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*RESEARCH ARTICLE*

# AWARENESS OF LSPU-SC TOWARDS NATURAL DISASTERS SAFETY PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AND MITIGATION.

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## *Abstract*

This study aimed to determine the awareness of Laguna State Polytechnic University – Siniloan Campus towards natural disasters' safety precautionary measures and mitigation. The researcher used descriptive research in finding the answers to the problems stated in the study. The study was composed of 384 respondents among the staff, faculty and students of LSPU – SC who experienced the natural disaster. The research instrument used was structured questionnaire checklist to determine the extent of information about the level of awareness of the staff, faculty and students of LSPU-SC towards natural disaster's safety precautionary measures and mitigation. Upon the interpretation of the gathered data of the study, it was found out that the result of the said study that Laguna State Polytechnic University-Siniloan Campus was aware on the natural disasters safety precautionary measures and mitigation. The researcher recommends the institution to conduct frequent seminars and trainings about the natural disasters in order for the constituents to be more aware and knowledgeable about the things that must be done before, during and after the occurrence of all the natural disasters that will strike either in school or in home.



## Introduction:-

"Safety first" as majority stated. Every institution makes preparation for the preparedness of its constituents. Educational institutions such as schools, Colleges, and universities are annually conducting preparations such as drills, seminars to prepare their students for an unspeakable advent of natural disasters. Moreover, to impart and inform students for the safety precautionary measures they should apply for the strike or occurrence of natural disasters.

Natural disasters are naturally occurred in the environment that usually put an impact to people's nature leading to monetary and biodiversity deteriorations to the extent of casualty escalations. Natural disasters can be enumerated as typhoon, flood, landslide, volcanic eruptions, earthquake, tsunami, tornado and cyclone that are hazardous to every creature.

Hazards become disasters only if vulnerable people and resources are exposed to them. People who live in poverty and adverse socio-economic conditions are highly vulnerable to disasters, especially those who live in river

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pathways and along the most hazard prone areas. This explains why some parts of the country are more prone to specific hazards than others; some parts are exposed to more hazards than others (NDRRMP, 2011).

The Laguna State Polytechnic University, especially Siniloan (Host) Campus is vulnerable to these natural disasters especially floods because of its proximity to Laguna Lake (country's largest lake) during its overflowing that was evidently shown when the Typhoon Ondoy, 2009 and Southwest Monsoon/Habagat, 2012 struck. Facilities, educational materials and other projects were also left damaged. Those scenarios show that natural disasters can affect anyone – ready or not, vulnerable or not. Institutionalizing the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management and Plan is mandated for every institution even to every person for the safety, protection and reduction of possible losses that a hazard can create – financial, economic, environmental, and human losses.

"If history repeats itself, and the unexpected always happens, how incapable must Man be of learning from experience?" (George Bernard Shaw). Therefore, human must be learned from his experiences to lessen the possibilities of duplication of occurred incidents and reduced the risk of having more accidents. Implementation and compliance to mitigation plan can limits the distraction to life associated with hazardous incidents. It upholds safe community equipped with appropriate technological and developmental advances as well as endorsing the abilities of protecting losses from hazards toward sustainable development through rehabilitation and recovery. Restoring and improving of damaged lifeline facilities, infrastructures, and livelihood and living conditions are the recovery efforts done by citizens after the occurrence of hazardous incident in accordance to the concept of "building back better" for sustainability.

This study aims to determine the level of awareness of Laguna State Polytechnic University – Siniloan (Host) Campus towards natural disasters' safety precautionary measures and mitigation.

## Materials and Methods:

### Research Design

This study was conducted to determine the level of awareness of the staffs, faculties and students of LSPU – Siniloan (Host) Campus towards natural disasters' safety precautionary measures and mitigation. Therefore, the most appropriate research design to use is the descriptive method of research. Descriptive research is concerned with the description of data and characteristics about a population. The main goal of this type is to describe the data, frequencies, similar statistical calculation and characteristics about what is being studied.

