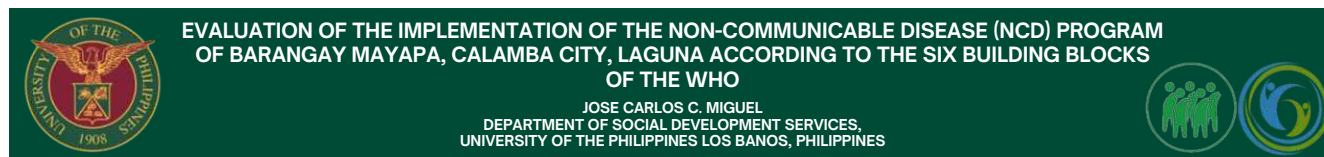
# Evaluation of the Implementation of the Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) Program in Barangay Mayapa, Calamba City, Laguna According to the Six Building Blocks of the WHO

Jose Carlos C. Miguel

**Abstract** Non-communicable diseases including cardiovascular conditions, diabetes mellitus, and a range of cancers are among the top causes of death globally and locally. At the community level, non-communicable disease programs are designed to prevent and control NCDs, as well as reduce the burden of death due to NCDs in the community. Thus, they are viewed as a pivotal component of the public health infrastructure in the Philippines, helping address inequities in health and improving the overall health of the population. Evaluating a health program offers one a framework for understanding how it can further improve the quality of implementation by dissecting the components that build a health program. It then provides the necessary actions to improve it, ensuring efficient delivery of quality health services, further strengthening a community's overall health system. The study will utilize the WHO health system framework to help evaluate the implementation of the NCD program at a grassroots level by providing a structure that is instrumental in strengthening the overall health outcome of a health program. Therefore, this study aims to evaluate the implementation of the non-communicable disease program in Barangay Mayapa according to the six building blocks of the World Health Organization. The study is a concurrent mixed-method of quantitative and qualitative research design. It employs stratified and purposive sampling in selecting the participants. A survey, as well as an FGD and KII, will be utilized to collect the data with the beneficiaries of the identified health program and the barangay officials and barangay health workers, respectively. The data gathered will then be analyzed using a descriptive statistical analysis and thematic analysis.

**Keywords:** *evaluation of health program, improvement of health outcomes, and six building blocks of the health system*





## INTRODUCTION



Barangay Health Centers play a crucial role in delivering health services in the Philippines, as a first-hand and community-based healthcare facility that serves the community members at a grassroots level.

Barangays offer health programs which include Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) program, a health initiative which primarily aims to reduce the burden of diseases and death caused by non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Evaluating such health program offers one a framework for understanding how it can further improve the quality of implementation by dissecting the components that build a health program. It then provides the necessary actions to improve it, ensuring efficient delivery of quality health services, hence, further strengthening the barangay's overall health system.



## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study generally aims to evaluate the implementation of the non-communicable disease program of Barangay Mayapa according to the six building blocks of the health system of the World Health Organization. Specifically, it aims to:



determine the socio-demographic profile of the respondents;



describe the state of implementation of the non-communicable disease program of Barangay Mayapa according to the six building blocks of the health system of the WHO;



assess the level of satisfaction and trust of the beneficiaries in the non-communicable disease program being implemented by Barangay Mayapa; and



formulate recommendations based on assessing the satisfaction and trust of the beneficiaries and describing the state of implementation of the non-communicable disease program to improve the overall outcome of the health system in Barangay Mayapa.

## METHODOLOGY



The study is a concurrent mixed-methods of qualitative and quantitative research design



A survey, as well as an FGD and KII, will be utilized to collect the data with the beneficiaries of the identified health program and the barangay officials and barangay health workers, respectively.



It employs a stratified and purposive sampling in selecting the participants



The data gathered will then be analyzed using a descriptive statistical analysis and thematic analysis.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study generally aims to evaluate the implementation of the non-communicable disease program of Barangay Mayapa according to the six building blocks of the health system of the World Health Organization. Specifically, it aims to:

1

What is the socio-demographic profile of the beneficiaries?

2

What is the state of implementation of the non-communicable disease program of Barangay Mayapa according to the six building blocks of the health system of the WHO?

3

What is the satisfaction and trust of the beneficiaries in the non-communicable disease program being implemented by Barangay Mayapa?

4

How does assessing the satisfaction and trust of the beneficiaries and describing the state of implementation of a non-communicable disease program improve the overall outcome of the health system in Barangay Mayapa?

## FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY



Figure 1. The WHO Health Systems Framework

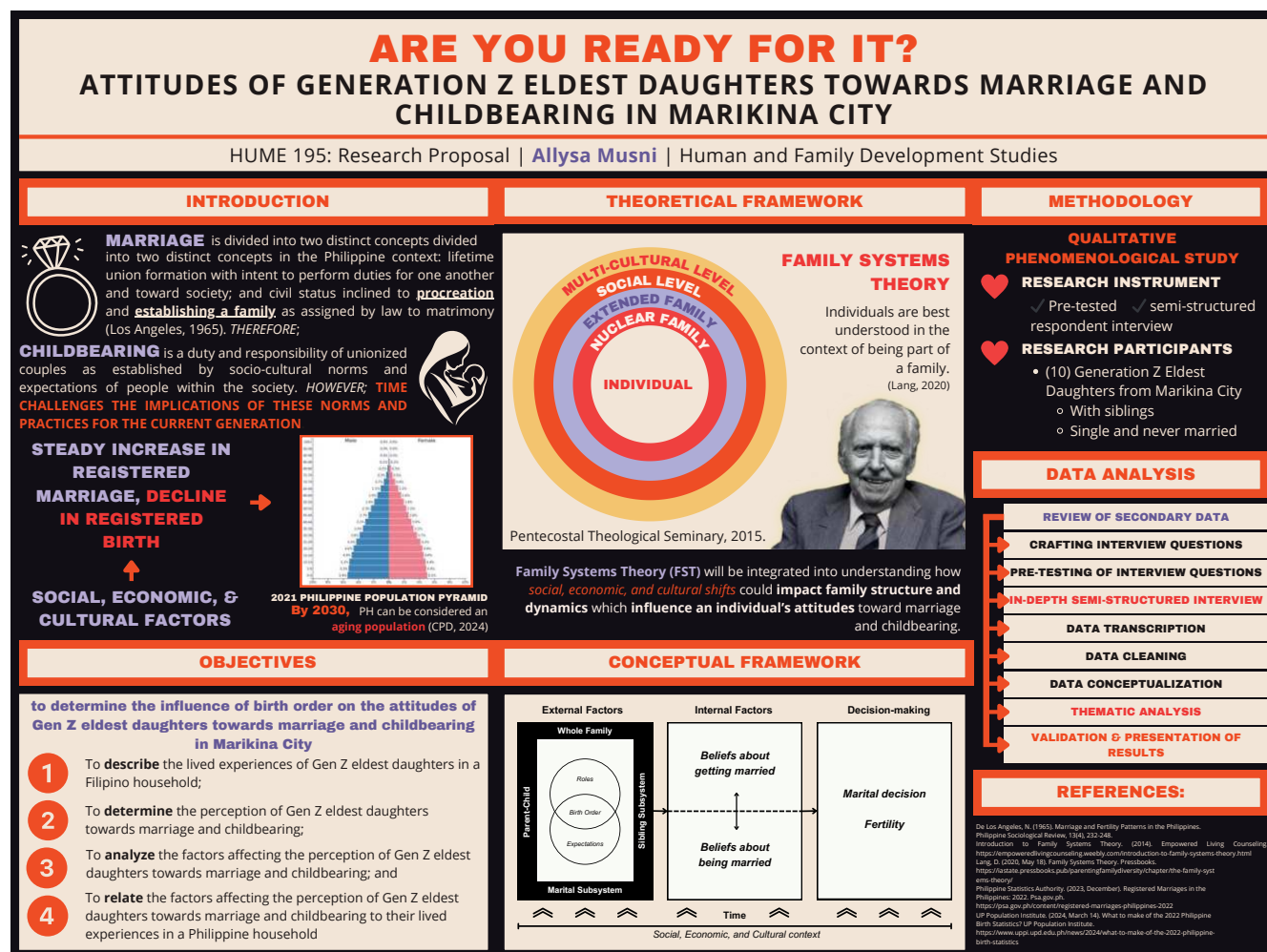
## Chapter 35

# Attitudes of Generation Z Eldest Daughters towards Marriage and Childbearing in Marikina City

Allysa Marie D. Musni

**Abstract** In the Philippine context, the knowledge, attitudes, and practices towards marriage are being challenged by the emerging progressive conviction towards women, initiating continuing family transformations stemming from marriage and childbearing patterns. It could be rooted through the intergenerational feedback mechanisms which explain how changes in knowledge, attitudes, and practices towards union formation are due to the socialization of children in socio-cultural contexts where the social, economic, and cultural landscapes of the community are changing. Marikina City represents 3.38 percent of the total population of NCR with an average of 4.57 members per household. The study aims to discover the impact of cultural shifts and intergenerational feedback mechanisms on the attitudes of Generation Z eldest daughters toward marriage and childbearing. It will determine the influence of birth order on the attitudes of Generation Z eldest daughters towards marriage and childbearing in Marikina City by describing their lived experiences, explaining their perception towards marriage and childbearing, determining the factors affecting these perceptions, and relating these factors affecting their perception to their lived experiences in a Philippine household. A qualitative phenomenological approach will be utilized for this study by conducting respondent interviews with ten (10) female Generation Z eldest daughters residing within Marikina City.

**Keywords:** *childbearing, eldest daughters, generation Z, Marikina, marriage*



## Chapter 36

# The Role of Hallyu in the Social Behavior of Filipino Young Adults in the Philippines

Debra Jane A. Bariquit

**Abstract** Korean culture has explicitly made its existence known throughout the world in the 2000s. Korean popular culture spread in the form of Korean drama, dance, and music, as well as fan clubs for Korean stars, among others. This phenomenon that occurs is called the Korean Wave, also widely known as Hallyu (). The sudden rise of Hallyu all over the world provides a new category for young people to be curious about. It has piqued the interest of most Filipinos, especially the younger generation consisting of young adults, ranging from 18 to 25 years old. As young adults age and mature, the culture individuals engage in reflects the social behavior young adults exhibit in the public, interacting with others. This paper aims to see the influence of Hallyu. It aims to specifically determine the motivations behind the consumption of Hallyu, the role of Hallyu in influencing social behavior, and look into the future direction of consuming Hallyu in the lives of Filipino young adults in the Philippines. To gather more insights, ten Filipino young adults will be interviewed using a semi-structured interview.

**Keywords:** *hallyu, korean culture, social behavior, young adults*

# The Role of Hallyu in the Social Behavior of Filipino Young Adults in the Philippines

Debra Jane A. Bariquit

Department of Human and Family Development



## INTRODUCTION

Hallyu (한류) as the Korean Wave, the rapid spread of Korean popular culture in the form of Korean drama, dance, music, as well as fan clubs for Korean stars, among others. The current rise of Korean culture has piqued the interest of most Filipinos, especially the younger generation consisting of young adults. As the young adults age and mature, the culture individuals engage in reflects the social behavior young adults exhibit in the public.

## OBJECTIVES

The general aim of this research is to assess whether Hallyu has a role in influencing individuals specifically to the social behavior of young adults. In particular, the study seeks to:

1. Identify the motivations of Filipino young adults behind the consumption of Hallyu.
2. To investigate the influence of Hallyu on the social behavior of Filipino young adults.
3. To analyze the future direction identified regarding the development of social behavior of Filipino young adults in relation to Hallyu.

## METHODOLOGY

This study will utilize a **qualitative approach**. This will also be a **phenomenological research** to examine human experiences of the Filipino Young Adults in the Philippines through the descriptions provided by the people involved.

Interview

Thematic Analysis

Interpretation

In selecting the participants for the study, the following criteria must be met:

1. Must be a Filipino young adult, ranging from 18 to 25 years old residing in the Philippines.
2. Consumes korean culture through korean drama, dance, music, fashion, food, fan clubs for korean stars, and among others.

## ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Informed Consent
- Confidentiality Notice

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

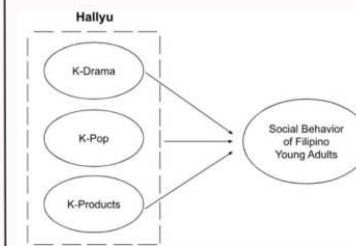


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework modified from Kim et. al., (2020).

## REFERENCES

- Igno, J. A. M., & Casidaza, M. C. E. (2016). Beyond the "Fad": Understanding Hallyu in the Philippines. *International Journal of Social Science and Humanity*, 4(9), 725.
- Kim, W. H., Lee, C., & Kim, S. (2020). The Influence of Hallyu on Africans' Perceptions of Korea: The Moderating Role of Service Quality. *Sustainability*, 12(8), 3245.
- Whiting, B. B. (1980). Culture and Social Behavior: A Model for the Development of Social Behavior. *Ethos*, 8(2), 95-116. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/640008>

## Chapter 37

# Exploring Adolescent-Parent Communication Dynamics: A Study on Perceptions, Difficulties, and Comfort Levels across Various Life Issues

Kandise F. Portugal

**Abstract** Effective communication between parents and their adolescents is essential to fostering strong family bonds and supporting the all-round development of adolescents. This study delves into the complex dynamics of adolescent-parent communication, aiming to elucidate perceptions, difficulties, and comfort levels across a spectrum of life issues. Considering the significant changes that occur during adolescence in terms of physical, cognitive, and emotional transformations, parents and adolescents need to have open and supportive conversations. In addition to providing guidance and encouragement, this kind of communication helps adolescents feel secure amidst the many obstacles they face. This study draws from the body of literature to highlight the moderating influence of parent-adolescent communication in forming teenage risk behavior and stresses the need for communication in resolving various issues. Generational and sociocultural divides are two examples of impediments to successful communication that might make it difficult for adolescents to feel comfortable communicating. Using an exploratory research design and mixed-method approach, this study looks into the dynamics of communication between adolescents and their parents. Responses from students of Nabua National High School will be gathered using cluster sampling with an emphasis on the STEM and HUMMS SHS strands. Focus groups and standardized questionnaires will be used in data collection to allow a thorough examination of both quantitative trends and qualitative insights. By understanding the complexities of communication between adolescents and their parents, this research adds to the knowledge of how communication patterns impact family dynamics and affect adolescent development.

