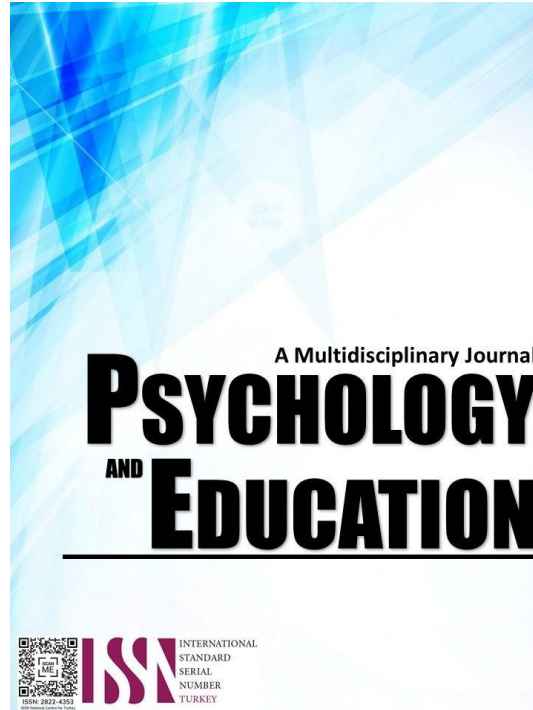


# **SIGNIFICANCE OF WATER SEARCH AND RESCUE IN THE SAFETY OF TRAVELERS IN QUEZON, QUEZON**



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## Significance of Water Search and Rescue in the Safety of Travelers in Quezon, Quezon

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### Abstract

This study aimed to determine the significance of water search and rescue in the safety of travelers in Quezon, Quezon. It determined the profile of the respondents in terms of age, sex, and types or classification of the respondents. It also revealed the significance of water search and rescue in the safety of travelers in Quezon, Quezon in terms of emergency services, weather condition, and sustainable development. The researcher used descriptive method of research. This study employed simple random sampling design. Under this procedure, the researcher considered using one hundred (100) respondents selected passenger and Wasar in Quezon, Quezon to get the 100% of the respondents. This study determined that majority of the respondents aged 26-35 years old which account to 50% of the total respondents. Male respondents outnumbered the female respondents which accounts to 78% of the total respondents.. Most of the respondents are classified as passenger with a total number of 50% of the total respondents. This study found out that the average mean of 4.12 interpreted as Agree indicated most of the respondents are agreed on the significance of water search and rescue in the safety of travelers in Quezon, Quezon in terms of emergency services. Likewise, the average mean of 4.45 interpreted as Strongly Agree, indicated that most of the respondents strongly agreed on the significance of water search and rescue in the safety of travelers in Quezon, Quezon in terms of weather condition. The average mean of 4.26 interpreted as Strongly Agree, indicated that most of respondents agreed on the significance of water search and rescue in the safety of travelers in Quezon, Quezon in terms of sustainable development. Based from the results of Kruskal Wallis H-test the null hypothesis of sex are accepted, which means that there is no significance differences on the significance of water search and rescue in the safety of travelers in Quezon, Quezon when respondents are grouped according to sex. However, the null hypothesis for age and respondent's types or classification is failed to accept, which means that there is significant difference on the perceived significance of water search and rescue in the safety of travelers in Quezon, Quezon when respondents are grouped according to age and respondent's types or classification. From the result of this study, the following were recommended; Local Government may organize regular water safety drills and simulations to prepare emergency responders and the public for potential emergencies, Travelers may stay updated on local water condition, advisories, and any potential hazards, Youth may spread awareness about water safety among their families, peers, and community, and Future Researcher may conduct in-depth studies to analyze the factors contributing to water accidents and identify areas for improvement in prevention and response.

**Keywords:** *water search and rescue, travelers, safety, emergency services, weather condition, sustainable development*

### Introduction

Wasar stands for "Water Search and Rescue." It refers to the specialized field of emergency response focused on rescuing individuals who are in distress or danger in water environments, such as rivers, lakes, oceans, or flooded areas. Wasar teams often consist of trained professionals equipped with specialized gear and techniques to conduct search, rescue, and recovery operations in aquatic environments. components, as many values in our society and nature Resource Conservation. Wasar allows the recycling and reuse of materials such as of paper, plastic, and metal, which limits the need for new resources and reduces the use of natural resources. Responding to Climate Change By shredding, the amount of materials that are burned or land filled is reduced, resulting in lower emissions of greenhouse gases and helping to combat global warming. Helping the Economy Recycling and reusing materials can create new jobs and businesses, as well as reduce the cost of disposing of waste in landfills. Maintaining Health Proper disposal and recycling of hazardous chemicals and wastes helps prevent soil, air, and water pollution, reducing health problems such as respiratory diseases and deterioration of ecosystem. Ecosystem Conservation Destruction reduces the need for new materials, which comes from the exploitation of natural resources, and thus drives the maintenance and preservation of natural ecosystems.

