

An evaluative inquiry on Taal Volcano eruption survivors resettled in Sea Breeze Residences Ibaan, Batangas: A basis for action program

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Abstract

This study aimed to evaluate the experiences of Taal Volcano eruption survivors who were resettled in Sea Breeze Residences, Ibaan, Batangas, as a basis for developing an Action Program. The descriptive research design was employed, and 347 respondents were selected using purposive sampling. Data were gathered through a structured questionnaire covering demographic details, satisfaction levels, and experienced challenges. The process involved distributing the questionnaires, retrieving responses, coding the data, and analyzing the results using frequency and percentage distribution, mean computation, and Kendall's tau-b correlation for cross-tabulation. Results indicated that most respondents were aged 18–35, female, married, and originally from San Nicolas, Agoncillo, and Balete. The majority were self-employed and had completed high school. In terms of the physical environment, satisfaction was highest regarding electricity supply and housing quality, while concerns included poor road access, waste management, and a lack of recreational spaces. Convenience of life received positive ratings for access to schools and transportation, although community engagement was weak. Socially, a homeowners' association was considered beneficial, but job and livelihood opportunities were inadequate. The study concluded that employment and education levels significantly influenced satisfaction, while the municipality of origin moderately impacted challenges. It is recommended that targeted livelihood and community development programs be implemented to support resettled families.

Keywords: Taal Volcano eruption survivors, relocation satisfaction, resettlement challenges, Sea Breeze Residences, Action Program

1. Introduction

The Philippines is a nation perpetually at the mercy of natural forces, which expose it to a wide range of calamities. Located in the Pacific Ring of Fire, the most seismically active region on Earth, the country faces disastrous events along with frequent tropical typhoons. This renders the nation highly susceptible to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, typhoons, and floods, resulting in a complex and hazardous natural environment.

Natural calamities, when they strike, do not only put communities into disarray but also push individuals and families to assume different situations and surroundings in their lives. The Taal Volcano eruption in January 2020 is one poignant example wherein thousands of residents were displaced across Batangas. The disaster, being unforeseen, brought along the dire need for solutions of temporary sheltering as well as permanent resettlement to protect the lives and well-being of the displaced. After that, the government relocated part of the survivors to Sea Breeze Residences situated in Barangay Talaibon, Ibaan, Batangas, for safer housing alternatives.

Although relocation offers better conditions of living, survival for displaced persons will pose significant social, psychological, and economic challenges. Affected individuals will have to adapt to new environments. In most cases, they would experience marginal access to employment, education, healthcare,

and emotional support. In contrast, resettlement can offer satisfaction through better housing quality conditions, greater security, and a community network.

The study examined the satisfaction and challenges faced by survivors of the Taal Volcano eruption who were resettled in Sea Breeze Residences, focusing on the physical environment, life convenience, and the social environment. It evaluates the impact of resettlement on quality of life and community rebuilding, aiming to inform policymakers and social workers about improving disaster response, resettlement, and long-term recovery efforts. The findings will provide insights into disaster-induced displacement and offer practical recommendations for future relocation and disaster management strategies in the Philippines.

1.1. Background of the Study

Batangas, a province of significant importance in the CALABARZON region is best known for the iconic Taal Volcano. In January 2020, Taal's eruption caused widespread devastation, forcing the evacuation of thousands of families and severely impacting livelihoods across the region. This tragedy proved that it easily becomes a vulnerable area of disaster, as well as to its communities.

As a result, following the Taal Volcano eruption in 2020, the Batangas Provincial Government started with relocation of survivors to such assigned places as the Sea Breeze Residences in Brgy. Talaibon, Ibaan, Batangas. The National Housing Authority (NHA) supervised this relocation site for those displaced by the eruption. On Joint Resolution No. 2, the NHA started mobilizing families to Sea Breeze Residences. It utilized unawarded surrendered and canceled AFP/PNP housing units as it accommodated qualified beneficiaries.

Relocation is more than housing for the survivors; it's about assisting them in restoring their lives and replacing their livelihoods, empowering them to reintegrate into new communities. The study seeks to interrogate the levels of satisfaction among relocated families and the problems they face in the new environment. Elucidating these experiences generates useful insights into how disaster responses are well-executed regarding aspects of social, economic, and emotional recovery.

Ultimately, the researcher aims to evaluate the general success of Sea Breeze Residences relocation in Brgy. Talaibon, Ibaan, Batangas, for the families displaced by the Taal eruption. This study envisions finding the best practices, strategies, and plans involved during the resettlement process as constituent factors for the evaluation of the success of the project. The researcher aim is to identify practical practices that can be emulated, either in the Philippines or elsewhere, toward improving the practice of disaster recovery and resettlement efforts.

1.2. Theoretical Framework

Livability is an essential determinant in the sustainable development of urban areas, especially regarding how the environmental conditions shape the distribution of the population. In China, there exists a group known as the floating population, made up of people who do not have local household registrations (those typically referred to as non-hukou migrants), and these individuals tend to move from one region to another in search of greener pastures. But, the distribution of this flocking population is subject to the livability of the surrounding, a connection which has been narrow in scope especially the nexus created by the social environment.

Wang et al. (2021) investigated the extent of floating population distribution in relation to the livability efficient in the urban administrative area of 1054 towns in the city of Guangzhou China. To make sense of this connection, they framed their analysis and explanation of the floating population distribution around three 'variables' of livability: the physical environment, the social environment, and the convenience of life. The physical environment includes housing quality, urban facilities, and infrastructure. The social climate entails the characteristics of people in terms of their ethnic group compositions, and their economic

and educational attainment, and job opportunities.

The convenience of life incorporates the availability of and distance to places of work, markets, medical care, and transport, and how these factors shape the housing tendencies of the floating population. These principles are helpful in understanding the research patterns on the dispersal of this population embellishment in situ. Moreover, the study highlights how livability factors influence migration and settlement choices, emphasizing the need for well-planned resettlement strategies to enhance the quality of life for displaced populations.

The following theoretical framework allows for a holistic understanding of the study's variables i.e., the myriad issues that affect people's preferences regarding where they wish to reside.

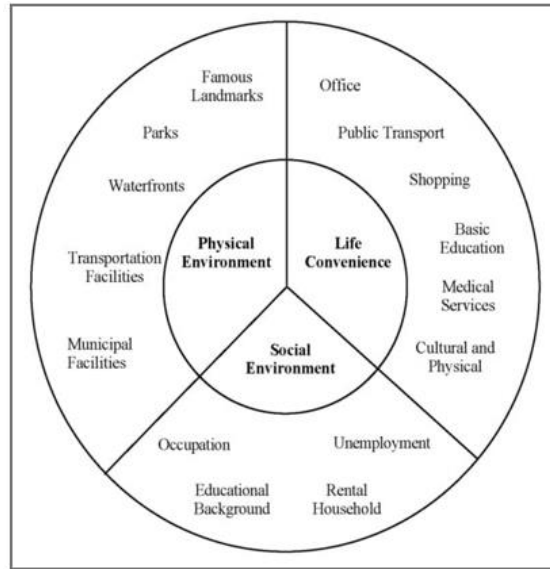


Figure 1. Livability Framework Model

1.3. Conceptual Framework

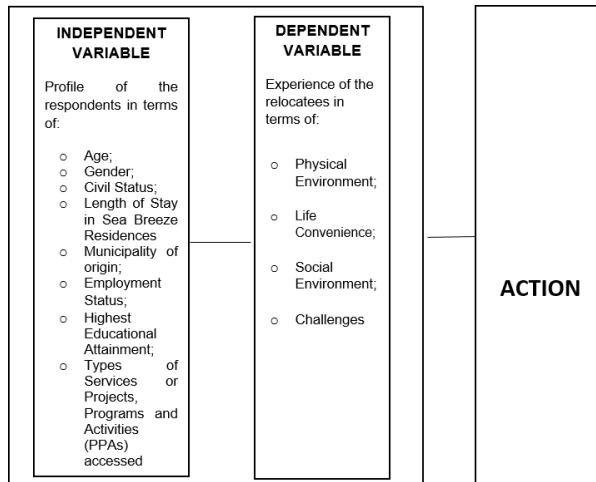


Figure 2. The Research Paradigm of the Study

The conceptual framework of this study entitled "An Evaluative Inquiry on Taal Volcano Eruption Survivors Resettled in Sea Breeze Residences, Ibaan, Batangas: A Basis for Action Program" utilizes an IV-DV model to demonstrate how selected demographic characteristics influence the lived experiences of the relocated survivors. The independent variables include age, gender, civil status, length of stay in the resettlement area, employment status, highest educational attainment, and types of projects, programs, or services (PPAs) experienced.

These factors are anticipated to significantly shape the dependent variables, which relate to the survivors' level of satisfaction and the challenges they face in their new environment. Specific aspects under study encompass the physical environment, such as the quality of housing and infrastructure; the convenience of living, including access to basic services, utilities, and education; and the social environment, including interaction with neighbors and community participation. This framework aims to harness insights and presents a strong basis for formulating an action program that addresses the realities, challenges, and emerging needs of the resettled families.

By examining independent and dependent variables, the researcher aspires to identify trends and patterns representing different demographic subgroups' experiences among the resettled population. The methodology ensures that sensitive data is treated discreetly to allow for subtle understanding regarding the impact of key characteristics on survivors' perceptions and realities. This approach will guide the formulation of targeted, evidence-based recommendations to improve living conditions, overall well-being, and long-term integration.

Therefore, this study's findings will be valid, reliable, and relevant, as they will address the specific needs and challenges of the displaced individuals at the Sea Breeze Residences community. Using these insights, the study will thus assist in developing a stronger intervention, policies, and community support.

1.4. Statement of the Problem

This study, titled "An Evaluative Inquiry on Taal Volcano Eruption Survivors Resettled in Sea Breeze Residences, Ibaan, Batangas: A Basis for Action Program," aims to assess the livability of the relocation area for survivors. Its primary objective is to evaluate the living conditions and challenges faced by the relocatees, providing valuable insights to inform more effective action programs. Specifically, the researcher sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of:
 - 1.1 Age
 - 1.2 Gender
 - 1.3 Civil Status
 - 1.4 Length of Stay in Sea Breeze Residences
 - 1.5 Municipality of Origin
 - 1.6 Employment Status
 - 1.7 Highest Educational Attainment
 - 1.8 Type of Services or Projects, Programs and Activities (PPA's) accessed
2. What is the level of satisfaction experienced by the relocatees in Sea Breeze Residences in terms of:
 - 2.1 Physical Environment
 - 2.2 Life Convenience
 - 2.3 Social Environment
3. What is the level of challenges met by the relocatees in Sea Breeze Residences?
4. Is there a significant relationship between the demographic profile of relocatees and their level of satisfaction, as well as the challenges they face in their settlement area at Sea Breeze Residences?

Research Hypothesis

There is no significant relationship between the respondents' profiles and their assessments of the satisfaction

and challenges faced by Taal Volcano eruption survivors resettled in Sea Breeze Residences, Ibaan, Batangas.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that this study will have immense contributions to solving difficulties in the aspect of the relocatees at Sea Breeze Residences of Brgy. Talaibon, Ibaan, Batangas. By giving a full presentation on their experience, the research aims to identify specific issues and barriers that will hamper their adjustment and integration into a new environment. This will guide a host of targeted interventions and support systems toward realizing a more effective response in fostering the relocatees' needs and generally supports their betterment.

This study benefits the following individuals and agencies:

- * Community Organizations and Non-Government Organization (NGOs): The NGOs and community organizations involved in post-disaster reconstruction might draw from these findings to tailor their interventions, creating strategies to increase resilience and community cohesion.

- * Future Disaster Preparedness: Understanding the survivors' experiences may inform future disaster preparedness and response strategies, contributing to best practices in improving disaster management within the province.

- * Provincial Social Welfare and Development (PSWDO) and Local Government Units (LGUs): The outcomes of this study will be shared with the PSWDO and relevant LGUs, serving as an evidence-based reference for crafting responsive policies. These findings can inform the design and implementation of programs that ensure a fair distribution of resources, particularly for vulnerable and underserved sectors.

- * Researchers and future researchers: This study enhances the knowledge base on disaster recovery and resettlement through an empirical contribution to the lived experiences of specific demographic groups affected by the Taal Volcano eruption. It would lay a foundation for more research into long-term displacement impacts on mental health, social cohesion, and community development.

- * Survivors and Their Families: Determining factors of satisfaction as well as challenges can empower displaced individuals and their families with information about what resources and support systems are available to them to facilitate better adaptation and integration into their new community.

1.6. Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study focused on the level of satisfaction and the challenges encountered by 347 relocated residents of Sea Breeze Residences in Brgy. Talaibon, Ibaan, Batangas. Several livability aspects were assessed to gain a more comprehensive understanding of their experiences.

Due to time and financial limitations, the research was confined to Sea Breeze Residences in Brgy. Talaibon, Ibaan, Batangas. Initially, there was a tendency and a desire to explore every possible aspect of relocation within the Province of Batangas; however, this study focused specifically on the satisfaction and challenges of relocating to Sea Breeze Residences. Through this evaluation, the researcher assessed whether the resettlement site, Sea Breeze Residences, has provided these displaced and indigent families with a conducive living environment. This concentrated effort also provided information on whether the resettlement scheme is effective and could be utilized in future relocation initiatives.

1.7. Definition of Terms

The following terms are defined for more precise understanding of this study:

- * Challenges: Difficulties or problems that relocatees may face in adapting to their new environment. These could include housing, social integration, resource access, mental health and more.

