Research Paper

Market Poultry: From Egg to Animal, Organic Poultry Production as a Livelihood-Based Social Enterprise for Urban Poverty Alleviation

Josephine Diana Campos* [ID], Jofrey Campos [ID]
Bulacan State University, Philippines

Abstract

Urban poverty in Barangay 176-C, Bagong Silang, Caloocan City persists amid limited income opportunities and unstable livelihoods. This study examines how demographic factors—age, marital status, and number of children, affect socio-economic status and shape livelihood training preferences toward sustainable poverty alleviation. Using a quantitative-descriptive design and Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM), data were gathered from 100 adult residents representing diverse household types, including solo parents, informal workers, and unemployed adults. Results show that socio-economic status mediates the relationship between demographics and livelihood choices, with organic poultry production identified as the most preferred training due to its low cost, quick returns, and adaptability to urban settings. The study advances a family-mediated opportunity alignment model, extending the Capability Approach by illustrating how socio-economic realities and caregiving burdens influence enterprise decisions. Practically, the findings guide inclusive, market-driven livelihood interventions for community resilience and sustainable urban development.

Keywords: *Social Enterprise, Urban Poverty Alleviation, Socio-Economic Status, PLS-SEM, Organic Poultry Production*

INTRODUCTION

Understanding the link between household demographics and community development is critical to inclusive planning, as age, marital status, and number of children significantly shape socio-economic status and influence employment, resource access, and livelihood preferences (Fielding, 2022; Swart et al., 2022; Lakhumna et al., 2024; Vogel et al., 2024). These conditions determine which interventions are most needed, particularly when mediated by family-related challenges such as financial strain, health burdens, and caregiving duties that redirect or constrain community development efforts (Opiniano et al., 2023; Nchor, 2023; Zhang et al., 2022). These challenges act as mediating mechanisms that either facilitate or constrain participation in livelihood and development programs, influencing the extent to which socio-economic interventions achieve their goals (Klinedinst et al., 2023; Gur et al., 2024).

Barangay 176-C, a newly formed subdivision of the former Barangay 176 in Bagong Silang, Caloocan City, serves as a relevant case for examining how household demographics and socio-economic conditions shape community development in a culturally diverse, urban-poor setting (Morley, 2022; Republic Act No. 11993, 2024; Chen et al., 2023). The administrative division of Barangay 176 into six distinct barangays under Republic Act No. 11993 (2024) created new governance structures and service distribution patterns, making Barangay 176-C an ideal case for assessing post-division socio-economic dynamics. Its high population density, mixed migration origins, and limited livelihood infrastructure intensify household economic challenges and highlight the need for localized training-based interventions (Kreuzer, 2023; Morley, 2022). The

study utilizes a mixed-method approach combining descriptive statistics and Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) to analyze key variables and their interrelations, making it suitable for small, non-normal samples in localized interventions (Battista & Torre, 2023; Hair & Alamer, 2022).

Among livelihood options, organic poultry production has gained traction in Barangay 176-C because it aligns with household-scale operations, provides short-cycle income, and responds to food-security concerns in urban settings (Singh et al., 2022; Ilieva et al., 2022). This contextual grounding supports the later focus on poultry as both an economic and a social-enterprise model for urban-poor households.

This research responds to a critical gap in existing literature, which often treats household demographics, economic status, and community programming as isolated variables. Few studies, particularly in the Philippine urban context, have examined how these elements interact and influence one another, especially through the lens of livelihood training prioritization. Prior studies on livelihood and socio-economic development have primarily centered on rural contexts (e.g., Guo et al., 2024; Maliao et al., 2023; Nchor, 2023), while urban settings remain underexplored despite rising poverty rates in city resettlement areas. Similarly, many demographic studies focus on income and employment but overlook how training needs and family challenges interact to shape development behavior (Husa et al., 2023; Albareda & Müller, 2025). Even fewer explore how family-related challenges moderate the relationships among these variables, potentially altering how communities articulate and act upon their developmental needs. By integrating these factors through a structural modeling lens, the study provides a data-driven foundation for participatory planning and targeted intervention design.

This study aims to: (1) examine how age, marital status, and number of children influence socio-economic status in Barangay 176-C; (2) assess how socio-economic differences shape development needs; (3) determine how socio-economic status predicts livelihood training preferences; and (4) explore how family challenges mediate the link between socio-economic status and development priorities. **The central aim of this study is to understand how demographic characteristics and socio-economic status jointly shape livelihood training preferences under the mediating influence of family challenges in Barangay 176-C. Accordingly, the study seeks to answer: (a) How do demographic factors (age, marital status, number of children) influence socio-economic status?; (b) How does socio-economic status affect community development needs and preferred livelihood trainings?; (c) To what extent do family challenges mediate the relationship between socio-economic status and community development needs?; and (d) Why is poultry-based livelihood training the most strategic intervention for urban-poor communities today?

From an academic perspective, the study contributes to the broader field of community development by advancing a holistic approach to understanding urban poverty and localized planning. It showcases the applicability of PLS-SEM in modeling complex social relationships (Kono & Sato, 2022), providing a methodological precedent for future research in similarly underserved or densely populated contexts. Framing poultry training within the context of post-pandemic livelihood recovery emphasizes its urgency: unemployment rates among low-income families remain high, while household food insecurity persists due to price volatility and disrupted supply chains (Attia et al., 2022; Yusuf & Popoola, 2022). Ultimately, this study presents a replicable model for assessing development needs through an integrated lens, bridging the gap between household realities and community aspirations and paving the way for more equitable and sustainable urban development policies.

This study positions organic poultry training not only as a livelihood program but also as a potential social enterprise model, wherein it also contributes to social enterprise theory-building by conceptualizing livelihood training not merely as skills transfer but as a community-driven

enterprise model. Specifically, it addresses a theoretical gap concerning how social enterprises emerge endogenously in marginalized urban settings, where demographic composition and household socio-economic pressures, not external entrepreneurship, initiate enterprise formation (Prasad & Choubey, 2025; Nor, 2024). Positioning organic poultry as a household-anchored, market-responsive venture allows the study to extend debates on how social enterprises emerge in base-of-the-pyramid contexts—not from external founder supply, but from endogenous demographic and socio-economic dynamics. In doing so, it lays the groundwork for theorizing how poverty-related pressures, family challenges, and local resource ecosystems coalesce into sustainable social enterprise formation. Theoretically, this study advances the "family-mediated opportunity alignment" model that links household structure to enterprise emergence. Practically, it recommends that LGUs and NGOs design livelihood interventions that (a) target specific demographic clusters, (b) integrate family-support mechanisms such as childcare and micro-financing, and (c) prioritize short-cycle, low-capital enterprises like poultry that enhance both economic resilience and food security.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The interplay between household demographics, socio-economic status, family challenges, and community development priorities has garnered increasing scholarly attention, particularly in urban contexts facing rapid demographic transitions and resource constraints. In the case of Barangay 176-C, Bagong Silang, Caloocan City, an urban resettlement area with a rich socio-demographic mix—the understanding of these relationships becomes critical for formulating inclusive development strategies. This review synthesizes key theories, empirical studies, and policy insights that align with the study's four hypotheses, offering a robust framework for exploring how household dynamics influence local development needs and training preferences.

Demographic Factors and Socio-Economic Status (H1)

Demographic factors, age, marital status, and number of children, critically shape household socio-economic status (Jacobs & Van Der Velden, 2023), as younger or older individuals face limited or informal job opportunities (Bandiera et al., 2022), while marital and caregiving roles influence income and financial strain (Yu et al., 2025; Gornick et al., 2022). Large family sizes further reduce savings and investment potential (Opiniano & Rudd, 2023). In Barangay 176-C, these demographic pressures, compounded by informal employment and resettlement conditions, heighten vulnerability to economic instability (Oh & Lee, 2025). However, findings across contexts are not entirely consistent. While Jacobs & Van Der Velden (2023) emphasize the positive effects of family resources on children's skill development, Bandiera et al. (2022) highlight systemic barriers that prevent young adults from accessing stable employment, suggesting that demographic advantages may be negated by structural labor constraints. Moreover, Yu et al. (2025) and Gornick et al. (2022) show how gendered household duties further mediate these economic outcomes, contrasting with Opiniano & Rudd's (2023) findings on rural households where remittances offset such disparities. This tension underscores that the link between family structure and SES may differ between urban and rural settings, warranting context-specific analyses. For instance, Nchor (2023) found that in rural Nigeria, household demographics, particularly family size and marital structure, directly influenced livelihood diversification strategies, with larger families relying on multiple informal activities to stabilize income. This contrasts with the urban experience in Barangay 176-C, where demographic pressures translate more into underemployment and income vulnerability rather than occupational diversification.

