

Selected Relocation Sites Quality of Life in Iloilo: CAS Graduates' Development Bases of School Extension Program

By

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Abstract

Displacement in residence is standard in the advent of natural or man-made disasters and development needs such as road expansion or flood control infrastructure. Relocation is ideal for displaced residents, particularly in urban sites. According to the people, the process causes numerous modifications in their general quality of life after being relocated. Some may consider the relocation a blessing; others consider it a deprivation, particularly of their livelihood. This life-changing experience will be reflected in the overall quality of life of the relocates, their participation in social and political activities, their aspiration and their life satisfaction. This study was meant to gather empirical data on these aspects of the relocates' life considering five relocation sites in Iloilo City: G.K. Subdivision in San Isidro, Jaro; Iloilo Riverplains, Lanit; San Isidro, La Paz, Sooc, Arevalo; and Uswag Subdivision, Jaro.

Keywords: CAS Graduates' Development Bases of School Extension Program, Selected Relocation Sites, Quality of Life, Extension programs,

1. Introduction

Earthquakes, typhoons and storm surges are not uncommon, causing substantial loss of life, homes and livelihoods in the Philippines. Add to these is the damage caused by fire, an unnatural and artificial disaster that should not be discounted as one of the factors that cause displacement of residents in urban communities. These threats are a cause of concern, particularly among the low-income urban residents who lack the means of protection compared with the affluent groups. Nevertheless, they have developed their resiliency in responding accordingly.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Legal Bases

Republic Act 7279 created the Urban Development, and the Housing Act of 1992 provides for a comprehensive and continuing urban development and housing program or relocation.

Then on the local level, there are Regulation ordinances 95-055 series of 1995- an ordinance that created the Iloilo City Urban Poor Affairs Office (ICUPAO), an office under the Office of the City Mayor. This office is in charge of housing, relocation and resettlement matters.

2.2. CAS Program

The College of Arts and Sciences of West Visayas State University is mandated under the University Extension and Development Center to extend activities under the Commission on Higher Education (RA7722) for social transformation and global recognition and to generate knowledge and technology, among others.

2.3. Quality of Life

Chan (2001) studied the impacts of residential relocation on stress, coping and quality of life among older persons in Hongkong. The female respondents and older persons who lived alone

reportedly experienced more problems with the move than other respondents. Constructive suggestions were offered to all players, including the Housing Authority, the NGOs, the older persons and their families.

There is an issue that quality of life measurement by evaluations is indispensable for quality of life assessment. What ultimately matters, however, is the person's view about how well her life is (Ventegodt et al., 2003)

2.4. Relocation Sites

The relocation sites included in this study are:

1. *The Iloilo River Subdivision Phase I in Brgy. Lanit and Camalig, Jaro, Iloilo City.*

The residents were from barangays affected by the City road widening program. Begun on February 7, 2014, was protected by Executive Order number 90, dated December 17, 1986, mandating the National Housing Authority (NHA) operation. The 1,000 relocates granted a Deed of Usufruct for 99 years (Sun Star, 2016).

2. *The San Isidro Relocation Site (USWAG Village)* is located in San Isidro, Jaro. It has 1,140 houses, although it can accommodate 2,000 families. The residence of resettled families is considered Project Affected Families (PAF) by the Iloilo Flood Control Project (IFCP).

3. *San Isidro Village, LaPaz, Iloilo City.* This relocation site has 244 households that were victims of eviction and disasters.

4. *Sooc Relocation Site.* The relocation site of Sooc, Arevalo, was initiated during the time of Former Mayor Mansueto Malabor. There were two Sooc relocation sites: named Sooc Gamay and Sooc Dako. These relocation sites were composed of 8 Projects.

2.5. Other Relocation Sites in Iloilo Province

The other relocation sites in Iloilo Province can be found in Ajuy, Zarraga, Janiway, and Lambunao.