- * Demographic Profile: This is the statistical characterization of a population, wherein the variables include age, gender, civil status, length of stay in the resettlement area, employment status, and highest

educational attainment.

- * Life Convenience: ease of access and quality of services that may boost everyday living which includes Health and Medical Services, Educational Institutions, Proximity to Economic Centers, Public Transportation and Cultural/Religion.

- * Livability Factors: The different features of a place that make life better for its residents, including physical, life convenience, and social aspects.

- * Physical Environment: It encompasses the quality and availability of basic living conditions which include Quality of Housing, Water Supply, Electricity and Recreation/Parks and Roads.

- * Relocates: Those who are displaced in the calamities like the eruption of Taal volcano and are transferred to a relocation site such as Sea Breeze Residences.

- * Resettlement: the evacuation of a specific household or family to a new resettlement area with houses and basic services after a disaster.

- * Satisfaction: This gives an overview of how satisfied the individuals or families are with their conditions and with the support they have received in the new environment, including the quality of living, the existence of services, and community relations.

- * Sea Breeze Residences: This resettlement area is particularly designated for individuals and families affected by the Taal Volcano eruption in Brgy. Talaibon, Ibaan, Batangas.

- * Social Environment: The dynamics of social interaction and support within the resettlement community can be seen through Job Availability, Livelihood Opportunity, Social Ties, Safety and Security, and National Government Aid.

1.8. Review of Related Literature and Studies

1.8.1. Related Literature

Resettlement due to disasters and environmental hazards often impacts various age groups in different ways, presenting challenges unique to each specific type of resettlement. For example, resettlement around Taal Volcano involves a combination of economic, social, and emotional complications; individuals of different ages experience the actual process of relocation in distinct ways. Older residents, adults, adolescents, and young children respond differently to the physical, psychological, and social effects of displacement. Understanding what affects each group can aid in developing more suitable and effective support strategies for these populations.

For instance, GMA News (2021) highlights that older adult report relief from improved living conditions such as access to electricity and water. However, they also face significant health issues, emotional distress, and feelings of isolation due to dislodgment. Similarly, Erikson's (2017) psychosocial development theory, particularly the "Integrity vs. Despair" stage, explains the emotional vulnerabilities of older adults, emphasizing the importance of addressing their psychosocial and emotional needs during resettlement.

On the other hand, International Alert (2021) focuses on adults aged 18-54 years, who encounter substantial livelihood disruptions. Specifically, breadwinners engaged in farming or fishing near the Taal Volcano express dissatisfaction with the limited employment opportunities in resettlement areas. Moreover, younger adults (18-34 years) are particularly vocal about the economic restrictions imposed by the relocation process, while women face additional caregiving responsibilities that heighten stress levels. Thus, this group requires economic reintegration efforts and support for balancing family responsibilities.

Meanwhile, GMA News (2021) highlights that teenagers face distinct psychological and emotional challenges due to displacement. In particular, they experience uncertainty, anxiety, and disruptions in social and educational environments. As a result, many teenagers express concerns about their future prospects, including education and career opportunities, leading to cases of depression and anxiety. Consequently, this age group requires targeted mental health and educational interventions.

Furthermore, according to Start Network (2021), children, though somewhat shielded from the economic burdens experienced by adults, face significant setbacks due to the resettlement process. For example, they suffer from disrupted schooling, loss of familiar social support systems, and inadequate recreational facilities. However, studies indicate that children often adjust more slowly than adults, though they may find solace in forming new relationships with other displaced children. Therefore, resettlement programs must prioritize educational continuity, socialization, and recreational opportunities to support their mental and emotional development.

In summary, these findings illustrate the diverse challenges faced by different age groups during resettlement. Thus, a comprehensive and age-sensitive approach is necessary to ensure that the unique needs of each group are adequately addressed.

As highlighted by CARE (2020), aside from age, gender is also a crucial factor that must be considered in the aftermath of a natural disaster. Research has shown that women experience greater hardship than men, particularly if they have caregiving roles, about the Taal Volcano eruption. It is more likely for a woman to take on primary caregiving responsibilities, thereby heightening vulnerability to stress and mental health challenges while in transit or after displacement. Access to sustainable livelihoods is a challenge in resettled communities, as it is with the post-Taal eruption. Traditional gender roles act as barriers to enabling women to find new sources of income or jobs, especially when they are not trained or connected to other sectors.

On the contrary, International Alert (2021) reported that males who relied significantly on income before the explosion point to extreme frustration since their lifelines came to a grinding halt. Industries that have been core in their income-generating activities, such as farming and fishing, are no longer viable. They experience considerable difficulty changing to other sources of income and therefore end up not liking the resettlement phase or the outcomes at psychological levels. This highlights the importance of recognizing the changing roles within the family that seriously undermine traditional economic roles for men.

The combined testimony of men and women highlights gender-specific challenges in recovery, influenced by both men and women's experiences after a disaster. Women shoulder more burdens in looking after children and in access to livelihood, while men go through the challenge of losing their roles as the main breadwinner. Such findings call for gender-sensitive strategies in disaster recovery that take into account the roles and specific challenges of each gender in order to achieve equitable recovery on the part of survivors. In addition to age and gender, civil status is a crucial factor that influences how survivors adapt to resettlement. For instance, research by Giesbrecht (2018) highlights that strong family stability, especially among married people, leads to greater satisfaction during resettlement. Being married creates a shared burden and emotional support, which, along with economic stability, facilitates easier coping with post-disaster conditions.

This is echoed by Beazley (2019), who notes that two-parent households manage better with housing and job adjustments due to their available resources and caregiving roles. In contrast, single-parent families, particularly female-headed ones, are more severely affected by resettlement. These families experience heightened stress, limited finances, and social isolation, which result in lower satisfaction with housing and community integration.

Moreover, Miller and Hayward (2017) describe how single mothers find it challenging to balance child-rearing with work, making them particularly vulnerable in the aftermath of a disaster. Combined emotional and financial burdens compound the challenges for widows or divorced women in the resettlement process.

According to Lee and Brown (2016), the absence of a spouse leads to feelings of loneliness or depression, as these individuals bear the increased responsibility of managing a household alone. Consequently, their ability to secure stable employment and housing diminishes, leading to less satisfaction. Adding to this perspective, Smith and Clarke (2020) emphasize that single parents and widowed individuals face significant challenges during resettlement due to a lack of support, which hinders their adjustment to a

new place. Aids like financial assistance and mental support are crucial for these displaced individuals, especially those without a strong support system.

In summary, civil status profoundly influences the experience of resettlement. Families with stable partnerships and strong support networks generally adapt more easily, while single-parent families, particularly those headed by women, and widowed persons face greater difficulties adjusting to new living conditions due to limited financial and social support. Addressing these issues through targeted interventions, such as financial aid, mental health support, and fostering community integration, is essential for improving resettlement outcomes for all survivors.

In addition to age, gender, and civil status, the length of stay in resettlement areas significantly affects survivors' experiences. Extended periods in relocation sites often lead to declining satisfaction, as prolonged displacement increases psychological distress due to unmet housing expectations and difficulties in adjusting to a new social environment.

Beazley (2019) and Giesbrecht (2018) highlight that long-term displacement magnifies feelings of alienation and frustration, making psychological stress more pronounced over time.

Nevertheless, some factors contribute to satisfaction among long-term residents, such as effective governance and active community participation. When residents are involved in decision-making processes and other community activities, they are more likely to develop a sense of belonging. Smith & Clarke (2020) stress the importance of inclusive leadership in disaster recovery, noting that poor management and lack of transparency in dealing with community needs can still foster dissatisfaction even when there is active community participation.

Furthermore, the length of stay also impacts survivors' social and economic adaptation. Miller and Hayward (2017) suggest that the longer survivors live outside their home country, the more they generate social networks and economic resources. If resources such as employment, health, and education are accessible, this scenario leads to increasing social integration and economic security.

However, extended displacement can also result in cumulative consequences for displaced populations, including mental health problems and inadequate infrastructure. Lee and Brown (2016) highlight the need for mental health support services and sustainable infrastructure development to enhance resettlement outcomes. The mental and emotional toll of extended displacement is embedded in the challenges of spending more time than initially projected in temporary housing.

In conclusion, the length of stay in resettlement sites determines the adjustment and satisfaction of survivors. The longer the stays, the greater the ease of integration into the economy and society, though challenges such as resource scarcity, emotional stress, and governance concerns can emerge. Support systems and community involvement are critical factors for overcoming these long-term difficulties, emphasizing the need for effective disaster recovery strategies.

The municipality of origin is also significant in determining how successfully a post-disaster resettlement will be. Many residents suffer from culture shock when transferred to an environment that, by lifestyles and local norms, is quite distant from their old home. This is particularly so when people from rural or agricultural backgrounds are resettled into more urbanized or structurally uniform housing environments. A number of studies have shown that resettlements that fail to take into account the original cultural practices of the displaced people, like communal ways of living and agriculture, end up with low satisfaction levels. This ultimately leads the resettlement housing to be deserted because it does not meet the needs of displaced persons and their expectations.

As emphasized by Emerald Insight (2016), social networks that the survivors relied on in their original municipality also play a crucial role in shaping the resettlement experience. Disruption of such networks has problems associated with social isolation and reduced capacity to form new community ties. Research in this direction has shown that survivors from communities with robust informal support systems face adverse outcomes once such networks are cut off. The erosion of tight community relations can also negatively impact the integration process by leaving the individual feeling estranged and taking an uncalled-

for extended period to settle into this new setting.

Moreover, Oliver-Smith (2016) highlights that the economic activities of their natal community have a bearing on the level of acceptance in rehabilitation. Many displaced individuals from rural or agricultural backgrounds have to grapple with huge integration problems after relocation to areas that do not be involved in their mainstay activity. Urban norm-based housing developments often do not allocate space or resources for farming or raising livestock-the only means to economic sustainability in many of these communities. In post-disaster reviews, such facilities were absent since uniform housing structures were inadequate for agricultural households that had been displaced, leading to dissatisfaction and higher abandonment rates.

Therefore, resettlement projects should be designed within the cultural, social, and economic context of the municipality of origin. Resettlement can only be said to succeed if the resettlement environment finds harmony with the resettled community lifestyle. Cultural practices, social networks, and economic activities are ignored at their own peril when it comes to planning and implementing resettlement projects; otherwise, resettlement would incubate dissatisfaction and failure. This would only mean that any future resettlement efforts ought to be of a participatory nature, where the needs and backgrounds of the survivors should be appropriately included in the process and overall design and implementation of housing and community infrastructure.

In resettlement, employment is also a key factor to consider. Research by Giesbrecht (2018) and Beazley (2019) shows that previous employees before the disaster are usually less vulnerable than other people in relocation, as they possess skills and connections that help find employment in the new locality. The unemployed or those working in agriculturally related sectors may face difficulties as this usually hinders them from moving to the urban job markets since their skills may not be relevant in other fields besides agriculture. It shows that employment opportunities have been one of the reasons contributing to the economic recovery and increased perceived overall satisfaction among resettled individuals.

In addition, according to Miller and Hayward (2017) and Lee & Brown (2016), single parent and widow single households have serious barriers in accessing stable employment so that is exacerbates financial stress. They tend to experience strains of childcare and other care provision responsibilities, hence limiting their fulltime employment seeking abilities. Furthermore, emotional and psychological stress may further disable their employment prospect and general satisfaction with the resettlement experience.

Effective support structures are highly required for the successful reintegration of displaced persons into the labor market. Research by Smith & Clarke (2020) highlights that targeted job training, childcare support, and promoting psychological well-being can significantly improve employment levels among resettled individuals. Employment brings economic stability as well as psychological benefits in terms of a sense of purpose and social inclusion

As indicated by Beazley (2019) and Miller and Hayward (2017), women, especially household heads, experience gender-related concerns about employment after a natural disaster. Most of them have to fend for themselves and said they cannot avail themselves of work because other social reasons may call them away or because of insufficient local opportunities.

In summary, even though employment is crucial in the resettlement process, single-parent and widow-headed households face unique barriers that will require interventions and support systems to improve their economic stability and general well-being.

Educational level is also one of the significant determinants that could influence satisfaction or adaptation in post-disaster resettlement. According to MDPI (2017), the basis for this lies in their greater availability of resources and social capital that defines individuals' ability to manage difficulties better once disaster occurs. That study on housing satisfaction post-disaster reveals that educational level is positively associated with enhanced capacity for dealing with difficulties and resilience, which translates to better satisfaction with the new environment.

This is supported by Emerald Insight (2018) that the survivors with high educational backgrounds can readily access and understand more promptly available support services; thus, the chances of integration

in resettlement communities are very high.

Similarly, the Journal of Disaster Risk Studies (2019) notes that higher education results in better possibilities in respected and relevant jobs, thereby enhancing economic stability, personal growth, and overall gratification for relocated individuals and families. Conversely, those with low educational backgrounds are bound to face significant challenges in seeking employment, potentially resulting in dissatisfaction, emotional strain, and increased economic stress due to unstable income and limited job prospects.

Basic employment assures at least minimal functioning, as highlighted by Oliver-Smith (2016), and is an important marker of general well-being and the sustainability of resettlement programs for survivors themselves.

The International Journal of Disaster Resilience (2018) stresses that survivors' educational background has also been considered to influence their capacity for rebuilding social networks and re-entering community activities. Some studies show that those with a higher education level are very much able to participate in the community decision-making processes, rebuild new social ties, and thus achieve better social integration and satisfaction.

On the other hand, UNESCO (2020) stated that the survivors with lower educational levels will be excluded and marginalized from participating in their environment and thus hinder their ability to adapt and feel satisfied in the resettled area.