Socio-Economic Status and Community Development Needs (H2)

Socio-economic status (SES) shapes access to community resources and defines development priorities, especially in low-income urban areas where basic needs like health, education, and housing take precedence (Mäki-Opas et al., 2022). In the Philippines, socio-economically disadvantaged households seek targeted services such as daycare, skills training, and livelihood support (Maliao et al., 2023), while those in urban resettlement zones prioritize immediate economic relief over structural reforms (Guo et al., 2024). Yet, research diverges on whether low-SES households favor short-term relief or long-term empowerment. Guo et al. (2024) found that relocated families in China preferred programs with sustained community integration, whereas Maliao et al. (2023) noted that Filipino households prioritize day-to-day survival needs. Urban–rural contrasts further amplify this difference: in rural development cases, access to land or agricultural support mitigates poverty risks (Ullah et al., 2024), whereas in densely populated Barangay 176-C, scarce land compels households to depend on services from LGUs and NGOs. Hence, while SES universally predicts development priorities, the form of these priorities—immediate versus structural, depends on spatial and institutional contexts. Ilieva et al. (2022) reinforce this urban perspective by emphasizing that urban agriculture provides more than food security, it enhances social inclusion, community well-being, and environmental awareness in densely populated settings. Their findings show that even in space-constrained environments, localized agriculture initiatives foster social cohesion and empower low-income residents through participatory engagement and shared resource management. This insight aligns with Barangay 176-C's context, where limited land availability encourages creative livelihood adaptations such as backyard and micro-scale poultry production.

Socio-Economic Status and Livelihood Training Preferences (H3)

Livelihood training programs are widely promoted in urban poor communities, but their success hinges on alignment with residents' socio-economic realities, which shape both preferences and access (Cornish et al., 2023; Hayvon, 2025). Households with unstable income favor short, flexible training like food preparation or digital work (Torm, 2024), while those with more stability may pursue long-term technical skills. In the Philippines, a disconnect often exists between training offerings and actual urban job prospects, as seen in Barangay 176-C, where residents prefer urban-relevant skills over rural agriculture (Chihaoui & Alshraah, 2024). Barriers such as transport costs, childcare, and lack of information further restrict participation among low-SES groups (Hanson et al., 2024; Mazenda et al., 2025). Incorporating agricultural and poultry-based perspectives strengthens this understanding. Studies on poultry and small-scale farming show that such ventures require minimal capital, yield rapid returns, and provide both food security and income for marginalized households (Attia et al., 2022; Yusuf & Popoola, 2022; Gentile et al., 2023). Gentile et al. (2023) found that backyard poultry systems in urban areas create hybrid spaces where domestic needs and market participation intersect, while Attia et al. (2022) emphasize resilience and sustainability under crisis conditions. These findings contextualize why Barangay 176-C residents prioritize poultry training—it merges economic practicality with urban feasibility.

Mediating Role of Family Challenges (H4)

Family-related challenges, such as single parenting, caregiving burdens, domestic conflict, and illness, mediate how socio-economic status influences development participation, with internal family dynamics shaping engagement in livelihood and community programs (Husa et al., 2023; Wang & Saito, 2024; Albareda & Müller, 2025; Gur et al., 2024). Empirical evidence from Metro Manila shows that stressors like disability or overcrowding reduce involvement regardless of income (Serrano et al., 2023; Lauer et al., 2024; Aprilia et al., 2025). In Barangay 176-C, women-led

households face caregiving constraints that limit access to available services, resulting in missed opportunities and reduced empowerment (Klinedinst et al., 2023; Paper et al., 2025; An et al., 2024).

However, findings from international contexts vary. Husa et al. (2023) emphasize that family challenges in U.S. households predict child welfare reports primarily through psychosocial strain, while Serrano et al. (2023) highlight that, in Metro Manila, mental health stressors linked to overcrowding and unemployment directly lower participation in community initiatives. This indicates that the mediating power of family challenges is context-dependent, shaped by gender roles, cultural expectations, and density-driven stress unique to urban poor settings like Barangay 176-C.

Moreover, family structure interacts with social capital availability: where trust networks and mutual support are strong, family burdens are collectively absorbed; where such ties are weak, socio-economic pressures amplify vulnerability. Hence, understanding the mediating role of family challenges requires viewing them not only as private struggles but also as social variables embedded within broader community relations.

Social Capital Theory

Social Capital Theory offers an essential theoretical lens for this study, explaining how networks, trust, and norms facilitate access to livelihood opportunities and strengthen community resilience. Bonding capital, ties within families and close community members, helps low-income households share risks, while bridging capital, connections with institutions, NGOs, and LGUs, enables broader access to livelihood training and micro-enterprise opportunities (Fei et al., 2022; Nor, 2024; Prasad & Choubey, 2025). In urban-poor contexts like Barangay 176-C, the density of social networks substitutes for material resources. Families often rely on informal trust networks to share childcare or financial assistance, while bridging ties to extension offices or local cooperatives open entry points to livelihood programs. When these forms of capital are weak, even technically sound training interventions may fail.

Integrated Framework for Localized Development Planning

The relationship between demographics, socio-economic conditions, family challenges, and community development is complex and non-linear (Klinedinst et al., 2023). Using PLS-SEM effectively captures these interdependencies and mediating effects (Kono & Sato, 2022). In Barangay 176-C, development strategies must reflect not only economic indicators but also demographic and psychosocial realities, with tailored livelihood training and support systems to ensure inclusive outcomes. When seen through the lens of Social Capital Theory, the success of poultry-based livelihood programs depends not only on economic resources but also on community trust, mutual support, and institutional linkages.

Hypotheses:
H1: Demographic factors such as age, marital status, and number of children significantly influence household socio-economic status, including employment type and income-generating activities.
H2: Household socio-economic status has a significant effect on community development needs.
H3: Socio-economic status significantly predicts the preferred livelihood training prioritized by the community.
H4: Identified family challenges significantly mediate the relationship between socio-economic status and community developmental needs.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative-descriptive approach to analyze the relationships among demographic factors, socio-economic status, family challenges, development needs, and livelihood training preferences in Barangay 176-C, Bagong Silang, Caloocan City, enabling statistical validation of interrelated variables through structured questionnaires (Ojeda-Zaga et al., 2024; Ranganathan & Caduff, 2023). As one of the most densely populated and socio-economically diverse urban areas in the Philippines, Barangay 176-C offers a relevant setting for exploring how economic and demographic conditions shape development aspirations and intervention design (Kreuzer, 2023).

The study targeted adult residents (18 years old and above) of Barangay 176-C, selected through stratified random sampling based on age, marital status, number of dependents, and livelihood sources to ensure representativeness. The strata were proportioned according to the barangay's actual demographic profile obtained from its 2023 population records. Each stratum (e.g., single adults, married with children, solo parents, etc.) was allocated respondents proportionally to its size in the population, ensuring that the 100-respondent sample reflected the barangay's real distribution. Inclusion required residency, age eligibility, and involvement in household socio-economic affairs, while exclusions applied to minors, non-residents, and those unable to give informed consent.

A total sample of 100 community respondents from Barangay 176-C is justified on statistical, modeling, and practical grounds. At 95% confidence, n=100 yields a maximum margin of error of about ±9.8% for proportion estimates (MOE $\approx 1.96\sqrt{[0.25/100]}$), which is appropriate for community profiling and for comparing salient groups (e.g., age, marital status) where each category retains ≥25 cases in the largest strata, supporting stable percentage estimates. For the structural analysis, n=100 exceeds common PLS-SEM heuristics (e.g., the 10-times rule based on the largest number of predictors into any endogenous construct) and provides adequate power for multiple regression paths typical in the model. A structured, expert-validated survey—covering demographics, socio-economic status, family challenges, livelihood training preferences, and development needs—was used, refined via pilot testing to ensure clarity and cultural relevance. The instrument underwent validation by six experts: three from the academe (community development, social statistics, and entrepreneurship specialists) and three from the agro-poultry industry (farm managers, livelihood trainers, and local cooperative officers). Experts were selected based on (1) at least five years of professional experience, (2) prior involvement in research or extension projects, and (3) familiarity with community-based livelihood training.

