An Assessment of Barangay Rescue Team on Emergency Response on Selected Barangays of 4th District of Laguna

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Abstract:- The main purpose of this study was to assess the capability level in response and management of Barangay Rescue Team in the incident prone barangays in the 4th District of Laguna. This study aimed to find the answer to the following questions: (1)What is the percentage distribution of the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age, gender, educational attainment, length of service, trainings attended, seminars attended, and orientations attended? (2) What is the status of Barangay Rescue Team as to barangay location, incidents reported in a month, and incidents responded in a month?(3) What is the level of capability of Barangay Rescue Team relative to response, and management? (4) What is the extent of skills of Barangay Rescue Team in terms of technical, managerial, leadership, and communication? The respondents of this study were twenty (20) responders from incident prone Barangays in the Fourth District of Laguna. There was a significance in relation between the profile of respondents and the extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills at (0.05) level of significance. The findings in this research signified that all null hypotheses in this research were partially rejected. Based on the findings of this research study, the following recommendations were made: The Sangguniang Barangay will implement capability building program for Barangay Rescue Team as per mandated of Republic Act 10121; The Sangguniang Barangay will provide continued funding for trainings and seminars, especially in areas concerning capability building programs, such as Collapsed Structure and Rescue; Crashed Vehicle – Victim Extrication; Incident Command System; and Mass Casualty Management, that fits to the community; The Local Chief Executives will encourage their respective Chairpersons of the Barangays in 4th District of Laguna to coordinate and cooperate with their respective Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council in developing their Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan as mandated in the Republic Act 10121; The Chairperson of the Barangay will encourage Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee to include capability building program to their Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA); and BDRRM plan; The Sangguniang Barangay will establish partnerships with other Local Government Unit to promote exchange of best practices in terms of different disaster preparedness and response measures and procedures; and The Local Chief Executives will encourage Barangay Rescue Team to attend refresher courses as offered by the Local DRRM Council.

Keywords:- Barangay of Rescue Team, Barangay Location, Incidents Recorded in a Month, Incidents Responded in a Month, Basic Life Support, Standard First Aid, Collapse Structure Rescue, Crashed Vehicle Victim Extrication.

I. INTRODUCTION

The 4th district of Laguna is composed of 16 municipalities with 294 barangays. These 294 barangays should have an established and functional Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee for them to be able to utilize the appropriate fund on their BDRRM plan; organized their own Barangay Rescue Team and activation of the BRT in times of disaster.

Having an organized BRT means a lot to the people in the community and to their constituents most especially in incident prone area/s or barangay/s. it also helps in building a disaster resilient community. However, the researcher experienced that in some area/barangay are lack of capability in responding such incident situation. The researcher also found out that some barangay does not have idea on how to utilize their BDRRM fund.

As it is true that each barangay has adequate fund to use in establishing an organized and well capable BRT, as the researcher gathered and analyzed some data, it come up with the idea of assessing the capabilities of BRTs.

II. OBJECTIVES

This study sought answer on the capability level of the selected barangays in 4th district of Laguna. To determine and identify the profile of the respondents and the significant effect between capability in response relative and extent skills of the barangay rescue team.

III. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Disaster Risk Reduction and Management has never been a big deal for Filipinos until the onslaught of super typhoon Ondoy which wreaked havoc in various parts of the country. In Laguna alone, 25 out of 30 towns have been inundated due to massive flooding, prompting residents to evacuate their homes to ensure their safety from looming

catastrophes such as landslides, water surges, and other similar situations.

Since the Philippines is located in the Pacific Ring of Fire and Pacific Typhoon Belt, an area of convergence between large tectonic plates causing earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis, an average of 20 typhoons hit our country per year.

District 4 is the biggest congressional district in the Province of Laguna. It covers the towns of Pila, Sta. Cruz, Pagsanjan, Lumban, Kalayaan, Paete, Pakil, Pangil, Siniloan, Famy, Mabitac, Cavinti, Majayjay, Luisiana, Magdalena, and Sta. Maria. Among these towns, only Sta. Cruz is the firstclass municipality with the capacity to deliver and execute a good barangay disaster response program because of the support of the local government.

Majority of the towns are located near the Laguna Lake. Since the lake has decreased its depth from 8 meters to 2.5 meters within the past decade, it is unable to serve as catch basin, and takes a toll on the safety of half a million residents. More so, since the available modes of communication technology are not advanced, and more than half of the population have no access to telephones, disaster response has become more challenging.

In terms of geography, there are a number of barangays in the 4th district which are not accessible via the main roads. Hence a disaster strikes, the rescue team needs to traverse smaller artillery roads which are quite distant from the highways.

The World Disaster Report of 2017 revealed that Philippines ranks third of the most disaster-risk countries. Because it is situated on a geologically unstable region and is surrounded by many subduction zones that may cause earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, typhoon and tsunamis, it is impossible to stop natural disaster from hitting our country: all we can do is to manage risks.

With the uncertainty of the arrival time of response teams, it is important to assess the capability of each barangay in the fourth district to create an appropriate disaster response program in order to "help them" while "help is on the way."

Disaster preparedness is both a condition and a choice. While the knowledge of disasters is a condition for learning their eventual management, the choice of capacities to build is directly proportional to the degree of disaster risk reduction which the researcher may deem acceptable or tolerable to a certain community. In being so, disaster preparedness may yet prove to be the one, single factor which finally would institute the much-needed resilience as well as change – internal and external – for the social development of the barangays for that matter. For the selected barangays of this study, it could well be the framework in its need to transform its own condition of vulnerability into capability and turn its own choice of mere self-preservation into managed self-livelihood. Thus, the Philippine DRRM Act of 2010 have sought to take into account all the comprehensiveness and sensitiveness, complexities and perplexities, improvements as well as impediments which are all involved in the preparation of a highly-exposed communities to all kinds of disaster.

A review of literature and related studies, therefore, is of primary concern to the researchers so they will be able to understand more about the problems stated in this study, and through a steady process of elimination and validation, learn how to later on proceed with the search for a credible set of summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations. It is, should the researchers say, a vital organ of this research's own development plan.