Furthermore, as cited by Global Resilience Journal (2020), education can also influence perceived quality and appropriateness at resettlement. Research indicates that the better educated populations of people should have higher standards and greater demands as far as living conditions, neighborhood amenities, and community resources are concerned and, therefore, will be more critical. In the event appropriate measures to meet expectations are not made, dissatisfaction will be increased, and the need for tailor-made approaches in planning resettlement is ensued.

This signifies that its regularly finds out that educational attainment is one crucial factor as far as how the experience of the survivors from the resettled people turns out. Those with higher educational attainment are seen to be better placed in adapting to the situation, gaining access to support systems more adequately, and participating more actively in the community life which can eventually affect the general level of satisfaction. It is thus very obvious that people who survived and come from a lower educational background face the greatest challenges in relation to employment as well as social adjustment and the utilization of the resources available to them. Such findings point out to the fact that resettlement programs must not be a time when educational differences are neglected so that equal and efficient help may reach those in need.

Services, programs, and activities mainly determine the satisfaction and adjustment of disaster survivors in resettlement areas. According to Smith et. al (2017), access to well-structured programs, projects, and activities (PPAs) significantly impacts the quality of life in resettlement through economic, social, and emotional needs. Research indicates that access to well-structured PPAs would impact considerably on quality of life in resettlement via economic, social, and emotional needs.

In connection with this, the Journal of Disaster Response and Recovery (2019) cited that the residents are higher in satisfaction and show easier integration with the new environment when tailor-made services are provided in resettlement areas. Livelihood programs and services will help promote economic stability in the resettled communities. Programs for job training, micro-financing, or skill development can equip survivors with much-needed economic resources to return to their feet. It has shown that employment programs provided to survivors to targeted areas greatly improved satisfaction among disaster survivors who stayed in the resettlement areas. Economic resilience through financial aid and entrepreneurial support to survivors also had marked improvements.

Global Disaster Recovery Journal (2020) also pointed out the roles of psychological and mental health services in resettlement as being very significant. Psychological support offered to residents as part of

resettlement plans by regulating access is said to improve further favorable mental health outcomes after a disaster.

This was supported by UNESCO (2020), areas where resettlement plans included psychological support were more satisfied, reports in its report of the aftermath of disasters. Oliver-Smith, (2016), further emphasized that the requirements of emotional and psychological needs should be met to attain long-term recovery as well as integration into society.

PPAs linked to education, such as scholarship programs, training seminars, and continuing education, have also improved resettlement satisfaction. The Journal of Community Development (2019) states that educational activities allow people to gain knowledge while fostering community development through the common endeavor.

Emerald Insight (2018) also highlights that the organized sports, cultural events, and volunteer programs also help people develop new social networks; they keep them busy and out of feelings of isolation. Though there are benefits to this, disadvantages, such as annoyances in accessing services and programs, affect satisfaction levels. Often, some of the services or programs tend to be financially constrained or logistically difficult in their delivery, and educational levels regarding what services are available can be low. MDPI (2017) highlights that poor delivery of services or inadequate communication regarding PPAs can lead to reduced usage and dissatisfaction. As Smith and Jones (2016) observed, survivors often experience frustration and a lack of stability when they cannot access these basic services.

Accordingly, this indicates that access to wide-ranging PPAs at the right time will be an essential factor for the successful resettlement of survivors. Services on livelihood, psychological well-being, education, and community integration seem to increase satisfaction ratings and make relocation processes easier. However, its relevance would depend upon the proper funding, implementation, and the awareness of the survivors about all services. In fact, addressing all these matters will be really essential for the long-term adaptation and satisfaction of the resettled populations.

Aside from the demographic profile, it is also important to consider the livability factors of individuals in resettlement areas. According to Veenhoven (2018), livability is the general term that can be said to describe well the overall quality of life in an area and encompasses both objective and subjective aspects of personal well-being. There are various factors determining livability in a place, which influence the suitability of people to live, work, and thrive comfortably, safely, and with dignity in their surroundings. Urban planning, community development, and social sustainability play a critical role in shaping livability, as they address a wide spectrum of needs and challenges facing diverse groups of residents.

One of the livability factors to consider is the physical environment, which includes affordable housing, as it plays a crucial role in maintaining livability within a community. As emphasized by Williams & Moore (2018), good and affordable housing greatly affects the physical, social, and economic well-being of the residents. Poor housing conditions combined with unaffordable housing will result in stress and inequality, bringing down the overall quality of life for its residents. Affordable housing is paramount in maintaining the livability of a community, especially in an urban environment, since increased prices of properties and gentrification serve as huge drivers that end up displacing the residents.

In addition, Smith (2018), notes that when housing structures are rather poorly constructed or inadequately designed for the conduct of local climate conditions, the residents have a feeling of dissatisfaction coupled with reduced feelings of safety. Research studies on post-disaster resettlement projects emphasize that housing quality must meet both structure and culture expectations to sustain long-term satisfaction.

The International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction (2019) also notes that substandard construction materials and insufficient space are problems connected with the whole adaptive process and well-being.

Apart from housing, environmental quality is a key aspect that enhances livability. According to Fenton et al. (2021), clean air, water, and open spaces increase their residents' mental and physical well-being, improving social cohesion and quality of life. These other environmental stressors include pollution and

climate change. Such factors also greatly hinder the quality of the place. Poor livability reveals bad health outcomes and decreased satisfaction on the part of the residents. Sustainable environmental practices are therefore necessary for ensuring the long-term livability of urban areas.

According to MDPI (2020), "Safety and satisfaction of resettled communities depend on the availability of clean and assured water supply." It indicates that a lack of safe water or poor quality of available water in resettlement areas tends to increase considerable dissatisfaction and the potential risks of health for the residents. In most cases, inadequate supporting water distribution infrastructure contributes to making things worse, posing long-term challenges for communities.

UN-Habitat's report (2018) emphasizes that accessing and having a supply of water regularly is a human right, and their access is one of the major aspects for efficient relocation of internally displaced people. Availability and reliability of electricity is also one of the fundamental needs for modern lifestyles and is typically very influential to resettlement satisfaction. According to Brown and Patel (2017), an unreliable supply or lack of availability of electricity can compromise some of the everyday activities, lower safety levels, and limit economic prospects to some extent.

In contrast, findings in Energy for Sustainable Development (2019), indicate that a reliable supply of electricity further ensures satisfaction, as it supports better living standards, increased safety, and home-based enterprise, thereby enhancing daily functionality and productivity.

Access to recreational spaces and parks advances the social and psychological wellbeing of resettled communities. According to The Journal of Urban Planning and Development (2017), the green spaces offer opportunities for community contact, physical activity, and improvement in mental health. The existence of parks and recreational areas leads to improvements in community cohesion and greater satisfaction among individuals. However, Emerald Insight (2019) suggests that this can sometimes translate to fostering feelings of alienation and generally degrading the quality of life.

Resettlement satisfaction significantly includes road infrastructure because of easy access to services, jobs, and social networks. According to the Journal of Infrastructure Systems (2018), poor road maintenance could impair mobility and limit access to economic opportunities, leading to frustration and lower resident satisfaction. An intact network is associated with access to better resources and overall community satisfaction. It was also mentioned that inadequate road access does not facilitate the integration process and economic development for resettled populations.

In synthesis, a physical environment is of great importance in resettlement programs as it determines the success of the program. Good housing and clean water, steady electricity, recreational spaces, and working roads always contribute much to resettled community satisfaction and adaptation, promoting comfort, security, health, productivity, and overall quality of life for families. Whenever they are not available properly, they usually create numerous problems that resettles are likely to face.

Aside from the physical environment, the convenience of daily life is also crucial when it comes to assessing the livability of resettlement areas. One of which is Health care is a founding block of livability. Regarding livability, access to allied health, mental health support, and children and elderly care facilities builds the healthiness of any community. The communities with higher health outcomes and satisfaction rates are those with better access to quality healthcare, according to the report by Clark et al. (2020). A responsive public health infrastructure gives the possibility of delivering health services to marginalized groups, thereby enhancing general livability in a given place.

According to Gonzales (2019), many post-disaster resettlements have inadequate healthcare facilities, which might have a broad influence on the health and well-being of survivors. Health services are always limited in newly established resettlement areas, raising concerns over accessibility and quality. In addition, Santiago and Cruz (2020) highlighted that this situation can be further worsened by the lack of infrastructure, qualified personnel, and logistical support for health service delivery, thus worsening the previous situations for the displaced people.

Apart from health, quality education has enormous impacts on a community's social and economic

development. Education, as Gibb (2021) states, can lead to success in well-being, strong economic performance, and better social outputs. Education opportunity and lifelong learning are factors that make a community a place worth living through personal growth and social integration.

The availability and quality of educational institutions in resettled areas play a crucial role in long-term satisfaction among displaced individuals. Recent studies by Del Mundo and Llaguno (2018), highlight how the children's educational facilities often become a problem for the resettlement areas, which will have long-term impacts on the future of the community. Those children within the resettlement zones face mainly the following problems: Poor access of schools, a dearth of educational resources, and overcrowded classrooms. In addition, Garcia (2017) in some areas, it may be challenging to attend as the distance of these remote dwellers may not effectively reach the schools.

Proximity to economic centers is also an important aspect of life convenience for resettled families. Economic opportunities greatly affect the ability of residents to earn and support themselves as well as their families after the disaster. According to Fernandez (2020), people who are resettled far from economic centers have the tendency to have a higher rate of unemployment and lesser economic activities, which would then create financial burden. Such regions have fewer job opportunities, fewer chances to access markets, and no small-scale businesses, which makes a harder recovery of their livelihood.

Another aspect of livability is the efficiency of the transportation system in connecting citizens to various sites of employment, education, health services, and other important amenities. The reasoning given by Griffiths and El-Gohary (2020) is that public transit, being efficient, affordable, and reliable in its provision, alleviates traffic congestion while being environmentally sustainable and enhances connectivity for the residents in a community. Other infrastructure like roads, sanitation, and utilities that are developed add to one's everyday life and thus promote a livable environment.

Moreover, poor transport connectivity in isolated resettlement areas, as Torres (2018) noted, can increase living costs and limit accessibility to much-needed services. Lack of reliable or adequate public transport amenities can pose significant challenges for residents in traveling to and from work, schools, or hospitals, potentially lowering satisfaction levels among those living in resettlement areas. The relative weakness of public transport systems contributes to the isolation and marginalization of resettled communities, as supported by Rivera & Mateo (2017).

Besides physical infrastructure, cultural and recreational services can also make places more livable. Museums, theatres, sports facilities, and open spaces significantly contribute to the social and psychological aspects of residents' lives. According to Veenhoven (2018), "communities that support leisure and cultural activities score higher on the livability scale, as those areas help with personal development and interactions among residents.

It was further supported by Martinez and Gomez (2021), that cultural and religious factors are also important in the sense of determining someone's experience of resettlement because they afford emotional support, so that the person can uphold this harmony of community. It has been observed in research that during the process of resettlement, above all, the social and cultural structure or set-up is often affected and changed. Sometimes, loss of commonly known cultural and religious institutions contributes to feelings of alienation and identity loss. However, new spaces for cultural and religious activities are created for resettled communities, which nurture community-based relationships and personal resilience.

Such convenience that life holds in resettlement areas gives satisfaction and well-being to survivors, mainly depending on access to health services, education, economic opportunities, transportation, and cultural/religious practices. This challenges a displaced community's life, and it can be improved by proper services to enhance the living conditions of displaced populations and pave their way toward successful integration into new communities.

In addition to physical environment and life convenience, it is crucial to also consider the social environment, which includes the presence of income-generating economic opportunities, family, and neighborhood relationships.

Income-generating jobs and economic opportunities also contribute much to a place's livability as they dictate the prosperity of the community and the overall well-being of its members. For Dela Cruz (2018), "urban areas like Metro Manila have lots of economic opportunities but yet still unreachable for marginalized groups since due to gaps in their education, training, and skills.". To this end, the government implemented programs, like the skills training for employment offered by Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), which provides people with actual skills for jobs that would pay better. In this manner, access can not only rejuvenate the economic well-being of communities but also improve the quality of livability within a more equitable society.

Furthermore, the Development Studies Journal (2018) highlights that access to stable employment has been cited as one of the primary driving factors of successful integration and overall contentment of individuals in their new communities. It is further supported by Smith and Jones (2017) as it indeed smoothes the transition and enhances the quality of life when job supply meets the needs and previous experience of the resettled population.

Directly related to economic development are those activities that contribute to community engagement and are closely related to and crucial to enhancing livability. As Tan (2020) indicates, social capital is necessary to create resilient and sustainable communities. Filipino culture has values like *Bayanihan*, which manifests the spirit of reciprocal helping. One of the subnational levels of governance which contributes significantly to the needs of the community is through *barangay*, which is an essential framework in governance at a local level and allows participative decision-making. Programs like *Kilos Unlad* and the *People's Council* strengthen the local government units, empowering communities to take on an active participation in planning and addressing problems at social and environmental scales. The people's initiatives are not only inclusive but also livable by giving livability of the place towards the fulfillment of people's desires and needs by matching development to the community's aspirations.

Livelihood opportunities encompass a broad range of activities used to sustain a living aside from employment. According to International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction (2019), livelihood access, including access to skill training and micro-enterprise support, significantly enhances the adaptability and resilience of displaced populations. Still, initiatives on agriculture and micro-enterprise support also act as an impetus for the smooth transition of a rural to semi-urban dweller. Since these activities keep them involved in productive enterprises, they are consequently self-sufficient.