The expert review ensured content validity, clarity of constructs, and appropriateness of item phrasing for low-income urban communities. Based on feedback, several items were refined—for instance, "family conflict" was expanded into specific household tension indicators, and redundant socio-economic items were merged for brevity. A pilot test was conducted with 20 residents (not part of the final 100) from an adjacent barangay with similar socio-economic characteristics. The pilot test assessed the clarity, cultural appropriateness, and flow of survey questions, as well as the average completion time. Results revealed minor comprehension issues with technical terms (e.g., "livelihood enterprise") which were reworded into simpler language ("kabuhayang programa"). Pilot data were used solely for instrument refinement and were excluded from the final statistical analysis to preserve sample independence.

The survey was administered through structured interviews rather than self-administered questionnaires. Enumerators conducted face-to-face interviews to accommodate varying literacy levels among respondents. No separate qualitative interviews were conducted beyond survey administration; hence, the interview functioned as the data collection mode, not a distinct qualitative component. Each enumerator underwent training to ensure standardized questioning and neutral tone during interviews, minimizing interviewer bias. Reliability assessment followed

PLS-SEM guidelines. Because the constructs were formative rather than reflective, internal consistency measures (e.g., Cronbach's alpha, composite reliability, AVE) were not computed. Instead of stating their "absence," the methodology emphasizes their methodological inapplicability:

"Since the constructs are formative—where indicators cause rather than reflect the latent variable—reliability is evaluated through content validity, multicollinearity diagnostics (VIF < 3–5), and the statistical significance and relevance of indicator weights via bootstrapping."

Additionally, redundancy analysis and nomological validity checks were performed to confirm that each formative construct behaved consistently with theoretical expectations.

About data collection, this occurred from August to December 2024, beginning with instrument finalization, ethical clearance, and coordination (August), followed by training and pilot testing (September), and field interviews (October–November), with encoding and validation in December. Ethical protocols were upheld through informed consent, confidentiality, and anonymized data storage, supported by institutional clearance and barangay coordination.

Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS v.30 for descriptive statistics and SmartPLS 4.1 for structural modeling. The analysis focused on identifying significant directional or predictive pathways rather than asserting strict causal relationships. PLS-SEM was used to test hypothesized relationships, mediation effects, and model robustness via path coefficients, R-square, model fit, and VIF values (Kono & Sato, 2022).

The combination of descriptive and inferential statistics enabled both breadth and depth of analysis, describing current realities while uncovering significant predictive relationships among demographics, socio-economic status, family challenges, and community needs (Keeler & Curtis, 2024). This rigorous analytical strategy ensured that conclusions drawn from the study were valid, reliable, and actionable for designing community-responsive livelihood and development programs.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The study adapted categorical/demographic scales (PSA standards), asset-based SES measures (DHS/FIES), community needs/service indicators (TESDA, LGU tools), and family challenge indices (HFSI, family conflict inventories). These were integrated into a PLS-SEM measurement model, where categorical/frequency-based indicators were transformed into reflective constructs to test the relationships across H1–H4.

The data in Table 1 reveals that 60% of respondents are within the 18–40 age bracket, reflecting a strong representation of the working-age population. This insight is significant as it highlights the community's economic potential and active labor participation, which directly influence household income levels and livelihood engagement (Jankiewicz et al., 2025). Moreover, the concentration of younger adults points to emerging socio-economic concerns such as employment stability, family support, and access to skill-enhancement opportunities, factors that are central to shaping community development priorities and preferred livelihood training programs.

Table 1. Respondent Profile

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-25 years old	25	25%
26-40 years old	35	35%
41-60 years old	30	30%
61 years old and above	10	10%

Total	**100**	**100%**

The majority of respondents (35%) are aged 26–40, followed by 30% aged 41–60, indicating that most are in their productive and family-raising years. The 25% of young adults (18–25) reflect growing youth involvement in community and livelihood activities, while the 10% of seniors (61 and above) emphasize the participation of older members who can contribute valuable experience to community development.

Table 2. Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	30	30%
Married	40	40%
Separated	5	5%
Annulled	2	2%
Widowed	8	8%
Live-In or Common Law Partner	15	15%
Total	**100**	**100%**

Most respondents in Barangay 176-C have one to two children (30%) or none (25%), suggesting smaller household sizes typical of urban communities where economic constraints and limited space influence family planning decisions. Meanwhile, only 5% have seven or more children, reflecting a shift toward manageable family structures. This trend implies that livelihood and development programs should consider varying household responsibilities—addressing the needs of smaller families focused on income stability and larger households requiring greater social and financial support (Bitana et al., 2024).

Table 3. Number of Children

Number of Children	Frequency	Percentage
No children	25	25%
1-2 children	30	30%
3-4 children	20	20%
5-6 children	10	10%
7 or more children	5	5%
Unknown or Not Applicable	10	10%
Total	**100**	**100%**

Table 4 reveals that nearly all respondents possess essential household appliances such as electric fans (100%) and rice cookers (90%), reflecting practical priorities and basic living standards. However, ownership of high-value assets like cars (10%) and home theater systems (5%) remains low, suggesting modest income levels and limited disposable resources. This pattern highlights the community's focus on meeting daily necessities rather than acquiring luxury goods, emphasizing the need for livelihood programs and financial empowerment initiatives that can enhance asset ownership and long-term economic stability (Vogel et al., 2024).

Table 4. Common Household Appliances

Common Household Appliances	Status	Frequency	Percentage
LED/Flat Screen TV	Have	90	90%
	None	10	10%
Home Theater System	Have	5	5%
	None	95	95%
Rice Cooker	Have	90	90%
	None	10	10%
Microwave Oven	Have	20	20%
	None	80	80%
Air-condition Unit	Have	10	10%
	None	90	90%
Electric Fan	Have	100	100%
	None	0	0%
DVD Player	Have	30	30%
	None	70	70%
Laptop/Computer	Have	20	20%
	None	80	80%
Oven Toaster	Have	5	5%
	None	95	95%
Flat Iron	Have	80	80%
	None	20	20%
Car	Have	10	10%
	None	90	90%

Table 5 shows that most households rely on business (24%) and farming (19%), followed by vending (14%), service jobs (14%), and professional work (10%), while 5% are unemployed. This reflects a mix of formal and informal livelihoods, indicating economic adaptability but also inequality. The dominance of self-employment and agriculture highlights dependence on local resources, while the unemployed sector points to the need for skills development and livelihood support to strengthen economic stability and community resilience.

Table 5. Source of Livelihood

Source of Livelihood	Frequency	Percentage
Business	24	24%
Teacher	5	5%
Office Worker	5	5%
Police Officer	3	3%
Barangay Watchman	2	2%
Farming	19	19%
Fishing	5	5%
House Helper	5	5%

Cook	5	5%
Vendor	14	14%
Caretaker	4	4%
Self-employed / Not Listed	4	4%
Unemployed	5	5%
Total	**100**	**100%**

The preference for Market Poultry: From Egg to Animal (Organic Poultry Production), chosen by 34% of respondents, highlights a strong inclination toward practical and income-generating livelihood options. Poultry production appeals to many because it requires minimal capital, yields quick financial returns, and can easily be managed within household settings. It also enhances food security and supports local nutrition needs while offering scalable opportunities for small business ventures. This preference reflects the community's awareness of sustainable and familiar livelihood paths that match local resources, consumption habits, and market demand. Compared with more technical or specialized trainings, poultry production stands out as an accessible, culturally relevant, and economically resilient choice for long-term community empowerment (Tenza et al., 2024).