### Subject of the Study

The respondents of this study are the staff, faculty and students of Laguna State Polytechnic University – Siniloan (Host) Campus who experienced the natural disasters to determine their level of awareness towards the natural disasters safety precautionary measures and mitigation being done in school and at their home.

### Sampling Technique

The respondents of this study are determined using stratified random sampling technique.

The researcher purposely utilized the staff, faculty and students of Laguna State Polytechnic University – Siniloan (Host) Campus as respondents of the study.

### Data Gathering Instruments

The researcher's main tool in this study is a structured questionnaire-checklist in gathering the research data needed in evaluating, analyzing and interpreting the extent of information about the level of awareness of the staff, faculty and students of LSPU-SC towards natural disasters' safety precautionary measures and mitigation.

The first part of the questionnaire focused on the demographic profile of the student-respondents such as Name, Sex, Age, Address, Civil Status, College, Course & Year and Major and staff and faculty-respondents such as Name, Sex, Age, Address, Civil Status, Job Description and Year/s in Service.

The second part includes other information about the respondents like natural disasters encountered.

Third and fourth part emphasized the level of awareness of the respondents about the natural disasters safety precautionary measures and mitigation practices to be done.

For the responses, the respondents were given the following 5-point rating scale with the corresponding verbal interpretation.

| Rating | Range | Verbal Interpretation |
|---|---|---|
| | 5 | Very much aware |
| | 4 | Aware |
| | 3 | Neither Aware nor Unaware |
| | 2 | Unaware |
| | 1 | Very much unaware |

**Data Gathering Procedure**

The respondents were given time and effort to accomplish the questionnaire-checklist distributed to them. Follow up interview were also made for the clarification, strengthening and validation of answers given by the respondents. All data and information were treated, analyzed and interpreted carefully with confidentiality.

**Data Processing and Statistical Tools**

The data gathered from the respondents through questionnaire-checklist and follow up interview were tabulated and statistically analyzed for interpretation, as follows:

| Variables | Statistical Tools |
|---|---|
| 1. Demographic profile of the respondents | Frequency, Percentage and Rank |
| 2. Level of awareness of the respondents towards natural disasters' safety precautionary measures. | Frequency, Percentage and Rank |
| 3. Level of awareness of the respondents towards natural disasters' mitigation. | Mean, Verbal Interpretation and Rank |
| 4. Level of awareness of the respondents toward natural disasters' safety precautionary measures and mitigation. | Mean, Verbal Interpretation and Rank |
| 5. Testing the relationship between the respondents' demographic profile and the level of awareness in natural disasters' safety precautionary measures and mitigation. | Chi-square |
| 6. Testing the relationship between the respondents' experience with natural disasters and the level of awareness in natural disasters' safety precautionary measures and mitigation. | Chi-square |

## Results and Discussion: -

The researcher employed 65 staff and faculty-respondents, male and female are nearly equal, most of them aged from 22-28 that resides mostly at Siniloan, Laguna. Most of the staff respondents are single. There were also 319 student-respondents, female dominates the number, most of them aged from 16-21 that resides mostly at Siniloan, Laguna. Single (in terms of Civil Status) respondents are clearly dominates the number with a difference of 92.48 %. Most of the student-respondents came from College of Agriculture since the said college has a lot of enrolled students but all programs from different colleges have various representatives as respondents.

