



Deliverable 4.2.5

A paper on the Social
Consequences of Natural
Disaster – The Case of the
Philippines

Prepared by: Magdalena C. Cabaraban
Maria Teresa Sharon C. Linog
Ramonnetto S. Gervacio

Date: 30 November 2009



Dealing and Coping with the Social Consequences of Natural Disaster

This paper is a part of a bigger report which delves on the depth and breadth of the effect of a disaster event, giving a deeper look at the social behavior and reactions during and in the aftermath of the occurrence. The emphasis of the analysis is placed on the manifestation of emotional and social impact of natural disaster.

As part of the Microdis Integrated Project, this study was undertaken by the Research Institute for Mindanao Culture (RIMCU), Xavier University as lead institution. Together with the Citizen's Disaster Response Center (CDRC), the coverage were the provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines.

The paper gives description of respondents' socio-demographic characteristics, current health condition, and experiences of major events as they impact on their social and emotional well-being, providing insights on their coping and resiliency.

A. Socio-Demographic Condition of Respondents

The individuals who furnished the information are generally household heads or the spouse (95%) and are predominantly female (Table 4.0).

The average age is 44 years old and nine out of every ten are Catholics. No major difference is seen between the two provinces in age and religious attributes. A disparate ethnicity is observed; respondents from the province of Albay are overwhelmingly Bicolano, those from Southern Leyte are Cebuano or Bisaya (another nomenclature for Cebuano).

Eight out of every ten respondents are married; the rest are either single, separated or widowed. The number of respondents who are widowed exceeded the count for single and separated.

A look at the occupation of respondents before and after a disaster does not indicate any significant change in the occupational structure except among those with no gainful work in Albay which indicate that the occurrence of the disaster suggests an increase in magnitude of economically dependent respondents.

The occupation of respondents before and after disaster does not indicate significant change in the occupational structure.

Farming or fishing is the means of livelihood of about one-third in Southern Leyte while those engaged as skilled or unskilled laborer are twice less compared with their counterpart in Albay.

Moreover, the distribution among various occupational categories tells of the preponderance of those with no gainful occupation. These are respondents who are able to work but have no work, retirees/handicapped, students, and housewives.

Respondents from both places had, on the average, elementary education; those from Albay who have a slight edge by one year of schooling compared with Southern Leyte respondents.

Current Health Condition. Self-assessment of respondents on their health, in general, indicates a differential between the two provinces. “Fair” is the popular description of household respondents in Albay on their health condition; “good” is the common assessment in Southern Leyte. In general, seven out of every ten respondents in both affected and least affected areas gauge their condition as “fair” or “good” (Table 4.1).

To further determine their well-being and capacity to perform typical activities, questions were asked whether one’s health condition limits his/her performance of household tasks and of mobility.

A great majority (70 percent) in both affected and least affected areas assured that doing household tasks and being mobile is not hampered by their health condition. But about a quarter (25 percent) of respondents admitted that they are somehow limited by their health in the performance of household activities.

One's mobility in walking and climbing stairs is definitely limited by degeneration in health. While six out of every ten declared they are not constrained in movement, close to one-third, however, admitted that they have slowed down in their mobility.

To further delve into one's health condition in the past four weeks prior to interview date, inquiries on physical and emotional impediment to perform regular daily activities were asked (Table 4.2).

Indeed, about forty-four percent (44%) in both affected and least affected areas admitted that their physical health is an impediment to accomplish more work. Majority (53% in Southern Leyte and 35% in Albay) of respondents claimed they accomplished less in the past four weeks. Moreover, the same magnitude professed performing limited work or activities.

Emotional problems also act as impediment in work and regular activities. While majority were not affected, thirty-eight percent (38%) in affected areas and forty-one percent (41%) of household respondents in least affected areas are in accord that they accomplished less. About one-third claimed they are less careful thereby resulting to a sloppy performance of work.

Pain, whether physical or emotional, can affect work within and outside the home. The respondents (42%) admitted that pain had affected them albeit "just a little bit" but a little over one-third across the different areas disclaimed any effect of pain.

Recall of Stressful Events Experienced. Apart from the disaster experienced, a deeper glimpse on other events or

The two most common events by which seven out of every ten respondents affirmed to encounter are "to have someone close who died" and "to grapple with current problems in daily life."

situations that may have created distressful imprints are examined.. A series of 14 stressful situations was presented to respondents; they are to affirm or negate whether or not they have ever experienced such situation.

The two most common events by which seven out of every ten respondents affirmed to encounter are “to have someone close who died” and “to grapple with current problems in daily life.” The latter is experienced by a large majority of Southern Leyte respondents (Table 4.2).

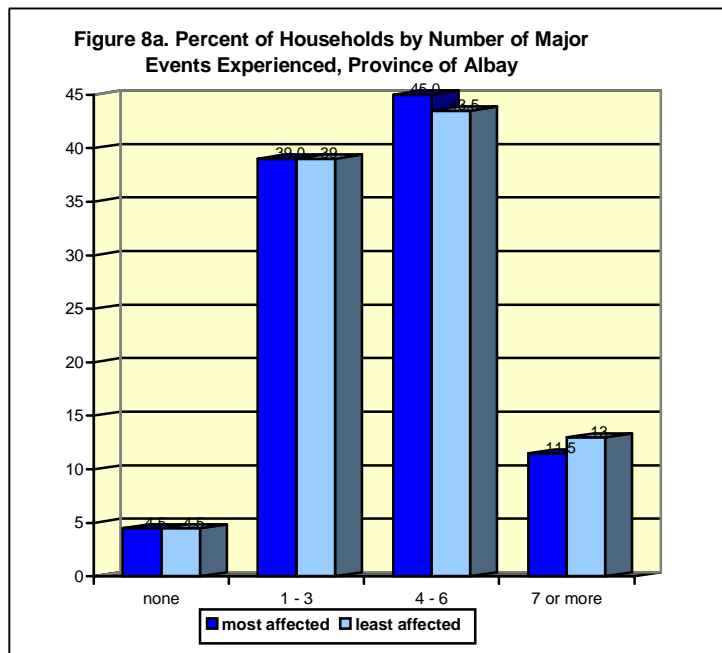
Instances when there is “lack of food and water” and “to witness neighbors, relatives and friends grapple with the daily problem” is distressing to over one-third (38 to 42 percent respectively) for affected and least affected respondents.

A moderate percentage (27 to 29 percent from all areas) claimed to either experience having life-threatening medical problem, lack of shelter or to be in potentially alarming events of losing their lives or being seriously injured. The data indicate these situations occurred to a greater percentage of Albay respondents compared to their counterpart in the other province.

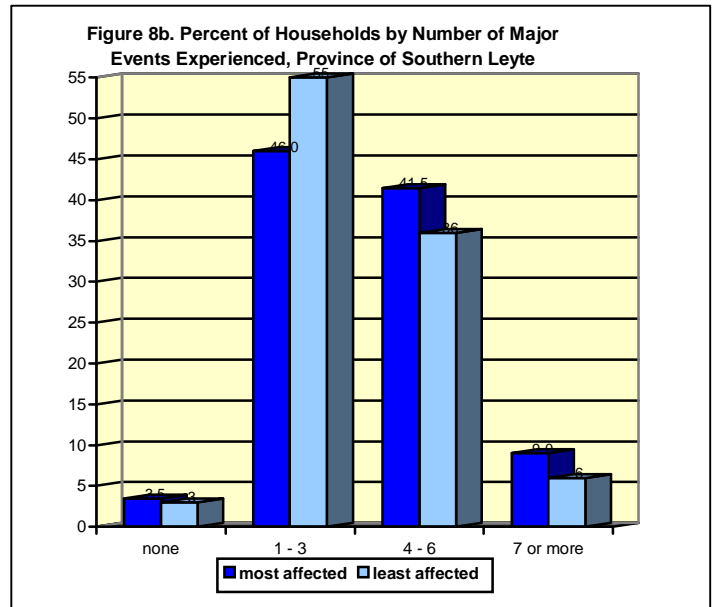
Having been involved in serious accidents, experienced conflict situation, being victim a assault and robbery or being physically abused are instances outside the range of experience

of a large majority but to only about 10 to 16 percent of respondents.

Distressing events which are sexual in nature or being forcibly separated from ones family is reportedly encountered by a handful of individuals (4 to 5 percent).



To get a much better picture of the events that respondents experienced, an index was calculated by summing up the number of events affirmed to happen. A look at Table 4.2 show evidence on the distribution of respondents who experienced events they cannot easily forget.



Overall, across areas and between

provinces, a respondent whether from affected or least affected areas has experienced at least four distressful events. The top four include: to witness death of someone close, current problem in daily life, to be a witness on how others suffer, and the experience of having very limited food and water.

Four out of every ten respondents affirmed to have experienced either 1 - 3 or 4 – 6 stressful events. Thirty (30) out of 800 respondents reported to have experienced none of the 14 events described while nearly thrice that number affirmed to encounter seven or more episodes of stressful situations.

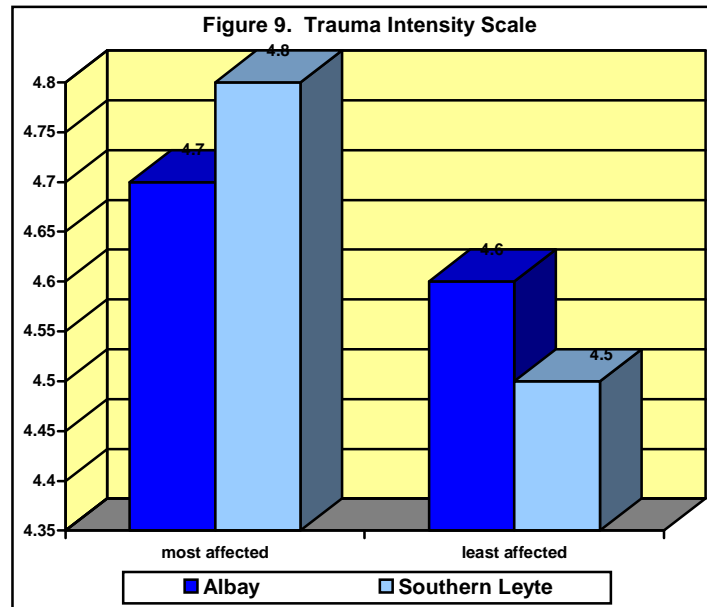
B. Emotional Impact of Disaster

Emotional Reactions During the Disaster. To capture the extent of emotional trauma during the disaster, respondents were asked to recall certain events and feelings that pervaded during that period.

A very large majority (94 and 93 percent in most affected and least affected areas) shared the apprehension that their lives were in danger. Except for the least affected households in Southern Leyte, majority (51 to 61 percent) evacuated. They left their homes and sought shelter elsewhere (Table 4.3).

In Albay and in affected areas of Southern Leyte, twelve percent (12%) of respondents were separated from their family during the disaster and a handful were injured. Injury in the least affected areas of Albay is, however, twice as much compared with the affected communities.

An intensity scale was devised to measure the trauma experienced at the time of occurrence. The scale has an intensity score in which 1 denotes “not at all” which translate that the experience did not in anyway generate any emotional trauma and 5 denotes the “extreme” impact of the event.



Across areas and between provinces, the event was adjudged to be “extremely” traumatic. The selected responses in Box 4.1 obtained from the transcription of FGDs and in-depth interviews depict the trauma experienced. Shock, anxiety and fear were the pervasive emotions. Cases of extreme despair are reported and expressions of helplessness are not uncommon.

Inspite of this assessment, respondents believe that they were able to deal with the disaster situation. In both areas of Southern Leyte, respondents did fairly well in dealing with the consequence of the event. In comparison, those in Albay indicated lesser extent of ability to deal with the situation.

A total of six items constituting a mechanism to deal with the traumatic experience was developed; averages for each were derived and shown in Table 4.4. Responses indicate the degree as to how an individual handles the strain. The scores are in the range of 1 to 5, in which where 1 denotes that the particular item is not what the respondent did and 5 represents “very much what the person did.”

The overall composite index of four (4) across affected and least affected areas in the two provinces signifies that respondents were able to manage well the emotional trauma. Slight edge albeit not significant is posted by respondents from affected areas. Individually, however, the most popular option is to “rely on religion to help deal with disaster.”

Individually, however, the most popular option is to ‘rely on religion to help deal with disaster.’

“Talking to anyone about the disaster” also came out as what respondents did. They derived social support in being able to articulate the hardship. Moreover, talking and sharing among themselves provide not only an outlet but give a sense of “oneness” in the face of disaster.