Since a family is crucial in building emotional and psychological support in the resettlement period, these relationships are to be maintained. Based on Social Science and Medicine (2017), survivors who have close relationships with their families have higher resilience and happiness within their new locations. Family bonds stabilize the environment, giving migrants an avenue to cope with the challenges of resettlement. On the other hand, according to Rodriguez & Carter (2018), the weakening or tearing apart of family bonds will lead to feelings of isolation and prevent one from coming in this new place.

The friendships and ties with the neighborhood also help to create a sense of community for resettled people. Lin (2019) states that strong social networks promote social cohesion and shared coping mechanisms. The Community Resilience Journal (2021) stated that "residents who report forming relationships with their neighbors report higher levels of satisfaction and adaptation overall, as these connections provide practical assistance and emotional comfort.

Furthermore, Nguyen (2020) notes that the resettled persons, for instance, especially where social bonds are not available, will likely feel much more alone and find it much harder to cope with new surroundings.

Thus, there is the critical influence that social environment variables—jobs availability, livelihood opportunities, and social ties—have on the satisfaction and adjustment of disaster survivors. These employment and livelihood opportunities supplement the economic stability of the residents while strengthening their sense of purpose at the same time. Family and social networks will also be an important avenue for cultivating emotional support and resilience. This means that resettled populations might not settle

fully and content themselves in their new communities without the foundation elements.

1.8.2. Related Studies

The effect of resettlement on different individuals who are victims of natural disasters has been the subject of many studies, focusing on problems that may exist in some age groups. Most recently, Ramos et al. (2020) prepared a study to analyze how people from different age groups coped with life after a volcanic eruption and resettlement. The age group above 60 years needed more adjustment efforts. They mainly feared body health, attachment to former homes, and low social mobility. Contrary to this, most of the young survivors aged 18-35 were adaptable to their situations, though they remained unsatisfied in many regards, including employment prospects and adapting into society. These findings indicate that the relocations experience the most significant impact of age on how people perceive satisfaction and difficulties.

Clark et al. (2019) recently tried to determine how different ages cope with disaster after Hurricane Harvey. The elderly experienced the maximum number of disaster-related problems. Problems in mobility and inadequate social infrastructure constituted substantial challenges faced in this age group. Based on the conclusion of the authors, resettlement strategies should focus on the aspect of age-inclusive resettlement through accessible housing and adequate mental health services, and these are to be implemented in efforts to increase satisfaction among the older population. It again argues for more targeted interventions in disaster recovery settings with consideration for the distinct needs of the elderly.

In light of these studies, Soriano (2018) conducted an investigation of the resilience of older adults in post-disaster settings. In this study, he highlighted the area of emotional support received through well-established community ties for older adults. Apart from this social association that brought solace, the poll indicated that the older people did not adapt well to new resettlement places. Hence, there is an urgent call for age-appropriate policies and programs to fill the gap of elderly care in times of calamity.

Further, Yasmin et al. (2017) conducted a post-flood survey of the elderly survivors through relocation processes and concluded that chronic health conditions and decline in cognition greatly affected the capacities of elderly survivors to adapt to new surroundings. It was often found that the elderly were depressed and alienated in the resettlement areas, and their discontent resulted from it. Therefore, the result gives emphasis on creating community-building activities, accessible health care, and emotional support systems for better resettlement among elderly groups.

Taken together, this suggests an age-sensitive approach to disaster recovery and resettlement programs. It entails not just the physical needs of the elderly but also emotional and social support necessary for reintegration into new environments. Thus, more studies should identify effective approaches in delivering such age-specific interventions; resettlement programs would then need to be open and supportive of all ages. Most resettlement studies in the post-disaster context focus much on the aspect of gender to guide and describe the impacts of the disaster on survivors. In the study of Enarson and Meyre (2017), it indicated that specifically, women face the toughest issues within the context of such post-disaster, such as higher caregiving responsibilities, limited access to resources, and higher vulnerability to gender-based violence issues. In the context of resettlement, women tend to be more disconnected not only from their destroyed house but also from their position within their nuclear family and community.

Kovács et al. (2018) also take an intersectional lens at gender and satisfaction in resettlement areas, finding that women, including those who are low-income and reside in rural areas, reported lower levels of satisfaction than men. Contributing to such a situation include limited mobility, lack of any income-generating opportunities, and the continuity of old roles based on gender that restrain the involvement of women in decision-making processes. Generally, these barriers affect women's self-autonomy, safety, mental well-being, and security and thus have negative impacts on their satisfaction and adjustment ability in a resettlement situation.

However, though the integration challenge that women face has gained much attention, there is an

emerging interest in the topic of the role of masculinity in determining satisfaction in resettlement situations. Robinson et al. (2020) claim that incidents that compromise the masculine role, like being unable to provide for their families, influence the perceptions that men resettled post-disaster have of their identity and worth. The sphere of this is where a deficiency of employment opportunities or economic support becomes the epitome of inadequacies that can fuel discontent and frustration with the process of resettlement.

White et al. (2019) probes deeper into the relationship of masculinity and resettlement satisfaction post-catastrophe. They find out that the growing sense of discontent among men appears to arise from the inability to fulfill the role of a provider or protector. The result of the research demonstrates that resettlement programs based on consideration and support toward the adjustment of gender dynamics, particularly toward the psychological adjustment of men to their altered roles, are positively related to aspects of life satisfaction and well-being.

Examining gendered experiences of vulnerability and resilience, Sultana (2019) emphasizes that although hardship impacts both men and women in resettlement, such impacts often are gender-mediated. Women, for example, suffer from the added stress of childcare, household management, and ensuring family safety in unfamiliar environments, whereas men suffer emotional distress because of their failure to perform roles of providers, thereby adding frustration, identity struggles, anxiety, and overall dissatisfaction with their resettlement experience.

Alcántara et al. (2020) further discussed the gendered consequence of post-disaster relocation: the anxiety and dissatisfaction felt among women, particularly older women and those with children, were increased due to the physical and emotional burdens created. A woman's role in the family even affects a woman's feelings about resettlement, such as how they take part in the community, including economic opportunities.

Thus, these highlight the central position of gender in post-disaster resettlement. While women here are subjected to stress and dissatisfaction due to caregiving responsibilities, lack of resources, and societal expectations on gender roles, men experience stress and dissatisfaction due to a disruption in provider roles, which affects identity and satisfaction. Among the recommendations for improving resettlement programs is addressing the gendered issues brought forth, and developing opportunities through which men and women engage in community building activities, decision-making, and income-generating activities. It is also relevant that support is specifically designed for the psychological adjustment of men and to empower women to enhance satisfaction and to facilitate better adaptation.

Studies on the effect of civil status on satisfaction in resettlement areas established that household structure influences the post-disaster experience of individuals. Mäkelä et al. (2017) reported that married persons with children experience more stress associated with family and child-care needs, and they can't sustain a family under limited opportunities. In contrast, single parents or adults have fewer caregiving stressors but face isolation and integration challenges.

As brought about by Morrow (2019), being a single parent, mostly a single mother, poses big challenges in terms of childcare combined with resettlement challenges that lead to lower satisfaction levels. Moreover, civil status also affects emotional and social well-being. As highlighted by Blaikie et al. (2020), marriage has been shown to increase the strength of social networks, to which people can take refuge both to build emotional resilience and the general satisfaction of being emotionally resilient. A single person is characteristically cut off from these real-time support systems, thus resulting in loneliness and dissatisfaction. Similarly, López et al. (2018) found that those without spouses and divorcees tend to have a lower social engagement in resettlement areas and experience a greater risk of and dissatisfaction with conditions associated with mental health, hence suggesting the need for specific targeted interventions in terms of social support and mental health service.

Additionally, Adusei et al. (2019), widowed women face different challenges; widowhood tends to cause higher levels of emotional distress, social isolation, and economic vulnerability, especially when the spouse dies from a natural disaster. Building on this, Freeman and Olson (2021) also pointed out that

widowhood needs much more social support and mental health services after resettlement to cope with the emotional and financial demands of resumption.

Furthermore, Carter et al. (2020), an adaptation that involves marriage--especially with children--works very well as such settings favor collaborative and joint decision-making. On the other hand, single people, especially those staying alone or with old grandparents, tend to face very tough times because they lack shared support and care. Further supported this by indicating that single adults and divorcees may face more significant logistical problems for lack of a partner.

In short, civil status plays a significant role because it impacts how the resettlement area post-disaster meets and adjusts the satisfier of an individual. Couples tend to have children and thus have a lot of their stress from care giving, while single individuals have their isolation or loneliness. Programs that consider civil status groups in particular and have special needs should come in to increase group overall satisfaction and adaptation.

Research has indeed indicated that the duration spent in resettlement places has a crucial influence on the level of survivor satisfaction and their ability to adjust in the new environment. For instance, Parker et al. (2018) conducted research on long-term outcomes following resettlement after natural disasters; it was identified that individuals who spent more time in resettlement places were more vulnerable to any outcomes--whatever they may be, either positive or negative. In comparison, short-term residents were more dissatisfied as they did not look forward to being fully integrated into other societies. Conversely, long-term dwellers felt a sense of belonging and quality living. However, long periods of stays may be linked to overpopulation, fewer economic, and increasing social conflicts issues that impact the residents' satisfaction.

Integration into community is yet another factor that determines the levels of satisfaction in resettlement areas. As explored by Santos et al. (2020) longer stays often foster stronger social networks and grassroots connections, leading to a heightened sense of belonging and contentment. In contrast, recently relocated individuals faced slower integration due to unfamiliarity with the environment. This suggests that a longer duration could promote community settlement, but the effectiveness largely depends on the availability of supportive social structures and participatory activities within the resettlement framework.

Economic constraints are highly correlated with the period of resettlement. According to López et al. (2017) extended periods of resettlement often led to increased resentment, as the time away from their abode only increased low-income production and reduced living conditions. Many survivors found it difficult to access stable employment or resources, which resulted in financial dissatisfaction and frustration. As hope fades away, dissatisfaction with the conditions of resettlement increases, more so without external support.

In response to economic challenges, Simpson and Lee (2019) noted that, in most cases, the survivors, while in resettlement areas for a long period of time in order to mitigate their economic hardships, developed entrepreneurial strategies. Still, these were usually not enough to overcome the much greater limitations of the area of relocation, keeping the round of dissatisfaction and minimal progress going.

Mental health outcomes also deteriorate with longer residential experiences in resettlement areas. As evidenced by Harrison et al. (2021) researched psychological wellbeing of individuals relocated in relocation sites and ended up concluding long-stay experiences would likely be associated with higher rates of anxiety, depression, and stress. These were realized due to continued uncertainty about their future and lack of psychological support. The research went on to indicate that the long stay experienced under unfavorable conditions without sufficient mental health care worsened such problems into long-term dissatisfaction.

In a nutshell, the length of stay within the resettlement area has an impact on survivors' levels of satisfaction, social integration, economic adaptation, and mental health outcomes. These stays are advantageous because it is possible that a longer stay can cause individuals to be more attached to the community and have more vivid social networks, but they often expose them to new hardships like crowding, economic limitation, and other mental health issues. These resettlement programs should not merely focus on community integration but should also aim at the economic and psychological needs of the residents so as to reduce dissatisfaction and enhance adaptation in the long run.

Employment status significantly affects satisfaction and post-disaster well-being in resettlement areas. As revealed by Parsons et al. (2018), employed individuals report higher satisfaction levels than the unemployed. Employment provides financial security and gives individuals a sense of purpose and opportunities to build social relationships. In contrast, unemployment causes stress and frustration due to financial instability and limited engagement in the community. This highlights the critical role of employment in post-disaster recovery and resettlement efforts.

The availability of stable jobs undoubtedly impacts the satisfaction levels in the resettlement locations. Martin and Loughran (2019) examined the post-hurricane economic integration of displaced persons in Puerto Rico. Among the most substantial determinants of survivor satisfaction is access to sustainable and well-paying jobs. In those cases, frustration and dissatisfaction were much higher, and such people were the ones who felt more dislodged and had higher dependency on aid. Employment creation, therefore, has to be something taken care of at a top priority level for resettlement efforts over the long run for there to be recovery.

Unemployment and underemployment not only affect individuals but also contribute to broader community instability. According to Santos et al. (2020), unemployment status at the individual level could influence the social situation-the case being the survivors of Typhoon Haiyan due to joblessness, as it contributed to the unstableness of the community. It was then identified that mostly alienation and frustration were the feelings of the residents who were unemployed, which may lead to social unrest and weakening community cohesion. On the other hand, those employed would have had very little opportunity to engage in their social activities or community projects and therefore provided a stable and conducive environment. The study calls for policies that help to increase employment percentages towards stability in resettlement areas after disasters.

The area of stable employment in the resettlement areas has been of high research in the Philippines. Mendoza and Dela Cruz (2017) referred to how most survivors of natural disasters are unable to get long-term employment opportunities in resettlement areas. Due to their distance from accessible city centers, where most of the economic activities take place, these areas hinder access to employment opportunities, thereby perpetuating economic dependency on government aid and extending recovery. The paper supports the promotion of local economic projects, such as vocational training and entrepreneurial schemes, as a way of boosting employment opportunities in these communities.

In general, employment status is indeed the biggest determining factor behind the happiness and perceived well-being of evacuees in the post-disaster resettlement communities. The security aspects conferred by the availability of income and the feeling of self-worth by employment translate to social integration. Conversely, unemployment may create financial instability and stress, as well as social alienation. Creation of job opportunities brings stability to survivors' satisfaction and the community at large. In this respect, resettlement programs should focus on job opportunities, local economic development, and skills training to establish economic independence and social cohesion in survivors, with a perspective toward more successful and sustainable recovery of survivors.