The table number 1 shows the different natural disasters experienced by the Staff and Faculty-Respondents. These are the commonly experienced natural disasters since the province of Laguna is located near lake area. Flooding is the predominant disaster experienced by the

**Table 1:-**Natural Disasters experienced by the Staff and Faculty-Respondents.

| Natural Disaster | Frequency | Percentage | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Typhoon** | | | |
| Never | 22 | 33.84 % | 1 |
| Once | 14 | 21.54 % | 2.5 |
| Twice | 14 | 21.54 % | 2.5 |
| Thrice | 7 | 10.77 % | 4 |
| Four times | 2 | 03.08 % | 6 |
| Six times | 1 | 01.54 % | 7 |
| "More than three" | 5 | 07.69 % | 5 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **65** | **100 %** | |
| **Flood** | | | |
| Never | 39 | 60 % | 1 |
| Once | 5 | 07.69 % | 3 |
| Twice | 13 | 20 % | 2 |
| Thrice | 3 | 04.62 % | 5 |
| Four times | 1 | 01.54 % | 6 |
| "More than three" | 4 | 06.15 % | 4 |
| **Total** | **65** | **100 %** | |
| **Earthquake** | | | |
| Never | 28 | 43.08 % | 1 |
| Once | 11 | 16.92 % | 3 |
| Twice | 16 | 24.61 % | 2 |
| Thrice | 8 | 12.31 % | 4 |
| "More than three" | 2 | 03.08 % | 5 |
| **Total** | **65** | **100 %** | |

employees of LSPU since Siniloan is very near to the lake. When typhoon strikes and more rain comes in, the lake becomes the catch basin of all areas near to Siniloan like the upland area and even Rizal province.

The table number 2 shows the different natural disasters experienced by the Student-Respondents. Students experienced the same as the employees of LSPU Siniloan for mostly students who enrolled are from nearby towns of "Baybay" area better known as 4th district of Laguna.

**Table 2:-**Natural Disasters experienced by the Student-Respondents.

| Natural Disaster | Frequency | Percentage | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Typhoon** | | | |
| Never | 110 | 34.48 % | 1 |
| Once | 80 | 25.08 % | 2 |
| Twice | 70 | 21.94 % | 3 |
| Thrice | 34 | 10.66 % | 4 |
| Four times | 8 | 02.51 % | 6 |
| Five times | 3 | 0.94 % | 7 |
| Six times | 9 | 02.82 % | 5 |
| "More than ten" | 2 | 0.63 % | 8.5 |
| "More than twenty" | 2 | 0.63 % | 8.5 |
| "Can't recall" | 1 | 0.31 % | 10 |
| **Total** | **319** | **100 %** | |
| **Flood** | | | |
| Never | 188 | 58.93 % | 1 |
| Once | 87 | 27.28 % | 2 |
| Twice | 31 | 09.73 % | 3 |
| Thrice | 4 | 01.25 % | 5 |
| Four times | 7 | 02.19 % | 4 |
| Five times | 1 | 0.31 % | 6.5 |
| "When there is heavy rain" | 1 | 0.31 % | 6.5 |
| **Total** | **319** | **100 %** | |
| **Earthquake** | | | |
| Never | 116 | 36.37 % | 1 |
| Once | 95 | 29.78 % | 2 |
| Twice | 47 | 14.73 % | 3 |
| Thrice | 33 | 10.35 % | 4 |
| Four times | 3 | 0.94 % | 8.5 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Five times | 11 | 03.45 % | 5 |
| Six times | 4 | 01.25 % | 7 |
| Seven times | 3 | 0.94 % | 8.5 |
| Eight times | 5 | 01.57 % | 6 |
| Nine times | 1 | 0.31 % | 10.5 |
| "Can't count" | 1 | 0.31 % | 10.5 |
| **Total** | **319** | **100 %** | |

The table number 3 and 4 shows the level of awareness of the Staff and Faculty-Respondents towards the Natural Disasters safety precautionary measures and mitigation. The table found out that the Staff and Faculty of LSPU-SC are very much aware to the natural disasters safety precautionary measures and mitigation. One of the important factors that might influence the result is the constant participation of the faculty and staff in the earthquake and fire drill. The same way with the students' experience since they also participated in the said activity