2.6. Activities

Baker and Arthurson (2007) generally state that people tend to relocate for housing, locational and accessibility reasons. Planning redevelopment projects should involve partnerships between communities and governments through formal and public hearings (Stewart-Weeks, 2000)(Cuthill, 2001). Hoatson and Grace (2002) stated that while public housing tenants are the largest group most affected by redevelopment, they make up only a tiny proportion of the body's membership responsible for overseeing the decision-making process. Public consultation needs to be inclusive (Cuthill, 2001)

2.7. Political Participation

Amatya Sen said that freedom to participate is a necessary form of development. Participation in making decisions that affect one's life and the lives of others is fundamental to human wellbeing. Voting, for instance, is done by an individual with the expectation that whoever candidate wins will advocate, pass, and implement different policies. (Weitz-Shapiro & Winters, 2008). This inclusion can be observed in Chicago public housing, a study undertaken by Hooper (2014).

2.8. Synthesis

This review presented legal like the Republic Act (R.A.) 7279 or the Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992. WSU-CAS Extension Program complies with the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) mandates. Also presented here were the studies on quality of life by Chan, 2001 and studies on the relocation sites in Iloilo City and the Province of Iloilo Relocation sites. Finally, an in-depth explanation was given to analyze further the situation of relocates regarding social and political participation and its importance once they are relocated.

3. Conceptual Paradigm

The study used the Integrative Quality of Life Theory or the Existential Quality of Life by Ventegodt, Andersen and Merrick (2003) as its main anchor. This theory defines the quality of life as a good life or living a life with high quality according to the theoretical and philosophical framework of the Danish Quality of Life Survey.

Figure 1 illustrates the integrative quality of life theory with the accompanying constructs.

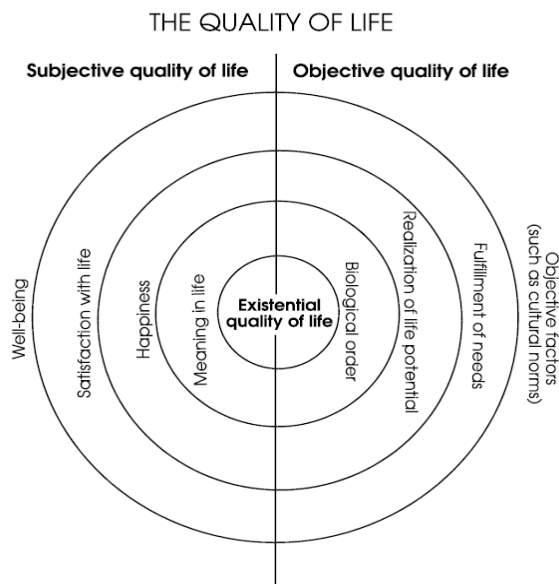


Figure 1. The integrative theory of the quality of life shows the spectrum of subjective to objective quality of life connected by the existential quality of life.

The integrative quality of life theory will complement Tocqueville's (2000) social participation theory. In this theory, participation is a must and is considered a counter-check to the operation of the State (Putnam, 2000). Social and political participation foster ties and shared norms between people. "Social Capital", according to Bandura (1997), can develop people's confidence. Aspiration Adaptation theory (Selten, 2001). This theory is part of a bounded rationality theory, which is that humans have an aspiration level. Sukkanen's (2011) theory of improved whole-life satisfaction theory of happiness completes the theoretical frame of the study.