Table 6. Preferred Livelihood Trainings

Preferred Livelihood Trainings	Frequency	Percentage
Market Poultry: From Egg to Animal (Organic Poultry Production)	34	34%
Art of Craft	3	3%
Automotive Servicing	3	3%
Bartending	1	1%
Basic Electronics	2	2%
Bread and Pastry Production	1	1%
Building Wiring	0	0%
CCTV Installation	2	2%
Computer Application Proficiency	1	1%
Dressmaking	3	3%
Flower Arrangement	3	3%
Food Processing/ Preparation	3	3%
HVAC Servicing	1	1%
Laptop/ Gadget Repair	2	2%
Massage Therapy	2	2%
Material Recycling	3	3%
Mechatronics Repair	2	2%
Mushroom Farming	12	12%
Organic Agriculture Fundamentals Training	7	7%
PCB Assembly	2	2%
Proficiency of Computer Application	0	0%
Proper Plantation	1	1%
Robotics	3	3%
Software Application	1	1%
Solar Installation	1	1%

T-shirt Recycling	3	3%
Welding Servicing	2	2%
Total	**100**	**100%**

Most respondents (34%) preferred "Market Poultry: From Egg to Animal (Organic Poultry Production)", followed by "Mushroom Farming" (12%) and "Organic Agriculture Fundamentals" (7%), showing a strong interest in low-capital, agriculture-based livelihoods. This reflects the community's drive for practical, sustainable, and income-generating skills that enhance food security, self-reliance, and local economic resilience (He & Ahmed, 2022).

Table 7. Preferred Livelihood Trainings

Preferred Livelihood Trainings	Frequency	Percentage
Market Poultry: From Egg to Animal (Organic Poultry Production)	34	34
Art of Craft	3	3
Automotive Servicing	3	3
Bartending	1	1
Basic Electronics	2	2
Bread and Pastry Production	1	1
Building Wiring	0	0
CCTV Installation	2	2
Computer Application Proficiency	1	1
Dressmaking	3	3
Flower Arrangement	3	3
Food Processing/ Preparation	3	3
HVAC Servicing	1	1
Laptop/ Gadget Repair	2	2
Massage Therapy	2	2
Material Recycling	3	3
Mechatronics Repair	2	2
Mushroom Farming	12	12
Organic Agriculture Fundamentals Training	7	7
PCB Assembly	2	2
Proficiency of Computer Application	0	0
Proper Plantation	1	1
Robotics	3	3
Software Application	1	1
Solar Installation	1	1
T-shirt Recycling	3	3
Welding Servicing	2	2
Total	**100**	**100%**

The results reveal that the most frequently accessed initiatives are the Feeding Program (15%) and the Back-to-School Program (12%), reflecting the community's strong emphasis on food security and education support. Meanwhile, access to technical and health services such as Water

Testing and Medical Missions (10%) highlights the residents' concern for health, sanitation, and environmental safety. Overall, the data suggest that community members prioritize programs addressing immediate welfare needs while also valuing opportunities that enhance long-term well-being and human development.

Table 8. Special Services

Special Services	Frequency	Percentage
Feeding Program	15	15%
Building Electrical Installations	8	8%
Water Testing	10	10%
Back-to-School Program	12	12%
Dental and Medical Mission	10	10%
Blood Letting	5	5%
Planning Design on Water System	8	8%
Developmental Plan Design / Building Design & Drainages	10	10%
Management of Sports Competition	6	6%
Mural Designing	5	5%
Barangay Office Management System	6	6%
Flood Warning System & Flood Control	5	5%
Total	**100**	**100%**

The results show that 40% of respondents experience parent–child conflicts, 35% encounter marital disagreements, and 25% face drug-related issues within the family. These figures reveal that many households in Barangay 176-C struggle with interpersonal and behavioral challenges that can disrupt family stability and emotional well-being. Such issues may also hinder active participation in livelihood programs, community initiatives, and other development activities, highlighting the need for family counseling, values formation, and social support interventions to strengthen community cohesion (Mardani et al., 2023)

Table 9. Family Conflicts

Family Conflicts	Frequency	Percentage
Conflict between parents and children	40	40%
Marital conflict or Disagreement between spouses	35	35%
Use of illegal drugs by a family member or Family-related drug use	25	25%
Total	**100**	**100%**

The results in Table 10 reveal that financial strain is a significant concern among respondents, with 25% struggling to meet basic needs and 20% unable to handle unexpected expenses. Additionally, 18% face challenges in funding education, while 10% report insufficient family or institutional support. The presence of debt (15%) and limited access to financial services (12%) underscores economic vulnerability within the community. These findings highlight the

urgent need for inclusive financial literacy programs, accessible credit facilities, and livelihood training designed to strengthen household resilience and promote sustainable income generation (Zhang & Chatterjee, 2023).

Table 10. Financial Difficulties

Financial Difficulties	Frequency	Percentage
Families struggle to afford basic needs	25	25%
Cannot handle sudden expenses	20	20%
Parents lack funds for children's schooling	18	18%
Debt is common among low-income earners	15	15%
Few have access to financial services	12	12%
Lack of financial support for children's education	10	10%
Total	**100**	**100%**

The results in Table 11 reveal that insufficient parental income (40%), unemployment (35%), and child labor (25%) are the most pressing family challenges among the 100 respondents from Barangay 176-C, Bagong Silang, Caloocan City. These findings reflect the community's persistent economic vulnerability, where unstable income and limited job opportunities contribute to intergenerational poverty. The prevalence of child labor underscores the need for sustainable livelihood programs and educational support systems to reduce household dependency on children's earnings. Overall, the data highlight the importance of inclusive employment initiatives and family-centered interventions to enhance financial stability and social well-being within the community (Mishra et al., 2024).

Table 11. Unemployment

Unemployment	Frequency	Percentage
Unemployment	35	35%
Child labor / Children working at a young age	25	25%
Insufficient parental income to cover expenses	40	40%
Total	**100**	**100%**

The results show that poultry and organic agriculture are the most preferred livelihood trainings among residents of Barangay 176-C, reflecting their socio-economic realities and limited living spaces. These options require low capital, offer quick income returns, and can be sustained through backyard setups, making them practical for urban households (Alsiken-Nanglegan, 2023). The 12% interest in mushroom farming further indicates a preference for low-cost, space-efficient ventures that support food security. In contrast, fewer respondents selected technical fields such as robotics, electronics, and welding, which may require higher investment and specialized equipment. These minority choices likely reflect youth aspirations for modern, technology-driven skills that enhance long-term employability despite current economic constraints.

Table 12. Desired Services

Desired Services	Frequency	Percentage
Organic Agriculture Production	12	12%

Backyard Gardening / Farming Awareness and Prevention	10	10%
Breast/Cervical/Prostate Cancer	5	5%
Clean Air Act	3	3%
Ecosystem	3	3%
Exercise and Dance Workshop	5	5%
Financial Management	10	10%
First Aid & Emergency Rescue	5	5%
Fitness and Sports Training	3	3%
Flood Warning System / Flood Control	4	4%
Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	3	3%
Rights of Senior Citizens	2	2%
Rights of Solo Parents	2	2%
Creative Writing	3	3%
Management of Sports Competitions	2	2%
Mangrove Planting	4	4%
Maternal Health & Baby Care	5	5%
Children's Rights	2	2%
Family Planning	5	5%
Environmental Protection	3	3%
Plantation of Different Vegetables	8	8%
Preservation and Conservation of Natural Resources	3	3%
Reduce Greenhouse Gas Pollution	2	2%
Responsible Parenting	5	5%
Solar Candle	3	3%
Structures with the Application of Green Technology	2	2%
Tree Planting	4	4%
Violence Against Women & Children	4	4%
Vital Signs & Wound Care	4	4%
Waste Segregation / Material Recovery Facility Management System	5	5%
Others	2	2%
Total	**100**	**100%**

The results in Table 13 reveal that waste management awareness (30%) and clean water access (25%) are the most pressing concerns among residents of Barangay 176-C, Bagong Silang, Caloocan City. This indicates a strong community recognition of environmental hygiene and public health as critical aspects of local well-being. The emphasis on waste management reflects growing concern over sanitation, pollution, and proper disposal systems, while the focus on clean water access highlights ongoing challenges in water quality and infrastructure. These priorities suggest the community's increasing environmental consciousness and underscore the need for sustained education campaigns, improved waste facilities, and accessible clean water initiatives to enhance overall health and sustainable living conditions.