WASAR has been designed in conjunction with local government agencies and different rescue groups with the aim of providing personnel who may be working near water with sufficient knowledge to be aware of the hazards created by the environment and develop an understanding of basic life support and water rescue techniques. MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE, (2014)

WASAR is a training program that teaches people about Water Safety, Rescue and Survival Techniques. It covers water safety, including hazards, safe swimming practices, and drowning prevention. Trainees learn how to safely approach and rescue people in water, including self-rescue and others. Additionally, WASAR programs cover basic survival skills, such as staying afloat and signaling for help, to help individuals in water emergencies. WASAR, or Water Safety, Rescue and Survival Techniques, is a training program aimed at enhancing individuals' abilities in water rescues and safety. It focuses on lifesaving techniques, basic life support and first aid knowledge, watermanship skills, and increasing awareness of water safety practices. WASAR programs are often conducted by

organizations like the Philippine Coast Guard MEPCOM for personnel, resort staff, and civilians interested in improving their water safety skills.

WASAR is a training program that teaches people the skills needed to be safe around water and perform rescues in aquatic environments. It covers water safety, rescue techniques, and survival skills. Participants learn about water hazards, safe swimming practices, and preventing drowning. They learn about rip currents, uneven depths, and cold water shock. WASAR also covers basic survival skills, such as staying afloat with limited resources, signaling for help, and staying warm in cold water.

In 2016, 300 people lost their lives in accidental drownings, with a significant percentage not intending to enter the water. The National Water Safety Forum (NWSF) reported that 77 people drowned while walking or running, and 104 died during water-based activities. The Fire & Rescue Services, Coastguard, and RNLI are working to promote water safety, including the upcoming National Drowning Prevention Week. However, accidents still occur, and rescuers must ensure their teams have the best strategies for water rescues. Effective training can cut the time it takes to rescue someone. Well-planned water rescue training, completed with reasonable frequency, is one of the best ways to prepare. Many teams choose to complete their own training to keep skills up-to-date. By completing regular training, rescuers can be confident in their ability to respond efficiently in water rescue scenarios, as time is of the essence when someone is struggling in water. [www.ruthlee.com](http://www.ruthlee.com)

The training is beneficial for anyone who spends time around water, including boaters, swimmers, kayakers, people living in flood-prone areas, and anyone who wants to be prepared to help others in a water emergency. WASAR programs are often offered by organizations like the Philippine Coast Guard and the Philippine Red Cross, and can be found online or by contacting their local chapter.

ACDI Multipurpose Cooperative, TOG 10/505th Search and Rescue Group, and PhilHealth conducted a one-week Water Search and Rescue (WASAR) training exercise in Brgy Puntod, Cagayan De Oro City from July 28 to August 3, 2014. The training aimed to equip personnel working near water with knowledge of environmental hazards and basic life support techniques. The exercise was part of the WASAR training, designed in collaboration with local government agencies and rescue groups. ACDI MPC was awarded the highest degree of excellence by Cooperative Development Authority- Region 10 during WASAR. ACDI MPC is a strong advocate for disaster preparedness and believes there is a need for more fully trained volunteers in every barangay in the Philippines. With disaster-prone countries like the Philippines, empowering adult citizens with life-saving skills is urgent, as disasters like landslides, earthquakes, and cyclones occur annually. <https://www.acdicoop.com/index>

Throughout history, bodies of water have served as vital transportation routes, facilitating trade, cultural exchange, and exploration. However, these same waters can also pose significant dangers to travellers. The unforgiving nature of the sea, coupled with potential hazards like storms, rough currents, and collisions, necessitates measures to ensure the safety of those who navigate it. In this context, the role of the Wasar, or sea coastguard, emerges as a critical element in safeguarding maritime travel. This thesis will explore the significance of the Wasar in ensuring the safety of travellers, examining their contributions to areas such as search and rescue operations, maritime law enforcement, and preventative measures. By delving into the specific duties and capabilities of the Wasar, we will establish their vital role in fostering a safe and secure maritime environment for both commercial and recreational travellers.