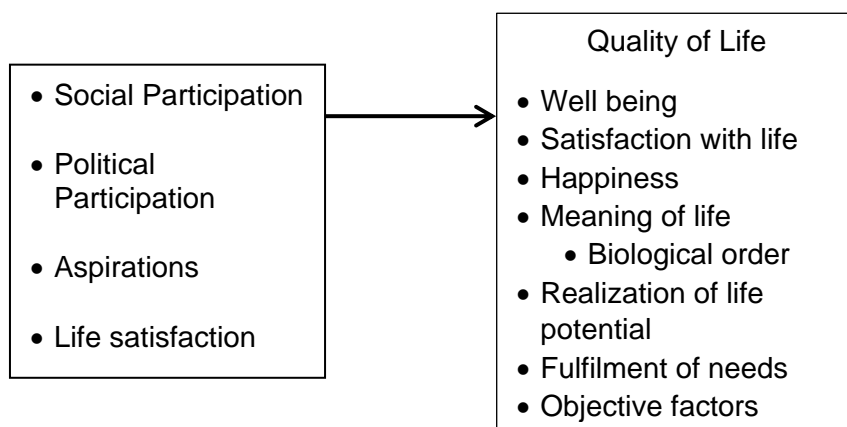


Figure 2. Graphical presentation of the hypothetical relationships among study variables

4. Objectives of the Study

This study aimed to assess the residents' quality of life in selected relocation sites and how it influenced their social and political participation aspirations and life satisfaction.

Specifically, this study sought answers to the following questions:

1. What is the relocation's subjective and objective quality of life when taken as a whole and grouped as family size, monthly family income and educational attainment?
2. What is the level of social participation, political participation, aspiration, and life satisfaction of the relocates?
3. Is there a significant relationship between the social participation of the relocates and their quality of life?
4. Is there a significant relationship between the political participation of the relocates and their quality of life?
5. Is there a significant relationship between the relocates' aspirations and their quality of life?
6. Is there a significant relationship between the relocation's life satisfaction and their quality of life?

5. Methodology

The shelter is a significant issue, just as Maslow identified it as a basic need next to food. Homelessness has become evident more than ever (Schaefer, 2010).

Identifying adequate sites for relocating disaster-affected communities can be an enormous challenge (World Bank, 2010). Unsuitable new sites can lead to loss of livelihoods and a sense of community. According to Gilles (2012), 30 and 40 per cent of Metro Manila's resettlers left their tenement homes and returned to their original homes.

Some LGUs in the Province of Iloilo had put up their relocation sites for specific groups of people, including displaced families, due to road widening, fire victims, floodway construction, and river cleanup. The latest group includes victims of typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda).

All relocation sites in Iloilo City are in-city within a 4-6 km distance from the original settlement of the relocates and follow the rule "No eviction without relocation". There are 16 relocation sites in the city land bank for relocating displaced families.

5.1. Research Design

The quantitative research method was used in this study employing the descriptive research design. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2006), the quantitative research method gives numerical accounts of the variables studied. The quantitative method was used to determine the quality of life, level of social and political participation, aspiration, and life satisfaction of the residents. To a certain extent, the quantitative data were supported by qualitative information documented from interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD).

5.2. The Sample/Participants

The respondents were taken from five relocation sites in Iloilo City, Relocation Sites in Iloilo Riverplain Subdivision Phase I, Brgy. Camalig, Jaro, Iloilo City; Uswag Subdivision, San Isidro, Jaro; GK Uswag Subdivision, San Isidro Jaro; San Isidro, LaPaz, Iloilo; and in Sooc, Arevalo. The sample size and distribution per relocation site are given below:

Table 1. Sampling Distribution.

Relocation Site	Total number of Households	Sample Households
Iloilo Riverplain, Lanit, Jaro	912	100
Uswag Subdivision, San Isidro, Jaro	608	67
GK Uswag Subd., San Isidro, Jaro	232	26
San Isidro, LaPaz	243	27
Sooc, Arevalo	1,487	164
Total	3,482	384