**Keywords:** *adolescent-parent communication, comfort levels, difficulties, family relationships, perceptions*

## BACKGROUND

Communication between adolescents and their parents is essential for healthy family relationships and the overall development of adolescents. This life stage, marked by significant physical, cognitive, and emotional changes, increases the need for effective dialogue on various life issues, including academic challenges, peer relationships, sexuality, substance use, and mental health concerns. Studies indicate that open and supportive communication with parents can reduce teenage risk behavior and provide essential guidance and support. This study aims to explore perceptions, difficulties, and comfort levels in adolescent-parent communication across diverse life issues.



## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM



Adolescence is a critical developmental period where effective communication with parents is crucial. However, numerous challenges and barriers hinder this process, impacting the dynamics of adolescent-parent relationships. This study addresses the perceptions, difficulties, and comfort levels of adolescents in communicating with their parents regarding various life issues.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study will contribute to the understanding of adolescent-parent communication dynamics, informing strategies to improve family communication and support adolescent development.

## OBJECTIVES

- To assess the extent of difficulty adolescents encounter when communicating with their parents.
- To explore adolescents' and parents' perceptions of their communication dynamics.
- To assess the extent of difficulty adolescents encounter when communicating with their parents.

# EXPLORING ADOLESCENT-PARENT COMMUNICATION DYNAMICS

*A Study on Perceptions, Difficulties, and Comfort Levels across Various Life Issues*

Kandice F. Portugal  
BS Human Ecology

## SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

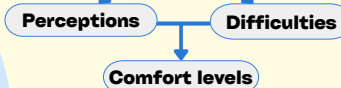
The study focuses on Senior High School students of Nabua National High School, Nabua, Camarines Sur; examining communication patterns and experiences within parent-adolescent relationships. Limitations include sample size, participant characteristics, and reliance on self-reported data.

## FRAMEWORK

### Communication Theories in Family Dynamics

- Social Exchange Theory (Thibaut & Kelley, 1959)
- Family Systems Theory (Bowen, 1978)
- Communication Accommodation Theory (Giles, Coupland, & Coupland, 1991)
- Relational Dialectics Theory (Baxter & Montgomery, 1996)

### Adolescent-Parent Communication Dynamics



## METHODOLOGY

### Exploratory Research Design

Cluster Sampling  
Senior High School students of  
Nabua National High School

Research Instrument  
Structured Questionnaire for  
Adolescents

Data Analysis  
• Statistical Analysis  
• Thematic Analysis

Data Collection Methods  
• Personal Surveys  
• Focus Group Discussions  
• Secondary Data Collection

Integration & Interpretation

Ethical Considerations, Validity & Reliability Efforts

Contribution to Understanding of Adolescent-Parent Communication Dynamics



### REFERENCES

- 1. Austin, L. A., Roberts, C. M., & Thomas, L. J. (2005). Relational Dialectics Theory. *Journal of Family Theory & Review*, 15(2), 1-25. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1545-8924.2005.00001.x>
- 2. Bavelas, J. B., & Bavelas, L. B. (1978). *Communication Dynamics: A Social Psychological Approach*. New York: Free Press.
- 3. Bowen, M. (1978). *Family Systems Theory*. New York: Family Systems Institute.
- 4. Giles, D. R., Coupland, N., & Coupland, J. (1991). *Communication Accommodation Theory*. In J. A. W. Dore (Ed.), *Communication and Social Interaction* (pp. 1-50). London: Sage.
- 5. Montgomery, D. M., & Baxter, J. A. (1996). *Relational Dialectics Theory*. In J. A. W. Dore (Ed.), *Communication and Social Interaction* (pp. 1-50). London: Sage.

## Chapter 38

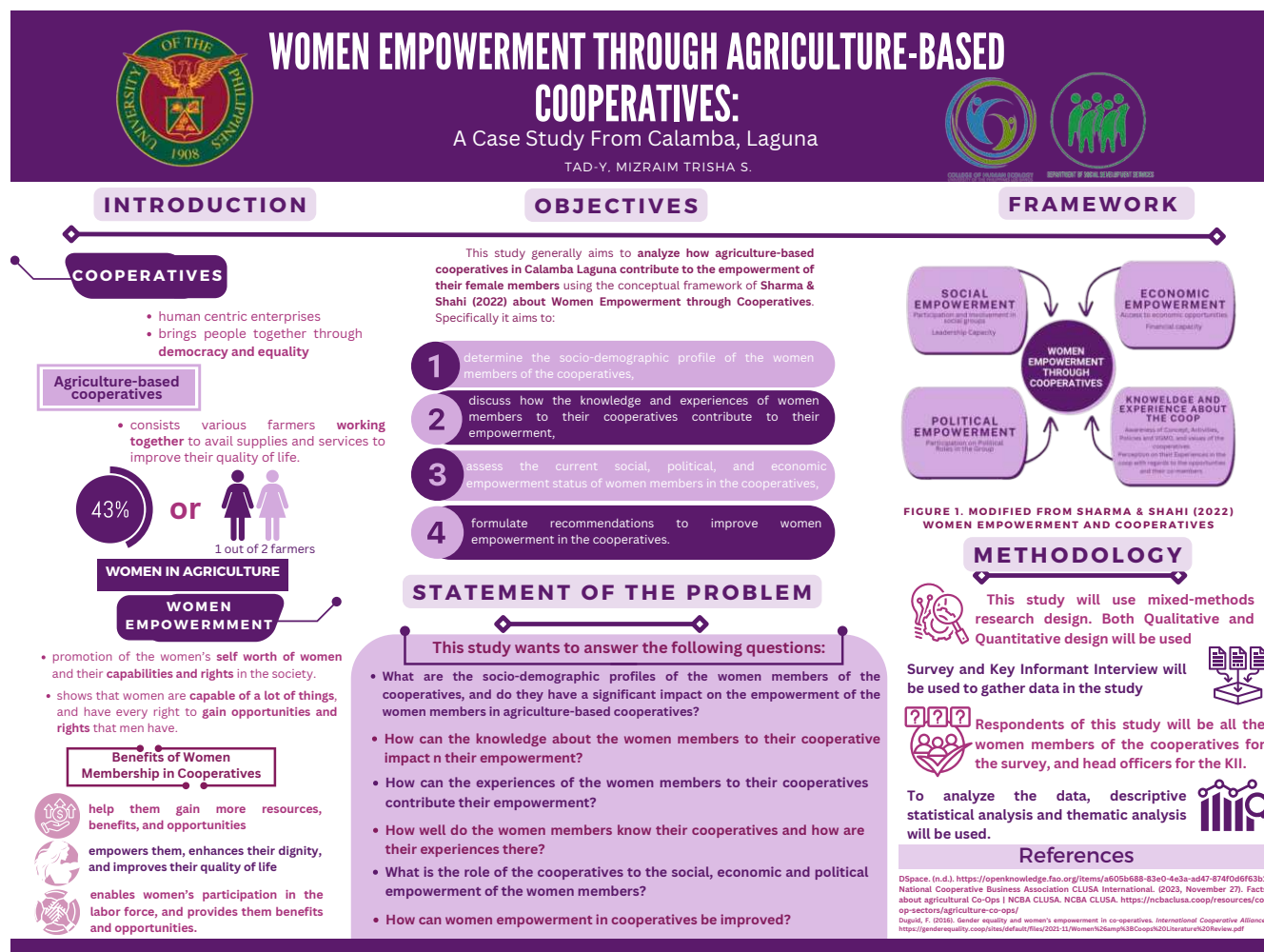
# Women Empowerment through Agriculture-Based Cooperatives: A Case Study from Calamba, Laguna

Mizraim Trisha S. Tad-y

**Abstract** The connection and relationship between women empowerment and cooperatives were not often covered in different research studies. Even to this day, women still face various discrimination and inequality in different sectors of the community. In addition to this, it is still unclear how cooperatives influenced women's empowerment. Using the conceptual framework of Sharma & Shahi (2022) about Women Empowerment through Cooperatives as a guide, this study aims to describe the role of agriculture-based cooperatives in Calamba, Laguna in the empowerment of their women members. This study will cover three agriculture-based cooperatives in Calamba, Laguna. The related literature used in the study is mostly composed of women empowerment and cooperatives along with their factors, and how they interplay. To gather primary data for this study, a field survey of the women members of the cooperatives and a Key Informant Interview with the head officers of the cooperatives will be conducted. The data gathered will be analyzed through descriptive statistics using percentiles, percentages, and frequencies, and thematic analysis will be used for the transcript interview with the key informant. Overall, this study will contribute to the further development of different cooperatives and their members by giving an understanding of how agriculture-based cooperatives contribute to the empowerment of their female members.

**Keywords:** *agriculture-based cooperatives, Calamba, cooperatives, women empowerment*



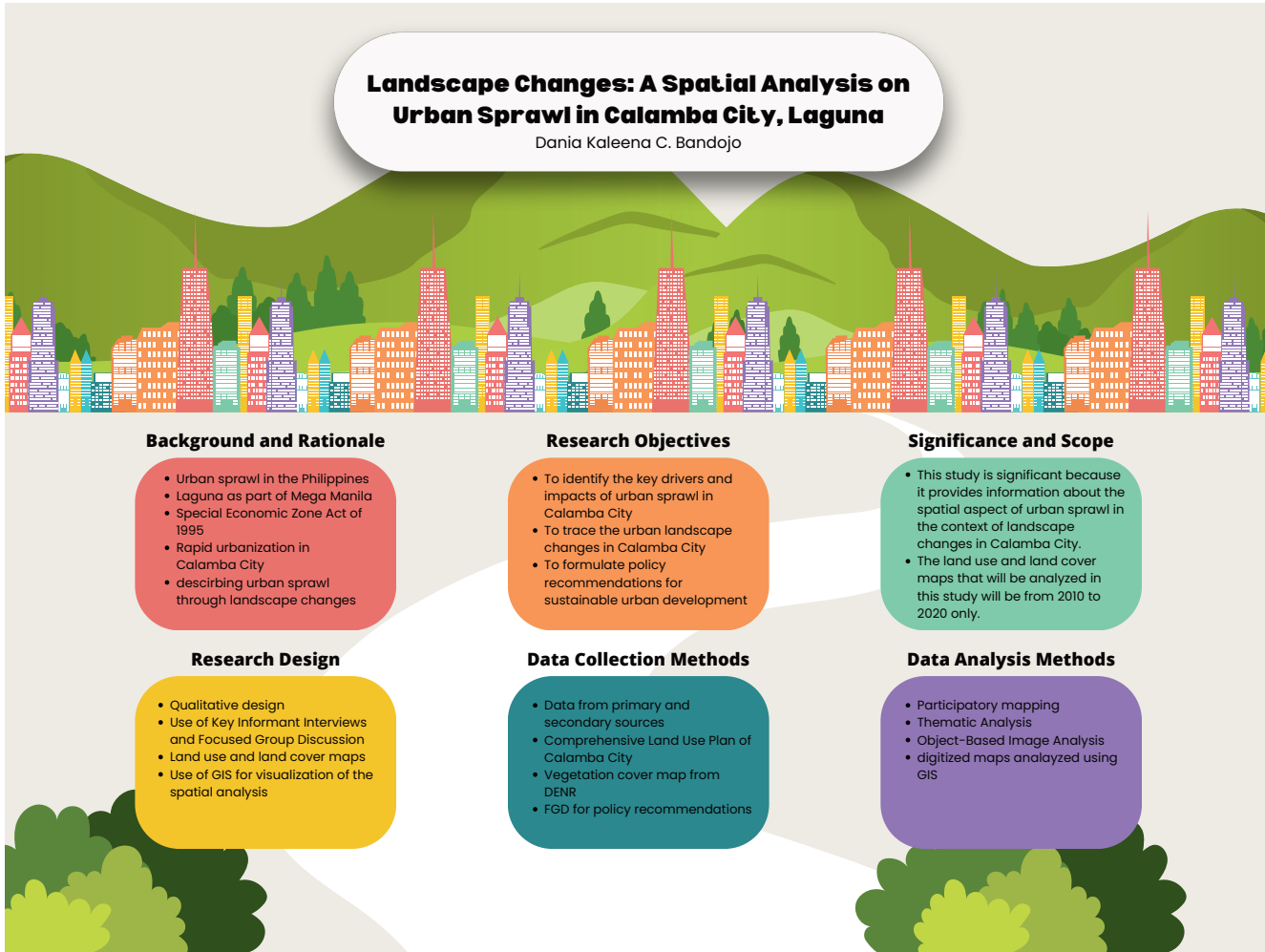


## Chapter 39

# Landscape Changes: A Spatial Analysis of Urban Sprawl in Calamba City, Laguna

Dania Kaleena C. Bandojo

**Abstract** Urban sprawl in Philippine cities has now been a topic of concern because of the rapid urbanization that the country is experiencing. The changing urban landscape has been brought about by the congestion in urban areas due to citizen's migration from rural to urban communities in the interest of seeking better economic opportunities (Rees, 2002). To address this congestion, a larger region of urban area called the Mega Manila is underway to extend the urban development to its neighboring provinces. This megapolis comprises five provinces with Metro Manila as its center, Bulacan, Rizal, Cavite, and Laguna (Mishra et al., 2019) where Calamba City is situated. This study is about describing the urban sprawl in Calamba City through its landscape changes. It is conducted to determine the rate of urban sprawl that occurs in the said city to formulate policy recommendations that would recalibrate the urbanization into building a sustainable city despite its rapid urbanization. This study focuses on the spatial analysis of urban sprawl in Calamba City. The land use and land cover maps that will be analyzed in this study will be from 2010 to 2020 only. This research will have a qualitative design that will utilize Key Informant Interviews and Land use and land cover (LULC) maps for its analysis. The output of this study will be collated with a participatory mapping strategy. An FGD will be conducted to gather data for generating policy recommendations for sustainable urban development. Therefore, Thematic Analysis will be utilized to analyze the KIIs and FGD. For the LULC maps, an Object-Based Image Analysis will be used. The digitized LULC maps will be analyzed using a Geographic Information System (GIS).



