



JOHN B. LACSON FOUNDATION MARITIME UNIVERSITY-MOLO
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**DISASTER PREPAREDNESS OF THE RESIDENTS AMONG THE COASTAL
AREAS OF ILOILO CITY**

A Research Presented to the
Faculty Members of the College of Engineering
John B. Lacson Foundation Maritime University-Molo
Iloilo City

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Abstract

This study determined the disaster preparedness of the residents among the coastal areas of Iloilo City. Specifically, this sought to answers the following questions: 1) What is the disaster preparedness level among residents along the coastal areas of the Iloilo City as an entire group and when grouped according to sex, educational attainment, and size of family? 2) Are there significant differences in the disaster preparedness level of the residents along the coastal areas of the Iloilo City when grouped according to sex, educational attainment, and size of family? 3) What are the residents' suggestions to better prepare in times of disasters and other calamities? This study determined the disaster preparedness of the residents living along the coastal areas of Iloilo City. There were 30 respondents chosen for this study and were categorizes as to sex, educational attainment, and size of family. The study was conducted during the second semester of school year 2012-2013. This is a perception survey. The study made use of the questionnaire, *Disaster Preparedness Instrument* (2010). In conducting this study, the researchers requested the residents to answer the questionnaire after a written of request from the dean's office. As soon as permit was granted, the questionnaires were administered. The researchers spent two weekends to administer the questionnaires. The questionnaires were then gathered, collated, and subjected to SPSS 21. Each questionnaire was coded and the researchers utilized frequency and percentage were utilized. Data that were generated from the questionnaire were subjected to descriptive analysis. T-test and One-way ANOVA were used for inferential statistics. Results showed that 1) the disaster preparedness level among the residents along the coastal areas of Iloilo City was moderately high as an entire group and when grouped according to sex, educational attainment with the elementary and high school graduates having moderately high level of disaster preparedness; college graduates had high level of disaster preparedness and those with post graduate courses having low level of disaster preparedness. 2) Significant differences were noted in the



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disaster preparedness level of the residents along the coastal areas of Iloilo City when they were grouped according to sex and size of family but not significant difference when they were grouped as to educational attainment. 3) Planting more trees, Not abusing the environment, stop illegal logging and mining, communities to conduct disaster drills, and proper disposal of garbage were some of the suggestions that the residents stated when asked about disaster preparedness and how disasters can be prevented. The conclusions included: 1) The disaster preparedness awareness has to made the agendum of local government units to level up the residents' awareness of disasters and how these can bring about destruction and even death. 2) Disaster preparedness proved to be significant in terms of sex and size of family but not in terms of educational attainment. This is a pressing concern that must be the concern of people regardless of where they live. 3) A lot of activities can be done to promote environmental preservation and address disaster preparedness awareness. The following were recommended: 1) The results of this study must be shared to the local government units for their awareness and that they may be able to share the results of this study to their constituents. 2) Parallel studies of this kind must be replicated to further validate disaster preparedness and other related environmental issues.

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