Table 13. Environmental and Health Awareness Topics

Environmental and Health Awareness Topics	Frequency	Percentage
Waste Management Awareness	30	30%
Clean Water Access	25	25%
Air Quality Education	20	20%
Disease Prevention Practices	15	15%
Sustainable Practices Engagement	10	10%
Total	**100**	**100%**

The results in Table 14 reveal that access to clean water (30%), sanitation (20%), and transport (20%) are the community's most pressing infrastructure needs, underscoring the priority for essential services that directly impact health, mobility, and daily living. In contrast, digital (15%) and disaster-resilient facilities (15%) receive less attention, reflecting a gap in long-term development awareness and technological readiness. This pattern suggests that residents are more concerned with addressing immediate necessities than investing in resilience and digital integration, emphasizing the need for local programs that balance short-term welfare with sustainable and future-oriented infrastructure planning (Ma et al., 2023).

Table 14. Infrastructure Needs

Infrastructure Needs	Frequency	Percentage
Access to Clean Water	30	30%
Sanitation Coverage	20	20%
Transport Connectivity	20	20%
Digital Infrastructure	15	15%
Disaster-Resilient Facilities	15	15%
Total	**100**	**100%**

The collinearity results in Table 15, with VIF values ranging from 2.98 to 3.02, indicate that each variable contributes uniquely to the model without multicollinearity concerns. This suggests that demographic, socio-economic, and contextual factors interact in distinct yet complementary ways to explain community outcomes. Notably, family conflicts, financial difficulties, and unemployment serve as mediating mechanisms that link demographic and livelihood conditions to overall well-being (Lee et al., 2022). Financial strain often heightens household stress, which can lead to interpersonal conflicts and reduced participation in income-generating or community programs. Likewise, unemployment limits economic resilience, reinforcing the cycle of financial and emotional instability (Badri et al., 2023).

Table 15. Collinearity Statistics (VIF) – Outer Model List

Outer Model List	Variance Inflation Factor
Age	3.01
Appliance	3.01
Desired Services	3.02
Environmental and Health Awareness Topics	3.01
Family Conflicts	2.98
Financial Difficulties	3.01

Infrastructure Needs	2.98
Livelihood	3.01
Marital Status	3.00

The results indicate that demographic and socio-economic factors are closely interlinked in shaping community well-being in Barangay 176-C. Age, marital status, and number of children define household roles and dependency burdens, while occupation, housing type, and household assets determine access to resources and stability. Financial strain, unemployment, and family conflicts act as key mediating factors, they translate demographic pressures into concrete social and economic challenges (Voßemer et al., 2024). For instance, limited income or job loss intensifies financial stress, which can heighten household tension and reduce participation in community programs. Similarly, financial hardship restricts the ability to invest in education, health, or livelihood initiatives, creating a feedback loop that reinforces vulnerability.

Table 16. Outer Weights – Mean, STDEV, T values, p values

Relationship	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P values
Age → Demographic Profile	0.56	0.55	0.10	5.91	0.00
Appliance → Socio-Economic Status	0.28	0.28	0.07	3.92	0.00
Desired Services → Community Development Needs	0.68	0.68	0.09	7.69	0.00
Environmental and Health_Awareness Topics → Community Development Needs	0.18	0.18	0.09	2.02	0.04
Family Conflicts → Family Challenges	0.31	0.31	0.09	3.36	0.00
Financial Difficulties → Family Challenges	0.55	0.55	0.08	7.04	0.00
Infrastructure Needs → Community Development Needs	0.48	0.48	0.11	4.49	0.00
Livelihood → Socio-Economic Status	0.33	0.33	0.07	4.84	0.00
Marital Status → Demographic Profile	0.44	0.43	0.10	4.40	0.00
Number of Children → Demographic Profile	0.27	0.27	0.10	2.83	0.01
Occupation → Socio-Economic Status	0.30	0.30	0.07	4.16	0.00
Special Services → Preferred Livelihood Trainings	0.66	0.66	0.07	9.18	0.00
Type of Housing → Socio-Economic Status	0.38	0.37	0.07	5.37	0.00
Unemployment → Family Challenges	0.40	0.40	0.09	4.46	0.00

The findings in Table 17 reveal that family challenges act as a mediating bridge between socio-economic status (SES) and community development needs, illustrating how economic hardships translate into household and collective social outcomes. High outer loadings for unemployment (0.87), family conflicts (0.84), and financial difficulties (0.80) indicate that low income and job instability often heighten stress and tension within families. These internal pressures limit the household's capacity to meet basic needs, which in turn shapes their priorities

toward tangible community supports such as access to essential services (0.91), infrastructure (0.77), and health and environmental programs (0.73). In this mechanism, economic strain operates not only as a financial constraint but as a psychosocial stressor that influences how families engage with and advocate for community improvements. Strengthening family resilience through employment opportunities, financial literacy, and social support systems may therefore enhance collective participation in sustainable community development (Lontchi et al., 2022).

Table 17. Outer Loadings – Mean, STDEV, T values, p values

Outer Loadings	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics (O/STDEV)	P values
Age -> Demographic Profile	0.87	0.86	0.05	16.25	0.00
Appliance -> Socio-Economic Status	0.76	0.76	0.06	12.16	0.00
Desired Services -> Community Development Needs	0.91	0.90	0.05	18.47	0.00
Environmental and Health Awareness Topics -> Community Development Needs	0.73	0.73	0.06	11.66	0.00
Family Conflicts -> Family Challenges	0.84	0.84	0.05	17.31	0.00
Financial Difficulties -> Family Challenges	0.80	0.80	0.06	12.69	0.00
Infrastructure Needs -> Community Development Needs	0.77	0.77	0.05	15.27	0.00
Livelihood -> Socio-Economic Status	0.76	0.76	0.07	11.19	0.00
Marital Status -> Demographic Profile	0.66	0.66	0.09	7.10	0.00
Number of Children -> Demographic Profile	0.77	0.77	0.05	16.69	0.00
Occupation -> Socio-Economic Status	0.81	0.80	0.06	14.76	0.00
Special Services -> Preferred Livelihood Trainings	0.80	0.79	0.06	13.94	0.00
Type of Housing -> Socio-Economic Status	0.79	0.79	0.06	13.97	0.00
Unemployment -> Family Challenges	0.87	0.86	0.05	16.25	0.00

The model in Figure 1 reveals strong interconnections among demographic characteristics, socio-economic status, family challenges, and community development priorities. Demographic factors such as age (0.519), marital status (0.495), and number of children (0.252) show a substantial influence on socio-economic status (loading = 0.778), indicating that personal and family circumstances significantly shape employment type and livelihood opportunities (Lo Bello & Morchio, 2022). Moreover, socio-economic status has a notable impact on community development needs (0.331), suggesting that households with varying income levels differ in their priorities for infrastructure, environmental sustainability, and access to essential services (Jin et al., 2022; Xiong et al., 2023). It also strongly affects preferred livelihood training (0.750), showing that