The researcher sees a significant need for water safety and rescue training in Quezon, Quezon. Since water transportation serves as a vital link for travel between the city and neighboring towns, ensuring the safety of passengers and crew on these waterways becomes paramount. By prioritizing water safety and rescue initiatives, the researcher hopes to minimize risks and create a safer environment for those who rely on water travel in Quezon, Quezon. This study will contribute to the residents by knowing the importance of WASAR in order to avoid and not experience any more water tragedies like the one that happened on February 26, 2016 at the port of Salome in Villa Bota, Gumaca Quezon, when the MV Lady Aime sank with approximately 70 passengers bound for Quezon, Quezon. In this incident 66 people were saved and 3 people died ( Kalasag Gumaca Mdrmo, 2016). Because of this incident, the researcher wants to know how significant WASAR is in maintaining the safety of marine vessels.

At this point in time, the MDRRMO Quezon, Quezon is composed of 14 trained personnels including their head. There are many additional materials in the facility making them cater to the possible everyday threats and incoming calamities. Each deployment is more organize since there are enough manpower. MDRRMO is also able to give training to the different barangays in Quezon, Quezon about BDRRM.

## Research Questions

The aimed of this study is to determine Significance of Water Search and Rescue in the Safety of Travellers in Quezon, Quezon. Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions;

1. What is the profile of the respondents in terms of;
  - 1.1 age;
  - 1.2 sex; and
  - 1.3 types of respondent?
2. What are the Significance of Water Search and Rescue in the Safety of Travellers in Quezon, Quezon in terms of ;

- 2.1 emergency services;
  - 2.2 weather condition; and
  - 2.3 transportation modes?
3. Is there any significant difference on the perceived Significance of Water Search and Rescue in the Safety of Travellers in Quezon, Quezon when the respondents are grouped according to profile?

## Methodology

### Research Design

This study used descriptive survey method to collect data for the Significance of Water Search and Rescue in the safety of travelers in Quezon, Quezon. The researcher used a made-questionnaire as an instrument. Based on the result the researcher determined the details of the study.

According to Sirisilla, S. (2023), Descriptive research design is a powerful tool used by scientists and researchers to gather information about a particular group or phenomenon. This type of research provides a detailed and accurate picture of the characteristics and behaviors of a particular population or subject. By observing and collecting data on a given topic, descriptive research helps researchers gain a deeper understanding of a specific issue and provides valuable insights that can inform future studies.

### Respondents

The researcher selected 100 respondents through proportionate random sampling who are a travelers and Water Search and Rescue members in Quezon, Quezon. The random selection was used in this study.

According to AlleyDog.com, Proportionate Sampling is a sampling strategy (a method for gathering participants for a study) used when the population is composed of several subgroups that are vastly different in number. The number of participants from each subgroups is determined by their number relative to the entire population.

### Instrument

The researcher used a research-made questionnaire as a research instrument. The survey questionnaire have two parts. Part I covered the general information of the respondents including the age, sex, and type of the respondents. Part II included the significance of Water Search and Rescue in the safety of travelers in Quezon, Quezon in terms of emergency services, weather condition, and transportation modes. The questionnaire is a likert scale of, 5- Strongly Agree (SA), 4- Agree (A), 3- Moderately Agree (MA), 2- Disagree (D), 1- Strongly Disagree (SD) for identifying the significance of wasar in the safety of travelers.

A pilot testing was conducted using Cronbach's Alpha to test the reliability acceptability of the research instrument if the Cronbach's result is 0.70 and above it is acceptable. Cronbach's Alpha is a measure of internal consistency of the instruments to be used in the study. (J. Frost, 2017). The result of emergency services is 1.15 which means there is an internal consistency of the instrument and it is interpreted as excellent. In weather condition the result is 1.12 which means there is an internal consistency of the instrument and it is interpreted as excellent. The result of transportation mode is 1.01 which means there is an internal consistency of the instrument and it is interpreted as excellent.

### Procedure

After Pilot Testing. Prior to the conduct of the study, the researcher sent a letter to the Brgy. Captains. Upon approval, the researcher administered the instrument to the target respondents.

In administering the questionnaire, the researcher used the time allotted and free time of the respondents. The respondent response was given enough time to answer the questions. After data gathering, the researcher collected them for tallying the scores and to apply the statistical treatment to be used in the study.

