Supplementary Information for 'Beyond 'Stay or Go': How coastal communities respond to sea-level rise'

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Description of Study Sites

This study was conducted across four coastal municipalities in the province of Bohol, Central Visayas, Philippines. The municipalities were selected to capture a gradient of coastal hazard exposure shaped by differential land subsidence following the 2013 Mw 7.2 Bohol earthquake, as well as variation in livelihood structures and income levels.

Tubigon is located on the northwest coast of Bohol and contains a cluster of small island barangays — Batasan, Bilangbilangan, Pangapasan, and Ubay Island — situated offshore from the mainland. These islands range from 1.5 to 6 ha in area, with maximum elevations of approximately 2 m. The islands experienced significant land subsidence following the 2013 earthquake, contributing to chronic tidal flooding that now affects 91% of surveyed households. A previous study documented that these island barangays are flooded for 44–135 days per year, with flood heights of 20–43 cm and durations of 2.6–3.9 hours per day (Jamero et al., 2017). The local economy is overwhelmingly dependent on fishing, with 79% of surveyed households reporting fishing as their primary occupation. Only the island barangays were included in this study, as they are known to have the highest exposure to coastal flooding in Bohol. As per the 2024 municipal income classification, Tubigon is ranked in the 1st income class. A government-led relocation programme for island residents has been under discussion since 2017 but had not commenced construction at the time of fieldwork in 2024.

Inabanga is located on the northern coast of Bohol and also experienced substantial land subsidence from the 2013 earthquake. Surveyed barangays include Lawis and Santo Niño. Coastal flooding now affects 86% of surveyed households, with KIIs indicating that tides of just 1.7–1.8 m render several barangays inaccessible — conditions that previously required tides exceeding 2.7 m. Fishing is the primary occupation for 50% of surveyed households, with salaried employment (17%) and convenience stores (7%) also contributing to local livelihoods. Inabanga is also classified in the 1st income class.

Lila is located on the southern coast of Bohol and did not experience subsidence from the 2013 earthquake. Surveyed barangays include Bonkokan Ubos and Nasulay. Coastal flooding affects 21% of surveyed households, substantially lower than in the subsided municipalities. The livelihood structure is more diversified, with salaried employment (39%), fishing (13%), and convenience stores (13%) among the main occupations. Lila is classified in the 4th income class. The municipality is a site for the Greening Disaster Risk Reduction project implemented by the Philippine Red Cross and American Red Cross, which supports community-based mangrove restoration and nature-based flood risk reduction.

Alburquerque is located on the southwest coast of Bohol, and also did not subside during the 2013 earthquake. Surveyed barangays include Santa Filomena and East Poblacion. Alburquerque has the lowest rate of regular coastal flooding among the study municipalities (14% of surveyed households). The local economy is the most diversified of the four sites, with salaried employment (43%) as the dominant occupation, followed by convenience stores (17%) and business (13%), and comparatively low dependence on fishing (11%). Alburquerque is classified in the 4th income class. The municipality is also a site for the Greening Disaster Risk Reduction project.

Together, these four municipalities provide a natural gradient from high-exposure, subsidence-affected, fishing-dependent communities (Tubigon and Inabanga) to lower-exposure, more economically diversified communities (Lila and Alburquerque), enabling comparison of household adaptation and mobility responses across different stages and intensities of relative sea-level rise within a shared provincial institutional and cultural context.

Representativeness of Survey Sample

Our sample of 647 households was purposively drawn from 10 coastal barangays across 4 municipalities in Bohol, Philippines. The survey sample statistics are presented in Table S1. The target sample size was determined using Yamane's formula [1], yielding a sample representative at the barangay level with a 10% margin of error. Representativeness at the municipal level is discussed below with reference to the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) [2]. The survey sample is not intended to be statistically representative of the full municipal populations, with barangays selected based on their exposure to coastal hazards, and thus the sample over-represents hazard-exposed coastal communities relative to each municipality's overall population.

The predominance of female respondents in our sample (72.5%) substantially exceeds the roughly equal sex distribution observed in the 2020 CPH across all four municipalities ($\sim$51% male, $\sim$49% female). This is likely due to the fact that we conducted the surveys during daytime, when male household members — particularly in Tubigon (79% fishing occupation) and Inabanga (50% fishing occupation) — were typically at sea during survey hours. The respondent's gender therefore reflects availability rather than household composition. Additionally, given that the survey instrument was designed to elicit household-level responses rather than individual opinions (e.g., "What is your household's primary income source?"), the respondent serves as a proxy for the household and this skew is unlikely to systematically bias the results.