5.3. Research Instrument

This study used a researcher-made instrument: a five-part questionnaire with five (5) parts. Part I gathered the personal data of the respondents. Part II contained thirty (30) items which assessed the quality of life of the respondents based on seven (7) constructs representing the subjective and objective quality of life. The constructs and the items are as follows: wellbeing (4); satisfaction with life (7); happiness (5); the meaning of life (4); fulfilment of needs (3); objective factors (5); and realization of life potential (2). Part III included twenty (20) items which measured the respondents' social participation level. Part IV included eighteen (18) items to measure the residents' political participation level. Part V contained thirty-three (33) items to measure the aspiration of the residents in selected relocation sites. There were six (6) constructs of aspiration namely, achievement (6 items), leadership (5 items), educational (7 items), financial (5 items), relationship (3 items) and personal goals (7 items). Each of the 33 items is answerable by either Strongly Agree (5); Agree (4), Somewhat Agree (3); Disagree (2), and Strongly Disagree (1). The formulation of each item was based on a literature search specifically for the quality of life, the Danish QOL questionnaire by Ventegodt et al. (2003), referral to NGOs with advocacies on shelter, and previous experience of the researcher.

Part VI included twenty (20) items on the respondents' life satisfaction. These twenty items were divided into the following constructs: Social satisfaction (5 items), Economic satisfaction (5 items), Emotional Satisfaction (5 items), and Moral Satisfaction (5 items). Each item is answerable by either Extremely Satisfying (5), Very Satisfying (4), Moderately Satisfying (3), Slightly Satisfying (2), or Not at all Satisfying (1).

Pilot testing of the validated instrument was done on the heads of fifty (50) randomly chosen families in various relocation sites who were not part of the study's respondents. The survey instruments were subjected to content validation by the subject experts. The results of pilot testing were used for reliability determination using Cronbach Alpha with a reliability coefficient of not lower than 0.70.

5.4. Data Collection Procedure

The permit from the Dean of the Graduate School, College of Arts and Sciences, countersigned by the adviser and the Dean, was secured. Permits were also secured for Barangay Captains. The quantitative results of the study were supplemented with qualitative information generated from the interview of selected respondents (see appendix). The researcher then personally administered the questionnaire and retrieved the same for eventual analysis. After that, the data were coded, tallied and processed with the SPSS IBM v. 23 software.

5.5. Data Analysis Procedure

Descriptive and inferential statistics were utilized in this study. The mean and frequency counts were the descriptive statistics used. At the same time, the Pearson r, Chi-square test, Cramer's V or Gamma coefficient will be used for inferential statistics. The respondents' total degree of aspirations and level of life satisfaction were described using the mean. It was used to compare the level of aspirations and life satisfaction of the respondents grouped according to family size, educational attainment, total monthly family income, and previous residence. Frequency count described the profile of the respondents in terms of their distribution in each selected category of the identified variable (Santos, 2006). All hypotheses were tested at the 5% level of significance.

6. Results and Discussion

6.1 Profile of the Respondents

Table 2 shows that the majority of the relocates have prominent families. That is, 67.3% of them have more than four members in the family. Slightly more than one-fourth (26.4%) have from 3 to 4 members in their family, and only 6.3% have the most diminutive family size of 1 to 2 members or probably only the couple without children or a mother or a father with one child.

After combining the family members' earnings, the majority of respondents, or 43.9% of the

relocates, made between Php 5,001. Other earnings were 30.5% less than Php 5,000. There were 18.8% of the relocates with total monthly family income ranging from Php 10,001 to 15,000. The remaining 6.8% of the relocated families earn more than Php 15,000 a month. The data trend implies that most of the families in the relocation sites covered by the study are below the poverty line of about Php 10,000.

Table 2 also reveals that the bulk of the relocating individuals, or 53.2% of them, had completed high school or had stopped before completing the secondary school program. Only about one-third (30.0%) of the respondents were college level, while 12.0% were elementary level. There were 2.7% who have units in a master's degree program. An insignificant proportion of 0.3% had units for a doctorate, while 0.5% had a doctorate.