**Table 3:-**Level of Awareness of the Staff and Faculty-Respondents towards Natural Disasters Safety Precautionary Measures

| Indicators | Mean | Verbal Interpretation | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| Safety Precautionary Measures | | | |
| 1. Value of having an available evacuation plan in case of natural disasters. | 4.40 | Very Much Aware | 9.5 |
| 2. Presence of having an available evacuation area in case of natural disasters. | 4.40 | Very Much Aware | 9.5 |
| 3. Always keeping yourself calm during disasters. | 4.54 | Very Much Aware | 5.5 |
| 4. Staying indoor in case of typhoon occurrence. | 4.49 | Very Much Aware | 7 |
| 5. Having a first aid kit in school, office and at home. | 4.54 | Very Much Aware | 5.5 |
| 6. Importance of conducting seminars and trainings in school as preparation for natural disaster. | 4.71 | Very Much Aware | 2 |
| 7. Avoiding needless trips during flood occurrence. | 4.25 | Very Much Aware | 16.5 |
| 8. Benefits of having an available life vest in case of emergency. | 4.18 | Aware | 19 |
| 9. Benefits of having an available boat in case of flooding. | 4.12 | Aware | 21 |
| 10. Value of having warning devices in case of flooding. | 4.35 | Very Much Aware | 12 |
| 11. Presence of having safe places to go and stay in case of flooding. | 4.34 | Very Much Aware | 13.5 |
| 12. Adjustment of elevating the building construction. | 4.38 | Very Much Aware | 11 |
| 13. Adjustment of improving the drainage canals. | 4.17 | Aware | 20 |
| 14. Elevating the low-lying area (land filling). | 4.23 | Very Much Aware | 18 |
| 15. Practices of protecting your body from falling debris using Drop, Cover, and Hold procedures. In case of Earthquake. | 4.65 | Very Much Aware | 3 |
| 16. Safely moving to an open area if you are outdoor. In case of Earthquake. | 4.63 | Very Much Aware | 4 |
| 17. Value of having a warning devices in case of an earthquake. | 4.29 | Very Much Aware | 15 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18. Importance of conducting earthquake drill. | 4.75 | Very Much Aware | 1 |
| 19. Presence of having an evacuation area in your respective area. | 4.42 | Very Much Aware | 8 |
| 20. Value of having a warning devices in case of landslide in your area. | 4.25 | Very Much Aware | 16.5 |
| 21. Presence of having safe places to go and stay in case of landslide. | 4.34 | Very Much Aware | 13.5 |
| General Mean | 4.40 | Very Much Aware | |

of the school not to mention that it is also included in the NSTP program implemented of the institution.

**Table 4:-**Level of Awareness of the Staff and Faculty-Respondents towards Natural Disasters Mitigation.

| Mitigation Practices | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indicators | Mean | Verbal Interpretation | Rank |
| 1. Discussing the plan with peers, family, or community members with respect to natural disasters. | 4.20 | Aware | 9 |
| 2. Familiarizing yourself to natural disasters in order to know what safety precautionary measures to be done with respects to natural disasters. | 4.43 | Very Much Aware | 4 |
| 3. Elevation of building construction into 1 meter. | 3.95 | Aware | 16 |
| 4. Creation of core group in disaster preparation. | 4.00 | Aware | 15 |
| 5. Buildings are created/designed to cope with natural disasters (2-storey building). | 4.14 | Aware | 13 |
| 6. Installation of early warning device. | 4.25 | Very Much Aware | 8 |
| 7. Installation of CCTV. | 4.29 | Very Much Aware | 7 |
| 8. Elevating the low-laying land area. | 4.18 | Aware | 10 |
| 9. Improving the drainage canals. | 4.15 | Aware | 12 |
| 10. Constructing of river controls. | 4.17 | Aware | 11 |
| 11. Improving the soil contours. | 3.83 | Aware | 17 |
| 12. Avoiding the construction of house on accident prone area | 4.49 | Very Much Aware | 3 |
| 13. Planting trees and protect the forest, specially in mountains, to prevent soil erosion. | 4.75 | Very Much Aware | 1 |
| 14. Getting ready of generator in case of brown out. | 4.09 | Aware | 14 |
| 15. Conducting trainings and seminars as preparation for natural disaster occurrence. | 4.74 | Very Much Aware | 2 |
| 16. Having an emergency hotlines. | 4.37 | Very Much Aware | 5.5 |
| 17. Frequent cleaning of drainage and canals to avoid stagnant water. | 4.37 | Very Much Aware | 5.5 |
| General Mean | 4.26 | Very Much Aware | |

