



De La Salle University - Dasmariñas

**IMPACT OF TAAL TREKKING ADVENTURE TO THE RESIDENTS OF  
TALISAY, BATANGAS**

De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

City of Dasmariñas, Cavite

A Thesis Presented to the  
College of Tourism and Hospitality Management  
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Bachelor of Science in Tourism Management

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## ABSTRACT

Title: IMPACT OF TAAL TREKKING ADVENTURE TO THE RESIDENTS OF  
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### Purpose of the Study

The study was conducted to find out the economic, socio-cultural, and environmental impact of Taal Trekking Adventure to the residents of Talisay, Batangas. The result of the study became the basis of the researchers in making a Sustainable Plan for the said activity. This Sustainable Plan could be beneficial to Taal Trekking Adventure and to the future researchers studying the same topic.



## **Methodology**

The researchers used descriptive method. Descriptive research design is a descriptive study that can provide information about the naturally occurring health status, behavior, attitudes, or other characteristics of a particular group (Nebeker, 2009). Descriptive study is also conducted to demonstrate associations or relationships between things in the world around us. It involves a one-time interaction with groups of people or the study might follow individuals over time. The researchers interact with the participants and it involves surveys to collect the necessary information.

In this study, the respondents were local residents and local government officials of the selected barangays of Talisay, Batangas. This study determined the level of economic, socio-cultural, and environmental impact of Taal Trekking Adventure to the residents of Talisay, Batangas. The researchers used survey technique by giving questionnaires personally to the residents

## **Summary of Findings**

This study was conducted to assess the level of impact of Taal Trekking Adventure in Talisay, Batangas. To achieve these objectives, solution to the problems was brought by the researchers to the specific questions created as follows:

1. What is the profile of the residents of Talisay, Batangas in terms of:



- 1.1 As for the age distribution of the respondents, 28.7 percent of the 101 respondents are 36 to 45 years old, 23.8 percent are 18 to 25 years old and 26 to 35 years old both, 17.8 percent are 46 to 55 years old, 4.0 percent are 66 years old and above, and 2.0 percent are 56 to 65 years old. The result shows that majority of the respondents are 36 to 45 years old.
- 1.2 As for the gender distribution, 51.5 percent are females while 48.5 percent are males. The result shows that most of the respondents are females.
- 1.3 As for the educational attainment, 37.6 percent are high school graduate, 36.6 percent are college graduate, 21 percent are vocational graduate, and 5 percent are elementary graduate. The result shows that majority of the respondents are high school graduate.
- 1.4 As for the occupational distribution, 34.7 percent are self employed, 29.7 percent are employed in tourism related private establishments, 17.8 percentage for government employees, and 17.8 percent are employed in private establishments. The result shows that majority of the respondents are self employed.
- 1.5 As for the length residency, 43.6 percent have been living there for 21 years and above, 19.8 percent for 5 to 10 years, 18.8 percent for 16 to 20 years, and 17.8 percent for 11 to 15 years. The result shows that most of the respondents are more than 21 years living in Talisay, Batangas.



1.6 As for the barangay of residence distribution, 19.8 percent are from Quiling, 17.8 percent are from Sampaloc and Banga each, 11.9 percent are from Tumaway, 7.9 percent are from Caloocan, 6.9 percent are from in Leynes, 6.9 percent are from Sta. Maria, 5.9 percent are from Balas, and 5.0 percent are from Buco. This shows that most of the respondents are residing in Quiling.

2. What are the impacts of Taal Trekking Adventure to the residents of Talisay, Batangas in terms of its positive and negative:

2.1 In terms of the positive economic impact, Taal Trekking Adventure contributes to the employment of the community with the mean of 3.57, rated as High.

2.2 In terms of the positive socio-cultural impact, Taal Trekking Adventure satisfies the basic needs like food, shelter, clothing and others with the mean of 3.46, rated as High.

2.3 In terms of the positive environmental impacts, Taal Trekking Adventure helps to improve the area's appearance with the mean of 3.37, rated as High.

2.4 In terms of the negative economic impacts, Taal Trekking Adventure increases price of goods and services with the mean of 2.21, rated as low impact.



2.5 In terms of negative socio-cultural impact, Taal Trekking Adventure influences displacement changes in values and customs with the mean of 1.74, rated as low impact.

2.6 In terms of the negative environmental impact, Taal Trekking Adventure pollutes air, water, noise, solid waste and visual with the mean of 2.16, rated as low impact.

3. Is there a significant relationship between the socio-demographic profile of the respondents and the observed negative and positive impact of Taal Trekking Adventure?