## Chapter 40

# Beyond Traditional Relationships: A Qualitative Study on Family Resource Management of Same-Sex Families in Quezon City and its Impact on their Family Dynamics

Rachel Anne C. Gervacio

**Abstract** Same-sex union is illegal in the Philippines and remains a controversial topic due to being a predominately Catholic country. However, Quezon City has taken certain measures to ensure some of the rights of the LGBTQIA+ community are met and realized. Despite their efforts, the challenges of not recognizing the legitimacy of same-sex unions still greatly affect how same-sex families in Quezon City handle their resources to retain a harmonious and functional family. Family Resource Management (FRM) holistically investigates the internal and external factors that affect how families plan, control, organize, and evaluate their resources. Using the FRM framework of Deacon and Firebaugh (1988), the study then aims to investigate the family dynamics of same-sex couples in Quezon City in the context of their family resource management. An in-depth personal interview will be conducted with 25 same-sex families in Quezon City, and the qualitative data collected will be analyzed through a thematic analysis to answer the research problem.

**Keywords:** *family resource management, LGBTQIA+ community, Quezon City, Philippines, same-sex families*

# BEYOND TRADITIONAL RELATIONSHIPS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON FAMILY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OF SAME-SEX FAMILIES IN QUEZON CITY AND ITS IMPACT ON THEIR FAMILY DYNAMICS

GERVACIO, RACHEL ANNE C.

## INTRODUCTION

### BACKGROUND

- Same-sex union in the Philippines remains **illegal**, which affects the overall functionality and dynamics of Filipino same-sex families - including resource management.
- Quezon City** has taken certain measures to ensure some of the rights of the LGBTQIA+ community are met and realized.
- Despite their efforts, the challenges of **not recognizing the legitimacy** of same-sex unions still greatly affect how same-sex families in Quezon City handle their resources to retain a harmonious and functional family.
- Families are an **integral part** of the society hence it is vital for them to be harmonious.
- Family Resource Management (FRM) **holistically investigates** the internal and external factors that affect how families plan, control, organize, and evaluate their resources.
- Investigating same-sex families through their FRM would be integral in knowing how their resource management **affects their well-being** and overall family dynamics.

### AIMS

The study has a main objective of investigating how same-sex couples in Quezon City manage their resources and in turn, affect their family dynamic. Further objectives are as follows:

- To identify the **internal and external factors** that affect how same-sex couples in Quezon City manage their resources.
- To determine the **issues** that same-sex couples in Quezon City encounter in relation to their resource management.
- To explain the **family dynamics** of same-sex couples in Quezon City in relation to their resource management.

## METHODOLOGY

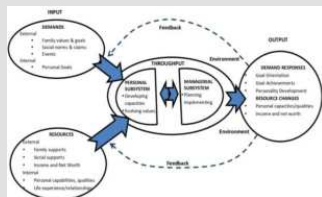


FIGURE 1. FRAMEWORK FOR FAMILY SYSTEM LIFE MANAGEMENT BY DEACON AND FIREBAUGH (1988)

### CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The figure above shows the framework for the process of family resource management by Deacon and Firebaugh (1988), which would be the main guide and support for the study. The framework includes three significant parts: Input, Throughput, and Output.

- Input:** matter, energy, and/or information that the family members put into the family system (Goldsmith, 2013).
- Throughput:** Personal and Managerial subsystems which aim to plan, implement, and evaluate decisions based on their inputs (Goldsmith, 2013).
- Output:** end result of the effectiveness of the family system (Goldsmith, 2013).

### RESEARCH DESIGN

In this study, the researcher would utilize a Qualitative Case Study research design, which aims to examine a person, group, community, or institution (Hoover, 2021). It would be used to investigate the situation of same-sex couples in Quezon City in terms of their resource management.

### RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The research instrument for this study would be a guide questionnaire, consisting of several parts based on the research questions.

- The first part: socio-demographic profile of the participants.
- The rest of the questionnaire: the family resource management of the couples

### POPULATION & SAMPLE

The target population of this study would be the same-sex couples of Quezon City. Using the Purposive sampling method, the researcher would select 25 same-sex couples as participants with the following criteria:

1. The couple are of the same sex.
2. The couple are residents of Quezon City.
3. The couple are living in the same household.

### ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The researcher would ensure that the following would be abided to protect the participants and the integrity of the study:

- Informed consent
- Confidentiality
- Participant respect
- Valid data analysis
- Responsible use of findings

### DATA COLLECTION

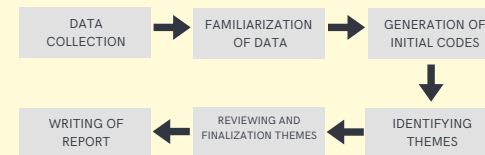
The data needed for the study would be collected by conducting an in-depth personal interview with the selected couples using the guide questionnaire that the researcher would prepare. The whole interview is estimated to last up to 40 minutes maximum to give the participants ample time to expound on their answers.

Before conducting the interview, the researcher would present the letter of informed consent to the couples to ensure they understand the implications of being a participant.



### DATA ANALYSIS

For the analysis of the data collected, the researcher would use a thematic analysis to identify patterns or themes, from the response of the participants, that would answer the research problem. To conduct the thematic analysis, the researcher would follow the six-phase process for conducting the thematic analysis of Braun & Clarke (2006).



## **Chapter 41**

# **Analyzing the Inom Culture among UPLB Students and their Perception of Acute and Chronic Health Outcomes of Alcohol Consumption**

**Klarysse L. De Jesus**

**Abstract** The culture of drinking is a worldwide practice and is also considered part of the university life experience. Alcohol plays a huge part in socialization, but there is a need to look into social and health damage caused by drinking. This study will be done to give a localized analysis of the drinking culture within the university setting and how participation in it is affected by perceptions of the acute and chronic health outcomes of alcohol consumption. The study will utilize a sequential mixed methods approach to collect information. Students who are of old freshman and sophomore levels of standing will be used as the respondents for the focus group discussions and surveys, while representatives from the UHS, OSA, and LGU will be used as key informants. A three-stage data collection process will be used for the study: focus group discussions during the first stage for a preliminary collection of data; key informant interviews and surveys in the second stage, and; another focus group discussion in the third stage for data validation. The collected data will also be used to create recommendations for health interventions within the university and the municipality.

**Keywords:** *alcohol consumption, drinking culture, health outcomes, interventions, university*

# ANALYZING THE *INOM* CULTURE AMONG UPLB STUDENTS AND THEIR PERCEPTION OF ACUTE AND CHRONIC HEALTH OUTCOMES OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Klarysse De Jesus  
Department of Social Development Services



## INTRODUCTION

The culture of drinking is a worldwide practice and is also considered part of the university life experience. While we recognize alcohol's role in socialization, the WHO also mentioned the need to look into social and health damages caused by drinking. This study will be done to give a localized analysis of the drinking culture within the university setting and how participation in it is affected by perceptions of the acute and chronic health outcomes of alcohol consumption.

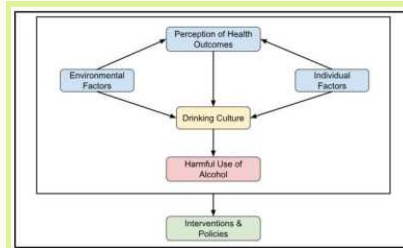
## OBJECTIVES

**MAIN OBJECTIVE:** Analyze the drinking culture in UPLB and how the students' perception of the acute and chronic health outcomes of alcohol consumption affects their participation in the drinking culture.

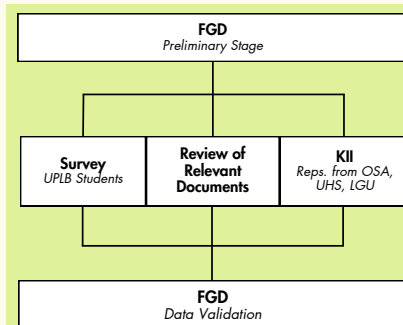
### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

1. Identify the factors concerning the participation of UPLB students in the drinking culture;
2. Describe how students perceive the acute and chronic health outcomes of alcohol consumption;
3. Determine existing interventions and programs within UPLB and the LGU that address the harmful use of alcohol, and;
4. Recommend intervention policies to address the use of alcohol by UPLB students.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



## METHODOLOGY



## METHODOLOGY

### Locale

University of the Philippines - Los Baños

### Respondents

Students of Old Freshman and Sophomore standing

### Research Design

Sequential Mixed Methods

### Research Instrument/s

Focus group discussion (F2F), key informant interview (F2F), survey (online)

A three-stage data collection process will be used for the study: focus group discussions during the first stage for a preliminary collection of data; key informant interviews, document review, and surveys in the second stage, and; another focus group discussion in the third stage for data validation. The analysis for qualitative data will be done thematically, while quantitative data will be analyzed descriptively using graphs and charts. The collected data will also be used to create recommendations for health interventions within the university and the municipality.

## Chapter 42

# The Influence of Parental Employment Overseas on the Wellbeing of Senior High School Students in terms of Academic Performance

Martina Chloe Mari N. Apolinario

**Abstract** For families to be functional, they should be working out how to make ends meet and provide for themselves. Filipinos are openly considering leaving the country to work abroad to receive more wages than they would in the Philippines. Overseas Filipino Workers are the people working abroad legally to provide resources for their families in the Philippines. This study will discuss the influence of overseas parental workers on the academic performance of their left-behind children in the Philippines who are currently studying in senior high school in Los Baños, Laguna. The senior high school students who will graduate are the study's chosen respondents because they are under more pressure than other high school students to earn high grades and get into institutions of higher learning. The purpose of this study is to characterize the phenomena of the situations that befall senior high school students in Los Baños, Laguna, using a descriptive research design. This study will be conducted as a Phenomenological Study. It will help the researcher to comprehend the lives of the students with overseas Filipino workers' parents. The study will utilize the information and data acquired from the experiences of senior high school students using structured interviews and unstructured interviews. This will also provide information and data from the senior high school students in Los Baños, Laguna to get a deeper understanding of their experiences as a child of overseas Filipino workers and to describe their answers.

**Keywords:** *academic performance, overseas filipino workers, students*



# The Influence of Parental Employment Overseas on Senior High School Students in terms of Academic Performance

AUTHOR

Apolinario, Martina Chloe Mari N.

## INTRODUCTION

Many Filipinos are **working abroad** to support their families financially because their salaries in the Philippines are not enough for them to survive. These Filipinos working abroad are sacrificing the distance to give their families a better life in the Philippines. Although it is acknowledged that **Overseas Filipino Workers** must make multiple compromises in order to provide for their families, other families—particularly those of their children—also experience problems. The **most affected are the children who are staying in their countries waiting for their parent(s) to come home.**



## OBJECTIVES

The study aims to assess the influence of having **Overseas Filipino Worker parent(s)** on the senior high school students in Los Banos, Laguna in terms of academic performance.

- 1.To **describe** the socio-demographic profile of the parents and senior high school students
- 2.To **analyze** the feelings of the left-behind senior highschool students when their parents are working abroad
- 3.To **examine** the senior high school students academic performance as a result of parental-absence

## FRAMEWORK

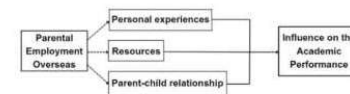


Figure 1. Conceptual framework of key influences of parental employment overseas on Senior High School Students

## SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The study will focus on the influence of the overseas parental workers to the senior high school students in Los Banos, Laguna in terms of academic performance.

This study **will not discuss and cover** any other problems that are not considered as one of the factors affecting their academic performance. Each of the respondents will be given the same questions to be answered. The results of this study will only be applicable to the senior high school students who have overseas parental workers to understand the influence in terms of their academic performance and will not be used as a measure to cure any signs of depression or any physical and mental health illness. The mainsource of the data will be the questionnaire which will be used for the **interviews** prepared by the researcher.



## METHODOLOGY

### QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

This researcher will use **Phenomenological Research** comprising personal interviews with left behind senior high school students studying in Los Banos, Laguna.

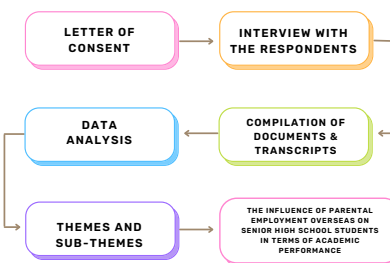
### INTERVIEW

The researcher will use **structured interview** and **unstructured interview** as a research instrument in the study.

### RESPONDENTS

The respondents of the study will be a total of 5 grade 12 senior high school students who are currently enrolled and studying in Los Baños, Laguna.

### DATA ANALYSIS



## Chapter 43

# Connecting People and Pathways: A Comprehensive Study of the Perceived Mobility of Pedestrians in the Poblacion Area of Silang, Cavite

**Kristene Joy M. De La Rosa**

**Abstract** This research study examines the perceived mobility of pedestrians in the Poblacion area of Silang, Cavite. Through in-depth analysis of primary data obtained from interviews and surveys, as well as the support of secondary data including various academic literatures and studies, the research assesses the perceived mobility of pedestrians and identifies the challenges affecting their mobility perception within this context. The research aims to determine the perception of pedestrians that shapes individuals' mobility and identify the pedestrian challenges in the municipality's Poblacion area. The findings of the study will provide policymakers, urban planners, and local community stakeholders with critical insights into the pedestrian challenges within the area which will help in the development of focused interventions and enhancements to infrastructure aimed at improving pedestrian safety and mobility. Eventually, this research enhances the knowledge of urban pedestrian dynamics and emphasizes the significance of prioritizing pedestrian-friendly urban design in growing urban areas such as the municipality of Silang, Cavite.