Our sample skews substantially older than the adult (18+) population recorded in the 2020 CPH for Bohol province. Adults aged 18–39 comprise approximately 50% of the adult population across all four municipalities, but only 24.9% of our respondents — a 25 percentage point gap driven primarily by the under-representation of the 20–29 age group (9.3% in our sample vs. $\sim$25% in the census). Conversely, respondents aged 40–59 are over-represented (46.7% vs. $\sim$31%) as are those aged 60 and over (28.4% vs. $\sim$18%). This age structure is consistent across the four municipalities (range: 49.0–51.2% aged 18–39), suggesting a systematic availability bias rather than geographic variation. The age skew likely reflects the same availability bias as the gender skew given that younger working-age adults are more likely to be away from the household during survey hours for employment, fishing, or education, leaving older household members, often female, as the available respondents. As noted above, the survey captured household-level rather than individual-level responses, so the respondent's age reflects who was available to report on

behalf of the household rather than the age composition of the households themselves.

Our survey captured the highest education level attained by any member of the household, which is not directly comparable to the census measure of individual educational attainment among the population aged 5 and over. In our sample, 44.2% of households reported a bachelor's degree or higher as the household maximum. By contrast, the 2020 CPH records that across the four study municipalities, only 10–18% of individuals aged 5+ had completed a college degree. The substantially higher tertiary education rate in our sample reflects the household-level maximum, which by construction captures the most educated member.

The 2020 CPH records industry of employment for gainful workers aged 15 and over and the closest comparative census indicator to our survey's occupation variable is the "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing" industry section, which combines farming, fishing, and forestry workers into a single category. Across the four study municipalities, this sector accounts for 10.9% (Alburquerque), 14.4% (Lila), 26.0% (Tubigon), and 30.6% (Inabanga) of gainful workers. In our sample, fishing and farming combined account for 51.9% of households' primary occupation — substantially higher than the municipal census figures. This divergence reflects two factors. First, our purposive selection of coastal barangays concentrates fishing-dependent households relative to the full municipal populations, which include inland agricultural and service-sector communities. This is especially pronounced in Tubigon, where our sample is drawn exclusively from island barangays (Batasan, Bilangbilangan, Pangapasan, Ubay Island) with near-universal fishing livelihoods (79.1%). Second, the census captures individual workers across all industry sectors, whereas our survey records the household's self-identified primary income source, which tends to consolidate multiple livelihood activities under the dominant one.

Hazard Impacts

Impacts of Coastal Flooding

As noted in Section 2.1, the 2013 earthquake triggered land subsidence across Bohol's northwest, fundamentally altering the intensity and frequency of coastal flooding. Approximately half of respondents in Inabanga and Tubigon reported their homes sank (Figure S1a). Consequently, 91% of households in Tubigon and 86% in Inabanga now experience regular coastal flooding, compared with 21% in Lila and 14% in Alburquerque. KIIs conducted in Inabanga and Tubigon reinforce this finding, with interviews indicating that flooding before the earthquake was minimal and caused by heavy rains, but now coastal flooding has become a regular occurrence - even monthly for some households. KIIs in Inabanga revealed that even tides of 2.7m would not cause flooding prior to the earthquake, but now tides of just 1.7-1.8m would render 5 or 6 barangays in the municipality inaccessible. Similarly, informants in Batasan (Tubigon) reported that high tides, which once did not reach the island, now frequently flood streets and homes.

Flooding is most prevalent between June - December (Figure S1b). This coincides with Habagat (Southwest Monsoon), which occurs from June to September, and Amihan (Northeast Monsoon), which occurs from October to March. Coastal flooding occurs more frequently during the Southwest Monsoon, with KIIs indicating that this can last up to a full week at a time in these months. Flooding also occurs outside the monsoon months in Tubigon and Inabanga, at high tides above 1.7m.