The table number 5 and 6 shows the level of awareness of the Student-Respondents towards the Natural Disasters safety precautionary measures and mitigation. The table found out that the Students of LSPU-SC are aware to the natural disasters safety precautionary measures and mitigation.

**Table 5:-**Level of Awareness of the Student-Respondents towards Natural Disasters Safety Precautionary Measures.

| Indicators | Mean | Verbal Interpretation | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Safety Precautionary Measures** | | | |
| **1.** Value of having an available evacuation plan in case of natural disasters. | 4.04 | Aware | 9.5 |
| **2.** Presence of having an available evacuation area in case of natural disasters. | 3.97 | Aware | 12.5 |
| **3.** Always keeping yourself calm during disasters. | 4.27 | Very Much Aware | 3 |
| **4.** Staying indoor in case of typhoon occurrence. | 4.19 | Aware | 7 |
| **5.** Having a first aid kit in school, office and at home. | 4.24 | Very Much Aware | 5 |
| **6.** Importance of conducting seminars and trainings in school as preparation for natural disaster. | 4.32 | Very Much Aware | 1 |
| **7.** Avoiding needless trips during flood occurrence. | 3.97 | Aware | 12.5 |
| **8.** Benefits of having an available life vest in case of emergency. | 3.81 | Aware | 20 |
| **9.** Benefits of having an available boat in case of flooding. | 3.76 | Aware | 21 |
| **10.** Value of having warning devices in case of flooding. | 3.90 | Aware | 15.5 |
| **11.** Presence of having safe places to go and stay in case of flooding. | 4.04 | Aware | 9.5 |
| **12.** Adjustment of elevating the building construction. | 3.86 | Aware | 17 |
| **13.** Adjustment of improving the drainage canals. | 3.84 | Aware | 18 |
| **14.** Elevating the low-lying area (land filling). | 3.82 | Aware | 19 |
| **15.** Practices of protecting your body from falling debris using Drop, Cover, and Hold procedures. In case of Earthquake. | 4.21 | Very Much Aware | 6 |
| **16.** Safely moving to an open area if you are outdoor. In case of Earthquake. | 4.27 | Very Much Aware | 3 |
| **17.** Value of having a warning devices in case of an earthquake. | 3.92 | Aware | 14 |
| **18**. Importance of conducting earthquake drill. | 4.27 | Very Much Aware | 3 |
| **19.** Presence of having an evacuation area in your respective area. | 4.03 | Aware | 11 |
| **20**. Value of having a warning devices in case of landslide in your area. | 3.90 | Aware | 15.5 |
| **21.** Presence of having safe places to go and stay in case of landslide. | 4.07 | Aware | 8 |
| **General Mean** | **4.04** | **Aware** | |