**Keywords:** *pedestrian mobility, pedestrian challenges, perceived mobility*

Kristene Joy M. De La Rosa

# Connecting People and Pathways: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF THE PERCEIVED MOBILITY OF PEDESTRIANS IN THE POBLACION AREA OF SILANG, CAVITE

## Introduction

- Walking as an aspect of mobility becomes crucial to study in creating walkable communities which is a key objective in urban planning and design (Khan, 2023).
- In the Philippine context, pedestrian mobility faces numerous challenges (Verzosa & Miles, 2016). These challenges underscore the urgency of prioritizing pedestrian safety and upgrading infrastructure to make walking a safer and more pleasant experience in the Philippines.
- In the case of the Poblacion area in Silang, Cavite, it showed numerous tangible progress and developments over the years, reflecting a high pedestrian activity in the area.
- As the urban environment of the Poblacion area is in continuous development, it is necessary to assess and understand pedestrian mobility to create effective urban planning and design in the municipality.

## Objectives

MAIN AIM: To determine the perceived mobility of pedestrians in the Poblacion area of Silang, Cavite, mainly focusing on one aspect of mobility—walking.

- To determine the mobility satisfaction of the pedestrians in the Poblacion area of Silang, Cavite in terms of these factors:
  - Safety and Security
  - Convenience and Attractiveness
  - Policy support
- To know the challenges in the current pedestrian mobility in the Poblacion area of Silang, Cavite in terms of these factors:
  - Safety and Security
  - Convenience and Attractiveness
  - Policy support
- To understand the relationship of mobility challenges to the perceived mobility of pedestrians in the Poblacion Area of Silang, Cavite.

## Methodology

### QUALITATIVE APPROACH

- Conduct a Focus Group Discussion within the Barangay Level to gain in-depth insights into the challenges of pedestrian mobility in their barangays under the Poblacion Area.
- 7-10 participants are expected including the Barangay Captain, Barangay Councilors, Barangay Tanod, and representatives from Sangguniang Kabataan.
- A semi-structured questionnaire will be used.
- The data will be analyzed through thematic analysis.

### QUANTITATIVE APPROACH

- Administer a survey to the residents of each barangay in the Poblacion Area to gather data on pedestrian demographics, mobility perceptions, and how the challenges affect their mobility.
- Stratified Random Sampling will be utilized in selecting the respondents of the study.
- A structured questionnaire will be used.
- The data will be analyzed through descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.



## Ways Forward

- The findings of the study will equip policymakers, urban planners, and local community stakeholders with essential insights into the pedestrian challenges and how the people of Silang residing in the area perceive pedestrian mobility in the Poblacion.
- This knowledge will inform the development of targeted interventions and infrastructure improvements designed to enhance pedestrian safety and mobility.
- Ultimately, the research will deepen our understanding of urban pedestrian dynamics and highlight the importance of prioritizing pedestrian-friendly urban design in rapidly growing areas like Silang, Cavite.

## Chapter 44

# **Bouncing Back Stronger Together: Analyzing the Adaptive Strategies in Resource Management and Relationship Dynamics, and Resilience Perception of Families in Southville 4, Sta. Rosa, Laguna**

**Luziana C. Maximo**

**Abstract** The study aims to focus on analyzing the adaptive strategies in family resource management and relationship dynamics in the development of perceived family resilience of families residing in Southville 4, Sta. Rosa, Laguna, a relocation project developed by the National Housing Authority. Focusing on family resilience can provide strategic opportunities for developmental professionals, researchers, and policy-makers as it will tackle the socio-economic aspect through resource management and emotional and social components through relationship dynamics. It generally aims to analyze family resilience according to adaptive strategies in the context of resource management and relation dynamics. Specifically, it aims to (1) identify the adaptive strategies that families have in resource management and relationship dynamics; (2) analyze the level of perceived family resilience after a stressor/stimuli in resource management and relationship dynamics; (3) analyze how pre-existing internal and external factors influence family adaptive strategies and perceived family resilience; and (4) synthesize the relationship between the adaptive strategies and perceived family resilience. It will also follow a mixed method research approach where primary data to be obtained will be analyzed through statistical and thematic analyses wherein a non-probability purposive sampling is proposed to be used as the respondents must fit within specific criteria. Furthermore, the study aims to utilize a self-administered survey questionnaire and an in-depth interview guide adapted from the Family Resource Assessment, McMaster Family Assessment Device, and Family Resilience Assessment Scale as parameters for the variables, as well as literature reviews for secondary data collection.

**Keywords:** *adaptive strategies, family relationship dynamics, family resilience, family resource management*

# "BOUNCING BACK STRONGER TOGETHER": ANALYZING THE ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES IN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND RELATIONSHIP DYNAMICS, AND RESILIENCE PERCEPTION OF FAMILIES IN SOUTHVILLE 4, STA. ROSA, LAGUNA

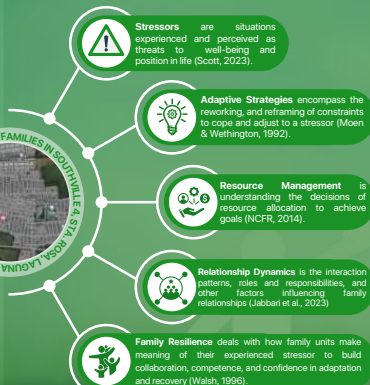
Maximo L.C.<sup>1</sup> | HUME 195-T | College of Human Ecology, University of the Philippines Los Baños

## INTRODUCTION

Filipinos are globally known to exhibit resilience and as strong survivors amidst different and frequent adversities (Cardinal, 2020). Hence, the concept of resilience is not novel in the culture and identity of Filipinos already.

As the Philippines continues to face multiple and frequent adversities for the past years, it is now relevant to focus on the strengths that families have in terms of adaptation, build on them, and craft strategic interventions to further aid them in efficient recovery, putting the mere concept of family resilience into a lived reality for Filipino Families.

Thus, in this study, resilience will be viewed as the ability of families to adapt, respond, and recover from a stressor as a functional system composed of adaptive strategies in resource management and family dynamics with focus on the families in Southville 4, Sta. Rosa, Laguna.



**Southville 4** is a relocation project located in Barangays Caingin and Pook, Sta. Rosa, Laguna developed by NHA. It became the new home of families who were victims of calamities and government project expansion starting from the Arroyo administration (OCHA, 2009).

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The research generally aims to analyze the perceived family resilience according to their adaptive strategies in resource management and relationship dynamics. Specifically, it aims to:

- 1 Identify the adaptive strategies that the families in Southville 4, Sta. Rosa, Laguna have in terms of resource management and relationship dynamics;
- 2 Analyze the level of perceived family resilience after a stressor/stimuli in terms of resource management and relationship dynamics;
- 3 Analyze how pre-existing internal and external factors influence family adaptive strategies and perceived family resilience; and
- 4 Synthesize the relationship between the adaptive strategies and perceived family resilience.

## PERCEIVED FAMILY RESILIENCE

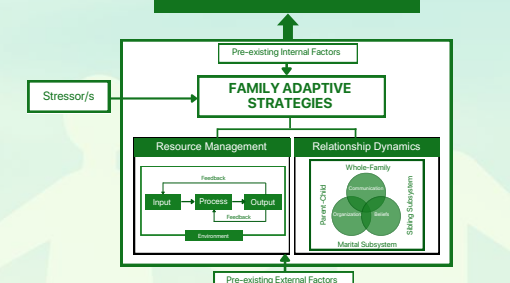


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of the Study modified based on the Family Well-being and Resilience, and Child Adjustment Framework (Prime et al., 2020)

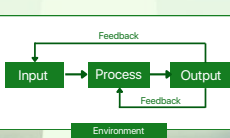


Figure 1.1. Managerial Action in Resource Management using Systems Approach (Goldman, 2013)

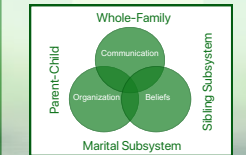


Figure 1.2. Family Subsystems and Dynamics adapted from the Family Disruption Model (Prime et al., 2020)

## METHODOLOGY

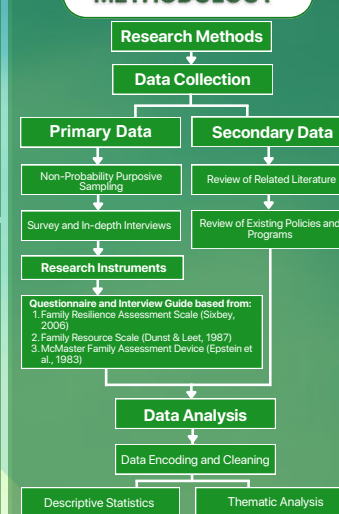


Figure 2. Proposed Research Methods

## REFERENCES

- Cardinal, L. A. (2020). RESILIENCE AMIDST ADVERSITY: THE MANY FACES OF RESILIENCE IN FILIPINOS. Research. Publish. Journals. <https://www.researchpublish.com/upload/book/paperd-1593/00756.pdf>
- Jabbari, B., Rouster, A., & Schoo, C. (2023). Family Dynamics. NCBI. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK550487/>
- Moore, P., & Westington, E. (1992). The Concept of Family Adaptive Strategies. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.so.18.080192.001313>
- National Council on Family Relations. (2014). <https://www.ncfr.org/resources>
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2009). <https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/philippines-pgma-check-sta-rosa-relocation-site>
- Prime, H., Wade, M., & Browne, D.T. (2020). Risk and resilience in family well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic. *American Psychologist*, 75(6), 631-643. <https://doi.org/10.1037/amp0000960>
- Scott, E. (2023, December 11). Understanding and Managing Stressors. *Verywell Mind*. <https://www.verywellmind.com/what-are-stressors-3145149>
- Walsh, F. (1996). The Concept of Family Resilience: Crisis and Challenge. *Family Process*, 35(3), 261-281. doi:10.1111/j.1545-5320.1996.00261.x

## **Chapter 45**

# **Transport Accessibility, Walkability, and the Implications of Jeepney Modernization: A Barangay-Level Study in Pasig City**

**Earl Jerald B. Zagala**

**Abstract** This research proposal aims to understand how people get around and move easily in Pasig City, Philippines, especially with the upcoming changes to public transportation like jeepneys. Pasig City is growing fast, and how people travel is important. Jeepneys take up a significant portion of the country's transportation modes, especially in terms of public transportation. This study aims to assess the current state of transport accessibility and walkability in Pasig City, focusing on key indicators such as infrastructure quality, safety, and proximity to amenities. Additionally, it seeks to delve into the socio-economic and cultural significance of PUJs, analyzing the potential impacts of modernization on transportation patterns, social dynamics, and spatial organization.

**Keywords:** *jeepney modernization, transport accessibility, walkability*

# Implications of PUVMP on Transport Accessibility in Pasig City at the Barangay Level

EARL JERALD B. ZAGALA  
HUME 195 -F

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PLANNING

## TRANSPORT ACCESSIBILITY

Public transportation modes collectively account for **80%** of the country's transport activities. Along with various bus stations, taxis, vans, pedicabs, and tricycles. The PUVs or Jeepneys, however, account for **40%** of total transportation in Metro Manila (Romero et al., 2014).



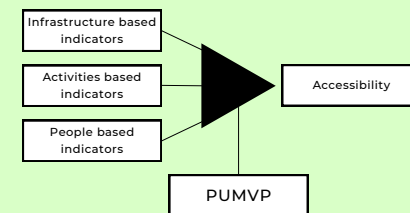
## PUBLIC UTILITY MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

The Public Utility Vehicle Modernization Program (PUVMP), the program aims to “transform the road sector of public transport through the introduction of **safer and climate-friendly vehicles**, improved regulation, and industry consolidation.” including the introduction of newer and greener models of PUVs (Mariano, 2024).

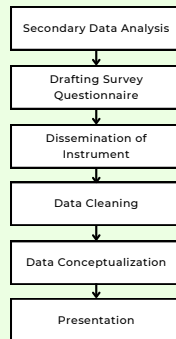
## OBJECTIVES

1. **Assess** the current state of transport accessibility in Pasig City at the barangay level, with a focus on infrastructure quality, safety measures, and proximity to essential amenities.
2. **Analyze** the socio-economic and cultural significance of public utility jeepneys (PUJs) as the primary mode of transportation in Pasig City.
3. **Evaluate** the potential impact of the modernization initiative on transportation patterns, social dynamics, and spatial organization within Pasig City.
4. **Understand** the challenges and opportunities associated with transitioning from traditional jeepneys to modernized public transportation systems in Pasig City.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



## METHODOLOGY



## QUANTITATIVE STUDY

- Structured questionnaire
- Stratified random sampling per-household
- Barangay level



## REFERENCES

1. Mariano, P. (2024, February 5). Modernising public transport in the Philippines. Changing Transport. <https://changing-transport.org/modernizing-public-transport-in-the-philippines/>
2. Romero, S., Guillen, D., Cordova, L., & Gatarin, G. (2014). Land-based transport governance in the philippines: focus on Metro Manila. Inclusive Mobility Project, Quezon City, Ateneo School of Government, Ateneo de Manila University.

## Chapter 46

# Assessing the Accessibility of Public and Private Hospitals in Calamba City, Laguna

Gabrielle Louise H. Corpus

**Abstract** This study delves into the accessibility of public and private hospitals in Calamba City, Laguna, through assessing their geographic distribution, demographic characteristics of the residents, availability of transportation system, and identifying the barriers to accessing the hospitals. Based on the literature, hospitals serve us vital in providing a better healthcare system, particularly in rapidly urbanizing areas like Calamba City, Laguna. The hypotheses of the study suggest the correlation between hospital distribution and population density, socio-demographic characteristics and accessibility, transportation, and accessibility, and the impact of proposed strategies on improvement in accessibility. This study utilizes Levesque's framework of assessing healthcare accessibility and employs a mix of qualitative and quantitative approaches. The study aims to describe the geographical distribution and socio-demographic characteristics of the residents, assess the transportation system, and identify the possible barriers.