Active managing styles both cognitive and behavioral were practiced by respondents. “Thinking and doing possible ways to improve the situation” indicate a positive outlook and a healthy view on life.

The least popular options are avoidance, “to do things to take off from one’s mind the disaster experience” and reappraisal “to think of disaster in a different way to avoid getting upset.” The latter denotes thinking of something good that emanates from the disaster event. It must be noted that this pattern holds true to all areas of the two provinces.

How Well Respondents Managed the Traumatic Experience. Given that respondents from Southern Leyte performed well in dealing with their emotional trauma compared with their counterpart in Albay, how are they now? Data in Table 4.5 provided a refined and clear picture of the respondents’ emotional condition during the past four weeks. More or less the figures draw polarized emotional profile: negative and positive disposition.

On one hand, negative disposition reflects an emotional state characterized by “feeling so down, nothing ever cheers me up”; “feeling very nervous”; “felt downhearted and blue”; and “my feeling is interfering with social activity.” On the other hand, experiencing positive emotion has the following characteristics: “has a lot of energy”, “felt calm and peaceful”, and “had been happy.”

An overall pattern show that the majority of household respondents in Southern Leyte exhibited more negative disposition compared with their counterpart from Albay. To buttress this claim, summary figures were culled from a detailed table.

The percent of respondents who experienced “only a little” or “none at all” are as follows:

	Albay	Leyte
§ feel so down nothing could ever cheer up	37.3	60.8
§ feel very nervous	26.3	48.8
§ feel downhearted and blue	31.0	54.2
§ feeling interfered with social activity	20.3	36.0

To gauge the magnitude who entertained positive disposition, comparative figures on specific items are also given, to wit:

	Albay	Leyte
§ have a lot of energy	57.3	67.5
§ feel calm and peaceful	56.5	72.0
§ have been happy	68.0	69.5

The data imply that more respondents in Southern Leyte admitted undergoing mood swings in the past four weeks, alternating from positive to negative disposition. But a substantial difference in the number of those who exhibited considerable energy and a pervasive feeling of calm/peace either all the time, most of the time, or a good bit of the time is observed. No major difference is observed in the affected and least affected areas.

Communal Coping of Emotional Impact. Individuals cope with the consequence of traumatic events in various forms. Behavior varies, from aggression to placid and peace-evoking reactions, behavior that demonstrates emotional strength and resiliency in grappling with the consequence of disaster.

To determine actions and responses of respondents in dealing with the aftermath of disaster events, a measure to determine emotional and social coping was devised.

Twenty-one statements were presented to respondents; they identified each response in a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 signifies “not at all what I did” and 5 means “very much what I did.” The data in Table 4.5 show average scores by statement and by area. Moreover, an array of mean scores was provided.

The pattern of coping indicates three groupings of reactions (Table 4.6). The first group is a set of statements which put emphasis on personal strength and initiative to deal with the consequence. The second group of statements is those in which individuals seek advice/help, share with others, and offer help to those who need. The third set is composed of statements denoting aggressive behavior, dominance, and taking advantage of others.

On the basis of the mean score ranking, certain behavioral themes emerged and categorized as follows:

3.6 – 4.2	resiliency and emotional strength
2.6 – 3.5	seeking advice, reciprocal sharing and compromise
1.3 – 2.5	aggression and dominance

Interestingly, the first group of statements are “very much what they did”, a coping option which demonstrates resiliency and emotional strength. The second set of statements reflects the coping strategy of respondents which indicates that they practice reciprocity and may have employed the act of negotiation and compromise. The last set reflects aggressive behavior which most respondents did not display.

Another pattern discernible from the data is the preponderance of respondents from affected areas to have higher scores than those in the least affected areas. The pattern holds true for all the statements.

The classification of reactions and the descriptions above apply more on the personal level. To present a coherent coping pattern, the 21 statements were reclassified according to communal themes that denote social joining, seeking support or anti-social and aggressive actions. The first two are viewed to manifest a pro-social dimension while the last two suggest anti-social dimension.

The social joining index (Table 4.7) revolves around actions and intentions of helping others, knowing their needs, consideration of how others would feel about the decision to act, and joining in collective actions to deal with the situation.

The overall index of 3.5 indicates the extent of utilization of those actions in order to cope with the disaster. A slight edge in social joining is observed among respondents in affected areas.

Another coping mechanism highly utilized is seeking support from family, friends, and other significant persons by eliciting advice and opinion on actions they most likely do under similar circumstances, solicit help from others, be it emotional or material assistance.

The seeking support index of 3.4 denotes that the aforementioned actions are what had been done to cope. Higher utilization is observed in affected compared with least affected areas. The social joining and seeking support are coping behavior with a pro-social dimension wherein reliance, collective concern, and reciprocity predominate in an individual's actions.

The social joining and seeking support are coping behavior with a pro-social dimension wherein reliance, collective concern, and reciprocity predominate in an individual's actions.

Another set of actions that underlies the notion of being anti-social are revealed by statements such as “one has to assert dominance,” “mount a counterattack and catch others off-guard,” “act quickly to put others at a disadvantaged,” and “work for one's own interest even if others will get hurt.” These are unpopular coping options albeit utilized by a few respondents.

Aggressive coping behavior is a group of action statements which include: acting fast on the situation, aggressive decisions and manner, adapt a take-charge attitude, and demonstrate firmness and tenacity. The index derived (3.5) suggest that this is an option utilized in coping with disaster consequences.

Although aggressive coping behavior is not necessary anti-social in practical sense, the fusing of anti-social and aggressive actions somehow provide an anti-social dimension of coping. Its utility, however, indicates ambivalence on the part of respondents. It is not far-

It is not far-fetched to think that in the struggle for survival, caring, helping, and concern for others are still norms upheld by most people.

fetches to think that in the struggle for survival, caring, helping, and concern for others are still norms upheld by most people.

Post-Traumatic Symptoms. To gauge a long-term impact of disaster experience on respondents' mental and emotional well-being, a series of 25 statements depicting behavioral reactions manifested after the disaster was administered. The respondents were asked to assess the degree as to how these manifestations posed as a disturbance during the past month.

Responses range from "1- not bothered at all", "2- a little," "3- quite a bit," and "4- extremely." The statements were divided into two major sets: anxiety symptoms comprising of ten reaction statements and depression symptoms made up of 15 statements. To determine the reliability of items, a reliability statistics was derived (Cronbach's alpha = .928)

To establish a distribution pattern of psychiatric reactions and to observe the extent of those who exhibited/experienced the symptoms, categories were collapsed into three groups: "not at all," "a little/quite a bit," and "extremely."

A caveat has to be given in the use of those figures and in the manner of how each item is discussed. While the set of statements depicts emotional and mental uneasiness, it is not

merely the examination of individual symptoms but rather getting the pattern and how spread out the responses and the magnitude of those who experienced such.

Table 4.8a shows indications on the extent of anxiety experienced. The overall pattern indicates that majority have experienced each of these symptoms; usual of which are headaches and feeling fearful.

But a striking result is that across areas and between provinces, a substantial percentage claimed to have not at all experienced the anxiety and depression symptoms.

A much more intense indicator of mental and emotional uneasiness is a constellation of 15 statements that indicate depression. The least items that posed as a bother since the last month include “thoughts of ending ones life,” “feeling of being trapped or caught,” “feeling of worthlessness,” and “feeling no interest in things.” A large majority (93%) had not entertained the “thought of ending one’s life” and majority (60% or more) affirmed that the other least bothersome statements are not within the range of their consciousness.

Except for the enunciated statements, all the rest were reported to have been experienced by a few or not so many. The pattern holds true among affected and least affected areas of the two provinces.

Correlates of Anxiety and Depression Indexes. Given the intensity of unease experienced, selected variables were correlated with anxiety and depression indexes (Table 4.8c). The correlates include sex, age, social support from different sources, number of natural disaster experienced in the last five years, perceived assessment rating on how traumatic was the experience, coping index (how many times individuals do certain things to deal with the consequence of the disaster) and number of associations/organizations of which a respondent is a member.

Six variables were statistically correlated with anxiety index. These are sex, support from friends, and number of natural disasters experienced in the last five years, coping index, and

perceived trauma assessment rating. A significantly positive and strong relationship exists between anxiety index and the five variables mentioned above. Support from friends is inversely associated with anxiety index, that is, the less support received from friends, the higher the anxiety level.

On the other hand, statistical exercise between depression index and the identified variables (sex, age, and coping index) yielded strong positive correlation coefficients. The perceived intensity of traumatic rating is also correlated with depression. A negative association exists between depression and support received from friends.

Post-Traumatic Disorder Indicators. The pattern seen in the previous tables indicates that only a small percentage of respondents declared to manifest reactions reflecting anxiety and depression. Generally, majority claimed to experience anxiety and depression symptoms “a little” or “quite a bit.” To further examine the extent of the emotional disorder, a series of 17 symptoms was presented to respondents. They have to indicate whether or not they suffered such symptoms in the last month or earlier.

Responses are in a form of ordinal categories and scores were assigned, namely: 1- not at all; 2- a little; 3- moderately; 4- quite a bit; and 5- extremely (Table 4.9).

The 17 enumerated symptoms were further categorized into three: intrusion, avoidance, and arousal. The first (intrusion) is a manifestation of disorder which intrudes in the form of disturbing memories, dreams, reliving the disaster and being upset when reminded of the disaster.

The avoidance group of symptoms is manifested by physical reactions (e.g. rapid heartbeat, sweating) when reminded of the disaster, avoiding activities and failing to remember the important events during disaster, loss of interest in other people and in the future.

The arousal symptoms consist of five items which describe difficulty in falling or staying asleep, feeling irritable, difficulty in concentrating, being super-alert, and being jumpy or easily startled.

Indices for each of the group of symptoms were calculated per individual and distributed according to the following:

	<i>Description</i>
Intrusion Score	
4 – 9	low
10 – 11	average
16 – 20	high
Avoidance Score	
8 – 19	low
20 – 31	average
32 – 40	high
Arousal Score	
5 – 11	low
12 – 18	average
19 – 25	high

The scores indicated whether or not the individual was greatly bothered by the experience of disaster as to the degree of the symptoms or is suffering manifestations of disorder.

Results show that the intrusion scores in different areas are, on the basis of scoring clarification above. found to be low. The symptoms do not in any way pose as a disturbance. It may intrude “a little” in some unguarded or weak moments. The intrusion score is higher among respondents in affected areas of Southern Leyte and slightly higher in least affected areas of Albay, nevertheless the extent remains low.

In the range of established scoring classification, the avoidance index is likewise low. The symptoms are “not at all” in the repertoire of avoidance reactions or there might be instances when these symptoms may manifest when one is beset with daily problems.

No major difference in avoidance scores is seen between affected and least affected areas of the two provinces.

Arousal index is comprised of symptoms which are disturbing. However, the indexes still fall under “low” category. Majority of respondents claimed that “having difficulty in concentrating is “not at all” within the confines of being disturbed. But quite a substantial percentage averred to be super alert or watchful. In this context, the reactions may be construed as precautionary action to ensure that they will not be caught unprepared.

C. Social Impact

Impact on Social Relations. The data indicate that the disaster occurrence did not change the respondents’ number of social contacts. Only a handful (3 – 4%) in Southern Leyte and 11 – 16 percent in Albay affirmed changes but whether there is a reduction or increase in the number of contacts is not ascertained (Table 4.10).

The number of social contacts did not change but the quality of social relationships has changed.

However, delving into the open-ended explanation why there is a change in contacts reveal a common strand of reasons, foremost of which are work, cleanup and repair of houses and attending to family matters. Farm works predominate albeit a few had resorted to alternative means of livelihood, notably tending small businesses.

The number of social contacts did not change but the quality of social relationship has changed. Gleaned from responses in the FGD and in-depth interview, respondents observed improvements in behavior, namely: developing closer relationships/bonding; less conflict and intrigues, and greater sense of volunteerism and cooperation. The manifestation of these heightened immediately after the disaster occurrence (Box 4.2).

Social explanation that indicates the increase in network of friends revolves around the need to share experiences with each other, to bond because they need to feel that they are not alone and to be close in order to enhance reliance and security in number.

But there are few respondents who cannot help but articulate disappointment and discouragement with social contacts which trigger them to disassociate. Gossip, they claimed, acts as a deterrent to having close relationships and fuels resentment.

Gossip, they claimed, acts as a deterrent to having close relationships and fuels resentment.