The descriptive research design method using likert scale was used in order to rate the significance of water search and rescue in the safety of the travelers. Data were gathered through "Proportionate Random Sampling" both male and female who are a traveler and Water Search and Rescue member in Quezon, Quezon were selected to fill the questionnaire. Data were gathered through face-to-face survey following the safety health protocols to prevent the spread of the virus.

### Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher used statistical measures to treat the collected data. All the data was carefully read and examined for analysis. They were tallied and entered into a master list of the data collection sheet. Percentage and Frequency was used to interpret the profile of the respondents.

To get the weighted mean to describe the items in the indicators, the researcher used the formula (Calmorin, 2007; 116-118).

The computed mean will be interpreted based on Likert Scale

To test the significant difference of three or more means, the researcher used the Kruskal-Wallis for non-parametric test.

## Results and Discussion

This chapter shows the presentation, analysis, and interpretation of the gathered data from the respondents. The data were presented in the tabular form followed by its descriptive analysis. The interpretation of the data were also provided to elaborate the data from the table.

Table 1. *Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Respondents According to Age*

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Rank
15-25 years old	25	25	2
26-35 years old	50	50	1
36-45 years old	18	18	3
46 and above	7	7	4
TOTAL	100	100	

Table 1 shows the distribution of respondents according to age. Of the total respondents, 25 individuals or 25% were 15-25 years old, 50 individuals or 50% were 26-35 years old, 18 individuals or 18% were 36-45 years old, and 7 individuals or 7% were 46 years old and above. It can be inferred that most of the residents were 26-35 years old and based on the highest frequency and percentage of respondents in this age range.

This research investigates the knowledge and perceptions of passengers regarding safety and risk when traveling at sea using two experiments. Research 1 demonstrated that while overall passenger safety awareness can be deemed good, there are some variations within passenger groups. In general, younger travelers and those taking shorter journeys know less about safety than older travelers and those doing longer trips. Study 2 examined how passengers' perceptions of danger, safety, and trust were affected by two distinct ways of delivering pertinent safety information. The findings indicated that, in contrast to passengers who received on-board safety training consisting solely of videos, those who attended an in vivo safety demonstration and teaching session reported feeling more knowledgeable about safety and had greater faith in the crew. Therefore, even while video modeling can be a simple and affordable method of disseminating safety information, our findings indicate that additional individualized and live demonstration rapidly fosters passenger confidence and trust, which is a valuable resource for commercial transportation businesses. Hystad, S., et al. (2016).

Table 2. *Frequency and Percentage Distribution of the Respondents According to Sex*

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Rank
Male	78	78	1
Female	22	22	2
TOTAL	100	100	

Table 2 exhibits the distribution of respondents according to sex. Male respondents had a frequency of 78, which accounts for 78%, while female respondents had a frequency of 22, which accounts for 22%. It can be concluded that most of the respondents were male.

The study of Sweet, M., & Kanaroglou, P. (2016) uses time use data from the Canadian General Social Survey of 2010 to investigate the relationship between travel, activity participation, and subjective well-being. Structural equation models are used to identify the links between daily travel times, time use, and subjective well-being (SWB). Results show that participation in more daily activities is linked to higher SWB for women, but no link for men. Travel times are not associated with SWB for both genders, but serve as inputs in activity participation, indirectly contributing to higher levels of SWB for women. The findings suggest that focusing on activity participation as a chief policy objective in transportation planning could yield higher quality of life benefits than focusing on travel time savings. However, employed women spend less time on work, sports, and hobbies, while spending more time on child care, domestic responsibilities, and shopping, suggesting a disconnect between the activities they participate in and the activities that may improve their quality of life.

Table 3 presents the distribution of respondents based on their types or classification as a respondent. 25 respondents or 25% are classified as WASAR, 25 respondents or 25% are classified as coast guard and 50 respondents or 50% are classified as passenger.