3.1 The difference between age and the awareness on the impact of Taal Trekking Adventure in Talisay, Batangas.

Analysis of variance showed no significant difference on the assessed level of the said impact according to age. Thus, the null hypothesis showed that there is no significant difference between age of the respondents and impact of Taal Trekking in Talisay, Batangas. Because the F-values have p-values greater than 0.05, then we can say that age is not a factor; hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

3.2 The difference between gender and the awareness on the level of impacts of Taal Trekking Adventure in Talisay, Batangas.

The results for positive economic impact have means of 3.41071 and 3.41587 for male and female, respectively. For positive socio-cultural impact,



they have means of 3.35 for male and 3.39 for female. And lastly, for positive environmental impact, they have means of 3.37 for male and 3.27 for female. T-test for positive economic (T-stat= -.050; Pvalue= .960), for positive socio-cultural (T-stat=-4.17; Pvalue=6.77) and for positive environmental (T-stat=.931; Pvalue=.354). Since the t-values have p-values greater than 0.05, then we can say that gender is not a factor in determining the positive and negative impact; hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

### 3.3 The difference between educational attainment and the awareness on the level of impacts of Taal Trekking Adventure in Talisay, Batangas.

Analysis of variance showed that there is no significant difference on the assessed according to their educational attainment. Since F-values have p-values greater than 0.05, then we can say that educational attainment is not a factor determining the perception on the positive and negative impact; hence, the null hypothesis is accepted.

### 3.4 The difference between occupation and the awareness on the level of impacts of Taal Trekking Adventure in Talisay, Batangas.

The null hypothesis that there is significant difference between the occupation of the respondents of Talisay, Batngas when it comes to the positive economic impact of Taal Trekking in Talisay, Batangas is rejected



because the significance value of ANOVA is less than 0.05 level of significance. In positive socio-cultural and environmental impact, it is failed to reject which means that there is no significant difference between the occupation and the assessment on the impact of the respondents. The F-value 5.666 has a p-value less than 0.05. This implies that occupation has a significant effect on the assessment of the respondents on the positive impacts of Taal Trekking adventure on the economy.

- 3.5 The difference between length of residency and the awareness on the level of impact of Taal Trekking Adventure in Talisay, Batangas.

The null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the length of stay or residency of the respondents and the impact is failed to reject because the F-values have p-values greater than 0.05. Then, we can say that length of residency is not a factor in determining the perception on the positive and negative impact.

- 3.6 The difference between barangay and the awareness on the level of impacts of Taal Trekking Adventure in Talisay, Batangas.

The null hypothesis that there are significant differences between the barangay of the respondents of Talisay Batangas and the negative economic impact and negative socio-cultural impact of Taal Trekking in Talisay





Batangas is rejected because the significance value of ANOVA is less than 0.05 level of significance. In negative environmental impact, it is failed to reject which means that there is no significant difference between the barangay and the assessment on the impact of the respondents.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the findings, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The respondents are mostly females, aged from 36 to 45 years old, high school graduates, and are self-employed. Most of them have been living in Talisay, Batangas for more than 21 years.
2. The presence of the trekking adventure has both negative and positive economic, socio-cultural, and environmental impact to the residents of Talisay, Batangas.
3. There is no significant relationship between occupation and the observed impact of the Taal Trekking Adventure while there is significant relationship between age, gender, educational attainment, length of residency, and barangay of residence; and the observed impact of the Taal Trekking Adventure.
4. The researchers output is the proposed Sustainable Plan for Taal Trekking Adventure.



### **Recommendation**

Based on the conclusion, the following recommendations were suggested:

1. For positive economic impact, the local government unit should inspect the public utilities infrastructure to assess if they need renovation for them to be more functional for the residents.
2. For positive socio-cultural impact, the local government unit should organize seminars in every barangay about proper handling of tourists or how they will interact with them without being biased.
3. For positive environmental impact, the local government unit should set written rules and regulations to be followed and strictly implemented in Talisay to protect the natural environment or prevent further ecological decline.
4. For negative economic impact, the local government should set a price ceiling for the products and services offered to avoid the unnecessary increase of goods and services.
5. For negative socio-cultural impact, residents should have fair treatment to the tourists regardless of their nationality. Guides should be registered in the Tourist Reception Center and should be properly scheduled in a rotation basis for the arriving tourists.



6. For negative environmental impact, there should be proper regulation and implementation of policies to the trekkers of Taal such as briefing them of the rules and regulation before going to Taal Island and trekking, and putting a tarpaulin in the tourist reception center with written rules and regulation.





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