economic conditions drive interest in skill enhancement and income-generating programs. Family challenges (0.456) further mediate these relationships, implying that financial strain, job instability, and household stress influence how individuals perceive and respond to community needs (Friedrich & Teichler, 2024; Shavazi et al., 2025).
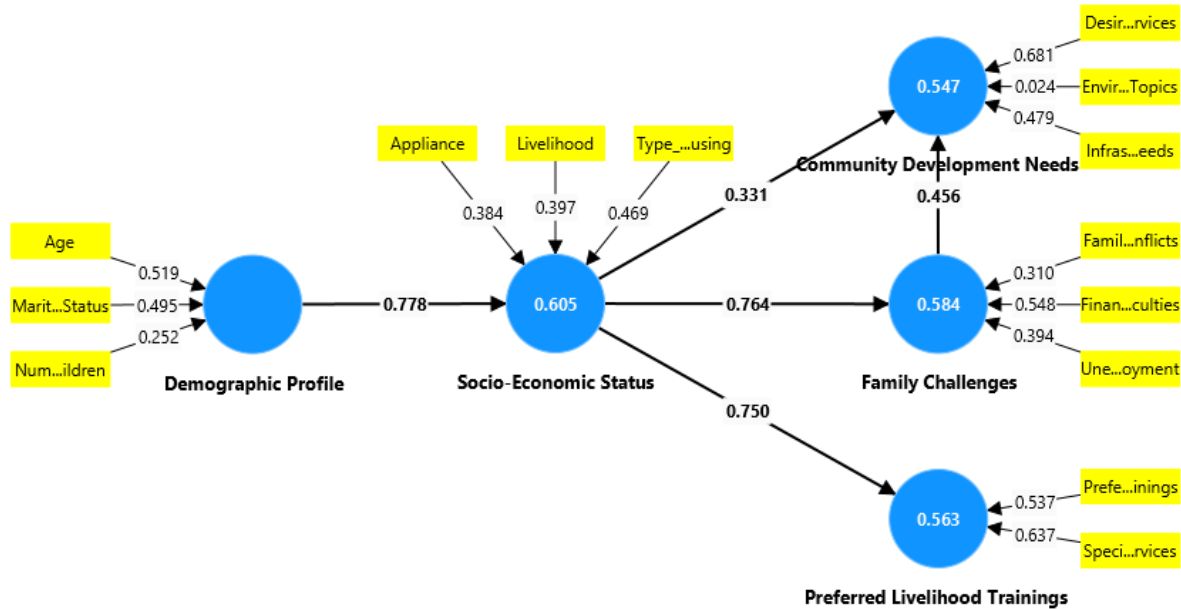

Figure 1. Graphical Output

The observed variables in Figure 1 represent the following indicators:

(a) Family Conflicts
FC1: "Stable household income from poultry production helps reduce financial stress within families."
FC2: "Participation in poultry-based livelihood activities lessens disputes related to money matters."
FC3: "Involvement in poultry training and enterprise encourages stronger family cooperation."
FC4: "Poultry-based livelihood opportunities reduce the likelihood of family members engaging in harmful behaviors (e.g., drug use, idleness)."
FC5: "Employment opportunities from poultry production decrease household unemployment-related tensions."
(Attia et al., 2022, Rosso et al., 2024).

(b) Financial Difficulties
FD1: "Household income is insufficient to meet basic daily needs."
FD2: "Reliance on debt is common to manage daily or emergency expenses."
FD3: "Emergency household repairs or needs create financial stress."
FD4: "School-related costs (fees, projects, uniforms) are difficult to sustain."
FD5: "Additional livelihood sources are needed to reduce household financial burden."
(French, 2022; Leclaire, 2021)

(c) Unemployment

U1: "Unemployed individuals often resort to short-term, unstable informal jobs."

U2: "Limited educational attainment reduces chances of securing stable employment."

U3: "Poultry production reduces financial strain caused by unemployment."

U4: Livelihood trainings are perceived as necessary for addressing unemployment.

U5: "Organic poultry production provides potential employment opportunities for unemployed community members."

(Misra & Kumari, 2024; Att Al-Maalwi, 2021)

The model fit indices in Table 18 demonstrate a strong and reliable model, as shown by the SRMR (0.04), d_ULS (0.21), d_G (0.13), and NFI (0.93) values indicating excellent model-data alignment. These results suggest that demographic factors such as age, marital status, and family size influence socio-economic conditions that, in turn, shape community needs and participation in livelihood programs (Gerards & Welters, 2022). The mediating role of family challenges, such as financial strain, unemployment, and household conflicts, explains how socio-economic stressors limit individuals' capacity to engage in training or community development. Families facing unstable income or caregiving burdens may prioritize survival needs over participation, while those with more stable conditions can invest time and effort in skill enhancement (Agarwal et al., 2023).

Table 18. Model Fit

Fit Index	Saturated Model	Estimated Model (Original)	Estimated Model (Valid)
SRMR	0.04	0.05	0.04
d_ULS	0.17	0.29	0.21
d_G	0.12	0.16	0.13
Chi-square	55.59	77.98	68.22
NFI	0.92	0.89	0.93

The R-square results indicate that the model has strong explanatory power, revealing how demographic and socio-economic conditions shape community outcomes in Barangay 176-C. Socio-economic status ($R^2 = 0.58$) is significantly influenced by age, marital status, and number of children, as these factors affect income stability and financial obligations. Family challenges ($R^2 = 0.62$) act as key mediators in this relationship—conflicts, unemployment, and financial strain reduce household resilience, limiting residents' ability to participate in community programs or invest in livelihood opportunities. Similarly, community development needs ($R^2 = 0.58$) and preferred livelihood trainings ($R^2 = 0.62$) are shaped by these same economic and familial pressures, as households facing financial insecurity prioritize immediate, low-cost livelihood options over long-term skills development. Overall, the results suggest that economic hardship and family instability amplify community needs and influence training preferences, highlighting the need for interventions that address both financial empowerment and social support mechanisms to strengthen community participation and well-being (Tighe & Davis-Kean, 2023).

Table 19. R-square – Overview

	R-square	R-square adjusted

Community Development Needs	0.58	0.57
Family Challenges	0.62	0.62
Preferred Livelihood Trainings	0.62	0.61
Socio-Economic Status	0.58	0.57

CONCLUSIONS

The study concludes that residents of Barangay 176-C face intertwined demographic, economic, and social challenges that constrain their real capabilities—their freedom to choose and pursue livelihoods that enhance well-being. Limited space, unstable income, and caregiving responsibilities push families toward low-capital, home-based options such as poultry or mushroom production, which can be managed within tight living conditions and provide quick financial returns. However, financial strain, unemployment, and family conflicts act as mediators that translate economic hardship into restricted participation in community programs, as households under stress often focus on survival rather than skills development. Access to training, education, and infrastructure is thus uneven, reflecting not a lack of aspiration but a lack of enabling conditions. Strengthening residents' capabilities therefore requires integrated interventions that combine livelihood support, family stability programs, and accessible infrastructure—allowing individuals to convert available resources into genuine opportunities for sustainable development and improved quality of life.

LIMITATION & FURTHER RESEARCH

This study is limited to Barangay 176-C, Bagong Silang, Caloocan City, which may restrict the generalizability of the findings to other communities. Data collection relied on self-reported responses, which may be affected by bias. Additionally, factors like education level, digital access, or social support were not included. Future research should explore these variables, expand to other urban and rural areas for comparison, and consider longitudinal or qualitative methods to deepen insights into evolving community needs and challenges.

REFERENCES

Agarwal, S., Tincher, I., Abukhadra, S., Rojas, D., De Forge, C., Marchionda, C., Wylie, J., & Chap, J. (2023). Prioritizing intervention preferences to potentially reduce caregiver burden in racially and ethnically diverse close family members of cardiac arrest survivors. *Resuscitation*, *188*, 110093. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resuscitation.2023.110093

Albareda, A., & Müller, M. (2025). Widening the gap? How socio-economic status moderates the relationship between political participation and trust. *European Union Politics*, *26*(2), 205–225. https://doi.org/10.1177/14651165251318207

Alsiken-Nanglegan, M. (2023). Impact assessment of the organic agriculture production training program in Northern Philippines. *Plant Science Today*. https://doi.org/10.14719/pst.2409

An, J., Shi, Z., An, J., & Zhu, X. (2024). A serial mediating effect of perceived family support on psychological well-being. *BMC Public Health*, *24*, Article 18476. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-024-18476-z

Aprilia, N., Dhania, D., Mahardayani, I., Susanti, R., & Ruby, A. (2025). Workers with disabilities' personal growth initiative: The contribution of family functioning and work empowerment. *Journal of Educational, Health and Community Psychology*. https://doi.org/10.12928/jehcp.vi.30554

Att Al-Maalwi, R., Al-Sheikh, S., Ashi, H., & Asiri, S. (2021). Mathematical modeling and parameter estimation of unemployment with the impact of training programs. *Mathematics and*

Computers in Simulation, *182*, 705–720. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matcom.2020.11.018

Attia, Y., Rahman, M., Hossain, M., Basiouni, S., Khafaga, A., Shehata, A., & Hafez, H. (2022). Poultry production and sustainability in developing countries under the COVID-19 crisis: Lessons learned. *Animals*, *12*(5), Article 644. https://doi.org/10.3390/ani12050644