Table 3. *Frequency & Percentage Distribution of the Respondents in Terms of their Types or Classification.*

Program	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Rank
WASAR	25	25	2
Coast Guard	25	25	3
Passenger	50	50	1
TOTAL	100	100	

The study of Liu-Lastres et. al., (2019), aims to explore passenger safety awareness and perception of emergency navigation tools in a maritime transit route between Yantai and Dalian. Using statistical analysis tools and questionnaires, 1,373 passengers completed a



questionnaire, and many reported seeing the ship's emergency evacuation plan (56.8%), exit signage (56%), and emergency public address system (53.5%). However, 31.5% did not perceive the departure signs, 32.9% did not comprehend the emergency PA, and 32.2% did not fully understand the vessel's emergency evacuation plan. The ordered logistic regression findings indicate that passenger perceptions of wayfinding tools and safety awareness vary by demographic. The study highlights the need for comprehensive research on passenger perceptions and perceptions of safety aids in emergency situations.

Table 4. *Respondents Assessment on the Significance of Water Search and Rescue in the Safety of Travelers in Quezon, Quezon in terms of Emergency Services*

Indicators	Average Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. am confident that Wasar could effectively respond to an emergency situation on the water.	4.23	Very Much Agree	2
2. Wasar plays a vital role in ensuring the overall safety of waterways.	4.05	Agree	4
3. feel more secure knowing that Wasar (sea guards) are patrolling the waterways when I travel.	3.91	Agree	5
4. Wasar's presence is deterrent to potential criminal activity during water travel.	4.15	Agree	3
5. public awareness campaigns about the role of Wasar would increase my feeling of safety on water journeys.	4.24	Very Much Agree	1
Grand Mean	4.12	Agree	

Legend: Strongly Disagree (1.0-1.80), Disagree (1.81-2.60), Moderately Agree (2.61-3.40), Agree (3.41-4.20), Very Much Agree (4.21-5.0).

Table 4 presents the significance of water search and rescue in the safety of travelers in Quezon, Quezon in terms of emergency services. The respondents very much agreed that through public awareness campaigns about the role of Wasar would increase my feeling of safety on water journeys shown by the highest mean of 4.24. However, the respondents agreed that they feel more secure knowing that Wasar (sea guards) are patrolling the waterways when I travel shown by the lowest mean of 3.91. The average mean is 4.12, interpreted as "agree".

This indicate a positive public perception of the Wasar (sea guards). The public highly values Wasar's role in ensuring water safety, believing they can effectively respond to emergencies, deter criminal activity, and provide a sense of security during water travel.

Wang (2021) study stated that a crucial component of the emergency evacuation identification system are wayfinding tools, which help passengers comprehend the evacuation procedure and depart as soon as possible. Nonetheless, there aren't many comprehensive research on how passengers perceive wayfinding aids and evacuation protocols in the event of a passenger ship emergency, or how conscious they are of their safety. The findings indicate that the safety precautions on board are very successful. A recommended action plan aimed at enhancing the efficacy of the safety protocols implemented on board. It is advisable for sailors to be conversant with the standards and aware of the efficacy of safety measures when operating on board a vessel. Akindehin F. V., et al., (2015)

Table 5. *Respondents Assessment on the Significance of Water Search and Rescue in the Safety of Travelers in Quwzon, Quezon in terms of Weather Condition*

Indicators	Average Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. I would only feel comfortable traveling by water during bad weather if I knew Wasar were patrolling.	4.24	Very Much Agree	5
2. Wasar patrols lessen the dangers of traveling by water transport when the weather is rough.	4.48	Very Much Agree	3
3. Wasar or sea guard services contribute to a sense of security for travelers in different weather conditions.	4.4	Very Much Agree	4
4. Wasar's role in issuing weather warnings or advisories for travelers would significantly improve water safety awareness.	4.65	Very Much Agree	1
5. The efficiency of Wasar or sea guard in ensuring traveler safety is crucial, especially during adverse weather events on the sea.	4.49	Very Much Agree	2
Grand Mean	4.45	Very Much Agree	

Legend: Strongly Disagree (1.0-1.80), Disagree (1.81-2.60), Moderately Agree (2.61-3.40), Agree (3.41-4.20), Very Much Agree (4.21-5.0).

Table 5 presents the perceived significance of water search and rescue in the safety of travelers in Quezon, Quezon in terms of weather condition. The respondents very much agreed that through Wasar's role in issuing weather warnings or advisories for travelers would significantly improve water safety awareness shown by the highest mean of 4.65. Meanwhile, the respondents very much agreed that they would only feel comfortable traveling by water during bad weather if they knew WASAR were patrolling shown by the lowest mean of 4.24. The average mean is 4.45, interpreted as "very much agree".