This review, therefore, shall present the legal basis, local and foreign literature, related studies, as well as a synthesis. It is the fervent prayer of the researchers that the great amount of literature gathered for this study shall not only work for the end-result of answering the problems presented in this research, but also as a great source of additional knowledge which could be developed for the advancement of disaster management as an academic subject or course, in general, and for the enhancement of community disaster preparedness, in particular.

Logically, this is how the researchers may begin this review: with a plan. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) is first mentioned in (e), Section 3-Declaration of Policy of the IRR of R.A. No. 10121: *"It is the policy of the State to develop, promote and implement a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) that aims to strengthen the capacity of the national government and local government units (LGUs), together with partner stakeholders, to build the disaster resilience of communities, and – to institutionalize the arrangements and measures for reducing disaster risks, including projected climate change risks, and enhancing disaster preparedness and response capabilities at all levels."*

In the No. 2 Priority Area of the NDRRMP, disaster preparedness is set to *"establish and strengthen capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters."* For the study at hand, the NDRRMP establishes the approach the researchers can use to answer many, if not all, of the problems stated in Chapter I - Introduction, Statement of the Problem. In using similar profiling techniques and methodologies, the researchers can put in place the following in relation to the set of questions the researchers posed as a result of the implementation of R.A. No. 10121 in Barangays of 4th district of Laguna.

According to a joint study participated in by Dr. Doracie B. Zoleta-Nantes in 2004 (pre-Hyogo Framework for Action World Conference), there are different types of approach in the scientific research of hazard-related human behaviors. One such approach mentioned has directly associated disaster preparedness with age-related demographic variables (e.g., age, civil status), socio-economic related demographic variables (e.g., highest

educational attainment, income, home ownership) and psychosocial-behavioral variables (e.g., training, risk assessment).

This categorically puts this thesis in a position of credibility. Like the matter of risk perception briefly implied in the earlier portion of this study, it validated the direct relationship between the socio-demographic profiles of the respondents.

This lead premise serves as a link chain which now connects the study of human behavior in terms of preparation to a disaster by both as individual person and as member of an organization. For instance, the individual behavior on disaster preparedness of the barangay constituents as respondents and the organizational behavior to the same variable of the BDRRMC as another group of responses.

The interdependent activities initiated by these abovementioned human behaviors are then developed and categorized as belonging to one of the different schools of thought in management (Zulueta, F.M., De Lara, G.M.C., and Nebres, A.M., 1999). This is an essential linkage since the researchers are evaluating the implementation of R.A. No. 10121 in Barangays while keeping in sync how the law provides that disaster preparedness is carried out within the context of disaster management.

Thus, it is clear that the study of disasters and disaster preparedness also requires a grasp of basic management concepts and principles. In being so, the researchers observed that disaster preparedness belongs to the social systems school of management (Zulueta, et. al, 1999). This school views management as a "social system" and considers the organization as a social organism which is subject to pressures and conflicts coming from the social environment. Its doctrines, Zulueta & company continued; include the concepts of cooperation, adaptation, segregation and differentiation. Cooperation is the primary thrust in the organization of the social systems school where people work together for a common good.

This, in effect, validates the two elements of a disaster risk, vulnerability and capacity, as having social aspects (Lomerio-Ondiz, R. Ph. D. &Redito, B.M., 2009). For Martires, C.R. (2011), a social system is "a complex and dynamic set of relationships among its actors interacting with one another." Thus, R.A. No. 10121 acknowledges the need to "adopt a disaster risk reduction and management approach that is holistic, comprehensive, integrated and proactive in lessening the socio-economic and environmental impacts of disasters including climate change, and promote the involvement and participation of all sectors and all stakeholders concerned, at all levels, especially the local community." Disaster preparedness, aside from being a multilevel system (global, regional, national, community, individual), becomes also multi-relational (physical, social, economic, environmental). Within the social system of the community, there are still various subsystems interdependent with each other.

On the other hand, Tomas D. Andres (1992) pointed out that teambuilding is an advantageous approach to the complex task of disaster preparation. He believed that "the best results are obtained when people work together with a sense of commitment to one another as well as to the organization." His approach is similar to the social system model since he defined a team as organic – made up of components in the person of its members, but these come together to form a cohesive whole which is greater than the sum of its parts. It is also interdependent. Each member supports each other. Andres (1992) concluded that if the team succeeds, they all succeed; if it fails, they all fail. He also emphasized that, in taking teambuilding as a management approach, one must be concerned with the innate social values each and every member has in order to minimize their input of efforts while maximizing their output of productivity.

This, of course, is equally and generally important to disaster management in terms of efficiency and to disaster preparedness, in particular. According to him, the Filipino is an expert in human relationships. He can create systems to make relationships serve his purpose.

Dr. Guillermo Q. Tabios (2010), Professor, Institute of Civil Engineering, and Director, National Hydraulic Research Center, U.P. Diliman, summarized the role the community plays in disaster management related to preparedness, adaptation and mitigation.

He started by saying that there is a long list of what the community can do in disaster management, especially in relation to preparedness, adaptation and mitigation. The community should establish and organize planning and response teams during pre-disaster and emergent post-disaster phases. A basic requirement is to develop emergency or evacuation plans such as routes, protective shelters, and food provisions in case of disaster. The multi-hazard maps in particular are very useful for this purpose. With these disasters or emergency plans, communities can conduct periodic drills and exercises for the safe evacuation of households, schools and commercial and industrial establishments.

IV. METHODOLOGY

A four-stage methodology framework captured all the methods and tools (i.e. document reviews, survey, key informant interviews, focus group discussion, and actual observation) will be used to diagnose the current status of BRTs.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The major findings of the study followed the order in accordance with the statement of the problem namely; profile of the respondents from Barangay Rescue Team in the selected incident prone Barangays in 4th District of Laguna in terms of age, gender, educational attainment, length of service, trainings attended, seminars attended, orientations attended, followed by status of the Barangay

Rescue Team in terms of barangay location, incidents reported in a month, incidents responded in a month, and then by results pertaining to capability level of Barangay Rescue Team relative to response and management, extent of skills, results pertaining to weather the level of capability in response and extent of skills are in significant effect, and weather the profile and status are significantly related to extent of skills of the Barangay Rescue Team.