**Keywords:** *accessibility, hospital, spatial analysis*



# ASSESSING THE ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN CALAMBA CITY, LAGUNA

AUTHOR: GABRIELLE LOUISE H. CORPUS

## INTRODUCTION

Hospitals are considered as a centralized component with regards to accessing different services for different conditions of the people. Hospitals serve as the main ground for availing medical services. Given that the Philippines is an archipelagic country that consists of more than 7,000 islands scattered around the country it has affected the health care services offered. Lack of access to rural areas has affected the public health of its residents. The accessibility of hospitals is crucial in a community to ensure the well-being of its residents. Calamba City belongs in the greater area of Metro Manila becoming an area where rapid urbanization and population growth are visible.



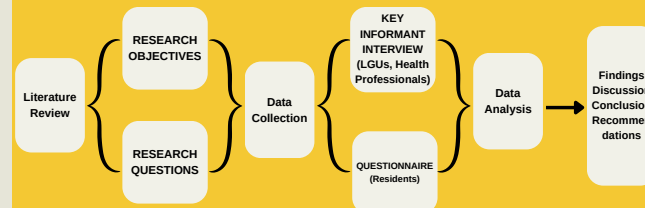
## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This research aims to assess the accessibility of public and private hospitals in Calamba City, Laguna by through the geographic distribution of public and private hospitals in the area. Specifically, it aims to answer the following objectives:

- 1.To describe and map the geographical distribution of hospitals within Calamba and understand the spatial distribution of the hospitals and the households in the area
- 2.To describe the demographic profile of the residents of Calamba City including:
  - a.Socio-economic status
  - b.Age distribution
  - c.Healthcare needs
- 3.To examine the accessibility of hospitals in Calamba City through the available transportation system in the area and identify other factors hindering the residents from accessing the hospitals.
- 4.To formulate strategies and recommendations for enhancing the accessibility of hospitals in Calamba City, Laguna.

## METHODOLOGY

### RESEACH DESIGN



The research design for this study will be a mix of qualitative and quantitative research approach.

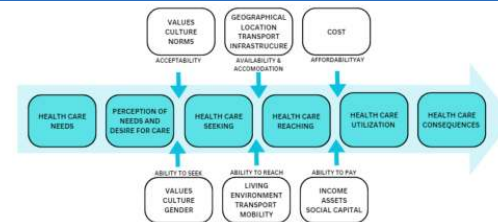
### DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Key Informant Interview, Survey Questionnaire and Secondary data will be utilized to collect data for the study

### DATA ANALYSIS

Data collected were subjected to data cleaning and was carefully reviewed and analyzed. The data collected will be organized into different themes and patterns anchored to the objectives of the study.

## FRAMEWORK



Levesque conceptual framework for healthcare access

## Chapter 47

# Awareness, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Household Heads on Traditional, Complementary, and Alternative Medicine in Panarayon, Bacacay, Albay

Deo Jade B. Baraquiell

**Abstract** Quality in healthcare is a production of cooperation between the patient and the healthcare provider in a supportive environment (Mosadeghrad, 2014). Compared to a few years back, technology had blossomed and allowed for more advanced discoveries and improvements in the medical field. However, there are still a lot of improvements needed especially in the accessibility context. Despite the Philippines' adoption of biomedicine, TCAM practitioners and indigenous healers have retained the same trust, respect, and power in their respective localities (Arevalo, 2022). TCAM is supposedly to be utilized for support and palliative care, but as there are accessibility issues, certain communities rely on it as a primary form of care. The study will involve Barangay Panarayon, which is situated in the town of Bacacay in the province of Albay. The related literature utilized in the study involves healthcare, Filipino cultural beliefs, traditional complementary and alternative medicine (TCAM), and awareness, knowledge, attitude, and practice (AKAP). To gather primary data, a physical copy of a questionnaire will be admitted to the household heads of the barangay. The data gathered will be processed and analyzed through thematic analysis and descriptive statistics. This study will contribute to the knowledge regarding TCAM practice and the development regarding the gap in conventional medicine by understanding the perspective of the practitioners and contributing to how to bridge that gap.

**Keywords:** *traditional complementary and alternative medicine, Bacacay, healthcare*



# AWARENESS, KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF HOUSEHOLD ON TRADITIONAL, COMPLEMENTARY, AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE IN PANARAYON, BACACAY, ALBAY

DEO JADE B. BARAQUIEL



## INTRODUCTION



**Quality healthcare** is a production of cooperation between the patient and the healthcare provider in a supportive environment. Factors that play include the personal aspect of the service provider and the patient, as well as external or environmental factors like the healthcare system itself, the healthcare organizations involved, and the broader environment aspect.

The Philippines has accredited hospitals and well-trained medical providers, but here are indications that the overall health system is retrogressive. Accessibility prompted other people to utilize other means of medication. **Traditional, complementary and alternative medicine (TCAM)** is used to treat a broad range of conditions, particularly associated with low socio-economic status.



TCAM is used to treat a broad range of conditions. In low- and middle-income countries. Traditional medicine plays an important role when it comes to the primary healthcare aspect of the society, especially to those who have **lower income and have lesser access** to conventional medical services.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What are the socio-demographic characteristics of the selected households from Brgy. Panarayan, Bacacay, Albay?
2. What are the challenges that the household experiences when it comes to seeking formal health service?
3. What is the general awareness, knowledge, attitudes, and practices of households in Panarayan regarding traditional, complementary, and alternative medicine?
4. What is the relationship of the socio demographic characteristics and challenges of the household on the awareness, knowledge, attitude, and practices?
5. How can the barangay health service be improved?

## OBJECTIVES

This study aims to analyze the awareness, knowledge, attitudes and practices (AKAP) of selected households from Panarayan, Bacacay, Albay on Traditional, Complementary, and Alternative Medicine (TCAM). Specifically, it aims to:

1. define the socio-demographic characteristics of selected households in Panarayan, Bacacay, Albay
2. describe the challenges of the household in seeking barangay health service
3. determine the awareness, knowledge, attitudes, and practices of households in Panarayan on TCAM
4. relate the socio demographic characteristics, challenges of the household, and the AKAP on TCAM
5. provide insights on improving the health service in the barangay

## SIGNIFICANCE



**Citizens of the barangay.** An understanding of the AKAP on traditional, complementary, and alternative medicine can be gained by examining the households from the barangay.



**Barangay Health Workers and Local Health Centers** Feedback can help the barangay health workers make necessary changes to better meet the demands and cater to the residents of the barangay.

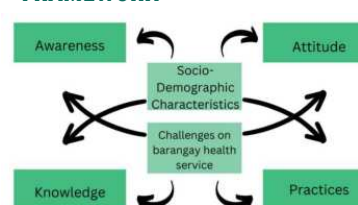


**Local Policy Makers.** This acts as a gauge for the general acceptance of the utilization of TCAM on addressing health concerns.



**Future researchers.** Understanding the factors that are inline with TCAM in the local context is made easier by the foundation this study will offer.

## FRAMEWORK



## METHODOLOGY

### RESEARCH DESIGN

The study will utilize **mixed methods**, **quantitative** measures will mostly be utilized, and the **qualitative** component is observed at the latter part of the study. **Descriptive research** methods will be utilized to synthesize the findings for every factor.

### DATA COLLECTION

The data gathering will utilize a **self-administered survey** through a physical copy that will be provided per house. The statements that will be used in the survey utilized the 5-point **Likert scale** along with open-ended questions. The survey will be catered towards household heads or at least adults responsible for making any health-related family decision

### DATA ANALYSIS

**Descriptive statistics** and **thematic analysis** will be used. Values will be assigned to each scale with very dissatisfied being the lowest with 1 and very satisfied being the highest with 5. Likewise, value ranges will be utilized to determine the overall interpretation of each factor.

## **Chapter 48**

# **Eh, SSS-Sapat Nga Ba: A Research on the Sufficiency of SSS Monthly Pension, Financial Challenges, and Coping Strategies of the Members of Los Baños Federation of Senior Citizen Inc. (LBFSCI)**

**Marielle P. Orolfo**

**Abstract** The Philippines will have an aging population by 2030. With the increasing number of senior citizens, there will also be a greater number of retirees. The available security and protection systems in the country remain limited along with the benefits it provides the recipients. Therefore, this study aims to determine the sufficiency of the SSS monthly pension benefits, define their financial challenges, and identify the coping mechanisms of the senior citizens in a suburban community in the Philippines. This study will help the sector of the elderly to have more programs and policies that may help them as they age and become retirees. This study will use a mixed-method approach by collecting data from conducting surveys and focus group discussions among senior citizens. The gathered data will be analyzed using frequency tables followed by description and interpretation, and by using thematic analysis for the recurring themes to give meaning and interpretation to the experiences of the SSS pension beneficiaries.

**Keywords:** *challenges, coping, pension, senior citizens, sufficiency*

# EH, SSS-SAPAT NGA BA:

## A Research on the Sufficiency of SSS Monthly Pension, Financial Challenges, and Coping Strategies of the Members of Los Baños Federation of Senior Citizen Inc. (LBFSCI)

Marielle P. Orolfo

### INTRODUCTION

The population of the Philippines can be considered as an **aging population** by 2030 with approximately **9.22 million** as of 2020.

(CPD 2024; Navolts et al., 2023)

**17.5%** → **3.36 M**  
senior citizens benefit from old age pensions of GSIS and SSS (SSS, 2022)  
(PDS, 2018)

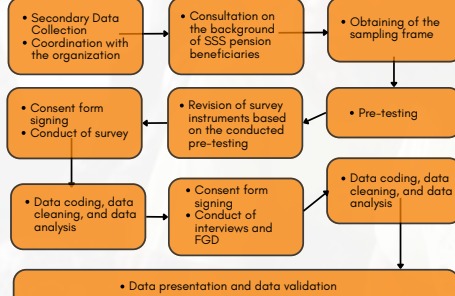
**3RD WORST** The Philippines has the **third worst pension system** among 43 other nations. (Mercer, 2023)

### OBJECTIVES

The general aim of this study is to determine the sufficiency of the SSS pension of the senior citizens. Specifically, this study aims:

- To **determine the sufficiency** of SSS monthly pension of the members of the senior citizen retirees.
- To **identify the financial challenges** of the senior citizen retirees and their **coping strategies** to address these challenges.
- To provide **recommendations** for the senior citizens, policymakers, and other stakeholders based on the results of the study.

### PROCEDURES IN CONDUCTING THE STUDY



### METHODOLOGY

#### RESEARCH DESIGN

**MIXED METHODS**  
(Sequential Explanatory Design)

This study will use this method to **complement the level of sufficiency findings** with the challenges and the coping strategies results.

#### TARGET LOCALE OF THE STUDY

The respondents of this study will be the **eligible members** of Los Baños Federation of Senior Citizen Inc. (LBFSCI) through **complete enumeration**.

#### RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

- in-person surveys
- in-depth interviews
- focus-group discussion

#### DATA ANALYSIS

- summary statistics
- narrative analysis
- thematic analysis



### REFERENCES

- Mercer. (2023). Mercer CFA Institute Global Pension Index 2023. <https://www.mercer.com/assets/global/en/shared-quant/global-attachments/pdf/2023-merc%C3%A9r-global-pension-index-full-report-10162023.pdf>
- Navolts, S., & Pausan, J. C. (2023, October 4). Honoring the Invaluable legacy of Filipino Senior Citizens. PIA. <https://trinitas-pia.gov.ph/feature/2023/10/04/honoring-the-invaluable-legacy-of-filipino-senior-citizens>
- Philippine Star. (2024, January 9). Philippines may have aging population by 2030 - CPD. <https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2024/01/09/2324203/philippines-may-have-aging-population-2030-cpd>
- PDS. (2018, June 30). More protection, attention to social pension for poor elderly Filipinos. PDS - Philippine Institute for Development Studies. <https://www.pids.gov.ph/details/more-protection-attention-to-social-pension-for-poor-elderly-filipinos>
- Social Security System. (2022, December 1). Republic of the Philippines Social Security System. [https://www.sss.gov.ph/ssa/appmanager/pages.jsp?page=PE2022\\_062](https://www.sss.gov.ph/ssa/appmanager/pages.jsp?page=PE2022_062)

## Chapter 49

# Assessing Community Compliance to Responsible Pet Ownership Policy and Their Impact on the Utilization and Demand of Animal Bite Treatment Center Services and Healthcare Costs in Los Baños

Tricia Nicole S. Consulta

**Abstract** Humans are social animals able to interact with almost all kinds of animals. Despite the interaction between humans and animals, it cannot be denied that animals have a natural instinct to bite but along with an animal's bite comes the risk of rabies. The Philippines is one of the rabies endemic countries and rabies control activities for animal and human health are separately implemented. With only half of the Philippines' cities and municipalities having Animal Bite Treatment Centers (ABTCs), other rabies control activities such as policy implementation exist. Thus, this study seeks to assess community compliance with responsible pet ownership policy and its impact on the utilization and demand of Animal Bite Treatment Center services and healthcare costs in Los Baños. Various data collection methods will be employed such as utilization of Secondary Data, Key Informant Interviews (KII), Surveys, and Records Review. In this study, the collected data will undergo descriptive analysis, facilitating the identification, description, and summarization of community compliance with responsible pet ownership policy and their impact on the utilization and demand of Animal Bite Treatment Center services and healthcare costs in Los Baños.

**Keywords:** *ABTC services, animal bite, compliance, healthcare costs, responsible pet ownership*

# **Assessing Community Compliance to Responsible Pet Ownership Policy and the Impact on the Utilization and Demand of Animal Bite Treatment Center Services and Healthcare Costs in Los Baños** *Consulta, Tricia Nicole S.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

**Animal bites** pose a major public health risk, with rabies being the most notable concern.

The Philippines ranks in the **TOP 10** countries globally for the highest number of human deaths from rabies.