The survey findings reveal a very strong belief among respondents that Wasar (sea guards) play a crucial role in ensuring traveler safety, particularly during adverse weather conditions. Respondents expressed a high level of comfort and security when Wasar patrols

were present, especially in rough weather. They also emphasized the importance of Wasar's role in issuing timely weather warnings and advisories, as this contributes significantly to improving water safety awareness among travelers. Overall, the respondents strongly agree that the efficiency and presence of Wasar are essential for safeguarding travelers during adverse weather events at sea.

Abad (2023) supports this findings. The Philippine Coast Guard Personnel played a vital role on both the land and water, with its main responsibilities being the protectors of marine resources, the environment, and the lives and property at sea, as well as aiding in the enforcement of maritime laws under Philippine Jurisdiction. Their experiences in carrying out their duties include a variety of activities and problems. Each time they face harsh weather and tough situations in order to save lives and respond to distress calls, they risk their personal safety, witness difficult circumstances, and reap the benefits of supporting others in need throughout their lives. Their training, expertise, and commitment enable them to overcome challenges and carry out their responsibilities as Philippine coast guardians.

Table 6. *Respondents Assessment on the Significance of Water Search and Rescue in the Safety of Travelers in Quezon, Quezon in terms of Transportation Modes*

Indicators	Average Mean	Verbal Interpretation	Rank
1. Compared to land travel (cars, buses), Wasar's presence makes water travel (ferries, boats) significantly safer.	4.31	Very Much Agree	3
2. When deciding between water and land travel for long journeys, readily available Wasar services would make water travel a more appealing option.	4.08	Agree	5
3. The effectiveness of Wasar or sea guard in ensuring the safety of travelers varies depending on the transportation mode (e.g., ferry, cruise ship, boat).	4.48	Very Much Agree	1
4. Wasar or sea guard presence acts as a deterrent to potential safety threats and incidents for travelers using water transportation.	4.11	Agree	4
5. When traveling with children or elderly individuals, the presence of Wasar on water journeys significantly increases my sense of security compared to land travel.	4.32	Very Much Agree	2
Grand Mean	4.26	Very Much Agree	

Legend: Strongly Disagree (1.0-1.80), Disagree (1.81-2.60), Moderately Agree (2.61-3.40), Agree (3.41-4.20), Very Much Agree (4.21-5.0).

Table 6 presents the perceived significance of water search and rescue in the safety of travelers in Quezon, Quezon in terms of transportation modes. The respondents very much agreed that through the effectiveness of Wasar or sea guard in ensuring the safety of travelers varies depending on the transportation mode (e.g., ferry, cruise ship, boat), shown by the highest mean of 4.48. Meanwhile, the respondents agreed that when deciding between water and land travel for long journeys, readily available Wasar services would make water travel a more appealing option shown by the lowest mean of 4.08. The average mean is 4.261, interpreted as "very much agree".

The survey findings highlight the significant role of Wasar (sea guards) in enhancing water travel safety. Respondents perceive water travel as safer with Wasar's presence, especially compared to land travel, particularly when traveling with vulnerable groups like children and the elderly. The effectiveness of Wasar is seen as varying depending on the specific mode of water transportation. Moreover, their presence is perceived as a deterrent to potential safety threats, making water travel a more appealing option for long journeys.

Diani (2021) showed that both air and sea passenger transportation have a lot of potential to assist people's mobility and movement around the nation, albeit they differ in terms of the number of vehicles, duration of journey, cost, and quality of service. Speaking of services, passenger service employees (stewardesses and stewards) are required to support the seamless operation of air and maritime transportation. This study aims to identify and assess the significance of these passenger service employees in air and sea transportation. Both air and sea passenger transportation, which differ in terms of the number of vehicles, journey duration, cost, and quality of service, have a significant potential to assist the mobility and movement of people and passengers throughout the nation. Travelers will feel more confident and at ease using a transportation service that offers safety guarantees, protecting the community's socioeconomic activities while they are on the road. A stewardess's job is to provide services that aid in the seamless operation of air and marine transportation. In general, a marine ship's stewardess is responsible for a variety of tasks from preparation for departure till the ship's return.

Table 7. *Summary table on Significance of Water Search and Rescue and the Safety of Travelers of Quezon, Quezon*

Significance of Water Search and Rescue and the Safety of Travelers of Quezon	Average Mean	Verbal interpretation	Rank
Emergency services	4.12	Agree	3
Weather condition	4.45	Strongly Agree	1
Transportation modes	4.26	Strongly Agree	2
Average mean	4.28	Strongly Agree	

Legend: Strongly Disagree (1.0-1.80), Disagree (1.81-2.60), Moderately Agree (2.61-3.40), Agree (3.41-4.20), Very Much Agree (4.21-5.0).