According to Cailin Wang et al (2018), forayed into the evolution of disaster science to improve the future execution of disaster risk management.

Capability level in response relative to Basic Life Support

Table 1 shows capability level in response relative to basic life support with one (1) member per BRT in incident prone barangays out of the sixteen (16) municipalities of 4th District of Laguna.

Table 1. Capability level in response relative to Basic Life Support

Indicators	Mean	SD	Remarks
I can perform Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation			
a. Adult	3.80	1.11	
b. Child	3.55	1.10	
c. Infant	3.35	1.09	
Average	3.57	1.10	Agree
I can perform Rescue breathing			
a. Adult	3.95	1.10	
b. Child	3.70	1.13	
c. Infant	3.55	1.19	
Average	3.73	1.13	Agree
I can perform airway obstruction management a. Adult	4.00	0.92	
b. Child	3.85	1.04	
c. Infant	3.75	1.02	
Average	3.87	0.98	Agree
I am familiar with different ways of ventilation	4.00	1.08	Agree
I am aware on compression only CPR	4.10	1.21	Agree
I participated in BLS refresher course	4.30	1.26	Strongly Agree
Overall Mean = 3.83 Standard Deviation = 1.110 Verbal Interpretation = Great Extent			

Legend:

Scale	Range	Remarks	Verbal Interpretation
5	4.20-5.00	Strongly Agree	Very Great Extent
4	3.40-4.19	Agree	Great Extent
3	2.60-3.39	Moderately Agree	Moderately Extent
2	1.80-2.59	Disagree	Low Extent
1	1.00-1.79	Strongly Disagree	Very Low Extent

To a very great extent, the rescue team participated in BLS refresher course with (M = 4.30, SD = 1.26) and aware on compression only CPR with (M = 4.10, SD = 1.21). Although also observed to great extent, the item with the lowest rating was on can perform Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation with (M = 3.57, SD = 1.10).

The overall mean of 3.83, standard deviation of 1.110, indicated the capability level in response relative to Basic Life Support have a remark of agree and verbally interpreted as great extent.

The finding shows that the respondents are familiar with Basic Life Support and they can perform Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation technique.

Capability level in response relative to Standard First Aid. Table 2 shows capability level in response relative to standard first aid with one (1) member per BRT in incident prone barangays out of the sixteen (16) municipalities of 4th District of Laguna.

Table 2. Capability level in response relative to Standard First Aid

Indicators	Mean	SD	Remarks
I know the hindrances in giving first aid	4.55	0.83	Strongly Agree
I am familiar with the roles and responsibilities of first aider	4.60	0.68	Strongly Agree
I understand the process of transmission of disease	4.50	0.76	Strongly Agree
I am familiar with emergency action principle	4.45	0.89	Strongly Agree
I can manage different types of wound	4.60	0.75	Strongly Agree
I am familiar with different kinds of fracture	4.20	0.89	Strongly Agree
I am familiar with different types and level of burn	4.10	0.79	Agree
I participated in SFA refresher course	4.50	1.00	Strongly Agree
Overall Mean = 4.44 Standard Deviation = 0.829 Verbal Interpretation = Very Great Extent			

Legend:

Scale	Range	Remarks	Verbal Interpretation
5	4.20-5.00	Strongly Agree	Very Great Extent
4	3.40-4.19	Agree	Great Extent
3	2.60-3.39	Moderately Agree	Moderately Extent
2	1.80-2.59	Disagree	Low Extent
1	1.00-1.79	Strongly Disagree	Very Low Extent

To a very great extent, the rescue team is familiar with the roles and responsibilities of first aider and can manage different types of wound with (M = 4.60, SD = 0.68, 0.75) and know the hindrances in giving first aid with (M = 4.55, SD = 0.83). Although also observed to great extent, the item with the lowest rating was on familiar with different types and level of burn with (M = 4.10, SD = 0.79).

The overall mean of 4.44, standard deviation of 0.829, indicated the capability level in response relative to Standard First Aid have a remark of strongly agree and verbally interpreted as very great extent.

The finding shows that the respondents are well equipped in performing first aid procedures.

Carter (2008) further explained that emergency response phase in disaster management, usually taken immediately prior to, during, and after the impact of disaster.

Capability level in response relative to Crashed Vehicle Victim Extrication

Table 3 shows capability level in response relative to crashed vehicle victim extrication with one (1) member per BRT in incident prone barangays out of the sixteen (16) municipalities of 4th District of Laguna.

To a great extent, the rescue team is familiar with the principle of search and rescue with (M = 4.05, SD = 1.32) and know the different kinds of Personal Protective Gear/Equipment (PPG/PPE) with (M = 3.45, SD = 1.32). Although also observed to moderately extent, the item with the lowest rating was on the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in victim extrication with (M = 2.75, SD = 1.12).

Table 3. Capability level in response relative to Crashed Vehicle Victim Extrication

Indicators	Mean	SD	Remarks
I am familiar with the principle of search and rescue	4.05	1.32	Agree
I know the different kinds of Personal Protective Gear/Equipment (PPG/PPE)	3.45	1.32	Agree
I can stabilize objects and extricate trapped victim/s on crashed vehicle	3.20	1.24	Moderately Agree
I can operate spreader, cutter, and stabilizer equipment	2.90	1.02	Moderately Agree
I understand the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in victim extrication	2.75	1.12	Moderately Agree
Overall Mean = 3.27 Standard Deviation = 1.270 Verbal Interpretation = Moderately Extent			

Legend:

Scale	Range	Remarks	Verbal Interpretation
5	4.20-5.00	Strongly Agree	Very Great Extent
4	3.40-4.19	Agree	Great Extent
3	2.60-3.39	Moderately Agree	Moderately Extent
2	1.80-2.59	Disagree	Low Extent
1	1.00-1.79	Strongly Disagree	Very Low Extent

The overall mean of 3.27, standard deviation of 1.270, indicated the capability level in response relative to Crashed Vehicle Victim Extrication have a remark of moderately agree and verbally interpreted as moderately extent.