Extent of Social Support Received. Did the disaster event generate a greater sense of connectedness and sharing? Did it usher support from spouse, children, relatives, friends, government, and non-government organizations? A variety of support received was scrutinized in terms of who provided and the extent of satisfaction derived by the recipients.

Data on types of assistance were presented in Table 4.10a – 4.10c. A summary on the average number of social support received and from whom indicate that support from one's spouse covers the four aspects: emotional, material, informational, and psychological (self-esteem and importance of self). Children, relatives and friends are declared to be supportive in three out of the four aspects while government is the least support giver. Most likely support from this source can be categorized under material or informational.

The pattern signifies only a slight variation among the affected and the least affected areas across the different sources. Delineating each type of support and summing up the perceived degree/extent of support (whether none, some, and a lot) and classifying the source (whether family or non-family) provides an idea on the support contribution. A family group consists of a husband, wife, children and relatives. The rest is lumped as non-family.

Overall, the pattern shows that the family is indeed the source of support. Although a slight variation is observed among the affected and least affected areas, yet it does not alter the pattern which shows that the family predominates as support giver.

Overall, the pattern shows that the family is indeed the source of support. Although a slight variation is observed among the affected and least affected areas, yet it does not alter the pattern which shows that the family predominates as support giver.

Emotional Support. The previous topic focuses on the question about change in social contact, of which a large majority negate that there is alteration in their social relation.

A series of questions ensued, mainly to determine what kind of social support was received from significant persons which include the spouse, children, family members, friends, government, and NGOs. Seven out of every ten respondents averred to get “lots” of emotional support from one’s spouse and overwhelmingly declared to be satisfied. One-half declared that their children provided emotional support; nearly all derived satisfaction with the care, attention, and regard for their safety. The distribution pattern of households is the same by area and by province.

Support was also given by relatives; four out of every ten respondents declared receiving some support. The data, however, indicated that lots of assistance was given by relatives to those in affected areas. Nine out of every ten who received support from relatives expressed satisfaction.

Friends also provided support; substantial percentages (58 and 62 for affected and least affected areas respectively) of respondents in Southern Leyte were recipients of emotional support from friends. A large majority (95%) of them are thankful for the concern about their safety.

It is not surprising that majority (67% in Albay, 60% in Southern Leyte) of respondents declared that government and NGOs gave no emotional support. This is not surprising

given the existence of impersonal relationship and the fact that support from these two sources are generally in the nature of material and financial assistance. However, for those who are recipients, a large majority declared satisfaction for the assistance, irrespective of the insubstantial support received.

How do respondents view their self-worth? Do they feel esteemed or valued for their skills and abilities? Who are those who appreciate them? Data in Table 4.10c indicate that they are valued “a lot” by their spouses. Eight and seven out of every ten respondents from most affected and least affected areas, respectively, are certain of their worth to their spouses and almost all affirmed their satisfaction.

A huge majority of respondents perceive that they are being held in high esteem by their children with regards to their skills and abilities. Only few believe that their children are unappreciative of them. Regardless whether they are more or less valued, the respondents are in accord of their satisfaction.

The data suggest a pattern which shows that the affirmation of being valued and given high esteem by a magnitude is related to the closeness in the relationship. For instance, family members perception of the valuation of respondents’ skills and abilities are distributed to either “some” or “a lot.” As to friends, majority of respondents claimed they are given “some” importance and nine out of every ten are satisfied with the esteem afforded to them.

Greater concentration of respondents perceive that the government and non-government organizations are either incognizant or have given a lukewarm appreciation of their worth and abilities (Table 4.10d).

Material Support Received. The same pattern is generally upheld when material support received by respondents was examined, albeit interesting bits of insights are provided by the data (Table 4.10d).

Majority (66 and 51 percent of Albay respondents from affected and least affected areas respectively) indicate that they received “a lot” of material assistance from one’s spouse for which almost all signify satisfaction.

What is striking is the data from Southern Leyte. There is a considerable percentage of respondents (33 and 42 respectively for affected and least affected areas) who declared to receive no material support from spouses. One possible explanation is that material assistance is something not to be given and to be received between spouses. Both are co-owners in whatever material possession they may have.

Again, heavy concentration of respondents gave a response of “no material assistance received” from children. About four out of every ten declared none; however, nearly all of those who received material help are in unison of their satisfaction.

Across the different areas of the two provinces, majority (53 to 60 percent) declared to have received material support from family members. Generally, more households in affected areas were recipients in comparison to least affected areas. Nearly all (nine out of ten) expressed satisfaction and gratitude. Except for the affected households in Southern Leyte, “a lot” of material support from friends, government, and NGOs were only enjoyed by a handful. Over two-thirds of respondents from different communities admitted to be recipients of “some” help from their friends.

Over eighty percent (80%) of households in least affected areas in Southern Leyte received no material support from either the government or NGOs. Across areas, majority declared “none” for assistance extended to them.

Information is considered one of the kinds of support; its importance underscores rational decision-making on choices as households grapple with problems brought about by disaster. In like manner, a detailed look as to who provides the information and the extent of satisfaction derived is presented (Table 4.10e).

Except for those households in least affected areas of Southern Leyte, seven out of every ten affirmed to receive information from spouses. Nearly all recipients are satisfied.

More than sixty percent (60%) of households in the two provinces have been given information by their children. Whether the information can be considered highly adequate (a lot) or limited (some), the recipients claimed satisfaction.

Family members are a predominant source of information as declared by more than eighty-one percent (81%) of those in affected areas and by a little over three-fourths from least affected areas. Recipients either received “lots” or “some” information of which an overwhelming percentage are satisfied.

Majority of households (more than 70 percent) in all areas obtained information as support from friends. This suggest that the informal channel of communication operates well during or immediately after crisis situation. Invariably, recipients affirmed satisfaction.

Except for households in affected areas of Southern Leyte, six or seven out of every ten declared no information support from government or NGOs. The rest were emphatic to receive “some” informational support; a handful declared that they received “a lot” and nearly all expressed satisfaction.

Types of Social Support Received from Community. It is an accepted reality that emergency situations generate an outpouring of support and assistance. In some instances, the support is sustained to assist recovery from the experience of devastation.

Who provides which specific kind of community support is important knowledge. Not only does this identify what support is provided by whom but it also provides a profile of stakeholders for whom assistance can be channeled in the future.

The specific support/assistance revolves around community organizing, disaster information, planning for the disaster, preparing for future disasters, and support on legal issues (Table 4.11).

In community organizing, a large majority of respondents (55 and 64 percent, respectively, from affected and least affected areas) declared to have received no help. Government organizations are identified for providing support, notably in affected areas. A handful of households averred to have received help in community organizing from non-governmental organizations.

No disaster information is given to least affected areas as reported by fifty-six percent (56%) of households. Over one-fourth declared to have knowledge about the disaster through government line agencies and units. Somehow, in a limited way, the informal dissemination of disaster information was also given by spouses and NGOs to a few households.

Was there a preparation plan for the disaster? Who initiated the planning? Again one-half (50%) of all household respondents claimed that they did not receive any planning assistance. Over a quarter (26%) identified the government both the local and national levels, of aiding them in planning what to do and how to prepare for the disaster. The rest of those who in one way or another provided assistance in planning include the NGOs, spouses (husband and wife), children, family members, and friends.

Given that a lot of households received no assistance in having a preparedness plan, were there some mechanisms devised in preparing for future disaster? Were there lessons learned from the experience that shape the modalities of preparedness?

The data identified three sources of preparedness assistance received: the government, NGOs, and household heads. One-third (34%) of Southern Leyte households were recipients of this type of assistance from the government compared with

The data identified three sources of preparedness assistance received: the government, NGOs, and household heads.

one-fifth of their counterpart in Albay. Southern Leyte has a considerable percentage (59%) of households who were recipients of help in future preparedness.

On legal matters, a large majority (eight out of every ten respondents) declared to be non-recipients presumably because they have no need for help (no legal issues to contend with). Fifty-three (53) households out of the 800 were given help by the government in resolving legal issues; about forty (40) were assisted by NGOs and other entities.

Among the recipients of support discussed above, which of those made a big contribution from disaster recovery? A perusal of open-ended responses indicate that disaster information, assistance in planning, and disaster preparedness are the three most important kinds of support. Households in Albay consider disaster planning, preparedness and community organizing to be helpful in their recovery. On the other hand, in Southern Leyte, households attribute their recovery to disaster-related information dissemination.

A perusal of open-ended responses indicate that disaster information, assistance in planning, and disaster preparedness are the three most important support.

A notion whether or not there is discrimination in the giving of support, two statements were introduced to gauge a household's perception whether some people got help and support because they belong to certain class or they have better political and social connections.

Agreement of the majority (52%) of Albay households on the two statements indicates that lots of households think there is discrimination in the distribution of support. On the other hand, those from Southern Leyte are more ambivalent, neither agreeing nor disagreeing. In the affected areas, for instance, one-half of household respondents are undecided.

The previous discussion establishes the magnitude of non-recipients of support. It is not surprising then for households to indicate "no satisfaction" on the distribution of relief and

rehabilitation assistance. Majority (52%) from Southern Leyte and one-fourth (25%) from Albay declared their dissatisfaction.

Expression on extent of satisfaction, whether just satisfied or highly satisfied is declared by majority in Albay and to a lesser magnitude by Southern Leyte households.

Perception on Social Support. In a desire to obtain the perception of respondents relative to the social support generated by the disaster, eight statements were presented and responses of agreement or disagreement were drawn. Agreement to the statements denotes favorable support or expectation of support; disagreement produces unfavorable perception and low regard for social support.

On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 and 2 signify disagreement; 4 and 5 agreement; and 3 ambivalence (neither agreeing nor disagreeing), the preponderance of scores ranging from a low of 3.6 to a high of 4.2 translates to agreement. The respondents perceived the support to be favorable and they believe that such statements reflect the realities of their lives.

Respondents are in accord that they can depend on people for help; that close relationship provides emotional security; that they need to talk about important decisions in life; and they can count on people in an emergency. Moreover, they agree that there are trustworthy persons who can give advice and believe in the existence of a strong emotional bond among people.

Across all areas and between two provinces, no major difference in the pattern of agreeing or disagreeing is observed (Table 4.12).

D. Social Capital (Network and Community Trust/Solidarity)

The term “capital” at the outset is mainly an economic domain; it expands its application to people, thus there is “human capital.” The recent decade marked the focus of capital in a social context producing the term “social capital.”

Several definitions were evolved and refined. Putnam, et. al. (1993) and Roseland (2000) consider social capital as an attribute of communities, features of social organizations such as network, norms and trust that augment a community's productive potential. In short, it refers to social connections and the attendant norm and trust.

The World Bank (2001) uses this term for institutions, relationship and norms that shape the quality and quantity of community intervention. This discussion focuses on two important features of social capital: network and trust/solidarity in the community. For the former, the thrust of the description is on the spread of network (membership to different associations and organizations) and the extent of participation, whether active or non-active, at this point in time (Table 4.13).

Overall, across all areas, individuals are, on the average, affiliated to two associations/organization. The membership pattern reflects the predominance of Southern Leyte respondents affiliation to a group compared with Albay province; moreover a greater percentage of members comes from affected areas.

Majority (52%) who affirmed their membership to groups specified the nature of association as well as the extent of involvement in activities. The popular association/organization is religious in nature; nearly more than three-fourths (76% of respondents) are members and almost all declared that they are active.

Membership to organizations whose concerns revolve around community affairs, economic activity, and those that deal with finance, credit and savings are also attractive to one-third of the respondents. The latter are mostly savings and credit cooperatives.

The organizations with the least membership are political groups and associations that deal with health and education issues.

The organizations with the least membership are political groups and associations that deal with health and education issues.

Comparison between the two provinces on organizational membership indicates the advantage of Southern Leyte respondents. They have a greater number of members affiliated to groups concerned about health and education, on religion, and community affairs.

Comparison among affected and least affected areas suggests the greater involvement of individuals from least affected areas. The data also show that members in any organization claimed to have active participation and involvement in the group activities.

Although religious groups are popular in terms of membership, respondents consider organizations dealing with livelihood/community affairs and finance, credit or savings as most important to them. Political groups are adjudged least important of all.

Although religious groups are popular in terms of membership, respondents consider organizations dealing with livelihood/community affairs and finance, credit or savings as most important to them. Political groups are adjudged least important of all.

To determine the attitude of respondents as to community cohesion and solidarity, a Likert-like measure was developed made up of 17 statements.