**Table 6:-**Level of Awareness of the Student-Respondents towards Natural Disasters Mitigation.
Mitigation Practices

| Indicators | Mean | Verbal Interpretation | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** Discussing the plan with peers, family, or community members with respect to natural disasters. | 4.23 | Very Much Aware | 3 |
| **2.** Familiarizing yourself to natural disasters in order to know what safety precautionary measures to be done with respects to natural disasters. | 4.22 | Very Much Aware | 4 |
| **3.** Elevation of building construction into 1 meter. | 3.82 | Aware | 17 |
| **4.** Creation of core group in disaster preparation. | 4.03 | Aware | 8.5 |
| **5.** Buildings are created/designed to cope with natural disasters (2-storey building). | 3.94 | Aware | 11 |
| **6.** Installation of early warning device. | 3.86 | Aware | 15.5 |
| **7.** Installation of CCTV. | 3.87 | Aware | 14 |
| **8.** Elevating the low-laying land area. | 3.90 | Aware | 13 |
| **9.** Improving the drainage canals. | 3.96 | Aware | 10 |
| **10.** Constructing of river controls. | 4.03 | Aware | 8.5 |
| **11.** Improving the soil contours. | 3.92 | Aware | 12 |
| **12.** Avoiding the construction of house on accident prone area | 4.16 | Aware | 5 |
| **13.** Planting trees and protect the forest, specially in mountains, to prevent soil erosion. | 4.36 | Very Much Aware | 1 |
| **14.** Getting ready of generator in case of brown out. | 3.86 | Aware | 15.5 |
| **15.** Conducting trainings and seminars as preparation for natural disaster occurrence. | 4.28 | Very Much Aware | 2 |
| **16.** Having an emergency hotlines. | 4.07 | Aware | 7 |
| **17.** Frequent cleaning of drainage and canals to avoid stagnant water. | 4.07 | Aware | 6 |
| **General Mean** | **4.03** | **Aware** | |

The table number 7 shows the relationship between the profile of the Staff and Faculty-Respondents and their level of awareness towards natural disasters safety precautionary measures and mitigation.

It is found out that the age and years in services is highly related with their level of awareness towards the natural disasters safety precautionary measures and mitigation. Though there are young members in the staff respondents, still it is not a factor since there is the presence of orientation and constant participation in fire and earthquake drill provided by competent Bureau of Fire Protection of Siniloan. As the staff and faculty respondent increases their years in service their level of awareness also increases.

**Table 7:-**Significant Relationship between the Staff and Faculty-Respondents Demographic Profile and Level of Awareness towards Natural Disasters Safety Precautionary Measures and Mitigation.

| Variables | Statistical Tool | df | C-value | P-value | Decision | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Safety Precautionary** | | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Measures** | | | | | |
| Sex | Chi-Square | 2 | 0.940 | 0.625 | Accept Ho Not Significant |
| Age | | 10 | 54.619 | 0.000 | Reject Ho Highly Significant |
| Address | | 14 | 7.183 | 0.927 | Accept Ho Not Significant |
| Civil Status | | 4 | 1.336 | 0.855 | Accept Ho Not Significant |
| Job Description | | 2 | 1.585 | 0.453 | Accept Ho Not Significant |
| Year/s in service | | 8 | 69.722 | 0.000 | Reject Ho Highly Significant |
| **Mitigation Practices** | | | | | |
| Sex | Chi-Square | 2 | 1.233 | 0.540 | Accept Ho Not Significant |
| Age | | 10 | 87.475 | 0.000 | Reject Ho Highly Significant |
| Address | | 14 | 11.232 | 0.668 | Accept Ho Not Significant |
| Civil Status | | 4 | 2.496 | 0.645 | Accept Ho Not Significant |
| Job Description | | 2 | 0.169 | 0.919 | Accept Ho Not Significant |
| Year/s in service | | 8 | 93.058 | 0.000 | Reject Ho Highly Significant |

The table number 8 shows the relationship between the profile of the Student-Respondents and their level of awareness towards natural disasters safety precautionary measures and mitigation.

It is found out that all of the profile of the Student-Respondents is related to their level of awareness towards natural disasters safety precautionary measures and mitigation except the address where they reside. Address is not a factor when it concerns the level of awareness though there are student respondent who came from upland areas because they carry with them the concept and knowledge on how to minimized the long-term after-effects of disaster.