The finding shows that most of the respondents are not knowledgeable and incapable in responding to Crashed Vehicle and Victim Extrication.

Tabios (2010) further explained that to ensure preparedness for the response phase of disaster management, the community organization should also train and organize quick response volunteer teams to provide rescue.

Capability level in response relative to Collapsed Structure Rescue

Table 4 shows capability level in response relative to collapsed structure rescue with one (1) member per BRT in incident prone barangays out of the sixteen (16) municipalities of 4th District of Laguna.

Table 4. Capability level in response relative to Collapsed Structure Rescue

Indicators	Mean	SD	Remarks
I know the different kinds of Personal Protective Gear/Equipment (PPG/PPE)	4.10	1.07	Agree
I am familiar with the principle of triangle of life	4.25	1.25	Strongly Agree
I know how to operate different rescue equipment	3.55	1.23	Agree
I can stabilize and extricate trapped victim/s on collapsed building/structure	3.20	1.40	Moderately Agree
I am familiar with different marking and symbol used in Collapsed Structure Rescue	3.70	1.22	Agree
Overall Mean = 3.76 Standard Deviation = 1.272 Verbal Interpretation = Great Extent			

Legend:

Scale	Range	Remarks	Verbal Interpretation
5	4.20-5.00	Strongly Agree	Very Great Extent
4	3.40-4.19	Agree	Great Extent
3	2.60-3.39	Moderately Agree	Moderately Extent
2	1.80-2.59	Disagree	Low Extent
1	1.00-1.79	Strongly Disagree	Very Low Extent

To a very great extent, the rescue team is familiar with the principle of triangle of life with (M = 4.25, SD = 1.25) and know the different kinds of Personal Protective Gear/Equipment (PPG/PPE) with (M = 4.10, SD = 1.07). Although also observed to moderately extent, the item with the lowest rating was on can stabilize and extricate trapped victim/s on collapsed building/structure with (M = 3.20, SD = 1.40).

The overall mean of 3.76, standard deviation of 1.272, indicated the capability level in response relative to Collapsed Structure Rescue have a remark of agree and verbally interpreted as great extent.

The finding shows that the respondents are moderately know how to stabilize and extricate trapped victims in collapsed structures, and overall they are confident to respond this kind of emergency.

Carter (2008), it is evident that trained personnel constitute a key component in effective disaster management. By contrast, unskilled and untrained personnel can well be a menace to themselves and to other people.

Capability level in management relative to Incident Command System

Table 5 shows capability level in management relative to incident command system with one (1) member per BRT in incident prone barangays out of the sixteen (16) municipalities of 4th District of Laguna.

To a moderately extent, the rescue team is participated in the implementation of the Incident Action Plan (IAP) with (M = 3.35, SD = 1.31) and familiar with the Incident Action Plan (IAP) and participated in the formulation of

Incident Action Plan (IAP) with (M = 3.25, SD = 1.21, 1.25). Although also observed to low extent, the item with the lowest rating was on participated in the laddered courses of Incident Command System (ICS) with (M = 1.81, SD = 0.887).

The overall mean of 2.61, standard deviation of 1.295, indicated the capability level in management relative to Incident Command System have a remark of moderately agree and verbally interpreted as moderately extent.

The finding shows that the capability level of respondents in management using Incident Command System is low.

Tabios (2010) says that there is a long list of what the community can do in disaster management, especially in relation to preparedness, adaptation and mitigation. The community should establish and organize planning and response teams during pre-disaster and emergent post-disaster phases. And as mandated by the RA 10121, ICS is a standard, on-scene, all hazard response management.

Table 5. Capability level in management relative to Incident Command System

Indicators	Mean	SD	Remarks
I participated in the laddered courses of Incident Command System (ICS): Basic (Level 1)	1.90	0.85	Disagree
Integrated Planning (Level 2)	1.80	0.95	Disagree
Position Courses (Level 3)	1.80	0.95	Disagree
All-Hazard Incident Management (Level4)	1.75	0.85	Strongly Disagree
I am familiar with the Incident Action Plan (IAP)	3.25	1.21	Moderately Agree
I participated in the formulation of Incident Action Plan (IAP)	3.25	1.25	Moderately Agree
I participated in the implementation of the Incident Action Plan (IAP)	3.35	1.31	Moderately Agree
I am aware of different position title used in ICS	3.20	1.36	Moderately Agree
I am familiar with different facilities used in ICS	3.05	1.28	Moderately Agree
I know to fill up different forms used in ICS	2.75	1.16	Moderately Agree
Overall Mean = 2.61 Standard Deviation = 1.295 Verbal Interpretation = Moderately Extent			

Legend:

Scale	Range	Remarks	Verbal Interpretation
5	4.20-5.00	Strongly Agree	Very Great Extent
4	3.40-4.19	Agree	Great Extent
3	2.60-3.39	Moderately Agree	Moderately Extent
2	1.80-2.59	Disagree	Low Extent
1	1.00-1.79	Strongly Disagree	Very Low Extent

Capability level in management relative to Mass Casualty Management

Table 6 shows capability level in management relative to mass casualty management with one (1) member per BRT in incident prone barangays out of the sixteen (16) municipalities of 4th District of Laguna.