Education plays a key role in determining satisfaction levels among resettlement survivors, influencing employment, mobility, and well-being. Santos et al. (2018) analyzed the link between education and displacement satisfaction among Typhoon Haiyan survivors. Analysis found that higher educational levels generally translate to more significant degrees of satisfaction in resettlement experiences whereby one is able to acquire better jobs, undertake more active community activities, and simply have access to resources that can enhance the living conditions. Those who have lower educational attainment on the other hand, reported higher frustration in terms of employment opportunities and their general social integration.

On this note, Clark and Thompson (2017) discoursed on how education level influences recovery capability within resettlement settings. Findings indicated that people who had high levels of education appeared more resilient and more resilient to withstand post-disaster challenges in recovery. Better information on job opportunities and better available resources and services made them satisfied. This further

supports education-based recovery through 'recovery strategies, this especially to lower educated groups' to make inclusive recovery for equal outcomes.

As Lim and Martinez (2019) conclude, "authors investigated educational attainment's role in social mobility post-disaster resettlement areas". The research saw how survivors with higher educational levels could utilize more qualifications in acquiring better employment at a higher economic stability and satisfaction. For example, low-educated people were almost entirely kept out and isolated from the chance of employment. It has finally led to dissatisfaction and marginalization due to those limitations. Even it has suggested that with educational programs in resettlement areas, there might be betterment for the experienced resettlement with low-educated people and enable them towards upward mobility.

Chen et al. (2020) have also expressed how education has acted as a catalyst in settling an individual adequately in the new habitat. This study is about the issues of education and adjustment that occurred due to a massive earthquake in China. They found that people with higher education adapted to new housing conditions faster. They were also better equipped to handle the resettlement process, which resulted from having higher educational qualifications and the ability to gain valuable information, covering education concerning houses, jobs, and community service. Indeed, the authors argue that education not only offers practical skills but also cognitive resources that help individuals deal with the stress and challenges of relocation effectively.

On the other hand, Bates and Smith (2017) explore in a research study how the attaining of education impacts the coping strategy employed by individuals displaced by a natural disaster. Individuals with greater educational levels adopted more robust coping strategies, including accessing help through official channels, such as government agencies and NGOs, and better utilized their social resources to seek accessible resources. Conversely, persons with lesser education depended mostly on informal support networks and had less access to resources, thereby ending in frustration and helplessness. The study indicated that in the aftermath of the disaster, educational programs had strong potential to improve coping strategies.

Furthermore, Mendoza et al. (2018) studied the impact of education on evacuee satisfaction in resettlement areas in the Philippines, including Batangas. They found that individuals with higher educational attainment generally had a better perception of their new living conditions, secured stable jobs, and integrated well into the community. Education also built psychological resilience, enabling survivors to cope with stress and adjust to their new environment. It provided not only practical skills but also cognitive resources that helped individuals manage challenges, ultimately enhancing their overall well-being and facilitating a smoother transition during the resettlement process.

Generally, education plays a fundamental role in the lives of the survivors who had experienced disasters in respect to their satisfaction and welfare experienced in resettlement areas. High education means better chances for employment opportunities, doing well in post-disaster challenges, and changing better ways to cope with those particular situations. Education also creates social integration and enables up to upward mobility, which gives the survivors access to resources and eases easier entry into the program of resettlement. This means that recovery strategies should, in the future, emphasize education, more so among the low-educated population. This is pretty important for ensuring more inclusive and equitable outcomes of the resettlement programs post-disasters.

The role of services and programs in disaster recovery has been widely studied as a critical factor in improving the satisfaction and well-being of survivors in resettlement areas. Bautista et al. (2017) investigates the function of services to improve the satisfaction of disaster survivors in resettlement areas following Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines. The study showed that provision of necessary services, including health facilities, education, and livelihood initiatives, helped improve the well-being and satisfaction of survivors. Those with access to cash-for-work projects, education support, and health services under government-led programs reported higher contentment and increased social reintegration.

Similarly, Gonzales and Tan (2018) explore the impact of livelihood programs and employment-centered services in post-disaster recovery, with more emphasis on communities affected by the 2015

earthquake in Nepal. According to their findings, livelihood programs comprising small business grants, vocational training, as well as microfinance, were the most significant tools in restituting economic stability for the resettled population. The participants of these programs had more positive attitudes toward their resettlement because such programs not only generated income but contributed to skills and brought people together in the process. The authors would support that it is important to place at the core of economic recovery since such programs play a much significant role in helping those displaced gain financial independence and later develop to contribute to the growth of the community as a whole.

In addition, Chavez et al. (2019) discussed the role of health and psychosocial services during disaster recovery by focusing on resettled populations in the aftermath of Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan). Their studies indicated that survivors are likely to be satisfied with the resettlement process if they have access to mental health services, counseling, and medical care. Those who participated in community health programs felt more supported and integrated into their new living environments. On the study, this piece calls for the integration of health and psychosocial support services as part of the resettlement efforts, noting that neglect of this aspect makes matters worse among immigrants, especially the elderly and the children.

Meanwhile, Clark and Thompson (2017) investigated community development programs emerging in the resettlement areas of post-disaster settings, focusing specifically on community-led initiatives. A comparison of case studies from Indonesia and the Philippines showed that regardless of the comparator used, satisfaction levels were much higher when members of the community led in the design and implementation of programs, including housing reconstruction and livelihood skills training. Such would emphasize the participation methods, where the person affected by disasters should be considered as an actor rather than just a recipient of aid. Such an approach definitely increases the effectiveness of disaster recovery services to people but enhances social relationships within the community. According to the authors, such methods are important for long-run recovery because they empower people with the capacity to take responsibility for their surroundings and hence sustainable development.

On the other hand, Lim et al. (2020) identified the barriers that keep the migrants from accessing the essential services in resettlement areas. The services available were health services, livelihood programs, and housing; however, access to these for survivors who belonged to marginalized backgrounds, like the persons with disabilities or those of the lower socio-economic backgrounds, were challenging to attain. Such barriers include transportation, not aware of service provision, and bureaucratic barriers. From the study, it is evident that there should be inclusiveness in the models of service delivery to involve all displaced people, regardless of background or personal circumstances, within the same recovery programs and services.

It is indeed that services and programs heighten a client's satisfaction with the resettlement experience. Access to such life-supporting services like healthcare, livelihood programs, and community-driven initiatives helps displaced individuals restore their well-being and reintegrate better into their communities. Livelihood programs for economic recovery and employment-facilitating services are especially important in assisting survivors regain control of their finances and rebuild community coherence. In addition, health and psychosocial support for the survivors are critical to addressing the emotional and mental rehabilitation of the survivors, primarily vulnerable groups. Studies have also called attention to a participatory approach to community recovery and development that allows survivors to engage more actively in recovery processes, leading to sustaining community recovery. Demonstrations of more barriers in accessing services-once again, a concern for marginalized communities-show the need for more accessible, inclusive delivery models to bring about equity in recovery by all affected populations.

The physical environment in post-disaster resettlement areas plays a crucial role in the adaptation and long-term recovery of displaced populations. Various studies show that the quality and accessibility of basic infrastructure such as housing, water supply, electricity, roads, and recreational spaces affect survivors' satisfaction and well-being. Cruz et al. (2018) in their study "Challenges of Disaster Survivors in Newly Constructed Resettlement Areas: Post Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan), the Philippines," found that poor construction, cramped space, and lack of proper insulation and ventilation led to discomfort and health issues.

Upgrading housing quality would improve physical and emotional well-being.

Consistent with this opinion, Baker et al. (2017) published a comparative study conducted in Nepal and Bangladesh. This involved examining survivors' attitudes toward their new home. Findings showed that people were much better secured and better off well in houses that were sturdily built and better maintained. Above all, amenity space adequacy arose as another crucial determinant of satisfaction. This outcome is consistent with the argument presented by Cruz et al. (2018) that resettlement experience for survivors is shaped by the functional aspects of housing and not merely the physical house.

Another vital physical environment factor that significantly impacts the quality of life of resettled populations is water supply. According to Macapagal et al. (2019), water problems in resettlement sites after disasters in the Philippines, particularly in cases of settlements for victims of Typhoon Haiyan. Their study was deemed to pose an issue with insufficient or even unwarranted supply of available clean water. Water supply systems deficiency combined with poor water quality resulted in health risks and low satisfaction among the residents.

In line with that, Kovats et al. (2017) studied the problems associated with water supply in Southeast Asia and incorporated the necessity of integrated planning in restorative effort for recovery through clean water supply.

In addition to water supply, electricity is another determinant for the welfare of resettled people. Lim and Ocampo (2020) researched the lack of electricity in resettlement sites after the 2013 Bohol earthquake in the Philippines. According to the writers, insecure electricity provision hinders survivors' adaptation to their new environment, causing difficulties in basic activities like cooking, lighting, and using medical appliances. Their research also highlighted the importance of a secure energy source in enhancing the satisfaction and quality of life for residents in resettlement areas.

Similarly, Tomić et al. (2018) noted how stable electricity influences post-disaster recovery for rural survivors. The provision of stable electricity led to an improvement in productivity and overall survivors' satisfaction and highlighted that infrastructure planning within resettlement zones is further needed in the long term.

The availability of public spaces and recreational areas also played an important part in resettlement after the disaster. Villacorta et al. (2016) examined how parks and communal areas affect the mental and emotional life of residents in resettled areas in the Philippines. Analysis concluded that green spaces reduced stress levels and enhanced social cohesion, improving satisfaction with the new environment for survivors. This is in line with the study by Cole and Tullis (2017) in Latin America, highlighting the importance of well-designed parks and community centers for emotional healing and mental health recovery.

Another factor resettlement relies on is infrastructure, like roads. Caballero et al. (2019) found that poor road conditions hindered access to health and education in their case study of resettlement areas in the Philippines after the disaster. Similarly, Khan and Ali (2017) note that improved transport infrastructure in resettlement areas in Pakistan facilitated the free movement of goods, services, and people, boosting livelihoods and social engagement for survivors. Findings suggest that investing in infrastructure, such as roads, would significantly enhance access to services, economic opportunities, and improve overall resilience for resettled populations in the long term.

Thus, it highlights the physical environment's role in developing satisfaction and well-being of resettled survivors. Factors such as housing quality, water supply, electricity access, recreational spaces, infrastructure, and road networks are most determinative in shaping satisfaction. The reviewed studies highlight the need for long-term planning in post-disaster recovery to address these infrastructure needs. The importance of functional housing, reliable utilities, and social spaces is evident across several contexts. Improving the physical environment of resettlement areas ensures adaptive success, facilitates emotional healing, and enhances the quality of life for disaster survivors.

Aside from physical environment, life convenience in post-disaster resettlement areas is also one of the major aspects to successful adaptation. Some of the critical components of life convenience include health

care services, access to education and other economic opportunities, access to public transportation, and maintenance of cultural and religious practices.

Bernardo and Santiago (2019) followed-up the access of health services of rehabilitated survivors of Typhoon Haiyan at different resettlement locations in the Philippines. Their research indicated that although there may be access to resettlement areas that guarantee basic health care, then the problem of access to a medical facility had still not been resolved. In other far-off areas, there were internally displaced residents who, due to the distance of the nearest hospital were made to wait for rather long durations before getting proper medical attention. The study recommended local health centers in resettlement sites, decongesting distant hospitals and enhancing the health indices of the residents.

Conversely, Baker et al. (2018) conducted a study in the rural resettlement areas of Bangladesh. The study results found that most of the communities were subjected to restricted access to basic medical care. They included some of the challenges faced, including lack of nearby hospitals, lack of skilled medical practitioners, and long distances to the medical center. The study proposed using mobile health clinics and telemedicine systems as an alternative that would be an innovative way for greater access to health services in resettlement areas.

Besides health, education access is one of the major factors affecting life convenience in resettlement areas. A study by Lim and Reyes (2020) discussed the educational access of children in resettlement areas following the earthquake in Bohol in 2013. This meant, although most resettlement areas had schools available, most families struggled to access schools, which led to absenteeism and late learning periods. The study pointed out the requirement to locate schools in resettlement regions so that children who are due to be displaced can access quality education apart from avoiding long distances associated with schools.

Similarly, Aguinaldo and Cruz (2017), discussed that the education in rural resettlement of Southeast Asia faced different problems, including congested classrooms, inadequate facilities, and unskilled instructors, due to which there was an inevitable drop in quality of education. They demanded that investment be done in education infrastructure and training of teachers so that the children displaced do not lag behind their academic progress. These findings further illustrate the critical role, accessible and quality education plays in ensuring well-being of resettled families.

In addition to education, economic opportunities or lack thereof also play an important role in terms of the quality of life of resettlement areas. The issues of resettled families in the Philippines, particularly the distance of the resettlement areas to the economic centers, were reported by Garcia et al. (2018). In their observation, resettlement areas lack proximity to markets and businesses; employment opportunities are also not near the resettlement. With respect to finding stable livelihoods, it would be hard for the people living in such areas. Most survivors relied on government assistance or temporary sources of income. The study suggested incorporating economic centers and job opportunities into resettlement planning to help residents achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Similarly, Pasha et al. (2019) investigated economic challenges faced by displaced populations in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in rural resettlement areas. Resettlement was found to isolate people from urban-economic hubs, and consequently, sources of employment and services such as basic amenities are limited. Job creation programs as well as support for local businesses can be recommended as actions toward sustainable economic development and improvement of livelihoods in resettlement areas.