Respondents were to indicate whether or not they agree or disagree. Each statement has five categories of scores in which 1 denotes “strongly disagree,” 2 “disagree,” 3 “neither disagree nor agree,” 4 “agree,” and 5 “strongly agree.” Negative statements were scored in reverse.

To get a meaningful distribution and in order to take care of empty cells in the marginals, responses were later classified into three categories: disagree, neither disagree nor agree, and agree (Table 4.14). Moreover, statements were segregated into statements pertaining to neighborhood and to those pertaining to local and national government officials.

Across different areas and between provinces, eight out of every ten respondents are in agreement that “the neighborhood is a good place to live,” “they feel at home where they are,” “their neighbors know them well,” “they expect to live in the neighborhood for a long

time,” “they feel it is important to reside in the place,” and “they recognize most of the people.”

Agreement with the above statements implies that the neighborhood is a comfort zone and provides a sense of belongingness. Between provinces, Southern Leyte respondents are more inclined to like the place because of the people rather than the ambience of the place.

A large majority (60 to 70 percent) across areas agree to statements reflecting how they are being accepted, the confidence and trust, and the enhancement of their worth, evident in statements like “I care about what my neighbors think of me,” “I have influence over what the neighborhood is like,” “I trust most people in my neighborhood,” and “in this neighborhood no one will take advantage of me.”

The same magnitude of respondents indicated their agreement with statements that describe sense of community, faith and trust in the collective action. This large majority (60 to 70 percent) accede to the statements “that problems

The predominance of agreement is reflected in the composite index which indicates trust and solidarity in the neighborhood.

can be solved by people who live there,” “people get along well,” “people are willing to help if one needs it,” and “people here shares the same values.” The predominance of agreement is reflected in the composite index which indicates trust and solidarity in the neighborhood.

Agreement to the trustworthiness of local government officials is expressed by about seven out of every ten respondents in all areas. Between the two provinces, a greater percentage of Southern Leyte respondents gave their agreement.

However, the statement on trustworthiness of state or national officials only draws agreement from one-half (51 percent) of all respondents. Close to one-third expressed ambivalence, neither agreeing nor disagreeing.

The data suggest that the attitude of respondents on the neighborhood and government officials is more favorable to the former vis-à-vis the latter.

References

- ADB. 2002. Annual Report 2002. Special Theme. Rehabilitation and Reconstruction: ADB Role in Afghanistan and the Region. Manila.
- Allen, Katrina. 2006. "Community-based Disaster Preparedness and Climate Adaptation: Local Capacity-building in the Philippines" in *Disasters*, Oxford, U.K.: Blackwell Publishing.
- Basher, Reid. 2006. Global Early Warning System for Natural Hazards: Systematic and People-Centered. Published online 28 June 2006.
- Cabaraban, Magdalena C. 2006. "Conflict Situations: Their Consequences on Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights." A report submitted to Mindanao Working Group on Reproductive Health, Gender and Sexuality (MWG) and Ford Foundation, Indonesia.
- _____ and Ederlinda M. Fernandez. 2003. *Halaw : The Travails of Filipino Deportees from Malaysia*. Davao: Ateneo de Davao University Research and Publication Office.
- Cernen, Michael M. and Christopher McDonnell, eds. 2000. *Risks and Destructions: Experiences of Resettlers and Refugees*. Washington DC: The World Bank.
- Citizens' Disaster Response Center Foundation, Inc. 2006. *Strengthening Flood Preparedness and Building Community Resources Towards Disaster Resilient Communities: A Case Study*.
- CRED 1997. *The Public Health Consequences of Disasters*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- Cook, Rebecca J. 1995. "Human Rights and Reproductive Self-Determinants", 44 *AM, U. L. Rev.*
- Darcy, James and Charles–Antoine Hofmann. 2003. *According to Need? Needs Assessment and Decision-Making in Humanitarian Sector*. Humanitarian Policy Group, Overseas Development Policy.
- Dominici, Francesca, Jonathan I. Levy and Thomas A. Louis, 2005. *Methodological Challenges And Contribution in Disaster Epidemiology*, *Epidemiologic Review*, Vol. 27, 2005.
- Fordham, Maureen and Ann-Michelle Ritteridge. 1995. "Flood Disaster: Dividing the Community: A paper presented at the Emergency Planning 1995 Conference In Lancaster, U.K.

- Galea, Sandro, Arijit Nandi and David Vlahov. 2005. The Epidemiology of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder After Disasters. *Epidemiology Reviews*, Vol. 27, 2005
- Guha-Sapir, Debarati 2000. Case Studies of Infectious Diseases Outbreaks in Cities: Emerging Factors And Policy Issues in The Policies of Emerging and Resurgent Infectious Diseases (Ed: Jim Whitman) Great Britain: Macmillan Press Ltd.
- _____, D. Hargitt and P. Hoyois. 2004. Thirty Years of Natural Disasters 1974 – 2003: The Numbers. Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, Brussels, Belgium: Presses Universitaires de Louvain.
- _____, and Wilbert van Panhuis. 2005. The Andaman – Nicobar Earthquake and Tsunami 2004, Impact on Diseases in Indonesia. Brussels, Belgium: CRED.
- _____, J. Rodriguez, F. Vos, and R. Below. 2009 Annual Disaster Statistical Review: Number and Trends 2006. Brussels, Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disaster.
- Hoyois, P; Below R; J.M. Scheuren and D. Guha-Sapir. 2007 Annual Disaster Statistical Review: Number and Trends 2006. Brussels, Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disaster.
- Human Development Network. 2005. Philippine Human Development Report (Peace, Human Security and Human Development in the Philippines) Manila: H.D.N.
- ISDR. 2005. Disaster Statistics 1994 – 2004. <http://www.unisdr.org/disaster.statistics/introduction.htm>. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Secretariat, Geneva.
- Ivers, Louise C. and Edward T. Ryan, 2006. Infectious Diseases of Severe Weather - Related and flood-related Natural Disasters. *Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases*: Massachusetts, USA: Lippincott Williams and Wilkins.
- Jary, David and Julia Jary. 1991. *Dictionary of Sociology*. Great Britain: Harper – Collins Publishers.
- Lazarus, R.S. and S. Foldman. 1984. *Stress Appraisal and Coping*. New York: Springer Publishing.
- Ligon, Lee, 2006. Infectious Diseases that Pose Specific Challenges After Natural Disasters: A Review Proceedings from Seminars in Pediatric Infectious Diseases.
- Lindell, Michael K. and Carla S. Prater . 2003. Assessing Community Impacts of Natural Disasters. *Natural Hazards Review*, Vol. 6, No. 4, November 1, 2003
- Microdis Project 2006. Integrated Health Social and economic Impact of Extreme Events: Evidence, Methods and Tools. Sixth Framework Programme. Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disaster – Universite' Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium.
- Morrow, Betty Hearn. 1999. *Identifying and Mapping Community Vulnerability*. Oxford,

U.K.: Blackwell Publishers.

National Statistics Office (NSO) Philippines and ORC Macro. 2004. National Demographic and Health Survey 2003. Calaverton, Maryland: NSO and ORC Macro.

Nelson, Valerie, Kate Meadows, Terry Cannon, John Morton, and Adrienne Morton. 2002. Uncertain Predictions, Invisible Impacts, and the Need to Mainstream Gender in Climate Change Adaptations. Gender and Development Vol.

Noji, Eric K. 1997. The Nature of Disaster: General Characteristics and Public Health Effects New York: Oxford University Press.

Regional Development Council 10. n.d. Redional Disaster Preparedness Plan.

Regional Disaster Coordinating Council 10 (RDCC 10) n.d. Regional Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness Plan.

Republic of the Philippines. 2003. Policy Statements, Vol. 12, December 2003.

_____. 2002. National Disaster Coordinating Council Memorandum Circular and Directives.

Republic of the Philippines, Department of National Defense. n.d. Local Chief Executives Information Kit.

Social Science Research Council 2005. Sexual Violence and Exploitation in Conflict Situation. New York, New York.

Shultz, James M., Jill Russell, and Zelde Espinel. 2005. Epidemiology of Tropical Cyclones: The Dynamics of Disaster, Disease and Development.

UNHCR. 1999. Reproductive Health in Refugees Situations. An Inter-agency Field Manual.

Waring, Stephen C. and Bruce J. Brown, 2005. The Threat of Communicable Diseases Following Natural Disasters: A Public Health Response, Houston Texas: Disaster Management and Response, Emergency Nurses Association.

World Health Organization. 2002. Environmental Health in Emergencies and Disasters: A Practical Guide.

_____. 2002. Gender and Health in Disasters. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO – Department of Gender and Women's Health.

World Bank. 2001. Philippines Filipino Report Card on Pro-Poor Services. Report No. 22181-Ph.

Appendix A

Table 4.0. Distribution of Individual Respondents by Socio-Demographic Characteristics, of Individual Respondents by Socio-Demographic Characteristics, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Socio-Demographic Characteristics	Albay	Southern Leyte	All Areas
n =	400	400	800
Percent of respondents who are either household head or spouse	91.8	97.6	94.6
Percent female	75.8	72.3	74.0
Average age	43.3	44.0	43.7
Percent of respondents who spoke:			
- Bicolano	97.8	0.0	48.9
- Cebuano/Bisaya	0.5	98.3	49.4
Percent Catholic	96.3	88.8	92.6
Percent married	80.5	82.3	81.3
Occupation before			
- no gainful occupation	47.2	39.9	43.4
- agriculture	19.0	31.5	25.3
- sales/business	10.8	12.8	11.8
- skilled/unskilled laborer	14.3	5.5	9.9
- others	9.0	10.3	9.6
Percent with no secondary occupation before disaster	88.2	78.3	83.2
Current occupation			
- no gainful occupation	52.0	39.6	45.8
- agriculture	19.3	30.8	25.1
- sales/business	9.5	11.8	10.6
- skilled/unskilled laborer	11.8	5.5	8.6
- others	7.4	12.3	9.9
Average highest schooling attended	7.0	5.6	6.3

Table 4.1. Distribution of Respondents by Quality of Life Variables, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Quality of Life Variables	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
General assessment of health condition						
Poor	9.5	10.0	2.5	3.0	6.0	6.5
fair	48.0	54.0	23.5	30.5	35.8	42.3
good	24.0	21.0	46.5	42.5	35.2	31.8
very good	18.5	15.0	27.5	24.0	23.0	19.6
Capacity to perform typical tasks						
a) household tasks						
limited a lot	4.5	6.0	6.0	4.5	5.3	5.3
limited a little	21.0	23.5	29.0	27.0	25.0	25.3
not limited at all	74.5	70.5	65.0	68.5	69.8	69.5
b) walking over hill or climbing stairs						
limited a lot	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.5	6.0	6.0
limited a little	26.5	28.0	37.5	34.0	32.0	31.0
not limited at all	67.5	65.5	56.5	60.5	62.0	63.0

Table 4.2. Distribution of Respondents by Health Impediment Indicators, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Health Impediments during the last 4 weeks	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
Physical Impediment on usual work/activities						
Percent affirming						
- has accomplished less	34.0	36.0	54.5	51.5	44.3	43.8
- limited activities	32.0	34.0	50.5	44.5	41.3	39.3
Emotional impediments on work or regular activities						
- accomplished less	29.5	35.0	47.0	47.5	38.3	41.3
- less careful in doing	25.5	32.5	36.0	38.0	30.8	35.3
Effect of pain on work/activities during the last four weeks						
Overall effect of pain						
- not at all	37.5	39.5	38.5	28.5	38.0	34.0
- a little bit	40.5	38.0	42.0	45.5	41.3	41.8
- moderately	15.5	14.5	13.5	16.5	14.5	15.5
- quite a lot/extremely	6.5	8.0	6.0	9.4	6.3	8.8