Table 6. Capability level in management relative to Mass Casualty Management

Indicators	Mean	SD	Remarks
I understand the principle of triage	3.20	0.89	Moderately Agree
I am familiar with color codes used in tagging victim/s	3.25	0.91	Moderately Agree
I follow the Standard Operating Procedures in handling multiple casualties	3.20	0.95	Moderately Agree
I am familiar with different facilities used in Mass Casualty Management (MCM)	3.05	1.10	Moderately Agree
I understand the chain-of-command protocol in (MCM)	3.60	0.88	Agree
Overall Mean = 3.26 Standard Deviation = 0.949 Verbal Interpretation = Moderately Extent			

Legend:

Scale	Range	Remarks	Verbal Interpretation
5	4.20-5.00	Strongly Agree	Very Great Extent
4	3.40-4.19	Agree	Great Extent
3	2.60-3.39	Moderately Agree	Moderately Extent
2	1.80-2.59	Disagree	Low Extent
1	1.00-1.79	Strongly Disagree	Very Low Extent

To a great extent, the rescue team understand the chain-of-command protocol in (MCM) with (M = 3.60, SD = 0.88) and familiar with color codes used in tagging victim/s with (M = 3.25, SD = 0.91). Although also observed to moderately extent, the item with the lowest rating was on familiar with different facilities used in Mass Casualty Management (MCM) with (M = 3.05, SD = 1.10).

The overall mean of 3.26, standard deviation of 0.949, indicated the capability level in management relative to Mass Casualty Management have a remark of moderately agree and verbally interpreted as moderately extent.

The finding shows that the respondents are not familiar in using Mass Casualty Management. The capability level is low.

Department of Health – Emergency Management Bureau (2014), Mass Casualty Management System requires first responders to be trained to provide victims with basic triage and field care before evacuation to the nearest available receiving health care facility, and it was based on pre-established procedures for daily emergency activities adapted to meet demands of a major incident.

Extent of skills of the Barangay Rescue Team in terms of Technical

Table 7 shows extent of skills of the Barangay Rescue Team in terms of technical with one (1) member per BRT in incident prone barangays out of the sixteen (16) municipalities of 4th District of Laguna.

To a very great extent, the rescue team is aware on confidentiality of information with (M = 4.20, SD = 0.70) and aware of proper documentation with (M = 4.10, SD = 0.72). Although also observed to moderately extent, the item with the lowest rating was on know how to use different tools and equipment and the maintenance of different tools and equipment with (M = 3.00, SD = 1.38, 1.41).

The overall mean of 3.54, standard deviation of 1.193, indicated the extent of skills of the Barangay Rescue Team in terms of Technical have a remark of agree and verbally interpreted as great extent.

The finding shows that the extent of skills of the respondents with regards to technical is low. They are not familiar in different tools and equipment and its maintenance.

Tyler and Sadiq (2019) introduced the concept of resilient emergency management. Resilient Emergency Manager requires technical skills and must have in-depth knowledge of key emergency concepts.

Table 7. Extent of skills of the Barangay Rescue Team in terms of Technical

Indicators	Mean	SD	Remarks
I can easily analyze incident situation	3.40	1.05	Agree
I am aware on confidentiality of information	4.20	0.70	Strongly Agree
I know how to use different tools and equipment	3.00	1.41	Moderately Agree
I am aware of proper documentation	4.10	0.72	Agree
I know the maintenance of different tools and equipment	3.00	1.38	Moderately Agree
Overall Mean = 3.54 Standard Deviation = 1.193 Verbal Interpretation = Great Extent			

Legend:

Scale	Range	Remarks	Verbal Interpretation
5	4.20-5.00	Strongly Agree	Very Great Extent
4	3.40-4.19	Agree	Great Extent
3	2.60-3.39	Moderately Agree	Moderately Extent
2	1.80-2.59	Disagree	Low Extent
1	1.00-1.79	Strongly Disagree	Very Low Extent

Extent of skills of the Barangay Rescue Team in terms of Managerial

Table 8 shows extent of skills of the Barangay Rescue Team in terms of managerial with one (1) member per BRT in incident prone barangays out of the sixteen (16) municipalities of 4th District of Laguna.

To a great extent, the rescue team is accountable in decision making with (M = 3.80, SD = 1.20) and delegate some task to avoid wastage of time with (M = 3.35, SD = 1.39). Although also observed to moderately extent, the item with the lowest rating was on can easily deploy different resources/equipment with (M = 2.75, SD = 1.16).

The overall mean of 3.15, standard deviation of 0.406, indicated the extent of skills of the Barangay Rescue Team in terms of Managerial have a remark of moderately agree and verbally interpreted as moderately extent.

Table 8. Extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills in terms of Managerial

Indicators	Mean	SD	Remarks
I facilitate planning of managing incidents/events	2.90	1.41	Moderately Agree
I know how to develop strategies and tactics	2.95	1.36	Moderately Agree
I can easily deploy different resources/equipment	2.75	1.16	Moderately Agree
I am accountable in decision making	3.80	1.20	Agree
I delegate some task to avoid wastage of time	3.35	1.39	Moderately Agree
Overall Mean = 3.15 Standard Deviation = 0.406 Verbal Interpretation = Moderately Extent			

Legend:

Scale	Range	Remarks	Verbal Interpretation
5	4.20-5.00	Strongly Agree	Very Great Extent
4	3.40-4.19	Agree	Great Extent
3	2.60-3.39	Moderately Agree	Moderately Extent
2	1.80-2.59	Disagree	Low Extent
1	1.00-1.79	Strongly Disagree	Very Low Extent

The finding shows that the respondents' extent of skills in terms of managerial is low. They are in capable of deploying different resources and equipment.

Tyler and Sadiq (2019) says that the dichotomy for emergency managers is that the demands of managing people, program, or system. The common theme is the need to adhere to management principles.

Extent of skills of the Barangay Rescue Team in terms of Leadership

Table 9 shows extent of skills of the Barangay Rescue Team in terms of leadership with one (1) member per BRT in incident prone barangays out of the sixteen (16) municipalities of 4th District of Laguna.

To a great extent, the rescue team is motivating the team during response and open to feedback from responder/s with (M = 4.10, SD = 0.79, 0.85) and delegate some task to promote teamwork with (M = 3.55, SD = 1.19). Although also observed to moderately extent, the item with the lowest rating was on can manage to respond to two different situations with (M = 2.80, SD = 1.06).