Access to transportation is yet another convenience-of-life aspect that resettled populations enjoy. In assessing the availability of public transport in resettlement sites within the Philippines, Ting et al. (2020) found that lack of available and affordable transport means was a significant barrier to the access of residents to jobs, health care, and education because of long commute times as well as high travelling costs. The study recommended the upgrading of transport infrastructure and provision of subsidies or low-cost transportation facilities to the residents in the resettlement area.

Likewise, Shah et al. (2017) conducted a comparative study between Sri Lanka and India regarding public transport systems stating the impacts that slowly developed or even non-existent public transport

infrastructure poses to the population of the resettlement areas. Their research suggested that dependence on private cars or occasional public transport projects led to dissatisfaction and low mobility in the resettled communities. The necessity to develop comprehensive and clear transport programs thus ensured better mobility and access in resettlement areas.

Lastly, the ability to preserve cultural and religious freedoms forms one of the aspects of life convenience with an influential potential for emotional and social cohesion in resettlement areas. According to Ramos and Soriano (2018), many resettled families experienced difficulties in maintaining their cultural and religious practices due to the loss of community and religious structures, such as houses of worship. This more often than not caused emotional pain to survivors. The recommendation for this study is that resettlement plans should consider establishing community centers or even spaces used for religious activities that assist them in continuing social and spiritual well-being.

Building on this, Wilkinson et al. (2019) conducted research on cultural resilience in Southeast Asia by focusing on the survivors of natural disasters in Indonesia and in the Philippines. Research indicated that support for expressions of culture and religion played a more enhanced role in the actions of survivors in managing traumatic stress. Areas for resettlement that allowed for the expression of culture and religion have resulted in greater community resilience and individual satisfaction, underlining the significance of considering cultural factors in the design of resettlement efforts.

It, therefore, brings out that the convenience of life in the resettlement areas following disasters impacts significantly upon the well-being and adaptation of displaced populations. Access to healthcare, education, economic opportunities, public transportation, and the ability to carry on cultural and religious practices play a significant role in determining satisfaction and quality of life by residents. The majority point towards their integration into resettlement planning as a key factor for success in the long run. Health and education needs, economic opportunities, transport infrastructure, and spaces for cultural and religious activity should, among others, be made available and convenient for people in resettlement areas. It is, therefore, through the inclusion of these factors into resettlement planning that sustainable and resilient communities will flourish.

Generally, resettlement areas are challenging places for the residents, especially when it comes to social environment which includes job opportunities, social networks, and community safety. In literature, it has been observed that the long-term effects of resettlement operations depend largely on the social context of the region. The following review identifies the role of the following social factors in the settlement process: job availability, family dynamics, social support networks, and community safety.

Quinto and Rojas (2017) explored the impact of job availability in resettlement areas after Typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan) in the Philippines. The presence of scarce employment in the immediate area greatly hindered the chances of survival and of restarting their lives by survivors. Families have had to go to urban centers for jobs but leave their families behind. The recommendations put forward by the authors included the creation of local jobs in resettlement areas so that the residents will stay and stabilize within their new community.

Burgess and Mason (2019), in their research, also explored the issues related to employment problems concerning resettlement areas in Sri Lanka after civil conflict and natural calamities. They noted that the resettlement area lacked job opportunities, causing financial difficulties for the family. They promoted local industrialization and small-scale entrepreneurship as alternatives in providing sustainable employment and strengthening the local economy of resettlement areas. This paper shares the interest of Tan et al. (2020) in researching livelihood options in resettlement sites in Nepal after the earthquake. Their research focused on local skills development and the implementation of sustainable projects that generate income as a sustainable alternative to support out-of-place people.

The implication of the Taal volcano eruption is that more proper livelihood programs must be addressed in the Philippines. Thus, Villegas and Beltran (2018) claimed most survivors could not return to pre-disaster income levels following some short-term programs like small-scale farming and retail businesses.

They recommended more contextually tailored livelihood initiatives which should involve the community in their planning process so that they are sustainable. These studies collectively point to the fact that while initial support is important, long-term sustainability in employment and income-generating opportunities begets successful resettlement areas.

Family support and social networks are also important to the resilience of the resettled population. As reported by Dela Cruz and Domingo (2017), "family relationships have indeed been key for survivors so far in adapting to the different challenges that come with resettlement". They reasoned that reinforcing family relationships could fortify social stability and offer emotional, psychological, and financial support within resettled families. Further support for this finding comes from Adams and Buendia (2019), who argued that displacement brings with it interruptions to traditional forms of family structure and may lead to additional stress but also foster resilience through cooperation. Their work showed that features of social services in supporting family dynamics are paramount in any resettlement effort.

Besides family support, social networks and neighborly relationships have significant roles in emotional well-being as well as social cohesion. Lopez and Herrera (2021) looked at the reconstitution of social networks post-displacement due to Typhoon Ondoy. Their study showed that though some of the initial social connections were weakened, new ones over time strengthened community cohesion. Garcia and Ruiz (2018) also discussed neighborly support as a significant factor that lessened stress and trauma in resettlement areas of Tacloban. The two postulate that activities in promoting community building can make social networks strong and improve the overall satisfaction of the people residing in resettlement areas.

Social safety and security are also an element of the social environment of resettlement areas. The study by Perez and Cordero (2019) discussed security issues in the Philippines, which primarily means most resettlement areas lacked proper policing, hence more crimes recorded. They advocated to see to the full integration of security services with community patrols.

Jones and Morales (2018) suggested that peacebuilding activities and the role of law enforcement are critical for post-disaster resettlement strategies in Haiti. It concludes by revealing that, without security, the social stability of the resettlement areas is compromised and not as safe and secure for the residents.

Finally, disaster preparedness contributes to resilience and social order in resettlement areas. Indeed, Cruz and De Guzman (2017) noted that many resettlement areas in the Philippines lacked proper schemes on disaster preparedness so that those households were prone during their succeeding disasters. Their studies needed a more developed disaster risk reduction education and community-based plan for disaster management.

In support of such call was Roberts et al. (2018), who advocated the involvement of locality in disaster preparedness within Indonesia. Such results therefore highlight that the resettlement communities should prepare for possible disasters that may arise in the future, which shall then contribute towards social stability.

In synthesis, it shows that a strong social environment is vital to the success of resettlement areas. Jobs, robust family and community support systems, and preparedness for disasters all lead to social stability and in general satisfaction. However, the problems were disclosed with existing facts, for example, lack of employment among members of the local community, inadequate family support, and safety deficiencies. All these indicate the importance of involving holistic planning that considers social, economic, and safety aspects so that displaced populations can be brought back to sustainable recovery and strength over time.

2. Methodology

2.1. Research Design

This research used descriptive quantitative research methods to systematically collect, analyze, and interpret numerical data related to the experiences of relocated individuals. Specifically, the study utilized a survey method of gathering first-hand information from relocated residents to quantify responses. This approach facilitated a comprehensive analysis of relocatees' experiences by capturing numerical data with rich and detailed personal narratives that offer a broader understanding of their levels of satisfaction and challenges. Moreover, using descriptive quantitative research allowed for objective measurement of trends and patterns, providing valuable insights into the overall resettlement experience.

Respondents of the Study

The study's population comprises relocated residents of Sea Breeze Residences in Brgy. Talaibon, Ibaan, Batangas, totaling 2,619 individuals. The researcher utilized Slovin's formula with a 0.05 margin of error to ensure a representative and statistically valid sample. Through this calculation, the appropriate sample size was determined to be 347 respondents, providing a reliable basis for data collection and analysis. The computed sample size was sufficient to meet the study's objectives and allows for meaningful results and ensures the data gathered accurately reflects the larger population's experiences, enhancing the study's overall validity and reliability in assessing the resettlement process and its effects.

Population and Sampling Technique

To ensure representativeness, the study utilized a purposive sampling technique, where respondents were intentionally selected based on specific criteria relevant to the research objectives. In this case, only individuals 18 years old and above were included, as they can provide informed responses to the survey questionnaire. Moreover, this age group represents the working-age population, making them the most relevant demographic for assessing satisfaction and challenges in the resettlement area.

Purposive sampling was chosen because it enables the researcher to intentionally select participants with direct experience in relocation, ensuring that the collected data is both meaningful and applicable to the study. By focusing on individuals who meet specific criteria, this method enhances the accuracy and relevance of the findings while minimizing selection bias.

A total of 347 respondents meeting these criteria were selected, reinforcing the objectivity and reliability of the data collection process.

2.2. Research Instruments

To effectively assess the satisfaction levels and challenges faced by the Taal Volcano eruption's relocatees resettled in Sea Breeze Residences, the researcher utilized a self-constructed survey questionnaire as the primary research instrument. This instrument is designed to collect quantitative and qualitative data that will comprehensively understand the respondents' experiences.

Research Procedure

The researcher conducted the study by performing a pre-research investigation of the subject on the satisfaction and challenge that survivors of the Taal Volcano eruption experience after they were resettled in Sea Breeze Residences, Brgy. Talaibon, Ibaan, Batangas. This initial stage involves retrieving relevant literature and understanding to better define the research topic, specify its scope, and limit it. Then, upon considering the research title, the researcher developed a holistic research proposal for which clear definitions of research problems and objectives were formulated.

The researcher developed a self-constructed survey questionnaire based on the research objectives and relevant studies. The questionnaire was submitted to the thesis adviser for validation to ensure its reliability and appropriateness for the target population. A trial was conducted with 63 respondents using

Google Forms, and the internal consistency of the survey instrument was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha. This statistical test verified that the items reliably measured the intended constructs, helping to refine the questionnaire by identifying and addressing any weak or inconsistent items. The analysis confirmed a high internal consistency ($\alpha \approx 0.953$), clearly indicating a strong correlation among the survey questions and further enhancing the reliability of the data collection process.

Data collection is an important part of any research activity because the correctness of the information gathered defines the correctness of the study's outcome. The researcher personally interviewed the chosen respondents through face-to-face surveying, in which the conversations with the respondents were observed and recorded for contextual details that can be used as a backdrop in analyzing the data.

After collecting the information, the researcher accurately tallied the data and subjected it to statistical treatments, which are used to carry out systematic analysis of the results. These analyses enabled the determination of trends and patterns among the relocatees' experiences. The researcher synthesized these findings into a comprehensive discussion, which was the basis for formulating recommendations aimed at addressing the challenges highlighted by the data, thereby contributing to better post-disaster recovery strategies and improving the overall resilience and well-being of displaced populations.

2.3. Statistical Treatment of Data

The statistical tools employed in the study include frequency and percentage analyses for the demographic profiles of the respondents, providing a clear overview of the characteristics of the sample population. To assess the level of satisfaction among relocatees, the study utilized a Likert Scale, which enabled the measurement of subjective responses across various dimensions of satisfaction. The Weighted Mean was then calculated to quantify these satisfaction levels, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of the relocatees' experiences.

Additionally, to identify the challenges faced by the relocatees, a similar approach was taken, employing the Likert Scale to gauge their experiences quantitatively. Lastly, to determine whether a significant relationship exists between the independent variables (age, gender, civil status, years of residency, municipality of origin, employment status, education level, and access to services) and the dependent variables (physical environment, life convenience, social environment, and challenges), the researcher examined the significance levels of Kendall's tau-b correlation coefficients using the key criteria:

- $p < 0.01$ (**): Strong evidence of a significant relationship (highly significant).
- $p < 0.05$ (*): Moderate evidence of a significant relationship (significant).
- $p > 0.05$: No statistically significant relationship.

After computing the weighted mean for the livability factors, the researcher referred to the following table to interpret the Satisfaction of Relocatees in Sea Breeze Residences, Brgy. Talaibon Ibaan, Batangas

Numerical Range	Interpretation
4.21 – 5.00	Very Much Satisfied
3.41 – 4.20	Satisfied
2.61 – 3.40	Somewhat Satisfied
1.81 – 2.60	Not So Satisfied
1.00 – 1.80	Not Satisfied

After getting the weighted mean of the responses, the researcher referred to the values below to determine the difficulty level and the challenges the relocatee encountered.

For interpreting the challenges, the higher the mean, the more challenging the problem is, and the lower the weighted mean, the easier it is to solve.

Numerical Range	Interpretation
4.21 – 5.00	Highly Challenging
3.41 – 4.20	Challenging
2.61 – 3.40	Somewhat Challenging
1.81 – 2.60	Not So Challenging
1.00 – 1.80	Not Challenging

3. Results and Discussion

This chapter presents, analyzes, and interprets the data based on the findings from the study.

3.1. Demographic Profile of Respondents

The researcher collected the respondents' demographic profiles to better understand their backgrounds and examine potential correlations with the study's findings.

Demographics are statistics that describe populations and their characteristics. In this study, the demographic data used are age, gender, civil status, length of stay in the resettlement area, employment status, highest educational attainment, and the types of services or projects, programs, and activities (PPAs) accessed.

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Respondents according to Age

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
18-35 years old	183	52.74	1
36-53 years old	117	33.72	2
54 years old and above	47	13.54	3
Total	347	100.00	

Table 1 presents the age distribution of the respondents in the study. The largest group of respondents are aged between 18 and 35, accounting for 52.74%, or 183 respondents. This suggests that younger individuals comprise the study's largest population segment. In second place are respondents within the age group of 36 to 55, representing 33.72% or 117 respondents, indicating that middle-aged individuals are well represented in the sample. In comparison, respondents above the age of 54 made up 13.54% or 47 respondents, which shows that this group is the most underrepresented in the sample.

Table 2: Demographic Profile of Respondents according to Gender

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Female	201	48.4	1
Male	146	35.2	2
Total	347	100.00	

Table 2 presents the gender distribution of the study respondents. It can be noted that women dominate the

sample, accounting for 58.4%, or 201 respondents. This indicates that women constitute a meaningful share of the demographic composition in this study. The other gender corresponds to 41.6%, or 146 respondents, which places them as the second largest gender category in this study.