**Table 8:-**Significant Relationship between the Student-Respondents Demographic Profile and Level of Awareness towards Natural Disasters Safety Precautionary Measures and Mitigation.

| Variables | Statistical Tool | df | C-value | P-value | Decision | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Safety Precautionary** | | | | | | |
| **Measures** | | | | | | |
| Sex | Chi-Square | 3 | 8.437 | 0.038 | Reject Ho | Significant |
| Age | | 12 | 450.526 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| Address | | 33 | 30.610 | 0.587 | Accept Ho | Not Significant |
| Civil Status | | 3 | 12.103 | 0.007 | Reject Ho | Significant |
| College | | 21 | 505.235 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Significant |
| Course | | 78 | 801.533 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| Year/s stayed | | 24 | 67.227 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| **Mitigation Practices** | | | | | | |
| Sex | Chi-Square | 3 | 9.572 | 0.023 | Reject Ho | Significant |
| Age | | 12 | 488.679 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| Address | | 33 | 25.831 | 0.808 | Accept Ho | Not Significant |
| Civil Status | | 3 | 7.981 | 0.046 | Reject Ho | Significant |
| College | | 21 | 544.188 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| Course | | 78 | 822.609 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| Year/s stayed | | 24 | 75.727 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |

The table number 9 shows the relationship between the experience of the Staff and Faculty-Respondents with the natural disasters and their level of awareness towards natural disasters safety precautionary measures and mitigation. It is found out that all of their experience with the natural disasters has significant relationship with their level of awareness towards the natural disasters safety precautionary measures and mitigation.

Table 9:-Significant Relationship between the Staff and Faculty-Respondents Experience with Natural Disasters and Level of Awareness towards Natural Disasters Safety Precautionary Measures and Mitigation.

| Natural Disasters | Statistical Tool | rho-value | p-value | Decision | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Safety Precautionary Measures** | Spearman | | | | |
| Typhoon | | 0.595 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| Flood | | 0.393 | 0.001 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| Earthquake | | 0.520 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| | | | | | |
| **Mitigation Practices** | | | | | |
| Typhoon | | 0.822 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| Flood | | 0.675 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| Earthquake | | 0.893 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |

The table number 10 shows the relationship between the experience of the Student-Respondents with the natural disasters and their level of awareness towards natural disasters safety precautionary measures and mitigation. It is found out that their experience with the typhoon and earthquake are significantly related with their level of awareness towards the natural disasters safety precautionary measures and mitigation.

**Table 10:-**Significant Relationship between the Student-Respondents Experience with Natural Disasters and Level of Awareness towards Natural Disasters Safety Precautionary Measures and Mitigation.

| Natural Disasters | Statistical Tool | rho-value | p-value | Decision | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Safety Precautionary Measures** | Spearman | | | | |
| Typhoon | | 0.879 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| Flood | | 0.887 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| Earthquake | | 0.841 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| | | | | | |
| **Mitigation Practices** | | | | | |
| Typhoon | | 0.872 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| Flood | | 0.867 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |
| Earthquake | | 0.835 | 0.000 | Reject Ho | Highly Significant |

## Conclusion and Recommendation: -

### Conclusions

The researcher therefore concludes that the level of awareness of staff, faculty and students of LSPU-SC are highly recognized based on the natural disasters' safety precautionary measures and mitigation practices. When natural disasters strike, individuals must be knowledgeable on what to do in order to survive. It is very essential nowadays since the onset of climate change, everybody has to be prepared of the different disasters that might come. Knowing the location and the different hazards present in the area, awareness is necessary on how to deal with disasters. While these hazards cannot be prevented from occurring, mitigation planning focuses on reducing the impact of such events when they do occur. Mitigation strategies include actions taken in the form of projects that will substantially reduce or even eliminate repetitive losses due to the occurrence of the same hazard. Safety of our lives is even more important than any other things.

### Recommendations

Based from the conclusion formulated, the researcher recommends to the institution to continuously conduct frequent seminars and trainings about the natural disasters in order that the constituents to be more aware and knowledgeable about the things that must be done before, during and after the occurrence of all the natural disasters that will strike either in school and in home.

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