Badri, M., Alkhaili, M., Aldhaheri, H., Yang, G., Yaaqeib, S., Albahar, M., & Alrashdi, A. (2023). The interconnected effects of financial constraints, social connections, and health on the subjective well-being of the unemployed in Abu Dhabi. *Sustainability*, *15*(20), 14918. https://doi.org/10.3390/su152014918

Bandiera, O., Elsayed, A., Smurra, A., & Zipfel, C. (2022). Young adults and labor markets in Africa. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, *36*(1), 81–106. https://doi.org/10.1257/jep.36.1.81

Battista, A., & Torre, D. (2023). Mixed methods research designs. *Medical Teacher*, *45*(6), 585–587. https://doi.org/10.1080/0142159X.2023.2200118

Bitana, E., Lachore, S., & Utallo, A. (2024). The influence of household size on socioeconomic conditions of rural farm households in Damot Woyde District, Wolaita Zone, Southern Ethiopia. *Cogent Social Sciences*, *10*(1), Article 2358153. https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2358153

Chen, Y., Yu, P., Wang, L., Chen, Y., & Yung, H. (2023). Polycentric urban development with state-led administrative division adjustment: A policy insight for urban spatial transformation. *Journal of Geographical Sciences*, *33*(12), 2400–2424. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11442-023-2182-y

Chihaoui, N., & Alshraah, S. (2024). Addressing social challenges in Al-Kharj governorate: A proposal for improving education and employment opportunities. *Research Journal in Advanced Humanities*. https://doi.org/10.58256/ne5zse53

Cornish, F., Breton, N., Moreno-Tabarez, U., Delgado, J., Rua, M., Aikins, D., & Hodgetts, D. (2023). Participatory action research. *Nature Reviews Methods Primers*, *3*, Article 39. https://doi.org/10.1038/s43586-023-00214-1

Fei, S., Zeng, J., & Jin, C. (2022). The role of consumers' social capital on ethical consumption and consumer happiness. *SAGE Open*, *12*(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440221095026

Fielding, D. (2022). Measuring the diversity dividend for community-level health and women's empowerment in Africa. *SSM – Population Health*, *20*, 101294. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2022.101294

French, D. (2022). Exploring household financial strain dynamics. *International Review of Financial Analysis*, *83*, 102469. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2022.102469

Friedrich, M., & Teichler, N. (2024). Do temporary employees experience increased material deprivation? Evidence from German panel data. *Journal of European Social Policy*, *35*(1), 143–156. https://doi.org/10.1177/09589287241300011

Gentile, N., Carrasquer, F., Marco-Fuertes, A., & Marín, C. (2023). Backyard poultry: Exploring non-intensive production systems. *Poultry Science*, *103*(1), 103284. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psj.2023.103284

Gerards, R., & Welters, R. (2022). Job search in the presence of a stressor: Does financial hardship change the effectiveness of job search? *Journal of Economic Psychology*, *93*, 102508. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joep.2022.102508

Gornick, J. C., Maldonado, L. C., & Sheely, A. (2022). Single-parent families and public policy in high-income countries: Introduction to the volume. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, *702*(1), 8–18. https://doi.org/10.1177/00027162221133250

Guo, H., Rogers, S., Li, J., & Li, C. (2024). Farmers to urban citizens? Understanding resettled households' adaptation to urban life in Shaanxi, China. *Cities*, *145*, 104667. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2023.104667

Gur, A., Meir, Y., Edelstein, M., Nagar, M., Rokach, O., Reich, A., & Hindi, T. (2024). Family resilience in families of children with autism spectrum disorders: An ecological systems theory perspective. *Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities*, *62*(6), 474–485. https://doi.org/10.1352/1934-9556-62.6.474

Hair, J. F., & Alamer, A. (2022). Partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) in second language and education research: Guidelines using an applied example. *Research Methods in Applied Linguistics*, *1*(3), 100027. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rmal.2022.100027

Hanson, K., Concepcion, C., & Volpe, L. (2024). Factors associated with participation in community-supported agriculture (CSA) among low-income households: A scoping review. *Nutrients*, *16*(15), 2450. https://doi.org/10.3390/nu16152450

Hayvon, J. (2025). Participatory theory building: A methodological review and conceptualization. *American Journal of Health Education*, *56*(4), 266–277. https://doi.org/10.1080/19325037.2025.2466963

He, Y., & Ahmed, T. (2022). Farmers' livelihood capital and its impact on sustainable livelihood strategies: Evidence from the poverty-stricken areas of Southwest China. *Sustainability*, *14*(9), 4955. https://doi.org/10.3390/su14094955

Husa, R., Rittman, D., Prindle, J., Perham-Hester, K., Young, M., & Parrish, J. (2023). Changes in household challenges and subsequent child welfare report. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, *64*(4), 515–523. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2022.12.009

Ilieva, R. T., Cohen, N., Israel, M., Specht, K., Fox-Kämper, R., Fargue-Lelièvre, A., Poniży, L., Schoen, V., Caputo, S., Kirby, C., Goldstein, B., Newell, J., & Blythe, C. (2022). The socio-cultural benefits of urban agriculture: A review of the literature. *Land*, *11*(5), 622. https://doi.org/10.3390/land11050622

Jacobs, B., & van der Velden, R. (2023). Family resources and children's skills: Development of a skills attainment model. *European Societies*, *26*(5), 975–1011. https://doi.org/10.1080/14616696.2023.2275602

Jankiewicz, J., Garsztka, P., & Jasiulewicz-Kaczmarek, M. (2025). The marketization of home production: Does production time transfer between home and market? *Sustainability*, *17*(2), 531. https://doi.org/10.3390/su17020531

Jin, T., Cheng, L., Wang, K., Cao, J., Huang, H., & Witlox, F. (2022). Examining equity in accessibility to multi-tier healthcare services across different income households using estimated travel time. *Transport Policy*, *115*, 1–12. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tranpol.2022.03.014

Keeler, C., & Curtis, A. (2024). Descriptive and inferential statistics in nursing research. *American Journal of Nursing*, *124*(2), 48–52. https://doi.org/10.1097/01.NAJ.0001004944.46230.42

Klinedinst, T., Beach, S. R., Donovan, H. S., Rodakowski, J., & Campbell, G. B. (2023). The relationship between personal and contextual factors and participation restriction in mid-life caregivers. *Journal of Aging and Health*, *35*(5–6), 566–576. https://doi.org/10.1177/08982643221150051

Kono, S., & Sato, M. (2022). The potentials of partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) in leisure research. *Journal of Leisure Research*, *54*(3), 309–329. https://doi.org/10.1080/00222216.2022.2066492

Kreuzer, P. (2023). Book review: *Communal intimacy and the violence of politics: Understanding the war on drugs in Bagong Silang*. *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs*, *42*(1), 138–140. https://doi.org/10.1177/18681034231153898

Lakhumna, R., Pore, P., & Wadhwa, S. (2024). Socio-economic status scales in India and globally: A review. *Preventive Medicine: Research & Reviews*. https://doi.org/10.4103/pmrr.pmrr_133_24

Lauer, H., Chaves, C., Lorenzo, E., Islam, S., & Birkmann, J. (2024). Risk reduction through managed

retreat? Investigating enabling conditions and assessing resettlement effects on community resilience in Metro Manila. *Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences*, *24*, 2243–2261. https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-24-2243-2024

Leclaire, J. (2021). Does household debt matter to financial fragility? *Review of Political Economy*, *35*(3), 434–453. https://doi.org/10.1080/09538259.2021.1945192

Lee, J., Lee, S., Volling, B. L., & Grogan-Kaylor, A. (2022). Examining mechanisms linking economic insecurity to interparental conflict among couples with low income. *Family Relations*, *72*(3), 1158–1185. https://doi.org/10.1111/fare.12698

Lo Bello, S., & Morchio, I. (2022). Like father, like son: Occupational choice, intergenerational persistence, and misallocation. *Quantitative Economics*, *13*(4), 1305–1346. https://doi.org/10.3982/QE1375