**Efforts to control rabies involves:**

- Policy-Making **R.A. 9482 "Anti-Rabies Act of 2007"**
- Health Treatment Initiatives **Creation of Animal Bite Treatment Center (ABTC)**

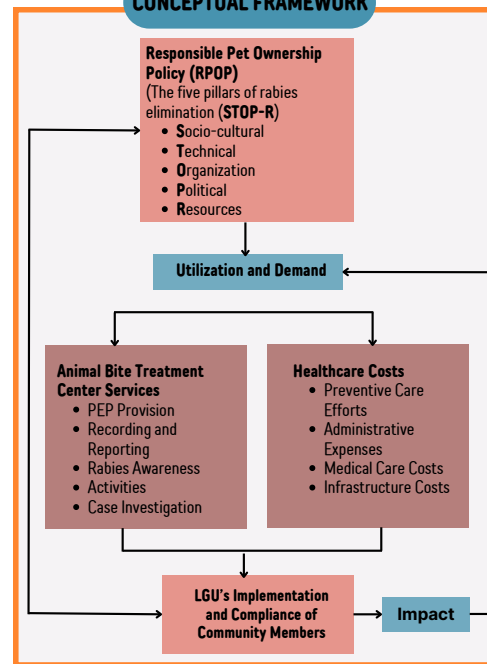
## **OBJECTIVES**

To assess community compliance to responsible pet ownership policy and their impact on the utilization and demand of Animal Bite Treatment Center services and healthcare costs in Los Baños.

Specifically:

- To **describe the LGU's implementation of RPOP** in Los Baños, Laguna.
- To **determine the level of compliance and factors** affecting compliance among community members.
- To **evaluate the impact of RPOP on the utilization and demand of ABTC services and healthcare costs.**
- To **formulate recommendations for improvement** in the implementation of RPOP towards strong compliance of the community

## **CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**



## **REFERENCES**

Ngugi, J. N., Maza, A. K., Cimolo, G. J., & Oduino, M. (2018). Epidemiology and surveillance of human animal-bite injuries and rabies post-exposure prophylaxis, in selected counties in Kenya, 2015-2016. *BMC public health*, 18, 1-9. [https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/health-services/healthcare-costs-in-the-philippines\\_5f8b1384de-en](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/health-services/healthcare-costs-in-the-philippines_5f8b1384de-en)

R.A. 9482, (in d.), [https://lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra2007/ra\\_9482\\_2007.html](https://lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra2007/ra_9482_2007.html)

San Jose, R., Mapano, P. J., & Fundallan, R. (2016). Pet owners' awareness on RA 9482 (Anti-Rabies Act of 2007) in Magalang, Pampanga Philippines. *Heliyon*, 5(5).

## **RESEARCH DESIGN**

- Exploratory research based on qualitative methods
- Place-based multi-stakeholder approach: **Dog Pet Owners (Community), Healthcare Providers, Government Agencies**
- One Health Approach



## **DATA COLLECTION METHODS**

- Secondary Data
- Surveys
- Key Informant Interviews (KII)
- Records Review

## Chapter 50

# Assessing the Knowledge and Practices of Sangguniang Kabataan Council in Batong Malake, Los Baños, Laguna Towards Development of the Youth

Ryza Francesca E. Takahashi

**Abstract** This study focuses on assessing the knowledge and practices of the Sangguniang Kabataan Council in Batong Malake, Los Baños, Laguna, towards the development of the youth in the barangay. The research aims to investigate the effectiveness of the Sangguniang Kabataan Council's programs in benefiting the Barangay youth, the challenges they face, and how they are managed within the community. By utilizing a mixed-methods approach, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative research methods, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the role of youth councils in governance and youth development. The frameworks used are selected to analyze the data collected and assess the impact of the Sangguniang Kabataan on the changing cultural context of the youth. The findings of this research have implications for enhancing youth involvement in governance and promoting the development of future leaders in the Philippines.

**Keywords:** *leadership, Sangguniang Kabataan, youth*



# ASSESSING THE KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF SANGGUNANG KABATAAN COUNCIL IN BATONG MALAKE, LOS BAÑOS, LAGUNA TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT OF THE YOUTH

TAKAHASHI, RYZA FRANCESCA E., DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL TECHNOLOGY/ COLLEGE OF HUMAN ECOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES LOS BAÑOS, PHILIPPINES

## INTRODUCTION

In the context of the Philippine setting, Sangguniang Kabataan Council or known as SK Council are marked to create a venue where the youth involvement in governance can be exercised and enhanced (Malaluan et. al., 2014).

Qualifications for eligibility in SK is being a

- Filipino citizen,
- age of at least 18 but no more than 24 years old, and
- a resident of the barangay where one will run for candidacy,
- able to read and write,
- no involvement in any crime, and
- no affinity in any incumbent elected official (Cruz, 2023).

## OBJECTIVES

The study aims to assess the knowledge and practices the members of Sangguniang Kabataan Council implements towards promoting development for the youth.

The study specifically aims to:

1. Identifying the effective programs and strategies that can be implemented in the barangay.
2. Identify areas where they need to improve for better application of programs intended for the youth development.
3. Evaluate the impact of their implemented programs and the level of engagement of the youth.

## METHOD

### Mixed Methods

The use of both qualitative and quantitative methods will give a deeper understanding on the study. This will provide sufficient data in the needed in the study.

### Research Instrument:

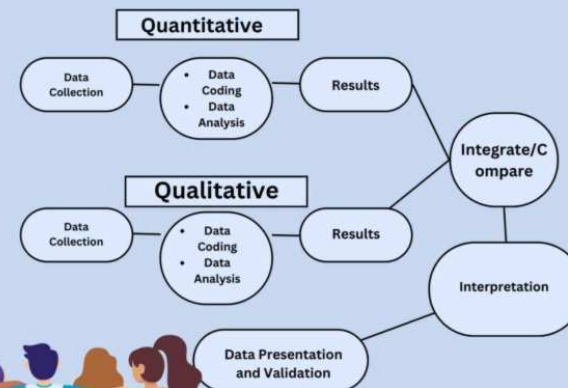
Interview  
Survey (Likert Scale)

### Data Analysis

Descriptive analysis  
Thematic analysis

Local of the study: Sangguniang Kabataan Council of Brgy. Batong Malake

## PROCEDURE



## Chapter 51

# Career Interest and Evolution: Understanding Influencing Factors Among B.S. Human Ecology Students

Johana S. Aganinta

**Abstract** Choosing a career path is a significant decision that shapes students' future direction and trajectory. This study explores the different factors influencing career choices among B.S. Human Ecology Students at the University of the Philippines Los Baños. Unlike degree programs with a singular focus, Human Ecology exposes students to diverse fields such as human and family development studies, human settlements planning, and social technology. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the degree program, choosing a career path becomes all the more challenging. This study aims to address this gap by exploring the factors that influence career choices and how these interests evolve over time. Using a qualitative research design and purposive sampling, data will be collected from fourth-year students and recent graduates through survey questionnaires and interviews to understand their career decision-making processes. Fourth-year students are nearing graduation and are actively weighing career options, whereas recent graduates may provide knowledge of the factors that affect their career choices. By using thematic analysis, recurring themes within the participants' responses regarding the personal, institutional, environmental, and contextual factors influencing their career choices will be identified. The study's findings will help not only students make more informed career decisions but also assist educators and policymakers in developing targeted interventions and support systems.

**Keywords:** *career choice, career evolution, career influences, Human Ecology*

# Career Interest and Evolution: Understanding Influencing Factors Among B.S. Human Ecology Students

Aganinta, Johana S.

## Introduction

Choosing a career path is a significant decision that shapes students' future direction and trajectory. This study explores the different factors influencing career choices among B.S. Human Ecology Students at the University of the Philippines Los Baños. Unlike degree programs with a singular focus, Human Ecology exposes students to diverse fields such as human and family development studies, human settlements planning, and social technology. Given the interdisciplinary nature of the degree program, choosing a career path becomes all the more challenging.

## General Aim And Specific Objectives

The aim of this study is to analyze the career development trajectory of B.S. Human Ecology students. Specifically, it aims to answer the following objectives:

- To explore the specific careers and positions that graduates of human ecology are currently pursuing.
- To identify the initial career interests of BS Human Ecology students upon entering the program.
- To examine if and how these interests change over time through academic progression.
- To analyze the factors that influence career interests among BS human ecology students.

## Methodology

Using a **qualitative research design** and **purposive sampling**, data will be collected from **fourth-year students and recent graduates** through **survey questionnaires and interviews** to understand their career decision-making processes. Fourth-year students are nearing graduation and are actively weighing career options, whereas recent graduates may provide knowledge of the factors that affected their career choices. By using **manual thematic analysis**, recurring **themes** within the participants' responses regarding the personal, institutional, environmental, and contextual factors influencing their career choices will be identified. The study's findings will help not only students make more informed career decisions but also assist educators and policymakers in developing targeted interventions and support systems.

## Frameworks

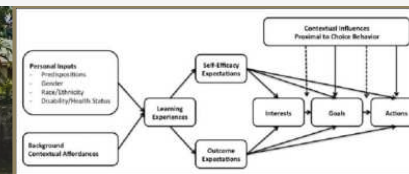


Figure 1. Theoretical Framework of Social Cognitive Career Theory (SCCT)

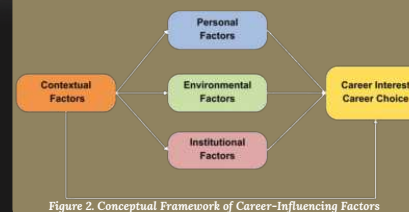
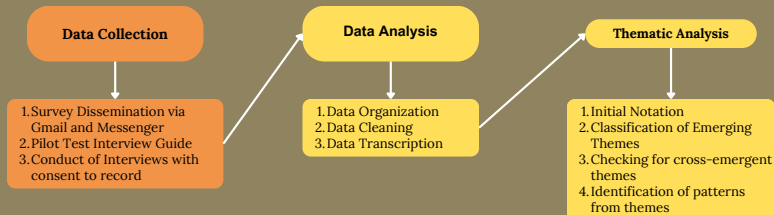


Figure 2. Conceptual Framework of Career-Influencing Factors

## Data Collection and Data Analysis



## Chapter 52

# Knowledge, Attitude, Practice on Sustainable Fishing Methods of Small-Scale Fisherfolks Towards the Sustainable Livelihood and Coastal Resource Management of Laguna De Bay

Ann Jewel DL. Orozco

**Abstract** A holistic approach must be included in the fishing industry to reach sustainable growth. With the increasing issues in Laguna de Bay due to diminishing resources and escalating environmental concerns, understanding and promoting sustainable fishing methods can be crucial management strategies that can ensure the sustainability of the fishing industry and Laguna de Bay. This study will critically look at the knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) of the small-scale fisherfolk in Mayondon, Los Baños, Laguna using a quantitative research approach. This study will analyze their KAP on sustainable fishing methods towards sustainable livelihood and coastal resource management of Laguna de Bay. Specifically, it aims to (1) determine the knowledge, attitude, and practice of a small-scale fisherfolk cooperative member and a non-member on sustainable fishing methods, (2) assess the factors affecting the KAP for sustainable fishing methods of a small-scale fisherfolk cooperative and a non-member of a cooperative, and (3) formulate recommendations to improve the KAP of small-scale fisherfolks on sustainable fishing methods towards the sustainability of their livelihood and coastal resource management of Laguna de Bay. This study will employ a survey to gather information from the small-scale fisherfolks of Mayondon, Los Baños, Laguna, which will be analyzed through descriptive statistics and thematic analysis. The findings will contribute to the existing literature and inform small-scale fisherfolks, lawmakers, and future researchers about the methods that promote the sustainability of fishing, coastal resources, and the lake itself.

**Keywords:** *Laguna de Bay, small-scale fisherfolks, sustainability, sustainable fishing*



# KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, PRACTICE ON SUSTAINABLE FISHING METHODS OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERFOLKS TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD AND COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OF LAGUNA DE BAY

ANN JEWEL DL. OROZCO



## INTRODUCTION

Laguna de Bay is a significant resource to several coastal barangays where a significant population of small-scale fisherfolks heavily relies on the marine resources that the lake gives as it is their main source in sustaining their everyday necessities as fishing is one of the major livelihoods. And Barangay Mayondon, Los Baños, Laguna is one of the barangays that significantly benefit. However, due to population expansion in the area, human activities have also increased, thereby putting the lake in the numerous problems which poses a threat and challenge to the sustainability of fishing methods used by small-scale fisherfolks (Herrera et al., 2011). Driven by the lack of information, financial constraints, and inadequate regulations, unsustainable fishing practices have been practiced by some fisherfolk which threatens the long-term sustainability and well-being of the lake, thus becoming a significant pressing issue.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. How does the knowledge, attitude, practice of a small-scale fisherfolk cooperative member differ from a non-member in terms of sustainable fishing methods?
2. What are the factors affecting the knowledge, attitude, practice for sustainable fishing methods of a small-scale fisherfolk cooperative and a non-member of a cooperative?
3. How can the knowledge, attitude, practice of small-scale fisherfolks on sustainable fishing methods be improved?

## METHODOLOGY

Quantitative Research Design

The study will use a structured survey questionnaire which will consist open ended questions and 5 point likert scale.

A combination of the total population sampling of the cooperative members and a purposive sampling from the non-cooperative member will be utilized in this study.

The data will be analyzed through a descriptive analysis through interpreting the data for the likert scale and thematic analysis for the open-ended questions.

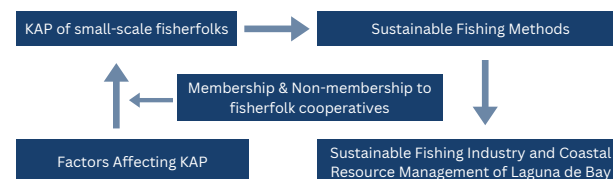
## OBJECTIVES

This study aims to analyze the knowledge, attitude, practice on sustainable fishing methods of small-scale fisherfolk in Mayondon, Los Baños, Laguna towards sustainable livelihood and coastal resource management of Laguna de Bay. Specifically, it aims to:

1. determine the knowledge, attitude, practice of a small-scale fisherfolk cooperative member and a non-member on sustainable fishing methods;
2. assess the factors affecting the KAP for sustainable fishing methods of a SSFs cooperative and a non-member of a cooperative; and
3. formulate recommendations to improve the KAP of SSFs on sustainable fishing methods towards sustainable livelihood and coastal resource management of Laguna de Bay.