Table 4.2 . Distribution of Respondents by Experiences of Major Life Events, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Experiences of Major Distressful Events in Life	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
Percent affirming n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
- having been separated from family against her/his will	7.5	5.5	6.5	1.5	7.0	3.5
- to have someone close who died	75.0	71.5	70.5	70.3	72.8	70.3
- having life-threatening medical problem	33.0	37.0	20.5	21.5	26.8	29.3
- having been involved in a serious accident	16.5	13.0	14.0	10.5	16.3	11.8
- having experienced a war or an armed military conflict going on around the country of birth	8.5	12.0	25.5	15.0	17.0	13.5
- to have someone ever hit, kicked, shot at or some other way tried to inflict physical harm	10.5	10.0	12.5	12.0	11.5	11.0
- to have someone ever tried to touch your private sexual parts against your will or forced you to have sex	2.5	7.0	4.5	2.5	3.5	4.8
- having been a victim of a violent crime such as robbery or assault	7.5	9.0	11.0	7.5	9.3	9.3
- experienced ever lacking food and water	51.5	55.0	22.0	24.0	36.8	39.5
- experienced ever lacking shelter	40.5	45.5	14.0	8.5	27.3	27.0
- having experienced any other very stressful life events where you thought that you were in great danger of losing your life or of being seriously injured	38.0	35.5	15.5	17.5	26.8	26.5
- to have witness any of the events in this list happening to someone else	36.0	35.5	50.0	47.0	43.0	41.3

cont'd. Table 4.2 . Distribution of Respondents by Experiences of Major Life Events, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Experiences of Major Distressful Events in Life	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
Percent affirming n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
- to have experienced other traumatic events	12.5	13.5	8.0	8.5	10.3	11.0
- having problems in daily life that you encounter currently	52.0	57.0	83.5	85.0	67.8	71.0
Frequency index of major life events						
Number of events experienced n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
- none	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.8
- 1 – 3	39.0	39.0	46.0	55.0	42.5	47.0
- 4 – 6	45.0	43.5	41.5	36.0	43.3	39.7
- 7 or more	11.5	13.0	9.0	6.0	10.2	9.5
Mean index	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.7

Table 4.3. Distribution of Respondents by Specific Experiences During Disaster, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Specific Experiences (Social Impact) During Disaster	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
Percent affirming the following experiences						
• felt life was in danger	93.5	95.0	95.0	90.5	94.3	92.8
• left home	61.0	59.5	50.5	17.0	55.8	38.3
• separated from family	11.5	11.5	12.0	3.5	11.8	7.5
• injured	5.0	10.0	2.0	3.0	3.5	6.5
• one of family member is injured	6.0	11.0	1.5	2.0	3.8	6.5

Table 4.4. Distribution of Respondents by Extent Handling Disaster Trauma
Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Social Impact and Extent of Coping	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
n =	200	200	200	200	200	200
Trauma intensity scale	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.6
Ability to deal with disaster situation	2.5	2.4	4.3	4.4	3.4	3.4
Mechanism in dealing with disaster						
• did things to take off mind with disaster experience	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.4
• think disaster in a different way to avoid getting upset	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.3
• rely with religion to help deal with disaster	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.4
• think of possible ways to improve situation after the disaster	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.7
• do things to improve situation after the disaster	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.6
• talk to anyone about the disaster	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.9
Average index	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.7

5

Table 4.5. Distribution of Sample Respondents by Intensity of Emotional Condition During the Past 4 Weeks, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Emotional state during the past four weeks	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
Feeling so down, nothing could cheer up						
- all of the time	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5
- most of the time	7.0	2.5	0.0	1.0	3.5	1.8
- a good bit of the time	4.5	5.5	1.0	3.0	2.8	4.3
- some of the time	24.0	21.0	16.5	14.5	20.3	17.8
- a little of the time	27.5	28.5	18.5	23.0	23.0	25.8
- none of the time	34.5	40.0	63.5	58.0	49.0	49.0
Feeling very nervous						
- all of the time	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.3
- most of the time	5.0	9.0	1.0	0.5	3.0	4.8
- a good bit of the time	8.5	9.5	5.5	6.0	7.0	7.8
- some of the time	34.5	26.5	24.5	18.5	29.5	22.5
- a little of the time	25.5	27.5	21.5	24.0	23.5	25.8
- none of the time	25.5	27.0	46.5	51.0	36.0	39.0
Felt downhearted and blue						
- all of the time	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.0
- most of the time	9.0	9.5	2.0	1.5	5.5	5.5
- a good bit of the time	6.0	9.5	6.0	7.0	6.0	8.3
- some of the time	54.5	48.0	35.5	38.5	45.0	43.3
- a little or none of the time	30.0	32.0	56.5	52.0	9.5	12.3
Interfered with social activities						
- all of the time	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.5
- most of the time	7.0	9.5	1.0	1.5	4.0	5.5
- a good bit of the time	3.5	7.5	5.0	4.5	4.3	6.0
- some of the time	28.0	33.0	26.5	25.0	27.3	29.0
- a little of the time	36.5	31.5	29.5	34.0	33.0	32.8
- none of the time	22.5	18.0	37.5	34.5	30.0	26.3
Have a lot of energy						
- all of the time	13.0	9.5	4.0	5.5	8.5	7.5
- most of the time	16.5	28.5	24.5	21.0	20.5	24.8
- a good bit of the time	27.0	20.0	37.5	42.5	32.3	31.3
- some of the time	32.0	30.5	28.5	27.5	30.3	29.0
- a little or none of the time	11.5	11.5	5.5	3.5	8.6	7.5
Felt calm and peaceful						
- all of the time	13.0	12.5	4.5	5.0	8.8	8.8
- most of the time	23.5	24.5	23.0	27.0	23.3	25.8
- a good bit of the time	19.5	19.5	37.0	47.0	28.3	33.3
- some of the time	36.5	36.0	31.0	19.0	33.8	27.5
- a little or none of the time	7.5	7.5	4.5	2.0	6.1	4.8
Had been happy						
- all of the time	13.5	8.5	2.0	2.0	7.8	5.3
- most of the time	23.5	31.0	17.5	24.0	20.5	27.5
- a good bit of the time	32.0	27.5	49.0	43.5	40.5	35.5
- some of the time	24.5	26.0	30.0	28.5	27.3	27.3
- a little or none of the time	6.5	7.0	1.5	2.0	4.1	4.5

Table 4.6. Distribution of Respondents By Average Communal Coping Indexes
Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Average Coping Indexes*	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas		Ranking on Communal Coping
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	
n =	200	200	200	200	400	400	
Be firm and held ground	4.6	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.2
Act fast; throw oneself right into the problem	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.0
Talk to others to get out frustrations.	4.1	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9
Join together with others to deal with the situation together	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.8
Depend on ones self but on the same time relied on others who are close	3.5	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.7
Think carefully how others feel before deciding what to do.	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.4	3.7
Check with family about what they would do	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.7
Try to help out others involved, as giving of one's self usually helps solve problems	3.5	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6
Take the bull by the horns and adopt a take-charge attitude	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.5
Try hard to meet other's wishes as this would really help the situation	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.4
Go to someone for emotional support	3.5	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.3
Ask a friend or family for their opinions about plan of action	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.3
Try to meet the needs of others who are involved	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1
Turn to others for help	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.1
Check with friends about what they would do.	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.8
Mount an all-out attack: be aggressive	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.5
Counterattack and catch others off-guard.	2.3	1.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.4
Assert dominance quickly	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.2
Act quickly to put others at disadvantage	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5
Look for other's weakness and used them to take advantage	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4
Look out for one's own best interests even if it means hurting others	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.3

* Scale of 1 – 5, where 1 is not at all that had been done and 5 is very much what had been done.

Table 4.7. Indexes of Communal Coping Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Indexes of Communal Coping	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
Social joining	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.3
Seeking support	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.2
Anti-social actions	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.6
Aggressive action	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4
Pro-social dimension	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.3
Anti-social dimension	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4

Table 4.8a. Distribution of Respondents by Anxiety Symptoms Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Anxiety Symptoms	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
Suddenly scared for no reason n =						
• not at all	41.0	36.5	45.0	41.5	43.0	39.0
• a little/quite a bit	55.5	52.5	53.0	56.0	54.3	54.3
• extremely	3.5	11.0	2.0	2.5	2.8	6.8
Feeling fearful						
• not at all	16.5	24.0	35.5	33.0	26.0	28.5
• a little / quite a bit	76.0	66.0	60.5	63.5	68.3	64.8
• extremely	7.5	10.0	4.0	3.5	5.8	6.8
Faintness, dizziness or weakness						
• not at all	29.0	31.5	74.0	66.0	51.5	48.8
• a little / quite a bit	66.5	60.5	24.5	32.5	45.6	46.6
• extremely	4.5	8.0	1.5	1.5	3.0	4.8
Nervousness or shakiness inside						
• not at all	18.0	19.0	62.0	59.5	40.0	39.3
• a little / quite a bit	69.0	68.5	35.0	38.0	52.1	53.3
• extremely	13.0	12.5	3.0	2.5	8.0	7.5
Heart pounding or racing						
• not at all	34.0	33.5	41.0	34.5	37.5	34.0
• a little / quite a bit	57.0	58.0	55.0	63.0	56.0	60.6
• extremely	9.0	8.5	4.0	2.5	6.5	5.5
Trembling						
• not at all	52.5	50.0	68.5	72.5	60.5	61.3
• a little / quite a bit	42.0	42.5	28.0	26.5	35.1	34.6
• extremely	5.5	7.5	3.5	1.0	4.5	4.3
Feeling tense or keyed up						
• not at all	36.5	30.5	46.0	42.5	41.3	36.5
• a little / quite a bit	57.0	62.0	52.0	56.5	54.6	59.3
• extremely	6.5	7.5	2.0	1.0	4.3	4.3
Headaches						
• not at all	20.5	23.0	34.0	26.0	27.3	24.5
• a little / quite a bit	74.5	69.0	63.0	72.5	68.8	70.8
• extremely	5.0	8.0	3.0	1.5	4.0	4.8
Spells of terror & panic						
• not at all	32.5	35.0	48.0	42.0	40.3	38.5
• a little / quite a bit	59.0	57.0	49.0	55.0	54.0	56.1
• extremely	8.5	8.0	3.0	3.0	5.8	5.5
Feeling restless & can't stand still						
• not at all	34.5	40.0	48.5	44.5	41.5	42.3
• a little / quite a bit	63.0	54.5	49.5	54.0	56.3	54.3
• extremely	2.5	5.5	2.0	1.5	2.3	3.5
Overall anxiety index						

Table 4.8b. Distribution of Respondents by Depression Symptoms Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Depression Symptoms	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
n =						
Feeling low in energy, slowed down						
• not at all	31.5	30.5	30.5	22.5	31.0	26.5
• a little / quite a bit	64.0	63.5	67.0	76.5	65.5	70.1
• extremely	4.5	6.0	2.5	1.0	3.5	3.5
Blaming yourself for things						
• not at all	57.5	50.0	73.0	76.5	65.3	63.3
• a little / quite a bit	41.0	46.5	26.5	22.5	33.8	34.6
• extremely	1.5	3.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	2.3
Crying easily						
• not at all	17.5	19.5	49.0	36.0	33.3	27.8
• a little / quite a bit	62.0	65.5	47.5	61.0	54.8	63.3
• extremely	20.5	15.0	3.5	3.0	12.0	9.0
Loss of sexual interest or pleasure						
• not at all	66.0	61.5	53.0	39.5	59.5	50.5
• a little / quite a bit	30.0	35.0	45.5	57.0	37.8	46.0
• extremely	4.0	3.5	1.5	3.5	2.8	3.5
Poor appetite						
• not at all	44.0	36.0	34.5	40.0	39.3	38.0
• a little / quite a bit	54.5	62.5	63.5	58.0	59.1	60.3
• extremely	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8
Difficulty falling asleep, staying asleep						
• not at all	34.5	34.0	36.5	42.0	35.5	38.0
• a little / quite a bit	60.0	59.5	60.5	56.0	60.3	57.8
• extremely	5.5	6.5	3.0	2.0	4.3	4.3
Feeling helpless about the future						
• not at all	53.8	45.5	47.0	53.5	50.4	49.5
• a little / quite a bit	39.7	51.5	52.5	44.5	46.1	48.1
• extremely	6.5	3.0	0.5	2.0	3.5	2.5
Feeling blue						
• not at all	31.2	28.5	46.5	46.5	38.8	37.5
• a little / quite a bit	66.4	69.0	53.5	52.0	59.9	60.5
• extremely	2.5	2.5	0.0	1.5	1.3	2.0
Feeling lonely						
• not at all	20.1	22.5	35.0	30.0	27.6	26.3
• a little / quite a bit	74.4	72.0	63.0	68.5	68.7	70.3
• extremely	5.5	5.5	2.0	1.5	3.8	3.5
Thoughts of ending your life						
• not at all	92.5	91.0	93.0	95.0	92.7	93.0
• a little / quite a bit	7.5	8.5	6.5	4.5	7.1	6.6
• extremely	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5

Feeling of being trapped or caught						
• not at all	92.0	86.5	87.5	85.0	89.7	85.8
• a little / quite a bit	7.5	12.0	12.0	15.0	9.8	13.6
• extremely	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.8
Worrying too much about things						
• not at all	29.6	28.5	53.5	50.5	41.6	39.5
• a little / quite a bit	64.3	64.0	46.0	48.5	55.1	56.3
• extremely	6.0	7.5	0.5	1.0	3.3	4.3
Feeling no interest in things						
• not at all	71.4	64.5	65.0	66.0	68.2	65.3
• a little / quite a bit	28.6	34.0	34.5	34.0	31.6	34.0
• extremely	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.8
Feeling everything is an effort						
• not at all	77.4	69.5	57.5	54.0	67.4	61.8
• a little / quite a bit	21.6	29.0	42.0	45.0	31.9	37.1
• extremely	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.3
Feeling of worthlessness						
• not at all	78.4	69.5	82.5	85.5	80.5	77.5
• a little / quite a bit	20.1	29.5	17.5	14.5	18.8	22.1
• extremely	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5
Overall depression index						

Table 4.8c. Correlation Coefficient of Anxiety and Depression Symptoms, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Variable	Anxiety Symptoms	P-Value	Depression Symptoms	P-Value
Sex	.195	.000	.220	.000
Age	.050	n.s.	.093	.01
Friend support	-.146	.000	-.099	.01
Number of natural disasters experienced in the last 3 years	.128	.000	.033	n.s.
Self-assessment of the traumatic experience	.167	.000	.114	.001
Number of affiliated organizations	-.096	n.s.	-.054	n.s.