Table 2. *Profile of the Respondents.*

Profile	F (n=367)	%
Family size		
1 – 2	23	6.3
3 – 4	97	26.4
More than 4	247	67.3
Total monthly family income (Php)		
Below 5,000	112	30.5
5,001 – 10,000	161	43.9
10,001 – 15,000	69	18.8
Above 15,000	25	6.8
Educational attainment		
Elementary level	44	12.0
High school level	195	53.2
College level	110	30.0
With units in MS/MA	10	2.7
MS/MA degree holder	5	1.4
With units in doctoral degree	1	.3
Doctoral degree holder	2	.5

6.2. *Reasons for Relocation*

The respondents gave seven (7) reasons for their relocation to the present residential sites. Most respondents that are 38.1% of them, considered the absence of owned home lots or they are being squatters as the significant reason for their relocation. Then, 19.6% were affected by road widening while 18.5% were victims of typhoons, specifically "Yolanda." The demolition of the previous residence was why 16.3% of the respondents relocated. The other 5.2% were living close to rivers and floodways. They were relocated due to the possibility that their homes could be carried away. The remaining 1.4% and 0.8% indicated that their relocation was sponsored or the relocation sites were closed to their children's school, respectively.

Table 3. *Reasons for Relocation.*

Reasons for relocation	f	%
Road widening	72	19.6
Demolition	60	16.3
Proximity to the river and floodway	19	5.2
No home lot (Squatters)	140	38.1
School proximity	3	0.8
Typhoon devastation	68	18.5
Sponsored	5	1.4

6.3. *Quality of Life of the Relocates*

Table 4 presents the quality of life of the relocates with the corresponding components. There were seven (7) components of the quality of life; among these, the respondents rated excellent in the

"happiness" quality of life with a mean score of 4.40. The rest of the six (6) components rated an excellent quality of life. Specifically, components "objective factors" and "realization of life potential" rated very well with a mean of 4.09 and 4.06, respectively. Furthermore, also rated very good were the components "meaning of life (M=4.00)," "fulfilment of needs" (M=3.99), "wellbeing (M=3.90) and "satisfaction with life" (M=3.85). These data showed that the relocates had an excellent quality of life. Overall, the relocates' quality of life was very good (M=4.04).

Table 4. *Quality of Life of the Relocates.*

Quality of Life and Components	Mean	Description
Quality of life as a whole	4.04	Very good
Well being	3.90	Very good
Satisfaction with life	3.85	Very good
Happiness	4.40	Excellent
Meaning of life	4.00	Very good
Fulfilment of needs	3.99	Very good
Objective factors	4.09	Very good
Realization of life potential	4.06	Very good

6.4. Level of Social Participation of the Relocates

Table 5 gives the distribution of the relocates according to their level of social participation. The data show that most (39.2%) of the respondents have a moderate level of social participation. There were 27.2% who had high social participation, and 15.8% had shallow levels of social participation. The remaining 13.1% have a low level of social participation, while 4.6% have a very high level of social participation. The data trend indicates that high social participation is quite a feat, particularly among the relocates new to the relocation sites.

Table 5. *Level of Social Participation of the Relocates.*

Level of Social Participation	f	%
Very High (5.81- 7.00)	17	4.6
High (4.60 – 5.80)	100	27.2
Moderate (3.41 – 4.60)	144	39.2
Low (2.21 – 3.40)	48	13.1
Very low (1.00 – 2.20)	58	15.8
Mean: 3.95 (Moderate)		

6.5. Level of Political Participation

The data show that the political participation of the relocates was low as a whole, with an average of 1.25. The percentage distribution in Table 7 also indicates that the majority (68.1%) of the respondents had a deficient level of political participation. Furthermore, there were 28.9% had moderate levels of political participation. The remaining 2.7% and 0.5% included respondents with either a high or very high level of political participation, respectively.