Table 9. Extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills in terms of Leadership

Indicators	Mean	SD	Remarks
I motivate the team during response	4.10	0.85	Agree
I delegate some task to promote teamwork	3.55	1.19	Agree
I am open to feedback from responder/s	4.10	0.79	Agree
I can manage to respond to two different situation	2.80	1.06	Moderately Agree
I listen to others' ideas	4.00	0.73	Agree
Overall Mean = 3.71 Standard Deviation = 1.047 Verbal Interpretation = Great Extent			

Legend:

Scale	Range	Remarks	Verbal Interpretation
5	4.20-5.00	Strongly Agree	Very Great Extent
4	3.40-4.19	Agree	Great Extent
3	2.60-3.39	Moderately Agree	Moderately Extent
2	1.80-2.59	Disagree	Low Extent
1	1.00-1.79	Strongly Disagree	Very Low Extent

The overall mean of 3.71, standard deviation of 1.407, indicated the extent of skills of the Barangay Rescue Team in terms of Leadership have a remark of agree and verbally interpreted as great extent.

The finding shows that the extent of skill of the respondents in terms of leadership is normal, but they can't manage to respond in two different situations.

Tyler and Sadiq (2019) says that leadership skills must be forward thinking and visionary, and must be able to translate this into a common vision with shared objectives.

Extent of skills of the Barangay Rescue Team in terms of Communication

Table 10 shows extent of skills of the Barangay Rescue Team in terms of communication with one (1) member per BRT in incident prone barangays out of the sixteen (16) municipalities of 4th District of Laguna.

Table 10. Extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills in terms of Communication

Indicators	Mean	SD	Remarks
I am open in receiving feedback	4.05	0.60	Agree
I listen to others' ideas	4.05	0.60	Agree
I allow others to speak without interruption	3.85	0.67	Agree
I am familiar with nonverbal cues such as facial expressions and eye contact	3.10	0.72	Moderately Agree
I use plain language instead of jargons	3.65	0.99	Agree
Overall Mean = 3.74 Standard Deviation = 0.799 Verbal Interpretation = Great Extent			

Legend:

Scale	Range	Remarks	Verbal Interpretation
5	4.20-5.00	Strongly Agree	Very Great Extent
4	3.40-4.19	Agree	Great Extent
3	2.60-3.39	Moderately Agree	Moderately Extent
2	1.80-2.59	Disagree	Low Extent
1	1.00-1.79	Strongly Disagree	Very Low Extent

To a great extent, the rescue team is open in receiving feedback and listen to others' ideas with (M = 4.05, SD = 0.60) and allow others to speak without interruption with (M = 3.85, SD = 0.67). Although also observed to moderately extent, the item with the lowest rating was on familiar with nonverbal cues such as facial expressions and eye contact with (M = 3.10, SD = 0.72).

The overall mean of 3.74, standard deviation of 0.799, indicated the extent of skills of the Barangay Rescue Team in terms of Communication have a remark of agree and verbally interpreted as great extent.

The finding shows that the extent of skills of the respondents in terms of communication is normal, but they

are lack in nonverbal cues such as facial expressions and eye contact.

Table 11 shows the effect between the profile of the respondents and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills. The data were statistically treated by the analysis of variance and the following shows F-computed, F-critical and p-value:

The Age shows a significant effect, for Technical with computed F-value of 3.8749 with p-value lies at 0.0025. For the Managerial, with computed F-value of 2.3029 with p-value lies at 0.0384. For the Leadership, with computed F-value of 4.9369 with p-value lies at 0.0005. And for the Communication, with computed F-value of 10.7999 with p-value lies at 0.0000.

Table 11. Analysis of effect between the profile of the respondents and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills

Profile	Skills	F-Computed	p-Value	Analysis
Age	Technical	3.8749	0.0025	Significant
	Managerial	2.3029	0.0384	Significant
	Leadership	4.9369	0.0005	Significant
	Communication	10.7999	0.0000	Significant
Gender	Technical	0.0075	0.0000	Significant
	Managerial	0.0045	0.0000	Significant
	Leadership	0.0096	0.0000	Significant
	Communication	0.0210	0.0000	Significant
Educational Attainment	Technical	0.0075	0.0000	Significant
	Managerial	0.0773	0.0000	Significant
	Leadership	0.0096	0.0000	Significant
	Communication	0.0210	0.0000	Significant
Length of Service	Technical	0.1301	0.0000	Significant
	Managerial	0.5393	0.0938	Not Significant
	Leadership	0.1658	0.0001	Significant
	Communication	0.3627	0.0163	Significant

The Gender shows a significant effect, for Technical with computed F-value of 0.0075 with p-value lies at 0.0000. For the Managerial, with computed F-value of 0.0045 with p-value lies at 0.0000. For the Leadership, with computed F-value of 0.0096 with p-value lies at 0.0000. And for the Communication, with computed F-value of 0.0210 with p-value lies at 0.0000.

The Educational Attainment shows a significant effect, for Technical with computed F-value of 0.0075 with p-value lies at 0.0000. For the Managerial, with computed F-value of 0.0773 with p-value lies at 0.0000. For the Leadership, with computed F-value of 0.0096 with p-value lies at 0.0000. And for the Communication, with computed F-value of 0.0210 with p-value lies at 0.0000.

And the Length of Service shows a significant effect, for Technical with computed F-value of 0.1301 with p-value lies at 0.0000. For the Leadership, with computed F-value of 0.1658 with p-value lies at 0.0001. And for the Communication, with computed F-value of 0.3627 with p-value lies at 0.0163. While for the Managerial, with computed F-value of 0.5393 with p-value lies at 0.0938 and the analysis is not significant.

Based on the data, it is shown that there is no significant effect between the profile of the respondents and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills at 0.05 level of significance. It shows that the null hypothesis stating that "*There is no significant effect between the profile of the respondents and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills*" is accepted, it can infer that there is "no significant" effect between them.

Analysis of effect between the status and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills

Table 12 shows the effect between the status and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills. The data were statistically treated by the analysis of variance and the following shows F-computed, F-critical and p-value:

The Incidents recorded in a month shows a partial significant effect, for Managerial with computed F-value of 0.1745 with p-value lies at 0.0002. And for the Communication, with computed F-value of 2.5292 with p-value lies at 0.0249. While the Technical with computed F-value of 0.9075 with p-value lies at 0.4173. And for Leadership with computed F-value of 1.1562 with p-value lies at 0.3775 and the analysis is not significant.