Table 3: Demographic Profile of Respondents according to Civil Status

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Married	184	53.03	1
Separated	4	1.15	4.5
Single	145	41.79	2
Solo Parent	4	1.15	4.5
Widowed	10	2.88	3
Total	347	100.00	

Table 3 presents the civil status distribution of the respondents. The dominant group is married, comprising 53.03%, or 184 respondents, indicating that more than half of the respondents are in a marital union. The next largest group is single individuals, making up 41.79%, or 145 respondents, suggesting a considerable presence of those who are unmarried. Widowed respondents constitute 2.88%, or 10 respondents, while separated and solo parents each make up 1.15%, or four respondents each, making them the least represented groups.

Table 4: Demographic Profile of Respondents according to Length of Stay in Sea Breeze Residences

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1 year	5	1.44	3
2 years	4	1.15	4
3 years	3	0.86	5
4 years	39	11.24	2
5 years	296	85.30	1
Total	347	100.00	

Table 4 presents the length of stay of the respondents at Sea Breeze Residences. A significant 85.30% (296 respondents) had resided in the area for five years, indicating a trend of population stabilization. The second largest group, 11.24% (39 respondents), had lived there for four years, suggesting that many remaining residents are also long-term settlers. In contrast, only a small percentage, 1.44% (5 respondents), had lived there for one year, 1.15% (4 respondents) for two years, and 0.86% (3 respondents) for three years, indicating relatively short stays.

Table 5: Demographic Profile of Respondents according to Municipality of Origin

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Agoncillo	34	9.80	2
Balete	5	1.44	3
San Nicolas	308	88.76	1
Total	347	100.00	

Table 5 presents the municipality of origin of the respondents. A significant 88.76% of the respondents, totaling 308 individuals, originated from San Nicolas, making it the most prominent place of origin. Following this, 9.80% or 34 respondents came from Agoncillo, while only 1.44% or five respondents hailed from Balete, making it the least represented municipality in the sample.

Table 6: Demographic Profile of Respondents according to Employment Status

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Casual Employee	25	7.20	5
Home Manager	66	19.02	2
Job Order	1	0.29	8
None	36	10.37	4
On Call	7	2.02	7
Permanently Employed	37	10.66	3
Self Employed / Side Line	162	46.69	1
Student	13	3.75	6
Total	347	100.00	

Table 6 illustrates a notable variety in employment status within the community. The largest group, comprising 46.69% or 162 respondents, consists of self-employed individuals or those engaged in sideline jobs, indicating that many depend on informal or independent work for their income. The next largest group is house managers, accounting for 19.02% or 66 respondents, highlighting a significant number of individuals dedicated to managing household tasks. Permanent job holders represent 10.66% or 37 respondents, while those without jobs closely follow at 10.37% or 36 respondents. Other categories include casual workers (7.20%), students (3.75%), on-call employees (2.02%), and job order employees, who make up the smallest group at 0.29% or just 1 respondent.

Table 7 presents the educational background of the respondents. High school is the most commonly achieved level, with 58.20% or 202 individuals. Following this, 28.50% or 99 respondents have completed grade school, indicating that a significant portion of the population has minimal formal education. Meanwhile, 11.20% or 39 respondents have attended college, and even fewer, just 1.40% or five respondents, have earned a higher degree. Additionally, technical or vocational education is also underrepresented, with only 0.60% or two respondents reaching this level, reflecting limited access to such opportunities.

Table 7: Demographic Profile of Respondents according to Highest Educational Attainment

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
College Level / Graduate	39	11.20	3
Grade School Level / Graduate	99	28.50	2
Highschool Level / Graduate	202	58.20	1
Post Graduate Level / Graduate	5	1.40	4
Technical / Vocational	2	0.60	5
Total	347	100.00	

Table 8 presents the range of services, programs, projects, and activities (PPAs) accessed by the respondents, reflecting the community's needs and priorities. Relief assistance emerges as the most utilized service, with 57.11% or 237 respondents benefiting. Ninety-six or 23.13% of the respondents accessed educational assistance or scholarships, showing considerable demand for education support. Livelihood assistance was utilized by 10.12%, suggesting a moderate uptake of income-generating support. In contrast, job placement services had minimal reach, with only 3.37% or 14 respondents, highlighting limited employment facilitation. A slight but notable 6.02% or 25 respondents reported not availing any services, while skills training was the least accessed, with only 0.24% or one respondent, revealing a critical gap in workforce development efforts.

Table 8: Demographic Profile of Respondents according to Types of Services or Projects, Programs and Activities (PPAs) Accessed

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Educational Assistance / Scholarship	96	23.13	2
Job / Employment Opportunities	14	3.37	4
Livelihood Assistance	42	10.12	3
None	25	6.02	4
Relief Assistance	237	57.11	1
Skills Training	1	0.24	5
Total	415	100.00	

3.2. Level of Satisfaction of relocatees

The researcher used the variables in the livability model to measure the relocatees' level of satisfaction. These are the Physical Environment, Life Convenience, and Social Environment. The researcher looked at the sub-variables under each variable and used a Likert Scale to quantify the relocatees' insights about satisfaction.

The researcher asked the respondents to express how much they agreed or disagreed with the statement. After tabulating all responses, the researcher computed the weighted mean of all the responses. This resulting mean was interpreted using the table of interpretation method mentioned in Chapter 3. The interpretation quantified how satisfied the relocatees are with their relocation site in Sea Breeze Residences.

Table 9: Level of Satisfaction of Relocatees – Physical Environment

Variables	Weighted Mean	Interpretation	Rank
1. The housing quality in Sea Breeze Residences meets the desired standards.	3.61	Satisfied	2
2. The construction materials of housing in Sea Breeze Residences are durable and of good quality.	2.80	Somewhat Satisfied	10
3. The size of the houses in Sea Breeze Residences is adequate for the needs of its residents.	3.54	Satisfied	3.5
4. The houses in Sea Breeze Residences have good ventilation.	3.35	Satisfied	5
5. The structural safety of housing in Sea Breeze Residences provides a sense of security, particularly in the event of a disaster.	3.09	Somewhat Satisfied	7
6. The availability of clean water in Sea Breeze Residences meets the requirements of its residents.	3.54	Satisfied	3.5
7. The electricity supply in Sea Breeze Residences is reliable.	4.12	Satisfied	1
8. The roads within Sea Breeze Residences are of good quality and easily accessible.	3.18	Somewhat Satisfied	6
9. There are sufficient parks and recreation areas available in Sea Breeze Residences	3.07	Somewhat Satisfied	8
10. Waste management and cleanliness in Sea Breeze Residences are effectively managed.	2.84	Somewhat Satisfied	9
General Weighted Mean	3.31	Satisfied	

Table 9 reveals how satisfied relocatees are with Sea Breeze Residences based on its physical environment. The highest-rated factor is the reliability of electricity supply ($M = 4.12$, Rank = 1), followed by the quality of housing meeting desired standards ($M = 3.61$, Rank = 2). The adequacy of house size and the availability of clean water received equal ratings ($M = 3.54$, Rank = 3.5), while good ventilation was also rated positively ($M = 3.35$, Rank = 5).

Meanwhile, aspects such as the quality and accessibility of roads ($M = 3.18$, Rank = 6), structural safety of housing ($M = 3.09$, Rank = 7), availability of parks and recreation areas ($M = 3.07$, Rank = 8), and waste management and cleanliness ($M = 2.84$, Rank = 9) were rated as somewhat satisfactory. The lowest-rated indicator was the durability and quality of construction materials ($M = 2.80$, Rank = 10).

The overall mean of 3.31 indicates that relocatees are satisfied with the physical environment of Sea Breeze Residences.

Table 10: Level of Satisfaction of Relocatees – Life Convenience

Variables	Weighted Mean	Interpretation	Rank
1. The availability and quality of health services in Sea Breeze Residences meet the needs of its residents.	3.71	Satisfied	6
2. The proximity of hospitals or medical facilities to Sea Breeze residences is convenient.	3.73	Satisfied	5
3. There are sufficient educational institutions available in or near Sea Breeze Residences.	3.61	Satisfied	8
4. The proximity of schools for the children in Sea Breeze Residences is ideal.	3.86	Satisfied	2
5. Learning materials and resources for children in Sea Breeze Residences are adequate.	3.51	Satisfied	9
6. Sea Breeze Residences is conveniently located near markets and other economic centers.	3.88	Satisfied	1
7. Public transportation is readily available in Sea Breeze Residences.	3.76	Satisfied	3
8. Traveling to and from Sea Breeze Residences is convenient and easy.	3.75	Satisfied	4
9. The availability of cultural and religious facilities in and around Sea Breeze Residences meets the needs of its residents.	3.62	Satisfied	7
10. There are enough community activities available in Sea Breeze Residences that promote cultural and social engagement.	3.46	Satisfied	10
General Weighted Mean	3.69	Satisfied	

Table 10 revealed how satisfied relocatees are in Sea Breeze Residences based on life convenience. The highest-rated factor is the community's convenient location near markets and economic centers ($M = 3.88$, Rank = 1), followed by the ideal proximity of schools for children ($M = 3.86$, Rank = 2). Respondents were also satisfied with the availability of public transportation ($M = 3.76$, Rank = 3) and the ease of travel to and from the area ($M = 3.75$, Rank = 4). The proximity of hospitals or medical facilities was also rated positively ($M = 3.73$, Rank = 5), along with the availability and quality of health services ($M = 3.71$, Rank = 6).

Other aspects, such as cultural and religious facilities ($M = 3.62$, Rank = 7), educational institutions ($M = 3.61$, Rank = 8), and learning materials for children ($M = 3.51$, Rank = 9), were also found satisfactory. The lowest-rated aspect was the availability of community activities that promote cultural and social engagement ($M = 3.46$, Rank = 10).

Overall, the general weighted mean of 3.69 indicates that relocatees are satisfied with the life

convenience offered in Sea Breeze Residences.

Table 11: Level of Satisfaction of Relocatees – Social Environment

Variables	Weighted Mean	Interpretation	Rank
1. The availability of jobs in Sea Breeze Residences is adequate.	3.12	Somewhat Satisfied	14
2. The livelihood opportunities in Sea Breeze Residences are sufficient.	3.17	Somewhat Satisfied	13
3. The social ties and sense of community in Sea Breeze Residences are strong.	3.46	Satisfied	11
4. The relationships with family members in Sea Breeze Residences are supportive.	3.63	Satisfied	4
5. The relationships with friends and neighbors in Sea Breeze Residences are positive.	3.67	Satisfied	2.5
6. The overall safety and security in Sea Breeze Residences is good.	3.59	Satisfied	5
7. The disaster preparedness measures in Sea Breeze Residences are adequate.	3.47	Satisfied	9.5
8. A homeowners' association exists in Sea Breeze Residences actively overseeing development plans	3.92	Satisfied	1
9. The assistance provided by the national government to the residents of Sea Breeze Residences is sufficient.	3.50	Satisfied	7
10. The support and services provided by the Local Government Unit of Ibaan and Batangas Provincial Government to the residents of Sea Breeze Residences are adequate.	3.67	Satisfied	2.5
11. There are effective community support programs available to the residents of Sea Breeze Residences.	3.34	Somewhat Satisfied	12
12. Access to government aid programs, such as relief or financial assistance to the residents of Sea Breeze Residences is sufficient.	3.52	Satisfied	6
13. There are adequate training or skills development programs for the residents of Sea Breeze Residences.	3.48	Satisfied	8
14. Opportunities for active engagement in community decisions and activities to the residents of Sea Breeze Residences are available.	3.47	Satisfied	9.5
General Weighted Mean	3.50	Satisfied	

Table 11 presents the level of satisfaction of relocatees in Sea Breeze Residences with regard to the social environment. The most highly rated factor is the active presence of a homeowners' association overseeing development plans ($M = 3.92$, Rank = 1). This is followed by positive relationships with friends and neighbors, as well as adequate support from the local government ($M = 3.67$, Rank = 2.5). Supportive

family relationships ($M = 3.63$, Rank = 4) and a sense of safety and security ($M = 3.59$, Rank = 5) were also rated favorably.

Residents expressed satisfaction with government assistance ($M = 3.52$, Rank = 6), training programs ($M = 3.48$, Rank = 8), and disaster preparedness ($M = 3.47$, Rank = 9.5). However, factors like job availability ($M = 3.12$, Rank = 14) and livelihood opportunities ($M = 3.17$, Rank = 13) received the lowest ratings, falling under the “somewhat satisfied” category.

The general weighted mean of 3.50 suggests that relocatees are overall satisfied with the social environment in Sea Breeze Residences.