Table 6. *Level of Political Participation.*

Level of Political Participation	f	%
Very High (1.76 – 2.00)	2	0.5
High (1.51 – 1.75)	10	2.7
Moderate (1.26 – 1.50)	105	28.6
Low (1.00 – 1.25)	250	68.1
Mean: 1.25 (Low)		

6.6. Level of Aspiration of the Relocates

The level of aspiration is given in Table 7. The data show that the relocates' aspiration level, when taken as a whole, was high (M=4.06). The data in Table 9 also show six (6) components of the respondents' aspirations. These components were achievement aspiration, leadership aspiration, educational aspiration, financial aspiration, relationship aspiration and personal goal aspiration. Relationship aspiration was rated very high among these six component areas, with a mean of 4.22. The remaining components rated high in their aspiration even though their mean scores differ. "Personal goal, (M=4.18) was rated high in like manner that "financial" (M=4.16) was similarly rated. Other high rating was recorded for "achievement" (M=4.00), educational (M=3.99), and "leadership" (M=3.81).

Table 7. *Level of Aspiration of the Relocates.*

Level of Aspiration and Components	Mean	Description
Level of Aspiration as a whole	4.06	High
Achievement	4.00	High
Leadership	3.81	High
Educational	3.99	High
Financial	4.16	High
Relationship	4.22	Very high
Personal goal	4.18	High

6.7. Level of Life Satisfaction

Table 8 shows the life satisfaction level of the relocates and their component areas. The data show that, as a whole, the relocates were very satisfied (M=3.92) with their lot in life. They were likewise satisfied in all four areas: social, economic, emotional and moral components of satisfaction. The mean score for social satisfaction was 4.08, while moral satisfaction rated 4.07 on average. The other data show very satisfied relocates in terms of emotion (M=3.91) and economics (M=3.60). Economic satisfaction got the lowest mean score of 3.60. This result implies that there is yet something in the economic activities of the relocates that will satisfy them.

Table 8. *Level of Life Satisfaction.*

Level of Life Satisfaction and Components	Mean	Description
Level of Life Satisfaction as a whole	3.92	Very satisfied
Social	4.08	Very satisfied
Economic	3.60	Very satisfied
Emotional	3.91	Very satisfied
Moral	4.07	Very satisfied

6.8. Relationship Between Social Participation and Quality of Life

The data show a moderate and significant correlation between the relocation's quality of life and their social participation. However, the relationship between the two variables was negative, indicating that the relocates' social participation may hinder their attainment of the quality of life expected of them in the relocation sites. Furthermore, there were also moderate, negative and significant correlations among the seven component areas of the quality of life and social participation. The various component areas of the quality of life are relocating' standards of how he lives. For all these standards or indicators of the quality of life that the relocates wanted to lead, social participation seems to have a negative influence to a moderate extent. Suppose numerical values of the correlation coefficient are to be considered. In that case, objective factors influence the quality of life the most, followed by the realization of life potential, happiness, fulfilment of needs, the meaning of life, satisfaction with life, and wellbeing.

Table 9. *Relationship Between Social Participation and Quality of Life.*

Quality of Life	Social Participation		
	Sig (2-tailed)	Pearson r	Interpretation
Quality of life as a whole	.000	-.493	Moderate, negative, significant correlation
Well being	.000	-.321	Moderate, negative, significant correlation
Satisfaction with life	.000	-.354	Moderate, negative, significant correlation
Happiness	.000	-.408	Moderate, negative, significant correlation
Meaning of life	.000	-.391	Moderate, negative, significant correlation
Fulfilment of needs	.000	-.403	Moderate, negative, significant correlation
Objective factors	.000	-.478	Moderate, negative, significant correlation
Realization of life potential	.000	-.474	Moderate, negative, significant correlation

6.9. Relationship Between Political Participation and Quality of Life

Political participation significantly influences their quality of life, as indicated by the correlation coefficient values of the statistical analyses presented in Table 10. The relationship between the quality of life of the respondents as a whole and political participation was weak but significant. The relationship between the two variables, however, is negative, which describes political participation as a hindering element in the attainment of quality of life of the respondents, no matter how weak the influence is. Political participation of the relocates also influenced negatively and significantly, for that matter, the various components of the quality of life. Again, the relationship may be weak, but the influence on the quality of life is there to reckon with. Considering the correlation coefficient values (Pearson r), the realization of life potential is the most influenced by political participation, followed by the fulfilment of needs, wellbeing, objective factors, the meaning of life, happiness, and satisfaction with life. All these negative influences influenced the overall quality of life compositely.

