

**PROFILE, EMOTIONAL HEALTH AND COPING STRATEGIES
OF RESIDENTS LIVING IN FLOOD-PRONE
AREAS IN BACOR, CAVITE**

THESIS

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RESIDENTS LIVING IN FLOOD-PRONE AREAS
IN BACOR, CAVITE**

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ABSTRACT

SUSANA, CAREN NINA D. Profile, Emotional Health and Coping Strategies of Residents Living in Flood-prone Areas in Bacoar, Cavite. Undergraduate Thesis. Bachelor of Science in Psychology. Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. April 2012. Thesis Adviser: Ms. Vivian D. Rogando.

This study aimed to determined: a.) the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, civil status, occupation, monthly income and educational attainment; b.) emotional health of the respondents; c.) coping strategies of the respondents in terms of approach coping and avoidance coping; and d.) significant relationship among profile and emotional health; profile and coping strategies and emotional health and coping strategies.

This study employed Spearman Rank in identifying the significant relationship of emotional health and coping strategies. Analyzing the relationship requires zero point zero five (0.05) level of significance which was used in the study. The study covered two hundred eighty three (283) respondents in Bacoar, Cavite. The criteria of the respondents were the parents living in flood-prone areas whose age ranges from 35 years old and above. The respondents were asked to answer the demographic profile and the emotional health inventory a self-made survey instrument in order to determine the emotional health and a revised and lifted survey instrument coping response inventory-adult for determining the coping strategies of the respondents.

The result of study revealed that many of the respondents were aged 35 to 39, most of them were females. Most of the respondents were married and belong to blue

collar jobs. While their monthly income leveled at Php10, 000 and below and most of the respondents reached secondary education. From the result of the study the respondents had a high level of emotional health which means that they were able to cope with all phases of problems regarding living in a flood-prone area. On the other hand, respondents had a low level of approach and avoidance coping which means that their strategies to cope were not good. The study clarifies that age, monthly income were related to emotional health while gender, occupation, civil status, and educational attainment were not related. It also showed that age and occupation were related to coping strategies while civil status, gender, monthly income and educational attainment were not related. It was found out that emotional health is significantly related to coping.

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INTRODUCTION

Flooding is a pervasive natural hazard. According to the US National Weather Service, the average annual cost of US floods from 1990 to 2004 was US\$ 6.1 billion. A recent study of the United Nations University shows that the floods impact over half a billion people every year worldwide, of which a disproportionate number live in Asia (44 percent of all flood disasters worldwide and 93 per cent of flood-related deaths in the decade 1988-1997). According to a 2003 report of the World Water Council, flood and drought losses increased globally ten-fold (inflation corrected) over the second half of the 20th century, to a total of around US\$ 300 billion in the 1990s. (Lettenmaier, et al, 2006).

In the Philippines, floods are caused, indirectly, by seismic activities. Sinking of land due to earthquakes reduces the elevation of land areas. In the vicinity of lakes and