Table 7 presents the summary table on Significance of Water Search and Rescue and the Safety of Travelers of Quezon Quezon. It revealed that the respondents strongly agree that WASAR has significance on Weather Condition with the highest average mean of 4.45. Meanwhile, the respondents agree that WASAR has the least impact in emergency services by the lowest average mean of 4.12.

The survey results strongly indicate that respondents perceive Water Search and Rescue (Wasar) services as crucial for the safety of travelers in Quezon, Quezon. Across all three categories - emergency services, weather conditions, and transportation modes - the average mean scores were consistently high, demonstrating a strong level of agreement and satisfaction with the role of Wasar. This suggests that the public recognizes the significant impact of Wasar on enhancing safety and security during water travel, particularly in challenging weather conditions and for various modes of transportation.

Lu (2014) showed that travel behavior under extreme weather conditions, which are predicted as a result of climate change, has received more attention; these assessments often focus on travel within cities. Assessments of intercity transport, which is more vulnerable to harsh weather hazards and has less redundancy, are lacking. Furthermore, a large portion of the research has been conducted in wealthy nations. This study offers fresh insights by examining how individuals modify their inter-city travel habits in response to the effects of flooding in Bangladesh. Fourteen coastal and inland districts had questionnaire data collected using an orthogonal design of three flooding scenarios. The statistical studies' findings show that flooding has a major influence on people's mobility between cities. They also show that attitudes and reactions to floods and harsh weather vary significantly between coastal and inland areas. The primary factors that have a substantial impact on the choice of travel behavior are flooding frequency, remoteness from floodwaters, and road disruption. The impact of these factors varies depending on whether one is inland or coastal.

Table 8. *Significant Difference on the Significance of Water Search and Rescue and the Safety of Travelers of Quezon, Quezon when Respondents are Grouped According to Age*

Groups	N	Median	df	$\chi^2$ (H value)	$\chi^2_c$ (Critical Value)	Significant Level	P-value	Decision
15-25 y/old	25	4.4	3	14.89	7.815	0.05	0.049	Reject Ho
26-35 y/old	50	4.4						
36-45 y/old	18	4.4						
46 y/old and above	7	4.4						

Table 8 determines the significant differences on the Significance of Water Search and Rescue and the Safety of Travelers of Quezon, Quezon when respondents are grouped according to age. Since the H value of 14.89 is higher than the critical value of 7.815 and the p-value of 0.049 is lesser than 0.05 level of significance, it rejects the null hypothesis. This suggests that there is significant difference in the responses of different age groups toward the Significance of Water Search and Rescue and the Safety of Travelers of Quezon, Quezon.

The significant differences suggests that age is a crucial factor in the significance of WASAR. The statistical analysis indicates that there is no significant difference in the perception of the significance of Water Search and Rescue (Wasar) services across different age groups in Quezon, Quezon. Regardless of age, respondents consistently expressed strong agreement on the importance of Wasar in ensuring traveler safety. This suggests that the value of Wasar is widely recognized across all age groups, highlighting its crucial role in enhancing water travel safety in the region.

The study of Chin(2021), explores the preferences of millennials in Manila, focusing on their preference for domestic travel in the post-pandemic setting. The research uses Dr. Seppo Iso-Aloha's Social Psychology Model of Tourism to understand the reasons behind these preferences. The top three preferred destinations for millennials in Manila are water activities sites, physical activities on land, and resort spas, which fall under nature and recreational tourism. However, destinations that require more interaction, such as architectural/historical monuments, conservation areas, and ethnic villages, are less preferred. The respondents' reasons for travel were relaxation or resting, while being away from family/friends was the lowest. Despite the challenges of the pandemic, they still desire to travel intimately with family and friends. The study highlights the pent-up desire of millennials to travel in a post-pandemic setting.