Lontchi, C., Yang, B., & Su, Y. (2022). The mediating effect of financial literacy and the moderating role of social capital in the relationship between financial inclusion and sustainable development in Cameroon. *Sustainability*, *14*(22), 15093. https://doi.org/10.3390/su142215093

Ma, C., Qirui, C., & Lv, Y. (2023). "One community at a time": Promoting community resilience in the face of natural hazards and public health challenges. *BMC Public Health*, *23*, Article 17458. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-023-17458-x

Mäki-Opas, T., Pieper, R., & Vaarama, M. (2022). Exploring the capability approach to quality of life in disadvantaged population groups. *Scientific Reports*, *12*, Article 18877. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-18877-3

Maliao, R. J., Fernandez, P. A., & Subade, R. F. (2023). Well-being of artisanal fishing communities and children's engagement in fisheries amidst the COVID-19 pandemic: A case in Aklan, Philippines. *Humanities & Social Sciences Communications*, *10*, Article 316. https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-01716-9

Mardani, M., Alipour, F., Rafiey, H., Fallahi-Khoshknab, M., & Arshi, M. (2023). Challenges in addiction-affected families: A systematic review of qualitative studies. *BMC Psychiatry*, *23*, Article 927. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-023-04927-1

Mazenda, A., Althaus, C., & Tani, M. (2025). Transcending multidimensional poverty classes in urban developing municipalities. *Poverty & Public Policy*. https://doi.org/10.1002/pop4.70011

Mishra, D., Kandpal, V., Agarwal, N., & Srivastava, B. (2024). Financial inclusion and its ripple effects on socio-economic development: A comprehensive review. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, *17*(3), 105. https://doi.org/10.3390/jrfm17030105

Misra, A., & Kumari, M. (2024). Dynamic relationship between informal sector and unemployment: A mathematical model. *International Journal of Bifurcation and Chaos*, *34*(5), 2450018. https://doi.org/10.1142/S0218127424500184

Morley, I. (2022). Manila. *Urban Studies*. https://doi.org/10.1093/nq/s9-ii.27.6a

Nchor, J. (2023). Livelihood strategies and their determinants among informal households in Calabar, Nigeria. *Sustainability, 15*(4), Article 2855. https://doi.org/10.3390/su15042855

Nor, A. (2024). Entrepreneurship development as a tool for employment creation, income generation, and poverty reduction for the youth and women. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*. https://doi.org/10.1007/s13132-024-01747-w

Oh, G., & Lee, S. (2025). Balancing formal and informal caregiving resources for older adults: The role of spatial proximity of family. *The Journals of Gerontology: Series B, Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences*. https://doi.org/10.1093/geronb/gbaf025

Ojeda-Zaga, R., Moya-Almeida, V., Alvarado-Arias, N., & Zuleta-Mediavilla, D. (2024). Quantitative assessment of urban sustainability perceptions in Lurín, Peru. *One Ecosystem, 9*, Article e118668. https://doi.org/10.3897/oneeco.9.e118668

Opiniano, J., Tan, Y., & Rudd, D. (2023). Remittance usage for rural hometown investing in the Philippines: A mixed methods study. *Geoforum, 146*, Article 103679. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2023.103679

Paper, R., Adaki, A., & Wajim, J. (2025). Impact of conflict on accessibility and effectiveness of family planning services in conflict-affected areas of Taraba State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Emerging Multidisciplinaries: Social Science, 4*(1), 348. https://doi.org/10.54938/ijemdss.2025.04.1.348

Prasad, S., & Choubey, M. (2025). Catalysing change: Unveiling the impact of livelihood training on entrepreneurial skills of women SHG members in Sikkim. *International Journal of Social Economics*. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-01-2024-0100

Ranganathan, P., & Caduff, C. (2023). Designing and validating a research questionnaire—Part 1. *Perspectives in Clinical Research, 14*(4), 152–155. https://doi.org/10.4103/picr.picr_140_23

Republic of the Philippines. (2024). *Republic Act No. 11993: An act dividing Barangay 176 (Barangay Bagong Silang) in the City of Caloocan into six separate and distinct barangays*. Supreme Court E-Library. https://elibrary.judiciary.gov.ph/thebookshelf/showdocs/2/97271

Rosso, V., Muñoz-Pascual, L., & Galende, J. (2024). Do managers need to worry about employees' financial stress? A review of two decades of research. *Human Resource Management Review*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hrmr.2024.101030

Shavazi, A., Biddle, N., & Jahromi, M. (2025). Household financial stress and relationships during the COVID-19 pandemic: Findings from Australian survey data. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*. https://doi.org/10.1002/ajs4.70017

Serrano, I., Cuyugan, A., Cruz, K., Mahusay, J., & Alibudbud, R. (2023). Sociodemographic characteristics, social support, and family history as factors of depression, anxiety, and stress among young adult senior high school students in Metro Manila, Philippines, during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Frontiers in Psychiatry, 14*, Article 1225035. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2023.1225035

Singh, M., Mollier, R., Paton, R., Pongener, N., Yadav, R., Singh, V., … Mishra, V. (2022). Backyard poultry farming with improved germplasm: Sustainable food production and nutritional security in fragile ecosystems. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems, 6*, Article 962268. https://doi.org/10.3389/fsufs.2022.962268

Swart, L., Ismail, G., & Seedat, M. (2022). Community participation in a low-income neighborhood: The salience of sociodemographic characteristics, perceptions and experience of violence, and neighborhood attachment. *Journal of Community Psychology, 51*(2), 319–333. https://doi.org/10.1002/jcop.22905

Tenza, T., Mhlongo, L., Ncobela, C., & Rani, Z. (2024). Village chickens for achieving Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 2 in resource-poor communities: A literature review. *Agriculture, 14*(8), Article 1264. https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture14081264

Tighe, L., & Davis-Kean, P. (2023). Economic hardship trajectories of college-educated families living in or near poverty: Assessing predictors and outcomes. *Family Relations*. https://doi.org/10.1111/fare.12938

Torm, N. (2024). Training returns among informal workers: Evidence from urban sites in Kenya and Tanzania. *The European Journal of Development Research*. https://doi.org/10.1057/s41287-024-00652-x

Ullah, A., Bavorova, M., Shah, A., & Kandel, G. (2024). Climate change and rural livelihoods: The potential of extension programs for sustainable development. *Sustainable Development*. https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.2951

Vogel, J., Guerin, G., O'Neill, D., & Steinberger, J. (2024). Safeguarding livelihoods against reductions

in economic output. *Ecological Economics, 216*, Article 107977. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2023.107977

Voßemer, J., Baranowska-Rataj, A., Heyne, S., & Loter, K. (2024). Partner's unemployment and subjective well-being: The mediating role of relationship functioning. *Advances in Life Course Research, 60*, Article 100606. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.alcr.2024.100606

Wang, W., & Saito, Y. (2024). Aging in place in a depopulated, mountainous area: The role of hometown-visiting family members in Shimogo, Japan. *Sustainability, 16*(23), Article 10547. https://doi.org/10.3390/su162310547

Xiong, G., He, R., Wang, G., Hong, J., & Jin, Y. (2023). Environmental inequalities in ecosystem services benefits of green infrastructure: A case study from China. *Forests, 15*(1), Article 73. https://doi.org/10.3390/f15010073

Yu, H., Smith, A., & Dimotakis, N. (2025). Dollars and domestic duties: A 22-year study of income, home labor, and gendered career outcomes in dual-earner couples. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*. https://doi.org/10.1002/job.2879

Yusuf, S., & Popoola, O. (2022). An evaluation of the effectiveness of the training offered to smallholder scavenging chicken farmers in Raymond Mhlaba Local Municipality, Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. *Sustainability, 14*(23), Article 15735. https://doi.org/10.3390/su142315735

Zhang, Y., & Chatterjee, S. (2023). Financial well-being in the United States: The roles of financial literacy and financial stress. *Sustainability, 15*(5), Article 4505. https://doi.org/10.3390/su15054505

Zhang, F., Zhang, S., & Gao, X. (2022). Relationship between socioeconomic status and win-win values: Mediating roles of childhood neglect and self-continuity. *Frontiers in Psychiatry, 13*, Article 882933. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2022.882933