Table 10. Relationship Between Political Participation and Quality of Life.

Quality of Life	Political Participation		
	Sig (2-tailed)	Pearson r	Interpretation
Quality of life as a whole	.000	-.216	Weak, negative, significant correlation
Well being	.000	-.190	Weak, negative, significant correlation
Satisfaction with life	.000	-.107	Weak, negative, significant correlation
Happiness	.000	-.153	Weak, negative, significant correlation
Meaning of life	.000	-.176	Weak, negative, significant correlation
Fulfilment of needs	.000	-.192	Weak, negative, significant correlation
Objective factors	.000	-.183	Weak, negative, significant correlation
Realization of life potential	.000	-.235	Weak, negative, significant correlation

6.10. Relationship Between Aspiration and Quality of Life

The aspiration of the relocates had significantly influenced their quality of life powerfully and positively. This result means that aspiration is a strong driving force among the relocates to attain the expected quality of life or standards with which they want to lead their life. The data in Table 11 support this contention. The data also show that the various component areas of the relocate's quality of life were significantly and strongly influenced by their aspiration. This finding indicates that the stronger the aspiration, the more the respondents desire to lead a good to excellent quality of life. The seven (7) indicators of the quality of life of the relocation were also influenced in various degrees by their aspirations. The influence of aspiration to the components, objective factors, realization of life potential, and fulfilment of needs was positively significant and moderate in strength. On the other hand, the influence of aspiration on such component areas as the meaning of life, happiness, satisfaction with life, and wellbeing was positive and significant but moderate in strength. Aspiration, then, can direct the relocates to aim for a quality of life that is better than what they have now to a positive and moderate to a solid extent. Thus, there is a need for the relocates to have their aspiration in life because it is a driving force for them to aim for a quality of life with a given standard of excellence.

Table 11. *Relationship Between Aspiration and Quality of Life*

Quality of Life	Aspiration		
	Sig (2-tailed)	Pearson r	Interpretation
Quality of life as a whole	.000	+ .783	Strong, positive, significant relationship
Well being	.000	+ .591	Moderate, positive, significant relationship
Satisfaction with life	.000	+ .569	Moderate, positive, significant relationship
Happiness	.000	+ .605	Moderate, positive, significant relationship
Meaning of life	.000	+ .627	Moderate, positive, significant relationship
Fulfilment of needs	.000	+ .703	Strong, positive, significant relationship
Objective factors	.000	+ .707	Strong, positive, significant relationship
Realization of life potential	.000	+ .706	Strong, positive, significant relationship

6.11. Relationship Between Satisfaction and Quality of Life

In Table 12, data to show the influence of satisfaction on the relocation's quality of life is given. Based on the given data, the relocates' quality of life was strongly influenced by their life satisfaction in a positive and significant manner. This data means that the more satisfied the relocation is, the more he will desire a better quality of life or the more he will aim to improve the quality of his life than what it is presently. How life satisfaction influences, the relocation's quality of life is also reflected in the various component areas. The strong and significant positive relationship between life satisfaction and the objective factors component was noted in the data given in Table 12. There was likewise a moderate and significant positive relationship between life satisfaction and such component areas of the quality of life as the fulfilment of needs, a realization of life potential, the meaning of life, satisfaction with life, happiness and wellbeing.