Table S1: Survey sample statistics by municipality

	Alburquerque (n=110)	**Inabanga** (n=123)	**Lila** (n=132)	**Tubigon** (n=282)	**Overall** (N=647)
Gender, n (%)					
Female	80 (72.7)	80 (65.0)	107 (81.1)	202 (71.6)	469 (72.5)
Male	29 (26.4)	43 (35.0)	25 (18.9)	80 (28.4)	177 (27.4)
Other	1 (0.9)	—	—	—	1 (0.2)
Age group, n (%)					
18–19	2 (1.8)	2 (1.6)	1 (0.8)	1 (0.4)	6 (0.9)
20–29	10 (9.1)	12 (9.8)	6 (4.5)	32 (11.3)	60 (9.3)
30–39	19 (17.3)	23 (18.7)	15 (11.4)	38 (13.5)	95 (14.7)
40–49	34 (30.9)	29 (23.6)	29 (22.0)	57 (20.2)	149 (23.0)
50–59	28 (25.5)	20 (16.3)	43 (32.6)	62 (22.0)	153 (23.6)
60–69	8 (7.3)	21 (17.1)	21 (15.9)	57 (20.2)	107 (16.5)
70–79	8 (7.3)	12 (9.8)	12 (9.1)	28 (9.9)	60 (9.3)
80–89	1 (0.9)	4 (3.3)	5 (3.8)	7 (2.5)	17 (2.6)
Household composition, mean $\pm$ SD					
Household size	4.3 ± 1.7	4.1 ± 2.0	4.3 ± 1.9	4.1 ± 2.1	4.2 ± 2.0
Children <5	0.3 ± 0.5	0.4 ± 0.8	0.3 ± 0.5	0.4 ± 0.7	0.4 ± 0.7
Elderly ≥ 65	0.4 ± 0.7	0.6 ± 1.2	0.7 ± 1.0	0.5 ± 0.7	0.5 ± 0.9
Working age (18–65)	3.0 ± 1.3	2.4 ± 1.4	2.8 ± 1.6	2.1 ± 1.8	2.4 ± 1.6
Unemployed	1.5 ± 1.2	1.3 ± 1.2	1.4 ± 1.3	1.1 ± 1.2	1.3 ± 1.2
Literate adults (≥ 18)	3.0 ± 1.8	2.9 ± 2.2	2.8 ± 2.2	2.6 ± 2.2	2.8 ± 2.2
Highest education, n (%)					
No education	—	—	1 (0.8)	2 (0.7)	3 (0.5)
Elementary	2 (1.8)	22 (17.9)	4 (3.0)	55 (19.5)	83 (12.8)
Lower secondary	15 (13.6)	20 (16.3)	10 (7.6)	48 (17.0)	93 (14.4)
Upper secondary	28 (25.5)	31 (25.2)	43 (32.6)	80 (28.4)	182 (28.1)
Bachelor's degree	55 (50.0)	45 (36.6)	63 (47.7)	78 (27.7)	241 (37.2)
Master's degree	9 (8.2)	5 (4.1)	11 (8.3)	19 (6.7)	44 (6.8)
PhD	1 (0.9)	—	—	—	1 (0.2)
Primary income/occupation, n (%)					
Fishing	12 (10.9)	62 (50.4)	17 (12.9)	223 (79.1)	314 (48.5)
Salaried employment	47 (42.7)	21 (17.1)	52 (39.4)	13 (4.6)	133 (20.6)
Convenience store	19 (17.3)	9 (7.3)	17 (12.9)	10 (3.5)	55 (8.5)
Business	14 (12.7)	5 (4.1)	13 (9.8)	7 (2.5)	39 (6.0)
Farming	2 (1.8)	3 (2.4)	11 (8.3)	6 (2.1)	22 (3.4)
Pension/remittances	5 (4.5)	4 (3.3)	5 (3.8)	3 (1.1)	17 (2.6)
Government	1 (0.9)	1 (0.8)	1 (0.8)	3 (1.1)	6 (0.9)
Tourism	—	3 (2.4)	—	—	3 (0.5)
Unemployed	10 (9.1)	14 (11.4)	16 (12.1)	17 (6.0)	57 (8.8)
Other	—	1 (0.8)	—	—	1 (0.2)
Residence duration, n (%)					
<1 year	1 (0.9)	3 (2.4)	3 (2.3)	9 (3.2)	16 (2.5)
1–5 years	17 (15.5)	15 (12.2)	11 (8.3)	42 (14.9)	85 (13.1)
6–10 years	8 (7.3)	7 (5.7)	13 (9.8)	19 (6.7)	47 (7.3)
>10 years	36 (32.7)	32 (26.0)	35 (26.5)	96 (34.0)	199 (30.8)
Since birth	44 (40.0)	64 (52.0)	69 (52.3)	112 (39.7)	289 (44.7)
Unsure	4 (3.6)	2 (1.6)	1 (0.8)	3 (1.1)	10 (1.5)