Table 12. Analysis of effect between the status and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills

Status	Skills	F-Computed	p-Value	Analysis
Incidents recorded in a month	Technical	0.9075	0.4173	Not Significant
	Managerial	0.1745	0.0002	Significant
	Leadership	1.1562	0.3775	Not Significant
	Communication	2.5292	0.0249	Significant
Incidents responded in a month	Technical	0.2936	0.0052	Significant
	Managerial	3.6116	0.0037	Significant
	Leadership	0.3741	0.0189	Significant
	Communication	0.8183	0.3333	Not Significant

The Incidents responded in a month shows a significant effect, for Technical with computed F-value of 0.2936 with p-value lies at 0.0052. For the Managerial with computed F-value of 3.6116 with p-value lies at 0.0037. And for Leadership with computed F-value of 0.3741 with p-value lies at 0.0189 While the Communication, with computed F-value of 0.8183 with p-value lies at 0.3333 and the analysis is not significant.

Based on the data, it is shown that there is a significant effect between the status and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills at 0.05 level of significance. It shows that the null hypothesis stating that "*There is no significant effect between the status and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills*" is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, it can infer that there is "significant" effect between them.

Analysis of effect between the capability level in response and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills

Table 13 shows the effect between the capability level in response and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills. The data were statistically treated by the analysis of variance and the following shows F-computed, F-critical and p-value:

The Basic Life Support shows a significant effect, for the Technical with computed F-value of 6.0769 with p-value lies at 0.0001. The Leadership with computed F-value of 7.7423 with p-value lies at 0.0000. And for the Communication, with computed F-value of 16.9369 with p-value lies at 0.0000. While the Managerial with computed F-value of 0.8841 with p-value lies at 0.3955 and the analysis is not significant.

The Standard First Aid shows a not significant effect, for Technical with computed F-value of 1.4875 with p-value lies at 0.1973. For the Managerial with computed F-value of 0.7517 with p-value lies at 0.2700. And for Leadership with computed F-value of 1.8952 with p-value lies at 0.0863 While the Communication, with computed F-value of 4.1459 with p-value lies at 0.0016 and the analysis is significant.

The Collapsed Structure Rescue shows a partial significant effect, for the Managerial with computed F-value of 24.6124 with p-value lies at 0.0000. And for the Communication, with computed F-value of 3.5253 with p-value lies at 0.0043. While the Technical with computed F-value of 1.2649 with p-value lies at 0.3069. And the Leadership with computed F-value of 1.6115 with p-value lies at 0.1535 and the analysis is not significant.

Table 13. Analysis of effect between the capability level in response and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills

Capability level in response	Skills	F-Computed	p-Value	Analysis
Basic Life Support	Technical	6.0769	0.0001	Significant
	Managerial	0.8841	0.3955	Not Significant
	Leadership	7.7423	0.0000	Significant
	Communication	16.9369	0.0000	Significant
Standard First Aid	Technical	1.4875	0.1973	Not Significant
	Managerial	0.7517	0.2700	Not Significant
	Leadership	1.8952	0.0863	Not Significant
	Communication	4.1459	0.0016	Significant
Collapsed Structure Rescue	Technical	1.2649	0.3069	Not Significant
	Managerial	24.6124	0.0000	Significant
	Leadership	1.6115	0.1535	Not Significant
	Communication	3.5253	0.0043	Significant
Crashed Vehicle Victim Extrication	Technical	1.3795	0.2449	Not Significant
	Managerial	0.8199	0.3348	Not Significant
	Leadership	1.7576	0.1140	Not Significant
	Communication	3.8449	0.0026	Significant

The Crashed Vehicle Victim Extrication shows a not significant effect, for Technical with computed F-value of 1.3795 with p-value lies at 0.2449. For the Managerial with computed F-value of 0.8199 with p-value lies at 0.3348. And for Leadership with computed F-value of 1.7576 with p-value lies at 0.1140 While the Communication, with computed F-value of 3.8449 with p-value lies at 0.0026 and the analysis is significant.

Based on the data, it is shown that there is a partial significant effect between the capability level in response and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills at 0.05 level of significance. It shows that the null hypothesis stating that "*There is no significant effect between the capability level in response and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills*" is partially rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, it can inferred that there is a "partial significant" effect between them.

Analysis of effect between the level of capability in incident management in response and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills

Table 14 shows the effect between the level of capability in incident management in response and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills. The data were statistically treated by the analysis of variance and the following shows F-computed, F-critical and p-value:

The Incident Command System shows a significant effect, for the Technical with computed F-value of 3.4507 with p-value lies at 0.0048. The Leadership with computed F-value of 4.3965 with p-value lies at 0.0011. And for the Communication, with computed F-value of 9.6176 with p-value lies at 0.0000. While the Managerial with computed F-value of 2.0509 with p-value lies at 0.0631 and the analysis is not significant.

The Mass casualty management shows a not significant effect, for Technical with computed F-value of 0.6983 with p-value lies at 0.2205. For the Leadership with computed F-value of 0.8896 with p-value lies at 0.4007 And the Communication, with computed F-value of 1.9461 with p-value lies at 0.0779. While the Managerial with computed F-value of 0.4149 with p-value lies at 0.0312 and the analysis is significant.

Table 14. Analysis of effect between the level of capability in incident management in response and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills

Level of capability in incident management	Skills	F-Computed	p-Value	Analysis
Incident Command System	Technical	3.4507	0.0048	Significant
	Managerial	2.0509	0.0631	Not Significant
	Leadership	4.3965	0.0011	Significant
	Communication	9.6176	0.0000	Significant
Mass casualty management	Technical	0.6983	0.2205	Not Significant
	Managerial	0.4149	0.0312	Significant
	Leadership	0.8896	0.4007	Not Significant
	Communication	1.9461	0.0779	Not Significant

Based on the data, it is shown that there is a partial significant effect between the level of capability in incident management in response and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills at 0.05 level of significance. It shows that the null hypothesis stating that "*There is no significant effect between the level of capability in incident management in response and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills*" is partially rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, it can infer that there is a "partial significant" effect between them.