## FRAMEWORK

Conceptual Framework of the KAP on sustainable fishing methods of SSFs towards the sustainable livelihood and coastal resource management



## Chapter 53

# Assessing the Impact of Proximity of Establishments on Household Growth in Bay, Laguna

April Rose D. Umali

**Abstract** One of the traits of humans is to ensure that they have access to the necessities of life; they look for suitable livelihoods that can support individuals and families in their day-to-day lives and help them move toward a sustainable environment. At the same time, a new location where parents can find employment to support their daily lives. These are typical relocation strategies for families benefiting from two chances simultaneously and in place. The main objective of this study is to determine the relationship between the dynamics of household numbers and the proximity of the establishments, as well as to determine the primary determinants of household expansion concerning the proximity of establishments. The researcher targeted gathering a minimum of one hundred (100) residents to achieve the desired validity and reliability of this study. Given the nature of the study and the complexity of the interactions involved, a mixed-methods research design combining qualitative and quantitative methods will be utilized by the researcher to gather the data and information required. To see the geographical distribution of households and establishments in Bay Laguna, Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping will also be used. To collect the data that will yield the best findings, the researcher will take the required actions to identify and choose a group of respondents who are credible, reliable, and trustworthy. Before sending out the questionnaires, the researcher will get informed consent from the respondents to make sure they are willing to cooperate and interested in being part of the study, provided that the researcher can reach the stated quota through the use of stratified random sampling.

**Keywords:** *establishments, household, proximity*

# ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF PROXIMITY OF ESTABLISHMENTS ON HOUSEHOLD GROWTH IN BAY LAGUNA

Umali, April Rose D.

## Introduction



It is in human nature to try to enhance their life and meet their basic wants by locating acceptable employment and housing. In order to create circumstances where people can achieve their potential and lead satisfying lives, societal development is essential. People frequently move in quest of work possibilities from areas with high unemployment rates. This expresses the innate desire to guarantee access to needs and pursue a sustainable way of living. Furthermore, families relocate to places with superior educational possibilities because they value education. Multiple centers within municipalities encourage competition among businesses and offer residents a variety of choices.

## Objectives



The study aims to do a comprehensive and perceptive analysis of the relationship between the dynamics of household numbers and the proximity of the establishments that will fill in a knowledge gap about the relationships between the entities and offer insightful information about community development, policy-making, urban planning, and other related fields to this study. This specifically seeks to:

1. Examine the relationship between household growth rates and the proximity to establishments.
2. Determine the primary determinants of household expansion concerning the proximity of establishments.

## Methodology



### Research Design

A mixed-methods research methodology, combining qualitative and quantitative methods, will be utilized by the researcher to gather the data and information.

### Research Instrument

Thirty (30) questions made up the self-made questionnaire and Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping which will be useful in figuring out whether there is a correlation between the number of households in the municipality and the establishments' proximity.

## Chapter 54

# Finding the Balance in the Age of Indulgence: A Correlational Analysis of Addictive Social Media Use and Risk for Depression and Anxiety of the Gen Z Students in the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB)


Adrienne Avery R. Garcia

**Abstract** The continuous exposure of Gen Z to social media has yet to show its long-term effects on their mental well-being. This study aims to shed light on how the Gen Z students of the University of the Philippines Los Baños perceive the issue of the correlation between addictive social media use and risk for depression and anxiety. The study also aims to explore if there is a positive correlation between addictive social media use and risk for depression and anxiety. Furthermore, how demographic factors, such as gender and academic year, moderate the relationship. The research used three scales namely: the Internet Addiction Scale (IAT), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), and Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) to measure addictive social media use, risk for anxiety, and risk for depression, respectively. In analyzing the data, the researcher used correlation, moderation, and thematic analysis in answering the research questions. The framework used in the study is the proposed update on Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory by Johnson & Pupilampu in 2008, where a techno subsystem is added. The study is determined to delve into the effects of social media addiction in the daily lives of a student and the possible influences it poses on their mental health.

**Keywords:** *addictive use, anxiety, depression, gen Z, social media*



# Finding the Balance in the Age of Indulgence: A Correlational Analysis of Addictive Social Media Use and Risk for Depression and Anxiety of Gen Z Students in the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB)

 GARCIA, ADRIENNE AVERY R.




Image 1. The image shown is a scene from the documentary drama The Social Dilemma which depicts the dangerous effects of social networking on humans. It features interviews with former tech executives from Silicon Valley who also concerns about how social media platforms exploit our psychology to keep us engaged. Orinowski, J. (Director) (2020). The Social Dilemma [Movie]. Netflix.


## INTRODUCTION

Social media use has positive and negative implications for college and university students. It is a mode of different forms of communication and has a significant impact on a person's life. The increased use of social media can affect the perception of unrealistic expectations of the self and others. This can affect the person's self-esteem confidence and self-worth. The Social Comparison Theory is applicable in the study because participants gave great importance to how they are perceived by others in social media applications such as Facebook and Instagram. Furthermore, findings from the same research say that there is a positive correlation between hours spent on social media and anxiety, depression, and stress (Iwamoto & Chun, 2020).

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

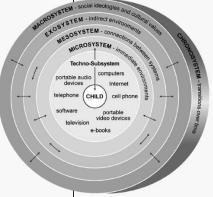
The research aims to **analyze** the correlation between addictive social media use and the risk for depression and anxiety of Generation Z students at UPLB by exploring the following objectives:

1. To determine the correlation between the addictive use of social media and the risk for depression of Gen Z Students at UPLB.
2. To determine the correlation between the addictive use of social media and the risk for anxiety of Gen Z Students at UPLB.
3. To examine whether the demographic factors (e.g. gender, academic year) moderate the relationship between the addictive use of social media and the risk for anxiety of Gen Z Students at UPLB. And lastly,
4. To understand the perceptions of Gen Z students at UPLB regarding the impact of social media on their mental well-being.



## 2.

### FRAMEWORKS USED IN THE STUDY



- The Ecological Systems Theory was first created in 1979 by Urie Bronfenbrenner. During that era, the internet revolution and its impact were not yet taken into account in child development.
- The availability and reach of technological advancements and its effects led to the proposal of a new dimension in the microsystem, which is the **techno-subsystem**.

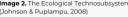


Image 2. The Ecological Technosystem (Dinhman & Puyatun, 2008)

## 3.

### METHODOLOGY

#### Research Instrument

##### Online Survey

- Demographics, the data age, gender, academic year, etc. of UPLB students will be collected.
- A standardized measure of the addictive social media use pattern of UPLB students using the **Bergen Social Media Addiction Scale (BSMAS)**
- In measuring the symptoms of depression and anxiety of UPLB students, the researcher will use validated scales, such as the **Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D)**, and **Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI)**.
- **Open-ended questions** to understand how students perceive the effects of social media use on their mental well-being.

#### Data Collection Methods

The participants of the research are a random sample of Gen Z students (born between 1997 and 2012) currently enrolled at UPLB. The researcher will use a **stratified random sampling**.

#### Data Analysis Methods

The researcher will use **descriptive statistics, correlational analysis, and thematic analysis** to analyze the data.

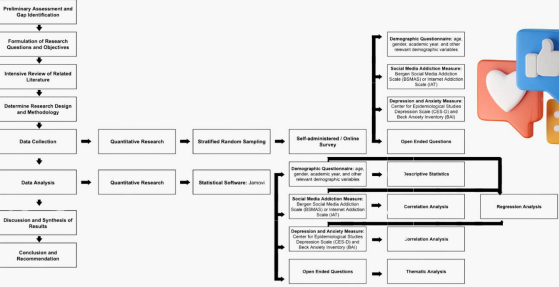


Image 3. Research Design for Finding the Balance in the Age of Social Media Indulgence: A Correlational Analysis of Addictive Social Media Use and Risk for Depression and Anxiety of Gen Z Students at the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB)

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The next steps for the research on addictive social media use and risk for depression and anxiety among Gen Z students at UPLB:

1. **Develop the questionnaire:** ensuring the questionnaire is clear and concise, and maintains a logical flow. This stage also includes the pilot testing of the questionnaire to assess the clarity of questions, comprehensiveness of the instrument, and potential for bias.
2. **Sample Selection:** the researcher will use stratified random sampling to ensure the representation of different subgroups of the different population of Gen Z students at UPLB. This stage includes the random selection of participants from each subgroup.
3. **Data Collection:** developing a strategy to reach the selected participants through collaborating with the respective departments from each college, such as the office of the College Secretary.
4. **Data Analysis:** the use of statistical software, such as Jamovi, to analyze the data from validated scales and explore the relationship of the variables through correlation analysis.
5. **Data Presentation:** utilizing graphs, charts, and tables to present data. This stage also aims to ensure that the presentation is easy to interpret from both academic and non-academic audiences.
6. **Synthesis of Results:** integrating the findings to answer the research questions comprehensively and understand the relationship between the relationship between addictive social media use and risk for depression and anxiety.
7. **Conclusion and Recommendations:** summarizing the findings and providing a summary of the key findings of the study. This stage also includes the listing and acknowledging of the limitations of the study. Lastly, based on the findings and limitations, provide recommendations and potential interventions that promote healthy social media habits among Gen Z students at UPLB.

At this stage of the study, the study focuses on Gen Z students at UPLB. Thus, it may not be applicable to use the data in studies that generalize the entire Gen Z population or other universities. The questionnaire will provide a scale for respondents to measure their own social media use and experiences of mental health symptoms, which can be susceptible to bias. Future researchers can address these limitations through the valuable insights from this study and strengthen their research design to address knowledge gaps.

## Chapter 55

# Impacts of Academically-Induced Sleep Deficiency Among UPLB (CHE) BSHE Students in Relation to Behavioral Change In-Campus

John Matthew M. Bisenio

**Abstract** Sleep is a basic requirement of the human body for it to maintain its physical and cognitive health; functions and development. In perspective, sleep also affects one's mood and behavior thus sleep deprivation could affect an individual's relations and social interactions. Heightened emotions and changes in behavior could affect communication which could lead to strains in relationships. Setting into the academic environment, sleep deprivation becomes "natural" as a result of the nature and load of work, thus this has been observed in college students which then negatively influences their academic performance. This study aims to deviate from the predominant correlation of sleep deprivation to academic performance and fill the gap in its relation to behavior change which affects college students' socialization. The study would implement mixed methods of quantitative and qualitative approaches. Under the quantitative aspect, the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index would be utilized to interpret the sleep quality of BSHE students and delve into the discussion of academically induced sleep deficiency. Furthermore, the qualitative aspect of the study would work under the framework of the Integrated Model of Behavior Prediction and Social Cognitive Theory which would provide a correlation between behavioral change and socialization.


**Keywords:** *academically-induced sleep deficiency, behavior change, socialization*

# Impacts of academically-induced sleep deficiency among UPLB(CHE) BSHE students in relation to behavioral change in-campus

John Matthew M Bisenio  
BS Human Ecology

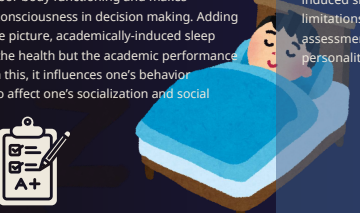
## 01. Introduction

Sleep is a basic requirement of the human body for it to maintain its physical and cognitive health; its functions and development. In perspective, sleep also affects one's mood and behavior thus sleep deprivation could affect an individual's relations and social interactions. Heightened emotions and changes in behavior could affect communication which could lead to strains in relationships. Setting into the academic environment, sleep deprivation becomes "natural" as a result of the nature and load of work, thus this has been observed in college students which then negatively influenced their academic performance. In this study, it aims to deviate from the predominant correlation of sleep deprivation to academic performance and fill the gap of its relation to behavior change which affect college students' socialization.



## 02. Statement of the problem

Sleep deficiency leads to poor body functioning and makes individuals lose focus and consciousness in decision making. Adding the academic stress into the picture, academically-induced sleep deficiency affects not only the health but the academic performance of an individual. Aside from this, it influences one's behavior negatively, which could also affect one's socialization and social circles.



## 03. Objectives of the Study


1. To examine the relationship of sleep deprivation to the behavioral change patterns exhibited by CHE students.
2. To compare and contrast behavioral patterns among BSHE students who suffer from academically-induced sleep deficiency.
3. To analyze how behavioral change among BSHE students influence their socialization and belongingness in social groups in-campus.

## 04. Significance of the study

The importance of the study lies in the contribution of knowledge on how this kind of sleep deficiency affects the socialization of students in their social groups which explores a new perspective from the predominant approach of focusing its correlation to academic performance.

## 05. Scope and Limitations

The study will revolve around BSHE students from the University of the Philippines Los Banos, analyzing how academically-induced sleep deficiency changes their behavior. As for the limitations of this study, it includes the sample, use of self assessment observation and participant character and personality.



## 06. Methodology

The study would be conducted through mixed methods of qualitative and quantitative research. This would ensure the coherence of the values and experiences(stories) of the participants through extensive thematization of the gathered data.

The samples would come from the UPLB College of Human Ecology; from all currently enrolled BSHE students

Multi-sectioned questionnaire, modified Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index(PSQI) questionnaire and short in-depth interviews would be used in the study.

Data analysis and interpretation would be facilitated with the use of Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index(sleep quality), Integrated Model of Behavioral Prediction(behavior change), and Social Cognitive theory.(socialization).

Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index

Integrated Model of Behavioral Prediction

Social Cognitive Theory

## Chapter 56

# Social Technology from the Indigenous Lens: The Jalipóng of the Vanaws in Kalinga as a Hub for Social Development

Vashti Nicole F. Sabóy

**Abstract** Indigenous material cultures (IMCs) reflect an ethnolinguistic group's way of life. In Vanaw, Kalinga, Northern Philippines, the jalipóng (village 'hearth') plays a significant role in understanding Vanaw traditions, social and environmental relationships, resource management, and government systems. As a place where Vanaws traditionally gather around and communicate with each other, the researcher hypothesizes that the jalipóng is of importance in the unveiling and resolving of socio-ecological issues within the community. This paper then proposes that the aforementioned IMC be considered as a Social Technology tool and hub. Through employing the community-based participatory approach and the use of participatory mapping, photovoice, community profiling and needs assessment, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews, data will be gathered in sitios Saltan and Paswal in Barangay Balbalasang, Balbalan, Kalinga. Through observing and interacting with community members around the jalipóng this paper will aim to explore the functions of the said material culture and create a systematic collation of the socio-ecological issues that may come up in conversations. Specifically, it aims to (a) determine the socio-demographic profile of the participants, (b) identify existing socio-ecological issues in the community, and © investigate the significance of the jalipóng in addressing cultural, social, and environmental issues. Few Indigenous studies focus on Vanaw culture and traditions. This paper will help expand knowledge on Vanaw culture and language documentation from both the emic and etic perspectives.