Physical Impacts

The main physical impacts of coastal flooding include damage to housing structures, polluted water entering homes, and damage to sanitation facilities (Figure S1c). Several informants reported that house foundations are weakening due to saltwater intrusion. In subsided northern barangays, seawater now enters homes even during regular high tides, repeatedly soaking floors and walls and causing gradual deterioration of wooden and concrete materials. Residents described needing to repair or elevate their homes multiple times, as corrosion and decay persist despite these efforts. In addition to housing damage, informants highlighted the destruction of seawalls and roads, particularly in Tubigon.

Non-Physical Impacts

The main non-structural impacts were loss of income, lack of food, lack of drinking water and psychological stress - Figure S1d. KIIs indicated that fishermen are unable to work when high tides and strong waves made the sea inaccessible, while other residents — including vendors, labourers, and employees — experience work interruptions when flooded roads impede transport to markets and workplaces. These work stoppages and access constraints in turn contribute to temporary food shortages for many households. Informants also reported that floodwaters cause salinisation of groundwater and wells, and that polluted floodwaters carry debris and garbage into homes, contaminating water sources. Travel between the island barangays and the mainland is further disrupted when rough seas prevent boat trips, isolating communities during prolonged flooding.

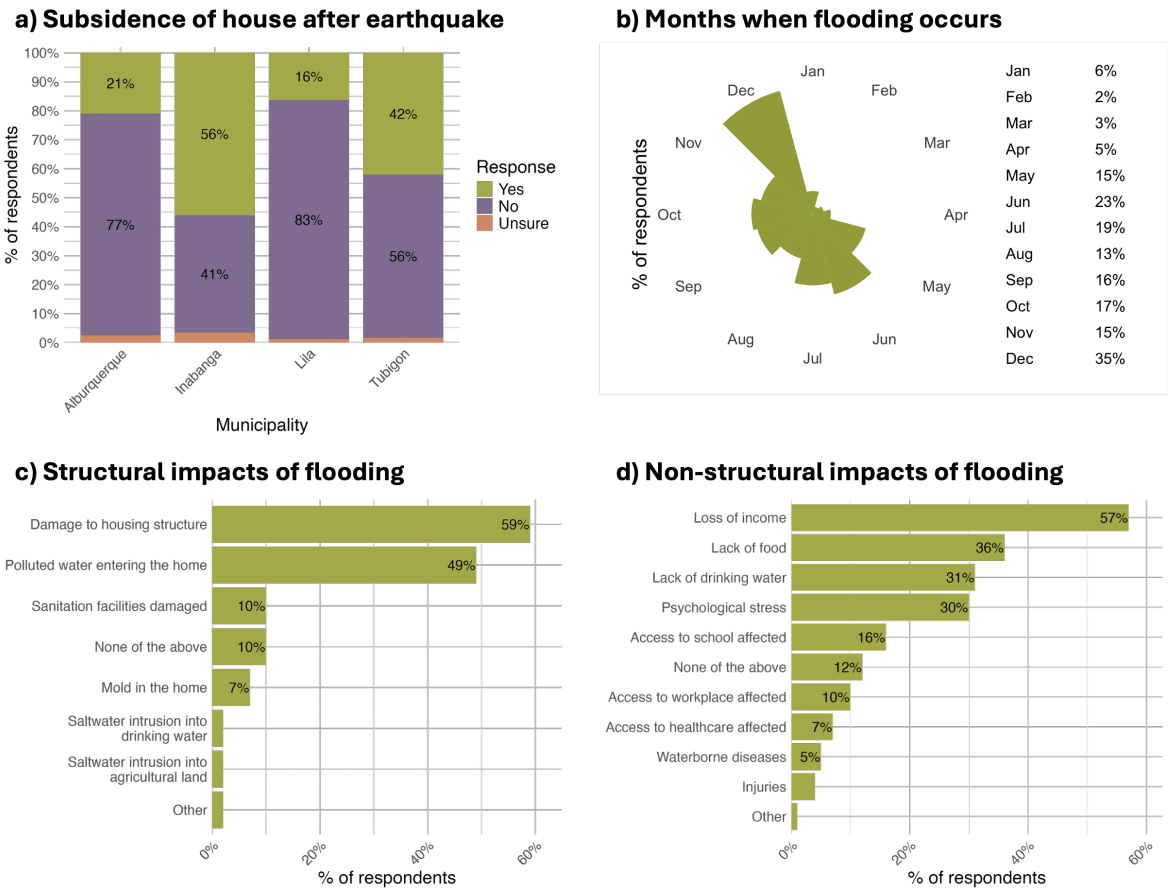


Figure S1: Extent of coastal flooding and its impacts showing a) proportion of households reporting subsidence of their house following the 2013 earthquake, b) seasonal distribution of coastal flooding, structural impacts of coastal flooding and d) non-structural impacts of coastal flooding.

Impacts of Typhoon Rai

KIIs depicted scenes of near-total devastation, particularly in the northern barangays. The force of the storm surge and strong winds were the key damage mechanisms. In Pangapasan (Tubigon), informants stated that all the houses and boats were destroyed, with fewer than 10 structures remaining standing out of 240 households. In Batasan (Tubigon), 100 houses were totally damaged, with some washed away by waves, and in Lawis (Inabanga), 285 out of 407 homes were completely destroyed. Survey data confirm these qualitative accounts, showing that homes in Tubigon and Inabanga experienced significantly more damage than those in Lila and Alburquerque (Figure S2a). The destruction of livelihood assets was severe (Figure S2b), particularly fishing boats that are critical to fishing communities. Informants in Sto. Niño (Inabanga) reported that "all boats were destroyed," while in Lawis, damage to fishing boats was estimated at over 90%.