Analysis of relationship between the profile of the respondents and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills

Table 15 shows the significant relationship between the profile of the respondents (1) Age; (2) Gender; (3) Educational Attainment; and (4) Length of Service regress to the extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills in terms of Technical, Managerial, Leadership, and Communication at 95% confidence interval and supported with the p-value.

The Age has a correlation for the technical skills (r=0.385), managerial skills (r=0.448), leadership skills (r=0.519), and communication skills (r=0.509) with p-value lies at 0.000 and shows slight to moderate relationship and with verbal analysis of significant at 0.05 level of significance.

For the Gender has a correlation for the technical skills (r=0.028), managerial skills (r=0.377), leadership skills (r=0.374), and communication skills (r=0.263) with p-value lies at 0.000-0.007 and shows very low to slight relationship and with verbal analysis of significant at 0.05 level of significance.

For the Educational Attainment has a correlation for the technical skills (r=0.0386), managerial skills (r=0.544), leadership skills (r=0.496), and communication skills (r=0.398) with p-value lies at 0.000-0.009 and shows slight to moderate relationship and with verbal analysis of significant at 0.05 level of significance.

And for the Length of Service has a correlation for the managerial skills (r=0.509), and leadership skills (r=0.529) with p-value lies at 0.000 and shows a moderate relationship and with verbal analysis of significant at 0.05 level of significance, and while the technical skills (r=0.548) and communication skills (r=0.199) with p-value greater than 0.05 level of significance has a verbal analysis of not significant.

Table 15. Analysis of relationship between the profile of the respondents and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills

Profile	Skills	r-value	p-value	Degree	Analysis
Age	Technical	0.385	0.000	Slight	Significant
	Managerial	0.448	0.000	Moderate	Significant
	Leadership	0.519	0.000	Moderate	Significant
	Communication	0.509	0.000	Moderate	Significant
Gender	Technical	0.028	0.006	Very low	Significant
	Managerial	0.377	0.000	Slight	Significant
	Leadership	0.374	0.000	Slight	Significant
	Communication	0.263	0.007	Slight	Significant
Educational Attainment	Technical	0.386	0.000	Slight	Significant
	Managerial	0.544	0.000	Moderate	Significant
	Leadership	0.496	0.000	Moderate	Significant
	Communication	0.398	0.009	Slight	Significant
Length of Service	Technical	0.548	0.603	Moderate	Not Significant
	Managerial	0.509	0.000	Moderate	Significant
	Leadership	0.529	0.000	Moderate	Significant
	Communication	0.199	0.071	Very low	Not Significant

Legend

Scale	Interpretation
±0.00	no correlation, no relationship
$\pm0.01 - \pm0.20$	very low correlation, almost negligible relationship
$\pm0.21 - \pm0.40$	slight correlation, definite but small relationship
$\pm0.41 - \pm0.70$	moderate correlation, substantial relationship
$\pm0.71 - \pm0.90$	high correlation, marked relationship
$\pm0.91 - \pm0.99$	very high correlation, very dependable relationship
±1.00	perfect correlation, perfect relationship

Based on the data, it is shown that there is significant relationship between the profile of the respondents and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills at 0.05 level of significance. It shows that the null hypothesis stating that "*There is no significant relationship between the profile of the respondents and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills* is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted, it can infer that there is "significant" relationship between them.

Analysis of relationship between the status and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills

Table 16 shows the significant relationship between the status of Barangay Rescue Team (1) Incidents recorded in a month; and (2) Incidents responded in a month regress to the extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills in terms of Technical, Managerial, Leadership, and Communication at 95% confidence interval and supported with the p-value.

The Incidents recorded in a month has a correlation for the managerial skills (r=0.012), and communication skills (r=0.331) with p-value lies at 0.013-0.016 and shows a very low to slight relationship and with verbal analysis of significant at 0.05 level of significance, and while the technical skills (r=0.014) and leadership skills (r=0.077) with p-value greater than 0.05 level of significance has a verbal analysis of not significant.

And for the Incidents responded in a month has a correlation for the managerial skills (r=0.274) with p-value lies at 0.039 and shows a slight relationship and with verbal analysis of significant at 0.05 level of significance, and while the technical skills (r=0.231), leadership skills (r=0.222) and communication skills (r=0.028) with p-value greater than 0.05 level of significance has a verbal analysis of not significant.

Table 16. Analysis of relationship between the status and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills

Profile	Skills	r-value	p-value	Degree	Analysis
Incidents recorded in a month	Technical	0.014	0.077	Very low	Not Significant
	Managerial	0.012	0.013	Very low	Significant
	Leadership	0.077	0.064	Very low	Not Significant
	Communication	0.331	0.016	Slight	Significant
Incidents responded in a month	Technical	0.231	0.185	Slight	Not Significant
	Managerial	0.274	0.039	Slight	Significant
	Leadership	0.222	0.302	Slight	Not Significant
	Communication	0.028	0.165	Very low	Not Significant

Legend

Scale	Interpretation
±0.00	no correlation, no relationship
$\pm0.01 - \pm0.20$	very low correlation, almost negligible relationship
$\pm0.21 - \pm0.40$	slight correlation, definite but small relationship
$\pm0.41 - \pm0.70$	moderate correlation, substantial relationship
$\pm0.71 - \pm0.90$	high correlation, marked relationship
$\pm0.91 - \pm0.99$	very high correlation, very dependable relationship
±1.00	perfect correlation, perfect relationship

Based on the data, it is shown that there is no significant relationship between the status and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills at 0.05 level of significance. It shows that the null hypothesis stating that "*There is no significant relationship* between *the status and extent of the Barangay Rescue Team in skills* is accepted, it can infer that there is "no significant" relationship between them.

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