**Keywords:** *indigenous studies, jalipóng, social technology*



**UPLB**

# SOCIAL TECHNOLOGY FROM THE INDIGENOUS LENS: THE JALIPÓNG OF THE VANAWS IN KALINGA AS A HUB FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Vashti Nicole F. Sabóy (Savuy)

Department of Social Development Services, CHE UPLB



## INTRODUCTION

Indigenous material cultures (IMCs) reflect an ethnolinguistic group's way of life. In Vanaw (var. Banao) society, the *jaliipóng* (village 'hearth') plays a significant role in understanding Vanaw practices, social and environmental relationships, resource management, and government system. This paper then proposes that the aforementioned cultural artifact be considered as a *Social Technology* tool and hub.

### VANAW SOCIETY

#### INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

or also known as Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) inhabit a place they inherited from their ancestors and continue to uphold and pass on unique knowledge, systems, and practices that take root in their deep connection with the environment.

#### BANAO PROTECTED LANDSCAPE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



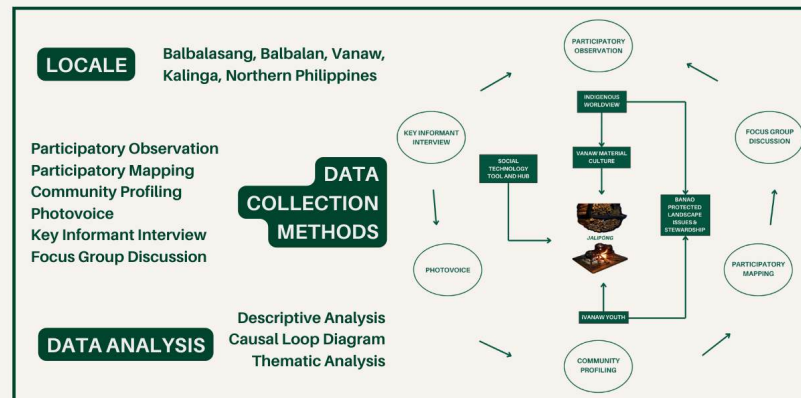
THE JALIPÓNG

- where members of the community prepare meals
- where social interactions happen
- where the researcher connect with community members whilst unraveling Vanaw and its people's stories
- where social development strategies are talked about

#### KALINGA ETHNOLINGUISTIC GROUPS

consist of 48 subgroups- Vanaw tribe is one of them. The Cordillera Administrative Region in Luzon has the highest concentration of IPs.

## METHODOLOGY



This study will focus on utilizing the *jaliipóng* as a hub to examine existing environmental issues in conserving and regenerating the BPL by interacting with Vanaw youth in *sitios* Saltan and Paswa in Barangay Balbalasang. Specifically it aims to:

## OBJECTIVES



determine the socio-demographic profile of the participants

produce a visual inventory of the existing *jaliipóngs* in the *sitios* of Saltan and Paswa



analyze existing environmental issues in the community

investigate the significance of the *jaliipóng* in addressing environmental issues.



## **Chapter 57**

# **BEYOND CAPES: A Study of the lived experience of Parents with Children with Special Needs in a Selected School in the City of San Fernando, Pampanga**

**Kate A. Salalila**

**Abstract** About 1.6 million children with disabilities, while 232,975 learners with disabilities are listed as of 2017. Various things need to be considered when raising a child with special needs, especially the physical, emotional, financial, and social factors that affect their quality of life. Hence, Some parents see their children as a gift and they are happy because of the thought of having a child. Meanwhile, some see it as a tragedy, struggle, stress, and even a challenge to raise a child with special needs. With that, this study will focus on the lived experience of parents with children with special needs. This research aims to know and understand the lived experience of parents who are raising a child with disabilities. It seeks to understand how parents handle their children, their parenting styles, and how they handle their children with different disabilities. It will be conducted through a qualitative phenomenological study that will be done in a selected school in the City of San Fernando, Pampanga. It will be conducted with proper and ethical measures to get to know the challenges, coping mechanisms, and lived experiences of the parents with children with special needs.

**Keywords:** *lived experiences, parents, special needs*





# BEHIND CAPES

**A study on the lived experience of Parents with Children with Special Needs in a selected school in the City of San Fernando, Pampanga.**

**SALALILA, Kate A.**

Department of Human and Family Development Studies, College of Human Ecology, University of the Philippines Los Banos



## Introduction

Republic Act No. 7277 or the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons defined Disability as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more psychological, physiological, or anatomical functions of an individual or activities of such individual. Moreover, disabled persons are those suffering from restriction or different abilities, as a result of mental, physical, or sensory impairment to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for human beings.

In the Special Education Profile of the Philippines, there are about 1.6 million children with disabilities, while 232 975 learners with disabilities are listed as of 2017. Various things need to be considered when raising a child with special needs, especially the physical, emotional, financial, and social factors that affect their quality of life. Considering that, Some parents see their children as a gift and are happy because of the thought of having a child and being with the child. Meanwhile, some see it as a tragedy, struggle, stress, and even a challenge to raise a child with special needs. With that, this study will focus on the lived experience of parents with children with special needs.

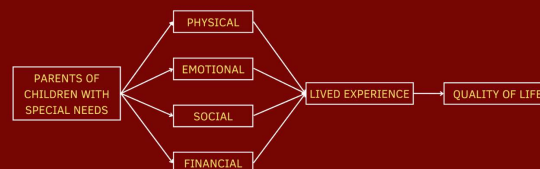
## Objectives

This research aims to discuss and determine the lived experience of parents who are raising a child with disabilities. It seeks to identify how parents handle their children, their parenting styles, and how they handle their children with different disabilities. Hence, this research aims to:

- To describe the demographic characteristics of the parents and their families.
- To determine their experiences in handling children with disabilities - Physically, Emotionally/Mentally, Financially, and Socially.
- To identify the challenges and issues they faced while raising their children.
- To determine how they cope and handle these situations and issues.

## Methodology

### Conceptual Framework



### Research Design

**Qualitative research** will be used to know the lived experience of parents with children with special needs. It is designed to discover the meaning that informs the action or the result which focuses on everyday life, and the experiences of people (Crossman, 2019).

**Phenomenology** to identify the problems of this research and it is suited to discussing the experiences of parents with children with special needs. **Phenomenological approach** will be used to develop an understanding of a phenomenon through the specific human experience of the phenomenon, to understand that experience of being in that life or the world.

### Data Collection and Analysis

**Purposive Sampling** will be used to assess a particular characteristic of people, as all participants of a study are selected because they satisfy or meet the particular characteristics.

- a parent who has a child with special needs;
- currently enrolled at the selected school;
- and lives in the City of San Fernando, Pampanga.

A **Semi-structured interview** guide or questionnaire will be used during the Face-to-face interview of the parent during data collection and the data collected will then undergo **Thematic Analysis**.

## Methodology

### Locale

City of San Fernando, Pampanga

### Research Instrument

Purposive Sampling  
Semi-Structured Questionnaire  
Validity of the Instrument  
Ethical Considerations

### Data Collection

Informed Consent  
Face-to-face Interview  
In-depth Semi-Structured Interview

### Data Collection

Encoding and Coding  
Categorizing  
Themes  
Thematic Analysis

## References

Crossman, A. (2020, February 2). What Is Qualitative Research? Retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/qualitative-research-methods-3026555>  
 FF2023-17: Special education (SPED) profile in the Philippines. (n.d.-a). <https://cpbrd.congress.gov.ph/2012-06-30-13-06-51/2012-06-30-13-36-50/1604-f2023-17-special-education-sped-profile-in-the-philippines>  
 Republic act n. 7277 | Official Gazette of the Republic of the Philippines. (n.d.). <https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1992/03/24/republic-act-no-7277/>

## References

- [1] de Mesa, A. G. L., & Maneja, A. P. (2024). Instrumental role of the technical assistance program on human settlements planning (tap-hsp) in local development planning in the Philippines. *Journal of Human Ecology and Sustainability*, 2(4), 1. <https://doi.org/10.56237/jhes24TAP01>
- [2] Doxiadis, C. A. (1972). Ekistics, the science of human settlements. *Ekistics*, 237–247. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/43621696>
- [3] An, N., Yao, Q., & Shen, Q. (2022). A review of human settlement research on climate change response under carbon-oriented: Literature characteristics, progress and trends. *Buildings*, 12(10), 1614. <https://doi.org/10.3390/buildings12101614>
- [4] McGranahan, G., & Satterthwaite, D. (2014). *Urbanisation concepts and trends* (Vol. 220). JSTOR. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/resrep01297.pdf?acceptTC=true&coverpage=false&ad>
- [5] UN-Habitat. (2020). *World cities report 2020: The value of sustainable urbanization*. <https://unhabitat.org/world-cities-report-2020-the-value-of-sustainable-urbanization>
- [6] WHO. (2020). *Integrating health in urban and territorial planning: A source-book*. Geneva: World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240003170>
- [7] Liu, C., Chen, R., Sera, F., Vicedo-Cabrera, A. M., Guo, Y., Tong, S., Coelho, M. S., Saldiva, P. H., Lavigne, E., Matus, P., et al. (2019). Ambient particulate air pollution and daily mortality in 652 cities. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 381(8), 705–715. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1817364>
- [8] Glaeser, E. L., Resseger, M., & Tobio, K. (2009). Inequality in cities. *Journal of regional science*, 49(4), 617–646. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9787.2009.00627.x>
- [9] Minx, J., Baiocchi, G., Wiedmann, T., Barrett, J., Creutzig, F., Feng, K., Förster, M., Pichler, P.-P., Weisz, H., & Hubacek, K. (2013). Carbon footprints of cities and other human settlements in the UK. *Environmental Research Letters*, 8(3), 035039. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/8/3/035039>
- [10] United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1. (2015). *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development A/RES/70/1*. New York: United Nations General Assembly. [http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A\\_RES\\_70\\_1\\_E.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_70_1_E.pdf)
- [11] UN-Habitat. (2018). *Tracking progress towards inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements. SDG 11 synthesis report - high level political forum 2018*. <http://localizingthesdgs.org/library/view/539>
- [12] Corbett, J., & Mellouli, S. (2017). Winning the sdg battle in cities: How an integrated information ecosystem can contribute to the achievement of the 2030 sustainable development goals. *Information Systems Journal*, 27(4), 427–461. <https://doi.org/10.1111/isj.12138>



- [13] Klopp, J. M., & Petretta, D. L. (2017). The urban sustainable development goal: Indicators, complexity and the politics of measuring cities. *Cities*, 63, 92–97. <https://doi.org/0.1016/j.cities.2016.12.019>
- [14] Creutzig, F., Becker, S., Berrill, P., Bongs, C., Bussler, A., Cave, B., M. Constantino, S., Grant, M., Heeren, N., Heinen, E., et al. (2024). Towards a public policy of cities and human settlements in the 21st century. *npj Urban Sustainability*, 4(1), 29. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s42949-024-00168-7>
- [15] Agaton, C. B., del Rosario, E. A., Nguyen-Orca, M. F., Salvacion, A. R., & Sandalo, R. M. (2024). Introduction to the journal of human ecology and sustainability (jhes). *Journal of Human Ecology and Sustainability*, 1(1), 9. <https://doi.org/10.56237/jhes24ED>
- [16] Elegado, J. G., Reyes Jr., E. M., Cordero-Bailey, K. S. A., & Tolentino, A. B. (2024). Characterization of waste generated by households in the Poblacion of Irosin, Sorsogon: A case study. *Journal of Human Ecology and Sustainability*, 2(3), 6. <https://doi.org/10.56237/jhes24ichspd09>
- [17] Sabo-o, A. J. M., de Mesa, A. G. L., Agaton, C. B., & Cordero-Bailey, K. S. A. (2024). A coastal community's readiness, response, and recovery to volcanic eruptions: The case of Lemery, Batangas during the 2020 Taal eruption. *Journal of Human Ecology and Sustainability*, 2(3), 8. <https://doi.org/10.56237/jhes24ichspd03>
- [18] Isla III, F. G., Talubo, J. P. P., de Mesa, A. G. L., & Eligue, J. C. L. (2024). Landscape analysis on the Pansipit river in Batangas, Philippines: A social-ecological systems (SES) perspective. *Journal of Human Ecology and Sustainability*, 2(3), 7. <https://doi.org/10.56237/jhes24ichspd08>
- [19] Dulay, B. A. Y., Eligue, J. C. L., Reyes Jr., E. M., & Tolentino, A. B. (2024). Beyond the stalls, within the alleys: Socioeconomic provisions of Biñan public market and the informal settler families' sense of place. *Journal of Human Ecology and Sustainability*, 2(3), 4. <https://doi.org/10.56237/jhes24ichspd04>
- [20] Langit, E. R. A., Parungao, C. A. S., Gregorio, E. T. A., Sabo-o, A. J. M., Dulay, B. A. Y., Loren, D. D., Patria, K. A. M., Quines, B. A. B., Dacumos, M. V. F., Catabay, J. A. C., Romano, F. G. C., Lagarde, J. J. R., Santos, K. M. V., De La Rosa, K. J. M., Offemaria, D. D. M., E., P. J. O., Rito, M. B. O., Alvarez, M. A. E., Calvelo, J. A. S., & Agaton, C. B. (2024). Feasibility study for an integrated waste management technology system for a circular economy in the Philippines. *Journal of Human Ecology and Sustainability*, 2(3), 3. <https://doi.org/10.56237/jhes24ichspd05>