Table 4.9. Percent Distribution by Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Indicator, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Indicator	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
Percent affirming n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
- having experienced or witnessed life-threatening situation or severe injury during disaster	13.5	17.5	27.0	19.5	20.3	18.5
- experience intense anxiety, helplessness or disgust during disaster	73.5	73.0	25.0	17.0	49.3	45.0
Intrusion symptoms						
During the last month or longer, did respondent suffer from: Repeated, disturbing memories thoughts or images of the disaster						
- not at all	32.5	29.5	46.0	54.0	39.3	41.8
- a little	38.5	37.0	36.5	36.5	37.5	36.8
- moderately	15.5	17.5	16.5	8.5	16.0	13.0
- quite a bit	12.5	14.5	1.0	1.0	6.8	7.8
- extremely	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8
Repeated disturbing dreams of the disaster						
- not at all	57.0	51.5	60.5	76.0	58.8	63.8
- a little	26.0	28.0	28.0	19.5	27.0	23.7
- moderately	10.5	11.0	11.0	4.5	10.8	7.7
- quite a bit	6.5	9.0	0.5	0.0	3.5	4.5
- extremely	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Suddenly acting or feeling as if the disaster were happening again (as if you were reliving it)						
- not at all	39.5	42.0	24.5	37.0	32.0	39.5
- a little	25.0	25.0	45.5	46.0	35.3	35.5
- moderately	25.0	18.0	29.0	15.0	27.0	16.5
- quite a bit	10.5	13.0	1.0	2.0	5.8	7.5
- extremely	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Feeling very upset when something reminded you of the disaster						
- not at all	32.5	33.0	35.0	45.0	33.8	39.0
- a little	38.5	39.0	43.0	46.5	40.8	42.8
- moderately	20.5	15.0	21.5	8.5	21.0	11.8
- quite a bit	8.5	12.0	0.5	0.0	4.5	6.0
- extremely	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Intrusion index	7.9	8.2	7.2	6.3	7.6	7.2

cont'd. Table 4.9. Percent Distribution by Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Indicator, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Indicator	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
Percent affirming n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
Avoidance indicators						
Having physical reactions (e.g. heart pounding, trouble breathing, sweating) when something reminded you of the disaster						
- not at all	44.5	38.5	60.0	63.5	52.3	51.0
- a little	33.0	38.5	25.0	30.5	29.0	34.5
- moderately	18.0	15.0	14.5	4.5	16.3	9.8
- quite a bit	4.0	8.0	0.5	1.5	2.3	4.8
- extremely	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Avoiding thinking about or talking about the disaster or avoiding having feelings related to it						
- not at all	61.0	53.0	54.5	68.0	57.8	60.5
- a little	23.0	27.5	30.5	25.5	26.8	26.5
- moderately	12.0	14.0	14.0	6.0	13.0	10.0
- quite a bit	3.5	5.5	1.0	0.5	2.3	3.0
- extremely	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Avoiding activities or situations because they reminded you of the disaster						
- not at all	60.0	54.0	59.0	71.0	59.5	62.5
- a little	27.5	29.0	32.0	25.0	29.8	27.0
- moderately	8.5	11.5	9.0	4.0	8.8	7.8
- quite a bit	3.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.8
- extremely	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Trouble remembering important parts of the disaster						
- not at all	65.0	56.0	74.5	77.5	69.8	66.8
- a little	24.5	30.5	17.5	17.5	21.0	24.0
- moderately	7.0	11.5	7.5	5.0	7.3	8.3
- quite a bit	3.5	2.0	0.5	0.0	2.0	1.0
- extremely	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loss of interest in activities that you used to enjoy						
- not at all	69.0	66.0	70.0	73.0	69.5	69.5
- a little	24.5	23.5	17.5	22.5	21.0	23.0
- moderately	5.0	7.5	12.0	4.5	8.5	6.0
- quite a bit	1.5	3.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.5
- extremely	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Feeling distant or cut off from other people						
- not at all	83.5	77.0	71.0	84.5	77.3	80.8
- a little	15.0	18.5	17.5	13.0	16.3	15.8
- moderately	1.0	4.0	10.0	2.5	5.5	3.3
- quite a bit	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.3
- extremely	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0

cont'd. Table 4.9. Percent Distribution by Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Indicator, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Indicator	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
Percent affirming n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
Feeling emotionally numb or being unable to have loving						
- not at all	91.5	86.5	56.5	66.5	74.0	76.5
- a little	7.0	12.5	29.0	26.0	18.0	19.3
- moderately	1.5	0.5	13.0	7.5	7.3	4.0
- quite a bit	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.3
- extremely	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Feeling as if your future somehow will be cut short						
- not at all	56.5	56.5	69.0	79.0	62.8	67.8
- a little	20.0	25.5	20.5	18.0	20.3	21.8
- moderately	16.5	11.0	10.0	2.5	13.3	6.8
- quite a bit	7.0	6.0	0.5	0.5	3.8	3.3
- extremely	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Avoidance index	11.9	12.5	11.9	10.6	11.9	11.6
Arousal indicators						
Trouble falling or staying asleep						
- not at all	49.0	41.5	35.0	47.0	42.0	44.3
- a little	30.0	36.5	39.5	36.5	34.8	36.5
- moderately	18.5	14.0	23.0	12.5	20.8	13.3
- quite a bit	2.5	8.0	2.5	4.0	2.5	6.0
- extremely	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Feeling irritable or having or having angry outbursts						
- not at all	56.0	49.0	31.5	35.0	43.8	42.0
- a little	35.5	43.5	43.5	49.0	39.5	46.3
- moderately	5.5	5.5	23.0	14.5	14.3	10.0
- quite a bit	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.5	1.8
- extremely	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Having difficulty concentrating						
- not at all	60.0	49.0	63.0	64.0	61.5	56.5
- a little	31.0	39.0	26.0	27.0	28.5	33.0
- moderately	6.5	7.5	10.5	9.0	8.5	8.3
- quite a bit	2.0	4.5	0.5	0.0	1.3	2.3
- extremely	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Being "super-alert" or watchful or on guard						
- not at all	10.5	16.5	12.5	24.5	11.5	20.5
- a little	26.5	25.5	45.0	40.0	35.8	32.8
- moderately	40.0	33.0	37.0	27.0	38.5	30.0
- quite a bit	21.5	24.5	5.5	8.5	13.5	16.5
- extremely	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3
Feeling jumpy or easily startled						
- not at all	37.5	30.0	31.5	39.0	34.5	34.5
- a little	34.5	32.5	39.5	44.5	37.0	38.5
- moderately	18.5	23.0	27.5	15.0	23.0	19.0
- quite a bit	8.5	14.0	1.5	1.5	5.0	7.8
- extremely	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Arousal index	9.6	10.1	9.7	9.0	9.6	9.5

Table 4.10a. Distribution of Household Respondents By Number and Sources and Types of Social Support Received, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Social Relation and Social Support	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
Percent affirming recent change in the number of contacts with other people	n = 200	200	200	200	400	400
	11.5	15.5	4.0	3.0	7.8	9.3
Average number of social support received from						
• spouse	n = 159	174	173	162	332	336
	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.6
• children	n = 170	171	175	174	345	345
	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1
• relatives	n = 178	176	194	183	372	359
	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1
• friends	n = 166	163	189	186	355	349
	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.9
• government	n = 126	112	153	100	279	212
	2.3	2.2	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.2
• NGO	n = 95	84	147	83	242	167
	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.4	3.0	2.6
Average number of support received						
Emotional support						
• family	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
• non-family	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.7
Esteem/value						
• family	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
• non-family	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.7
Material support						
• family	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
• non-family	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.6
Informational support						
• family	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
• non-family	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.7
Overall average number of support received						
• family	8.6	8.6	9.2	8.5	8.9	8.5
• non-family	5.5	5.2	8.2	5.1	7.0	5.2

Table 4.10b. Distribution of Respondents by Extent of Social Support Received, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Extent of Social Support Received	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
Emotional support received from spouse	180	193	189	182	369	375
none	13.3	14.5	9.5	13.2	11.4	13.9
some	8.9	13.0	13.2	23.1	11.1	17.9
a lot	77.8	72.5	77.2	63.7	77.5	68.3
Percent affirming satisfaction from sense of care, safety, and support from husband	98.1	98.2	99.4	98.7	98.8	98.5
Emotional support received from children	194	195	199	196	393	391
None	25.3	22.1	21.1	23.0	23.2	22.5
Some	23.2	27.2	24.6	31.1	23.9	29.2
a lot	51.5	50.8	54.3	45.9	52.9	48.3
Percent affirming satisfaction from sense of care, safety, and support from children	99.3	98.7	100.0	99.3	99.7	99.0
Emotional support received from relatives	200	200	200	200	400	400
none	22.0	28.5	14.0	25.5	18.0	27.0
some	44.5	44.5	44.5	45.0	44.5	44.8
a lot	33.5	27.0	41.5	29.5	37.5	28.3
Percent affirming satisfaction from sense of care, safety, and support from relatives	97.4	96.5	97.1	97.3	97.3	96.9
Emotional support received from friends						
none	35.5	41.5	19.0	21.0	27.3	31.3
some	49.5	50.0	57.5	61.5	53.5	55.8
a lot	15.0	8.5	23.5	17.5	19.3	13.0
Percent affirming satisfaction from sense of care, safety, and support from friends	93.8	92.3	95.1	94.9	94.5	93.8
Emotional support received from government						
none	66.5	67.5	44.0	76.0	55.3	71.8
some	28.0	31.5	22.0	18.0	25.0	24.8
a lot	5.5	1.0	34.0	6.0	19.8	3.5
Percent affirming satisfaction from sense of care, safety, and support from government	85.1	70.8	95.5	89.6	91.6	78.8
Emotional support received from NGOs						
none	71.0	75.0	38.5	75.5	54.8	75.3
some	26.5	19.0	18.5	16.0	22.5	17.5
a lot	2.5	6.0	43.0	8.5	22.8	7.3
Percent affirming satisfaction from sense of care, safety, and support from NGOs	84.2	88.0	95.9	87.8	92.2	87.9