Table 12: Challenges Encountered by Relocatees

Variables	Weighted Mean	Interpretation	Rank
1. Loss of livelihood opportunities in the new location	3.86	Challenging	2.5
2. Increased cost of living after relocation	4.14	Challenging	1
3. Limited employment opportunities in the resettlement area	3.86	Challenging	2.5
4. The relocation site is unsafe and poses significant risks to overall safety and security due to crime and unrest.	3.29	Challenging	14
5. Differences in cultural practices in the new area	3.50	Challenging	5
6. Poor quality of housing in the relocation site	3.66	Challenging	4
7. Lack of access to basic services (e.g., water, electricity)	3.46	Challenging	7
8. Overcrowded living conditions	3.47	Challenging	6
9. Limited access to schools or educational facilities	3.27	Somewhat Challenging	15
10. Inadequate healthcare services in the relocation site	3.43	Challenging	9.5
11. Poor sanitation and health risks in the new environment	3.44	Challenging	8
12. Uncertainty about legal ownership of land or housing	3.37	Somewhat Challenging	12
13. Delays in receiving promised compensation or support	3.43	Challenging	9.5
14. Difficulty in navigating administrative or bureaucratic processes, leading to delays and challenges in accessing essential services and support.	3.41	Challenging	11
15. Adjusting to different environmental or climate conditions	3.36	Somewhat Challenging	13
General Weighted Mean	3.53	Challenging	

Table 12 presents the challenges encountered by relocatees in Sea Breeze Residences. The most pressing challenge identified is the increased cost of living after relocation ($M = 4.14$, Rank = 1), followed

closely by the loss of livelihood opportunities and limited employment opportunities in the new location (both $M = 3.86$, Rank = 2.5). Issues related to housing quality ($M = 3.66$, Rank = 4), differences in cultural practices ($M = 3.50$, Rank = 5), and overcrowded living conditions ($M = 3.47$, Rank = 6) are also significant concerns. Other challenges include lack of access to basic services ($M = 3.46$, Rank = 7), poor sanitation ($M = 3.44$, Rank = 8), and inadequate healthcare services ($M = 3.43$, Rank = 9.5). On the other hand, challenges like limited access to schools ($M = 3.27$, Rank = 15) and uncertainty about legal ownership ($M = 3.37$, Rank = 12) were rated as somewhat challenging. With an overall weighted mean of 3.53, relocatees find the relocation experience generally challenging.

Table 13 presents the results of the correlation analysis examining key demographic and socio-economic variables in relation to the relocation experiences of affected individuals. Among the variables analyzed, employment status, educational attainment, and municipality of origin showed statistically significant correlations with various aspects of relocation experiences. This indicates that these factors play a crucial role in shaping the adaptability and overall well-being of relocatees in their new environment.

Table 13: Test of Relationship Between Profile of the Respondents
and the Level of Satisfaction and Challenges of the Relocatees

Variables	Physical Environment	Interpretation	Life Convenience	Interpretation	Social Environment	Interpretation	Challenges	Interpretation
Age	-0.040	Not Significant	-0.016	Not Significant	-0.009	Not Significant	0.027	Not Significant
Gender	-0.050	Not Significant	-0.053	Not Significant	-0.083	Not Significant	0.021	Not Significant
Civil Status	0.038	Not Significant	-0.009	Not Significant	0.005	Not Significant	-0.006	Not Significant
Length of Stay in Sea Breeze Residences	-0.001	Not Significant	-0.014	Not Significant	-0.018	Not Significant	0.036	Not Significant
Municipality of Origin	0.047	Not Significant	0.029	Not Significant	0.055	Not Significant	.105*	Significant
Employment Status	.114**	Highly Significant	.166**	Highly Significant	.178**	Highly Significant	0.029	Not Significant
Highest Educational Attainment	0.005	Not Significant	.088*	Significant	0.074	Not Significant	0.025	Not Significant
Type of Services (PPA's) accessed	0.057	Not Significant	-0.010	Not Significant	0.023	Not Significant	-0.030	Not Significant

Statistical Treatment Used: *Kendall's tau-b correlation coefficients*

$p < 0.01$ (**): Strong evidence of a significant relationship (highly significant).

$p < 0.05$ (*): Moderate evidence of a significant relationship (significant).

$p > 0.05$: No statistically significant relationship.

Employment status exhibited the strongest significant relationships across multiple dimensions of relocation experiences. It was positively correlated with perceptions of the physical environment ($\tau = 0.114$, $p < 0.01$), life convenience ($\tau = 0.166$, $p < 0.01$), and social environment ($\tau = 0.178$, $p < 0.01$), suggesting that individuals who are employed tend to experience better living conditions, greater ease in daily life, and a stronger sense of social integration within the resettlement area. This finding points out the importance of economic stability in facilitating a smoother transition for relocated individuals, as employment provides financial security, access to resources, and opportunities for social engagement.

Supporting this findings, Giesbrecht (2018) and Beazley (2019) assert that individuals who were employed prior to relocation are less vulnerable, as they carry with them valuable skills and social networks that help them re-enter the workforce in a new setting. This may help explain why a significant number of respondents in the study community rely on self-employment and sideline jobs, using their previous experience to generate income amid the economic challenges in the relocation area. However, the literature also highlights the challenges faced by individuals with agricultural backgrounds. Beazley (2019) notes that such individuals often struggle to adapt to urban job markets, where their skills may not be easily transferable. This mismatch frequently limits them to low-paying jobs, which do not reflect their potential or prior expertise.

Additionally, Garcia et al. (2018) emphasized that employment enhances financial security—an essential factor in successful resettlement. This reinforces the current study's conclusion that employed individuals tend to enjoy better living conditions and a stronger sense of belonging in their new community. Educational attainment was also significantly correlated with life convenience ($\tau = 0.088$, $p < 0.05$), though to a lesser extent. This suggests that individuals with higher levels of education are more likely to adapt effectively to their new environment, possibly due to greater awareness of available resources, problem-solving skills, and economic opportunities. Education may equip relocatees with the necessary knowledge and resilience to navigate the challenges of resettlement, reinforcing the role of educational attainment in improving the quality of life post-relocation.

This is consistent with the findings of Santos et al. (2018), who reported that higher education among Typhoon Haiyan survivors led to better job opportunities, improved resource access, and greater participation in community activities—factors that contributed to higher satisfaction with resettlement. Similarly, Dela Cruz and Domingo (2017) highlighted that education fosters resilience and adaptability, enabling individuals to better navigate the complexities of relocation.

The municipality of origin also demonstrated a moderate positive correlation with challenges faced by relocatees ($\tau = 0.105$, $p < 0.05$), indicating that the characteristics of one's place of origin significantly influence the post-relocation experience. Respondents from San Nicolas, a predominantly agricultural municipality, formed a large portion of the relocated population. This may be due to their limited relocation alternatives and their dependence on livelihoods that were not sustained in the new, urban-based environment. According to Oliver-Smith (2016), displaced individuals from rural areas often struggle in relocation sites that do not support their traditional economic activities, such as farming or livestock raising. The lack of provisions for these livelihoods in urban housing developments often leads to dissatisfaction and abandonment of relocation sites.

Moreover, Lim and Reyes (2020) found that inequalities in municipal governance, policy execution, and access to support services create varied resettlement outcomes. Individuals from less resource-endowed municipalities often face more significant hurdles during resettlement—further supporting the findings of this study.

The proximity of one's municipality to Taal Volcano likely influenced the relocation experience. Those from municipalities closer to the volcano may have experienced abrupt, traumatic displacement, disrupting their livelihoods and increasing reliance on external assistance. In contrast, those from distant areas likely had more time to prepare for evacuation, easing their transition.

In contrast, gender, civil status, years of residency, and access to services did not show statistically significant relationships with any relocation dimension ($p > 0.05$). This suggests that demographic characteristics are less influential in shaping relocation experiences compared to socio-economic factors such as employment and education.

This aligns with the findings of Ting et al. (2020), who concluded that socio-economic status, rather than demographic profiles, better predicts resettlement outcome.

4. Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1. Summary of Findings

The salient findings of the study are the following:

- Most of the respondents who participated in the survey are women aged between 18 and 35 years, married, and have been living in Sea Breeze Residences for about five years. Many originally came from San Nicolas, with a few from Agoncillo and Balete. Most are self-employed and have similar sources of income. Regarding education, the majority completed high school, while some only reached grade school. Only a small number went on to college or pursued technical or vocational courses.
- Regarding accessing services, most respondents said they received relief assistance the most, with a weighted mean of 57.1. This was followed by educational support at 23.1 and livelihood assistance at 10.1. On the other hand, only a few benefited from job placement programs (3.4) and skills training (0.2), highlighting a noticeable gap in employment and skills development opportunities.
- Relief assistance was reported as the most accessed service by respondents, with a weighted mean of 57.1. The next service was educational assistance, with a weighted mean of 23.1, followed by livelihood support, with 10.1. Very few, however, availed themselves of job placement programs (3.4) and skills training (0.2). This indicates a gap in available employment and skills-building opportunities.
- Satisfaction with the physical environment scored a general weighted mean of 3.31, indicating that most are satisfied. The top-rated aspects were the availability of electricity and the quality and size of the housing. However, concerns like road accessibility, the safety of the buildings, the lack of parks or recreational spaces, and waste management issues brought the overall satisfaction score down. The lowest rating was given to the durability of the housing materials.
- For life convenience, the general weighted mean was 3.69, indicating that respondents are generally happy with economic accessibility, the closeness of schools, and the availability of public transportation. Healthcare services and market access also received positive ratings. However, there is room for improvement in terms of opportunities for community involvement and recreational activities.
- Satisfaction with the social environment had general weighted mean of 3.50, showing that respondents are generally satisfied. The presence of a homeowners' association was the most highly rated factor. Social support and community engagement also received positive feedback, though some respondents felt that more activities were needed to encourage community bonding and participation. The areas with the lowest ratings were job availability, livelihood opportunities, and effective community support programs.
- When asked about the challenges they faced after moving to Sea Breeze

Residences, the general weighted mean of 3.53 shows that the relocation experience has generally been tough for residents. The biggest issues were the rising cost of living, the loss of job opportunities, and the lack of employment options nearby. These financial challenges, along with poor housing conditions and the struggle to adjust to new cultural practices, were the most pressing concerns. Environmental problems,

such as overcrowding and the absence of basic services like water, also stood out as major issues. Still, despite these challenges, most residents reported being satisfied with their relocation, with only a few expressing dissatisfactions.

- A cross-sectional analysis of various demographic factors and their respective levels of satisfaction then concluded that socio-economic variables determine the relocation experience. In this cluster of variables, employment status strongest correlated with satisfaction levels from perceptions of the physical environment ($\tau = 0.114$, $p < 0.01$), life convenience ($\tau = 0.166$, $p < 0.01$), and satisfaction with the social environment ($\tau = 0.178$, $p < 0.01$). Education level showed a moderate but statistically significant positive correlation with life convenience ($\tau = 0.088$, $p < 0.05$). The municipality of origin of relocatees ($\tau = 0.105$, $p < 0.05$) appeared as a moderate positive correlate in terms of challenges encountered during relocation. In contrast, gender, civil status, years of residence, or access to services provided no significant impact on relocation satisfaction. Socio-economic background and employment status are major determinants of the overall relocation experience.

4.2. Conclusions

The researcher came up with the following conclusions:

The findings of this study challenge the hypothesis that states there is no significant relationship between the profile of the respondents and their assessment of satisfaction and challenges faced in the relocation site. Social and economic factors, such as employment status and educational attainment, were found to have a very important influence on the overall experience of relocation. Employed individuals demonstrated higher levels of satisfaction due to greater financial stability and smoother integration into the new community. Similarly, those with a higher level of education were better equipped for adjustment and access to opportunities, which translated to convenience in life and fewer challenges. Additionally, municipality of origin was associated as a parameter, signifying differences in levels of preparedness, support services provided before relocation, and distances to the eruption site, all of which were significant factors regarding the challenges faced during resettlement. In contrast, gender, civil status, years of residence, and access to services showed no significant difference in the level of satisfaction, thus supporting one part of the hypothesis. In conclusion, the analysis shows that certain aspects of the profile indeed have significant connections with how the respondent experiences relocation.

4.3. Recommendations

After careful review of the conclusions, the following recommendations are made:

- To improve financial and economic stability, sustainable livelihood programs must be expanded, entrepreneurship training should be offered, and microfinance should be available, especially for self-employed relocatees. Financial literacy efforts must also be strengthened, targeted job assistance should be offered, and small businesses supported to help residents become more self-sufficient and financially resilient in the long run.
- To create better job opportunities, it's important to strengthen job placement services and expand vocational training programs in partnership with government agencies and private companies. Mobile training centers, community-based learning sessions, and targeted job assistance can help reach more people, making these programs more accessible and encouraging more residents to take part.
- To improve housing and infrastructure, consistent efforts should be made to keep roads in good condition, build homes with strong, long-lasting materials, and ensure buildings are safe to live in. Local government units (LGUs) also need to regularly inspect and fix any problems to ensure

residents have a safe and comfortable living place.

- To improve waste management, enforce stricter sanitation policies, and implement community-based waste segregation programs to promote environmental sustainability.
- To foster community engagement, establish recreational programs, cultural activities, and communal spaces encouraging active participation and social interaction among relocatees.
- To strengthen social cohesion, support homeowners' associations in organizing leadership training, volunteer initiatives, and inclusive decision-making activities. LGUs and community leaders should facilitate regular cultural and sports programs while developing community centers to provide spaces for interaction and personal development.
- To ensure reliable access to essential services, address water supply challenges through infrastructure improvements and a multi-sectoral approach involving LGUs, water service providers, and community stakeholders. Expanding financial assistance programs and ensuring affordable utilities should also be prioritized.
- To make relocation smoother for families, it's important to have clear, standardized guidelines that include post-relocation support, regular monitoring, and long-term development plans. It's also crucial to make sure that all relocation sites have equal access to basic infrastructure and social services to ensure fair treatment for everyone.
- To improve education and skill-building, more access should be provided to scholarships, alternative learning options, and technical-vocational training programs. Promoting adult education and skills upgrading can also help people adapt better, increase their qualifications, and find more work and personal growth opportunities, leading to more remarkable community development.
- To ease residents' concerns about housing ownership at Sea Breeze Residences, it's recommended that the legal process be simplified and that legal support be offered. This can help clarify ownership issues and give families peace of mind about their homes.

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