Table 12. *Relationship Between Satisfaction and Quality of Life.*

Quality of Life	Life Satisfaction		Interpretation
	Sig (2-tailed)	Pearson r	
Quality of life as a whole	.000	+ .715	Strong, positive, significant relationship
Well being	.000	+ .461	Moderate, positive, significant relationship
Satisfaction with life	.000	+ .594	Moderate, positive, significant relationship
Happiness	.000	+ .548	Moderate, positive, significant relationship
Meaning of life	.000	+ .595	Moderate, positive, significant relationship
Fulfilment of needs	.000	+ .624	Moderate, positive, significant relationship
Objective factors	.000	+ .681	Strong, positive, significant relationship
Realization of life potential	.000	+ .615	Moderate, positive, significant relationship

6.12. Emerging Themes from Interview of the Relocates

There were five (5) areas of concern tackled by the study. These are changes in the quality of life; most valued social participation activities, most valued political participation activities, aspiration and life satisfaction.

6.12.1. Quality of Life

Changes in the quality of life with relocation may either be positive or negative based on the perspective of the relocates. Of the twenty interviewed, 65% indicated improvement in the quality, and the emerging issues were:

6.12.2. Security of shelter.

Mostly relocates of San Isidro, Jaro and LaPaz claimed to have satisfied this second level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Where the residents used to stay near the creek or river where threats of flooding are always present, the threat no longer exists in the current relocation site. In addition, they are sure of not getting evicted because they own the house and lots or soon will be owners, as some of them are now gradually paying the reasonable fee charged by the government. House and lot ownership is the primary determinant of the relocation for claiming improvement in their quality of life.

6.12.3. Security of education

The relocates, particularly those coming from faraway farms such as Bingawan, claimed that there is Security of education for their children in the relocation sites because of the proximity of schools and more to choose from, unlike rural areas children have to walk a long distance to get an education.

6.12.3.Reduced livelihood opportunity.

The relocates who claimed no improvement in their quality of life focused on comparing the before and after relocation livelihood opportunities. One relocation from Balabago found the relocation at G.K., San Isidro Jaro peaceful but no opportunity to garden, which is their source of income before relocation.

6.12.4. Unsanitary site.

A resident of Sooc shared that they lost the opportunity to vend food at this site and other "racket" they had at MH Del Pila, Jaro. They feel miserable because of the prevailing odour of garbage, especially during rainy days. They get stomach disorders from the smell aside from affecting their appetite.

6.12.5. Social Participation

Regarding valuing social participation activities, the following were cited: Sports, Seminars and other gatherings for a cause, and Social interaction.

Downside. Some residents drink to socialize, especially during fiestas resulting in killings, noise and a disorderly climate in the barangay. These are carried over beyond fiesta time.

6.12.6. Political Participation

Voting. Political campaigns. Aspiration, Better education for children and grandchildren, Good health, Improved their house. Buy a car and Travel. Others desire the relocation site to be as peaceful and quiet as possible to be a better place.

Satisfaction. Only one-fifth of the interviewed residents expressed dissatisfaction with their life at the relocation sites. The rest were delighted.

7. Conclusions

Most families were prominent, with a monthly family income below the poverty line. They were squatters who needed permanent residence. The relocates claim for an outstanding quality of life

indicates that relocating them has some merits. Social participation, which is moderate, may be ideal. The low level of political aspiration is understandable because only very few residents have this inclination. They relocate high aspirations as part of the expectations for them. That the relocates were very satisfied is a good indicator that the purpose of relocation had achieved something. The negative influence of social participation on the quality of life indicates that this activity should be pursued with moderation, considering that the influence of this factor on the quality of life is highly significant. Political participation weakly influences the quality of life, but the highly significant relationship cannot be ignored. The firm, positive, and highly significant influence of aspiration on the quality of life that this factor is a strong one in the attainment of the quality of life of the relocates. The firm, positive and highly significant influence of life satisfaction on the quality of life is that this factor is valuable for them to attain an excellent quality of life.

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