Table 4.10c. Distribution of Respondents by Extent of Perceived Esteem or Value From Significant Persons, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Perceived Esteem and Value From Significant Persons Variables	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
Esteemed or valued by spouse because of skills and abilities n =	180	194	188	183	368	377
none	13.9	11.3	8.0	13.1	10.9	12.2
some	6.1	14.4	6.9	11.5	6.5	13.0
a lot	80.0	74.2	85.1	75.4	82.6	74.8
Percent affirming satisfaction with the way spouse valued and hold respondent in esteem because of skills and abilities	98.7	98.8	99.4	99.4	99.1	99.1
Esteemed or valued by children because of skills and abilities n =	194	196	199	195	393	391
none	19.6	16.3	13.1	13.8	16.3	15.1
some	19.6	25.0	13.1	19.0	16.3	22.0
a lot	60.8	58.7	73.9	67.2	67.4	62.9
Percent affirming satisfaction with the way children valued and hold respondent in esteem because of skills and abilities	99.4	98.8	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.1
Esteemed or valued by other family members because of skills and abilities n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
none	23.5	28.5	8.5	13.0	16.0	20.8
some	39.5	39.5	42.0	43.0	40.8	41.3
a lot	37.0	32.0	49.5	44.0	43.3	38.0
Percent affirming satisfaction with the way other family members valued and hold respondent in esteem because of skills and abilities	98.7	99.3	97.3	98.9	97.9	99.1
Esteemed or valued by friends because of skills and abilities n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
none	35.5	35.5	12.5	12.5	24.0	24.0
some	49.5	55.5	57.0	61.0	53.3	58.3
a lot	15.0	9.0	30.5	26.5	22.8	17.8
Percent affirming satisfaction with the way friends valued and hold respondent in esteem because of skills and abilities	93.0	90.7	96.0	94.9	94.7	93.1
Esteemed or valued by government because of skills and abilities n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
none	73.0	75.0	34.5	67.0	53.6	71.0
some	23.0	23.5	33.5	24.0	28.3	23.8
a lot	4.0	1.5	32.0	9.0	18.0	5.3
Percent affirming satisfaction with the way government valued and hold respondent in esteem because of skills and abilities	88.9	88.0	96.2	92.4	94.1	90.5
Esteemed or valued by NGO because of skills and abilities n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
none	68.0	74.0	34.0	70.5	51.0	72.3
some	24.5	20.5	23.5	18.5	24.0	19.5
a lot	7.5	5.5	42.5	11.0	25.0	8.3
Percent affirming satisfaction with the way NGO valued and hold respondent in esteem because of skills and abilities	89.1	94.2	97.0	91.5	94.4	92.8

Table 4.10d. Distribution of Respondents by Extent of Material Assistance Received and Satisfaction Derived, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Material Assistance Received and Satisfaction Derived	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
Received material or practical assistance from spouse	n = 180	193	187	183	367	376
none	26.1	28.5	32.6	41.5	29.4	34.8
some	7.8	20.7	27.8	24.0	18.0	22.3
a lot	66.1	50.8	39.6	34.4	52.6	42.8
Percent affirming satisfaction with the material or practical assistance received from spouse	99.2	98.6	100.0	99.1	99.6	98.8
Received material or practical assistance from children	n = 194	195	199	195	393	390
none	45.4	46.7	44.2	48.7	44.8	47.7
some	20.1	20.5	32.2	27.2	26.2	23.8
a lot	34.5	32.8	23.6	24.1	29.0	28.5
Percent affirming satisfaction with the material or practical assistance received from children	100.0	98.1	99.1	100.0	99.5	99.0
Received material or practical assistance from family members	n = 200	200	200	200	400	400
none	40.5	47.0	42.5	47.0	41.5	47.0
some	37.5	42.0	41.5	40.0	39.5	41.0
a lot	22.0	11.0	16.0	13.0	19.0	12.0
Percent affirming satisfaction with the material or practical assistance received from family members	96.6	91.5	94.6	98.1	95.7	94.8
Received material or practical assistance from friends	n = 200	200	200	200	400	400
none	58.0	61.5	53.5	62.5	55.8	62.0
some	36.0	35.5	35.5	33.0	35.8	34.3
a lot	6.0	3.0	11.0	4.5	8.5	3.8
Percent affirming satisfaction with the material or practical assistance received from friends	92.9	89.6	94.6	94.7	93.8	92.1
Received material or practical assistance from government	n = 200	200	200	200	400	400
none	55.0	63.5	49.5	86.9	52.3	75.2
some	38.5	34.0	18.5	11.1	28.5	22.6
a lot	6.5	2.5	32.0	2.0	19.3	2.3
Percent affirming satisfaction with the material or practical assistance received from government	84.4	84.9	98.0	76.9	91.6	82.8
Received material or practical assistance from NGOs	n = 200	200	200	200	400	400
none	74.0	71.5	50.5	83.5	62.3	77.5
some	23.5	23.5	14.5	13.0	19.0	18.3
a lot	2.5	5.0	35.0	3.5	18.8	4.3
Percent affirming satisfaction with the material or practical assistance received from NGOs	90.4	89.5	98.0	87.9	95.4	88.9

Table 4.10e. Distribution of Respondents by Extent of Information Received and Satisfaction Derived, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Information Received and Satisfaction Derived	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
Received information from spouse						
n =	180	193	187	184	367	377
none	17.8	19.2	13.4	24.5	15.5	21.8
some	4.4	9.8	13.9	16.3	9.3	13.0
a lot	77.8	71.0	72.7	59.2	75.2	65.3
Percent affirming satisfaction with information received from spouse	98.6	98.1	100.0	99.3	99.4	98.6
Received information from children						
n =	194	195	199	195	393	390
none	38.1	41.0	34.2	39.5	36.1	40.3
some	24.2	28.7	23.1	23.1	23.7	25.9
a lot	37.6	30.3	42.7	37.4	40.2	33.6
Percent affirming satisfaction with the information received from children	99.2	97.4	99.2	100.0	99.2	99.7
Received information from family members						
n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
none	19.0	22.0	12.5	25.0	15.8	23.5
some	47.0	51.0	42.0	43.0	44.5	47.0
a lot	34.0	27.0	45.5	32.0	39.8	29.5
Percent affirming satisfaction with the information received from family members	97.5	97.4	97.7	99.3	97.6	98.4
Received information from friends						
n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
none	25.5	32.0	16.0	26.0	20.8	29.0
some	59.5	52.0	47.5	52.0	53.5	52.0
a lot	15.0	16.0	36.5	22.0	25.8	19.0
Percent affirming satisfaction with the information received from friends	95.3	93.4	98.2	95.9	96.8	94.7
Received information from government						
n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
none	61.0	70.5	32.5	61.5	46.8	66.0
some	28.5	24.5	25.5	27.0	27.0	25.8
a lot	10.5	5.0	42.0	11.5	26.3	8.3
Percent affirming satisfaction with the information received from government	92.3	83.1	98.5	96.1	96.2	90.4
Received information from NGOs						
n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
none	64.0	66.0	34.5	70.0	49.3	68.0
some	29.0	25.5	18.0	21.0	23.5	23.3
a lot	7.0	8.5	47.5	9.0	27.3	8.8
Percent affirming satisfaction with the information received from NGOs	93.1	92.6	99.2	96.7	97.0	94.5

Table 4.11. Distribution of Sample Households Coping Through Social Protection Support Variables Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Household Coping Through Social Protection Support	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
Percent affirming to received help in community organizing from:						
- none	66.0	60.0	43.5	78.0	54.8	69.0
- Husband/wife/partner	2.0	7.5	6.5	3.5	4.3	5.5
- Children	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.3
- Other family members	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.0	0.8
- Friends	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0
- Govt organisations	26.5	25.5	30.0	12.5	28.3	19.0
- Non govt organisations	3.5	3.0	9.0	3.0	6.3	3.0
- others (GOs and NGOs)	0.5	0.0	8.5	1.0	4.5	0.5
Percent affirming to received disaster related information assistance from:						
- none	48.5	55.5	35.0	55.5	41.8	55.5
- Husband/wife/partner	3.0	9.0	6.0	5.0	4.5	7.0
- Children	0.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.3	1.5
- Other family members	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.8
- Friends	4.0	3.0	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.3
- Govt organisations	35.5	27.0	29.0	28.0	32.3	27.5
- Non govt organisations	4.5	3.0	20.0	5.0	12.3	4.0
- others (GOs and NGOs)	2.5	0.0	8.0	3.0	5.3	1.5
Percent affirming to received help in planning for this disaster from:						
- none	61.5	58.0	33.0	52.5	47.3	52.8
- Husband/wife/partner	8.0	17.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	11.3
- Children	2.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.8	2.8
- Other family members	1.5	3.5	1.0	0.5	1.3	2.0
- Friends	1.5	2.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.5
- Govt organisations	23.0	17.0	32.0	29.5	27.5	24.8
- Non govt organisations	1.5	0.5	19.0	5.5	10.3	3.8
- others (GOs and NGOs)	0.5	0.0	7.5	3.0	4.0	1.3
Percent affirming to received help in preparing for future disasters from:						
- none	55.5	58.0	26.5	47.5	41.0	52.8
- Husband/wife/partner	11.5	17.0	6.0	5.5	8.8	11.3
- Children	2.5	2.5	0.5	3.0	1.5	2.5
- Other family members	3.5	3.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	2.0
- Friends	1.5	2.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.5
- Govt organisations	23.0	17.5	35.5	32.0	29.3	24.8
- Non govt organisations	2.0	0.0	23.5	7.5	12.8	3.8
- others (GOs and NGOs)	0.5	0.0	7.0	2.5	3.8	1.3

cont'd. Table 4.11. Distribution of Sample Households Coping Through Social Protection Support Variables Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Household Coping Through Social Protection Support	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
Percent affirming to received support for legal issues from:						
- none	97.0	92.5	63.5	82.5	80.3	87.5
- Husband/wife/partner	0.5	4.5	5.0	4.0	2.8	4.3
- Children	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.0
- Other family members	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
- Friends	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.5
- Govt organisations	2.0	2.0	15.5	7.0	8.8	4.5
- Non govt organisations	0.0	0.0	10.5	2.0	5.3	1.0
- others (GOs and NGOs)	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.5	2.8	0.8
Extent of agreement with the following statements:						
Some people got more because they belonged to certain class, or other groups						
- strongly disagree	11.0	12.0	1.0	3.5	6.0	7.8
- disagree	19.5	24.0	19.6	21.6	19.5	22.8
- neither agree nor disagree	17.5	16.0	52.8	43.2	35.1	29.5
- agree	47.0	43.5	23.6	14.6	35.3	29.1
- strongly agree	5.0	4.5	3.0	6.0	4.0	5.3
- not applicable	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	5.5
People who had better connections with powerful people got more						
- strongly disagree	11.5	11.0	1.0	3.5	6.3	7.3
- disagree	19.0	21.5	19.0	19.1	19.0	20.3
- neither agree nor disagree	17.0	16.0	50.0	43.2	33.5	29.6
- agree	45.0	44.5	26.0	16.1	35.5	30.3
- strongly agree	7.5	7.0	4.0	7.0	5.8	7.0
- not applicable	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	5.5
Extent of satisfaction:						
satisfied with the distribution of relief and rehabilitation support to everyone in the village/community						
- not at all satisfied	23.5	25.5	51.5	52.0	37.5	37.8
- low satisfaction	14.0	21.5	3.0	9.2	8.5	15.8
- satisfied to some extent	42.0	38.0	12.0	15.6	27.0	27.6
- satisfied to high extent	14.5	12.0	28.0	20.8	21.3	16.1
- satisfied to a very high extent	6.0	3.0	5.5	2.3	5.8	2.7

Table 4.12. Distribution of Respondents by Attitudinal Assessment on Social Support Received, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Perception on Social Support	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
Average Score: n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
Can depend on people to help	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Have close relationship that provide emotional security	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9
Someone to talk to about important decisions in life	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
Recognition of competence and skills	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8
Trustworthy person to turn to for advice if there are problems	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
Strong emotional bond with other people	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
Admired by people because of talents and abilities	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6
Can count on people in an emergency	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0

Table 4.13. Distribution of Respondents by Membership and Involvement with Associations, Networks, and Organizations, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Membership and Involvement with Associations, Networks, and Organizations	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
Percent affirming: n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
- being a member of any group, association, or any organization in the community	39.5	34.0	70.5	62.5	55.0	48.3
Average number of associations/ organizations/groups being a member	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Percent affirming n =	79	68	141	125	220	193
- being a member of groups/ associations that relate to respondent's economic activity	15.2	26.5	17.0	27.2	16.4	26.9
- being an active member in groups/ associations that relate to respondent's economic activity	100.0	100.0	95.8	100.0	97.2	100.0
- being a member of groups/ associations that deal with finance, credit, or savings	29.1	27.9	22.0	31.2	24.5	30.1
- being an active member in groups/ associations that deal with finance, credit, or savings	95.7	94.7	96.8	100.0	96.3	98.3
- being a member of groups/ associations that deal with health or education issues	29.1	27.9	39.0	12.8	35.4	18.1
- being an active member in groups/ associations that deal with health or education issues	95.7	94.7	98.2	100.0	97.4	97.1
- being a member of political groups/ associations	3.8	13.2	7.8	11.2	6.4	12.0
- being an active member in political groups/associations	100.0	100.0	72.7	100.0	78.6	100.0
- being a member of religious groups/ associations	69.5	72.1	85.1	77.6	77.3	74.9
- being an active member in religious groups/associations	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0
- being member of at least one group/ association in the community	29.1	19.1	53.9	51.2	45.0	33.1
- being an active member in at least one group/association in the community	100.0	92.3	98.9	100.0	99.1	98.7
Groups, associations or organizations that respondent's household belong which they considered most important						
- finance, credit, or savings	27.8	26.5	25.5	24.8	26.4	25.4
- religious	25.3	20.6	9.2	14.4	15.0	16.6
- health or education	22.8	20.6	15.6	4.8	18.2	10.4
- livelihood, civic, community spirit	15.2	8.8	46.1	33.6	35.0	24.9
- production or trade	7.6	16.2	3.5	15.2	5.0	15.5
- political	1.3	7.4	0.0	7.2	0.5	7.3