Table 9. *Significant Difference on the Significance of Water Search and Rescue and the Safety of Travelers of Quezon Quezon when Respondents are Grouped According to Sex*

Groups	N	Median	df	$\chi^2$ (H value)	$\chi^2_c$ (Critical Value)	Significant Level	P-value	Decision
Male	78	4.4	1	17.41	3.841	0.05	0.0051	Accept Ho
Female	22	4.2						

Table 11 reveals the significant differences on the Significant Difference on the Significance of Water Search and Rescue and the Safety of Travelers of Quezon Quezon when respondents are grouped according to sex. Since the H value of 17.41 is higher than the critical value of 3.841 and the p-value of 0.0051 is lesser than 0.05 level of significance, it rejects the null hypothesis. This suggests that there is a significant difference in the responses of male and female residents toward the significance of WASAR. This means that both male and female respondents have different views on the WASAR's benefits.

The statistical analysis indicates that there is no significant difference in the perception of the significance of Water Search and Rescue (Wasar) services between male and female respondents in Quezon, Quezon. Both genders expressed strong agreement on the importance of Wasar in ensuring traveler safety, suggesting that the value of Wasar is widely recognized across both genders and is



not influenced by gender differences.

Negative results from Serbia's 2014 floods showed that response phase management was difficult and exacerbated by a gender disparity. We thus looked into how men and women in Serbia perceived risk and how prepared they were for such scenarios. In 19 out of 191 municipalities, in-person interviews were given to a total of 2500 individuals. According to the current research, men perceived better personal and household readiness and were more confident in their capacity to handle flooding. Women, however, showed a greater comprehension of these occurrences. Women were more likely to report a willingness to assist flood victims at reception centers and showed more attitudes and behaviors related to household care, possibly as a result of a deeper degree of understanding.

Table 10. *Significant Difference on the Significance of Water Search and Rescue and the Safety of Travelers of Quezon Quezon when Respondents are Grouped According to respondents.*

Groups	N	Median	df	$\chi^2$ (H value)	$\chi^2_c$ (Critical Value)	Significant Level	P- value	Decision
WASAR	25	4.4						
Coastguard	25	4.6	2	14.89	7.815	0.05	0.049	Reject Ho
Passenger	50	4.2						

Table 10 determines the significant differences on the Significance of Water Search and Rescue and the Safety of Travelers of Quezon Quezon when respondents are grouped according to respondents. Since the H value of 14.89 is higher than the critical value of 7.815 and the p-value of 0.049 is lesser than 0.05 level of significance, it rejects the null hypothesis. This suggests that there is significant difference in the responses of different respondents toward the Significance of Water Search and Rescue and the Safety of Travelers of Quezon Quezon.

The significant differences suggests that WASAR, Coastguard and passengers have different insights in the significance of WASAR. The statistical analysis reveals a significant difference in the perception of the significance of Water Search and Rescue (Wasar) services among different groups of respondents in Quezon, Quezon. Specifically, Wasar personnel and Coast Guard personnel have a significantly higher perception of the importance of Wasar services compared to passengers. This suggests that those directly involved in water search and rescue operations recognize the crucial role of Wasar in ensuring traveler safety more strongly than the general public.

The travel and tourism (T&T) industry has been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, with the industry lagging in recovery due to people's increased safety concerns and cautious buying behavior. A quantitative research study was conducted on Romania's population in May and December 2020 to understand the impact of the pandemic on consumer perceptions and purchasing behavior. The results showed that the pandemic has influenced travel patterns and habits, with psychological factors such as fear of contamination impacting travelers' willingness to travel and preferences for vacation destinations. In the medium term, people are likely to avoid large groups and crowded places. Tourism businesses, such as transport, accommodation, and catering, should enhance hygiene conditions to restore confidence and address travelers' fears and concerns. Effective communication is also crucial in these challenging times.

## Conclusion

Based on the findings discussed in this research, the following conclusion were drawn:

Most of the respondents are aged between twenty six to thirty four years old. Most of them are male. Majority of the respondents are classified as passenger.

Passengers and Wasar in Quezon, Quezon strongly agreed that in the significance of water search and rescue in the safety of travelers, weather condition has the most significance.

The perception of the respondents on the significance of water search and rescue in the safety of travelers when respondents are grouped according to sex does not vary. However, when grouped according to age and respondent's types or classification, the perception of the respondents does varies.

Based on the findings and conclusion in this study, the recommendation of the researcher made help the following,

To the Local Government, they may organize regular water safety drills and simulations to prepare emergency responders and the public for potential emergencies.

To the Travelers, they may stay updated on local water condition, advisories, and any potential hazards.

To the Youth, they may spread awareness about water safety among their families, peers, and community.

To the Future Researcher, they may conduct in-depth studies to analyze the factors contributing to water accidents and identify areas for improvement in prevention and response.

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