Table 4.14. Distribution of Household Respondents By Agreement/Disagreement to Attitude Statements on Trust and Solidarity, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Perception on Trust and Solidarity	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
On neighborhood						
• I trust most people in my neighborhood.						
○ Disagree	7.0	8.0	4.0	2.5	5.5	5.2
○ Neither Disagree/Agree	22.6	19.5	25.5	16.0	24.1	17.8
○ Agree	70.4	72.5	70.5	81.5	70.3	77.0
• In this neighborhood, no one will take advantage of me.						
○ Disagree	6.5	11.0	10.5	14.0	8.5	12.5
○ Neither Disagree/Agree	9.5	12.0	23.5	24.5	16.5	18.3
○ Agree	84.0	77.0	66.0	61.5	75.0	69.2
• People are willing to help if one needs it.						
○ Disagree	4.0	8.5	4.5	4.0	4.3	6.2
○ Neither Disagree/Agree	14.1	14.5	21.0	19.0	17.5	16.8
○ Agree	82.0	77.0	74.5	77.0	78.2	77.0
• The neighborhood is a good place for me to live.						
○ Disagree	8.0	10.0	6.0	3.5	7.1	6.7
○ Neither Disagree/Agree	8.0	8.5	17.5	6.0	12.8	7.3
○ Agree	84.0	81.5	76.5	90.5	80.1	86.0
• People in this neighborhood share the same value.						
○ Disagree	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.5	6.0	7.3
○ Neither Disagree/Agree	20.6	21.5	33.0	37.5	26.8	29.5
○ Agree	74.4	72.5	60.0	54.0	67.2	63.2
• My neighbors and I want the same thing from this neighborhood.						
○ Disagree	15.1	13.0	9.0	6.0	12.0	9.5
○ Neither Disagree/Agree	19.1	29.5	35.0	39.5	27.1	34.5
○ Agree	65.8	57.5	56.0	54.5	60.9	56.0
• I feel at home in this neighborhood.						
○ Disagree	9.0	9.0	1.5	2.0	5.3	5.5
○ Neither Disagree/Agree	7.5	10.0	7.5	3.5	7.5	6.8
○ Agree	83.5	81.0	91.0	94.5	87.2	87.7

cont'd. Table 4.14. Distribution of Household Respondents By Agreement/Disagreement to Attitude Statements on Trust and Solidarity, Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Perception on Trust and Solidarity	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
n =	200	200	200	200	400	400
• I care about what my neighbors think about my action.						
○ Disagree	10.1	20.5	2.5	6.5	6.3	13.5
○ Neither Disagree/Agree	15.1	14.5	17.5	22.1	16.3	18.3
○ Agree	74.8	65.0	80.0	71.4	77.4	68.2
• I have influence over what this neighborhood is like.						
○ Disagree	19.1	22.0	5.0	7.5	12.0	14.7
○ Neither Disagree/Agree	28.1	26.5	14.0	12.0	21.1	19.3
○ Agree	52.8	51.5	81.0	80.5	66.9	66.0
• A considerable number of my neighbor know me.						
○ Disagree	11.1	14.5	4.5	9.5	7.8	12.0
○ Neither Disagree/Agree	5.0	5.0	6.5	5.0	5.8	5.0
○ Agree	83.9	80.5	89.0	85.5	86.4	83.0
• Problems can be solved by people who live here.						
○ Disagree	13.0	15.0	2.0	5.0	7.1	10.0
○ Neither Disagree/Agree	14.1	15.5	27.5	25.5	20.8	20.5
○ Agree	73.9	69.5	70.5	69.5	72.1	69.5
• It is important to me to live in this neighborhood.						
○ Disagree	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.8	2.7
○ Neither Disagree/Agree	7.0	7.0	13.0	8.5	10.0	7.8
○ Agree	90.5	89.5	84.0	89.5	87.2	89.5
• People in this neighborhood get along well.						
○ Disagree	5.5	7.5	0.5	2.0	3.0	4.8
○ Neither Disagree/Agree	24.6	20.5	36.0	20.5	30.3	20.5
○ Agree	69.9	72.0	63.5	77.5	66.7	74.5
• I can recognize most of the people who live in this neighborhood.						
○ Disagree	17.1	15.5	1.5	2.5	9.2	9.0
○ Neither Disagree/Agree	6.0	13.0	5.5	2.5	5.8	7.8
○ Agree	76.9	71.5	93.0	95.0	85.0	83.2
• I expect to live in this neighborhood for a long time.						
○ Disagree	7.1	7.0	2.5	2.0	4.8	4.5
○ Neither Disagree/Agree	4.5	11.0	11.5	10.0	8.0	10.5
○ Agree	88.4	82.0	86.0	88.0	88.2	85.0
Index of trust and Solidarity on neighborhood.	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9

cont'd. Table 4.14. Distribution of Household Respondents By Agreement/Disagreement to Attitude Statements on Trust and Solidarity Provinces of Albay and Southern Leyte, Philippines, 2009.

Trust on Government	Albay		Southern Leyte		Both Areas	
	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected	Most Affected	Least Affected
n =						
I trust the local government officials						
• Disagree	12.1	12.0	3.5	2.5	7.8	7.3
• Neither Disagree nor Agree	25.1	26.0	20.5	15.5	22.8	20.8
• Agree	62.8	62.0	76.0	82.0	69.4	72.1
I trust the State/Central government officials						
• Disagree	22.6	21.5	14.5	9.5	18.5	15.5
• Neither Disagree nor Agree	34.7	33.0	29.5	30.0	32.1	31.5
• Agree	42.7	45.5	56.0	60.5	49.4	53.0
Index of trust and Solidarity	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4

Annex B

Box 4.1. Experiences and Observed Manifestation of Emotional and Psychological Impact of Natural Disaster

“Takot na kung malakas ang ulan. Taga rito taranta na kasi baka dito dumaan ang bagyo. Nanghihinayang sa pananim. Sa pagod. Maraming natakot na mangayayari uli ang nangyari. Baka mas grabe pa.” (We are afraid when there is continuous heavy rain. Everyone in our place is afraid of typhoons. The loss of our crops and the effort spent in tending to our farms is economically devastating to us. We all fear that the disaster is about to happen again and will bring more damage than before.)

“Natulala pagkakita na nawala ang bahay...takot na takot kami kapag may naririnig na padarating na bagyo. Naghahanda na ng mga gamit.” (Some were speechless when they saw that their houses were completely destroyed. We get nervous and afraid when we heard of a coming typhoon. We always get everything ready.)

“Si misis nagkanerbiyos.” (My wife became fearful and nervous.)

“Pag-aalala, pag-iisip kung paano makabangon uli. Pag-iisip king saan maghahanap ng trabaho. Maraming nag-iyakan kasi wala ng bahay binalikan.” Totally damaged. Ako na-mild stroke sa kaka-isip kung paano makabangon, walang trabaho. (We worried and think of ways to recover what we have lost and where to find work. Many cried because they don't have a house to return to because it was totally destroyed.)

“May tulala, may na-iiyak dahil sa kanilang dinatnan, sa kalagayan nila, lahat-lahat nasira, walang natira. May nag-breakdown talaga, bagong anak ang asawa at 2 anak, paano bubuhayin ang pamilya, pinanghina-an ng loob gusto nyang mamatay. Pinayuhan ni Kapitan at kamag-anak at kapitbahay na di magpadaig sa pagsubok.” (There were those who were speechless and some cried because everything they owned was lost or destroyed. There was one who was totally devastated and wanted to die because he lost everything and to make matters worse his wife had just given birth and with his to other children he doesn't know how to feed his family. Our barangay chairman and his neighbors advised him not to lose hope.)

“Naka-apekto kanako sama sa akong pag-eskuwela mopadayon man unta ko pero tungod sa kalamidad wala madayon kay mas gastos man kami diri kay halos tanan paliton. Sa bukid daghan ang makaon, daghang gulay ug mudfish dili na paliton. Dili na pa-igo ang kita ug naa ka diri.” (It greatly affects me because I wanted to continue my studies but because of the disaster we don't have the money for my schooling, we have to buy everything here in our new place. When we still lived on our farm, food like vegetables and mudfish is plentiful and we don't have to buy them. Nowadays, our income is not enough for our daily sustainance.)

Box 4.2. Observed Changes in Social Relationship

“Mas nagkaisa sila sa pagtulong para makabangon at maibalik sa dati ang mga nasira.” (They all help each other recover and rebuild what they had lost.)

“Mas lalo naging closer, mahirap gumalaw lalo na kung kakatapos ng kalamidad.” (They all became closer and help each other because they find it hard to do everything by yourself right after the disaster.)

“Pag-share na kami ng pagkain...bigayan talaga. Naging malapit sa kapitbahay. Maraming dumamay sa amin kasi nawala ang bahay namin.” (We shared food...we practiced sharing. We became close to our neighbors. There were many who extend their help to us because most of us lost our homes.)

“Improved relationship, walang chismis.” (Improved relationship and no gossiping.)

“Mga nagkagalit, nagkabati. Maraming tumino. Di na nagtatamad dahil sa sitwasyon. Naging close relasyon ng mga babae at lalaki.” (Those who were at odds mended relations. Almost everybody became responsible and worked hard because of the situation were in. The people became closer.)

“Mi-cooperate sila sa mga barangay officials or mohatag sila ug information kung adunay ilang mamatikdan. Mo-coordinate sa mga barangay officials kung dunay kalamidad.” (Everybody cooperated with the barangay officials and promised to report anything unusual. They all promised to coordinate with their barangay officials in case of calamities.)

“Nagtinabangay sa pagpahibalo nga mangandam sa uma-abot nga mga kalamidad. Nakapa-du-ol sa usag-usa, mopahibalo na sa matag balay kung adunay mga tali-abot nga bagyo o baha.” (All help in information-dissemination in case of impending disasters. Safety becomes everyone’s concern by informing every household if there’s a coming typhoon or flood.)

“Sa didto sa evacuation center adunay mga panag-away-away gumikan sa pagsalod sa tubig, mga ginagmay nga butang pero mahilot ra sad dayon. Diri sa relocation nagsinabtanay na ag tanan. Maayo ang dagan sa relasyon sa mga tawo.” (In the evacuation center there were minor quarrels, like everyone wanted to be first at the water source but this were resolved immediately. At the relocation site the neighbors have good relations.)

“Sa paglinis ng kalsada, pag-alis ng puno. Tumutulong sa pag-aayos ng ibang bahay na libre kapag okay na ang sa kanila. Binuhat ang bubung ng aming kubo at inilipat sa likuran nga 10 na kalalakihan ang nag-alsa.” (Everybody helped clean the roads and cleared it of fallen trees. They also help each other repair their houses for free. Ten men help restore our damaged roof.)

“Tulong-tulong sa paglilinis pagbalik.” (Everyone helped clean the community when they came back.)

“Nagbibigayan ng pagkain. May nagbigay ng pako at tarpaulin.” (There were those who gave food, construction materials and tarpaulin.)

“Natulungan nga magkakamag-anak para maayos muli ang kanilang pamamahay. Ina-ayos muna ang kani-kanilang bahay bago tumulong sa iba.” (All family members helped in repairing their houses and extend help to those who needed help.)

“Lahat nagtulong-tulong sa paglinis sa evacuation area bago sila umalis. Sa paaralan ang mga parents natulungan din grabe ang putik.” (Everyone who stayed in the evacuation center helped clean it before they leave. Parents also helped in cleaning the school.)

“Bayanihan system, sa pagpanglimpyo sa dalan, sa pag-ani sa humay, kung naay namatay tabangan, silingan nga walay makaon pabaylo-on.” (Everybody help in cleaning the street, in harvesting rice, if somebody died, and lend foodstuff to neighbors who don't have enough to eat. We call this the Bayanihan system.)

Tagbo – gama ug simbahan, panglimpyo sa gipuy-an, pagtanum sa basak ug lubi. (We practice sharing of work and responsibilities in constructing our chapel, cleaning the community, in planting rice and coconut.)