Recovery and debt

At the time of our study, three years after Typhoon Rai, most households had yet to complete repairs to their homes (Figure S2c). Financial difficulties were the primary reason (98%) for incomplete repairs or for not starting them. The average repair cost of ₱60,000, with costs exceeding ₱100,000 for more extensive damage, far outstripped government assistance (₱5,000–10,000) provided through the National Housing Authority's Emergency

Housing Assistance Program and the Department of Social Welfare and Development's Emergency Shelter Assistance. Similarly, boat repairs cost ₱50,000 to ₱80,000, with insured boat owners receiving ₱10,000–40,000, while uninsured owners received no compensation. Delays of up to one to two years in receiving these payouts compounded financial strain.

KIIs revealed that many residents prioritised rebuilding their boats before their homes, as they needed to resume fishing to earn a living. In the interim, some households lived in makeshift shelters near their homes for months. Repair times for homes varied based on damage levels, ranging from one month to over a year for a complete rebuild. To finance these repairs, many households took out high-interest micro-loans. As noted in the main text, one informant observed that residents were "not drowned by the typhoon, but are being drowned by debt".

Livelihood impacts

Between a third to half of households, depending on the municipality, also reported that their incomes decreased due to Typhoon Rai (Figure S2d). On average, households reported a decrease in income of ₱1,500 and an increase in expenditure of ₱2,000 . They reported that the loss in income lasted an average of 10 months. Close to half of households also mentioned that they changed or modified their livelihoods following Rai (Figure S2e). KIIs detailed that these shifts were often a necessary response to the destruction of fishing assets and declining catch. In Sto. Niño (Inabanga), the impact was stark - where 75% of the population were fishermen before Rai, only 25% remained afterwards. Many shifted to aquaculture (fish and oyster farming) or became tricycle drivers, seeking more stable, land-based income. Community-led initiatives also emerged, focusing on building resilience through ecotourism. In Batasan (Tubigon), a women's association established a kayak rental service through the mangroves, while in Lila and Alburquerque, fishermen found temporary employment with whale shark watching operators. However, KIIs highlighted that these alternatives are often precarious. Whale shark watching is highly seasonal, and the kayak rental income is modest. Furthermore, labour migration has become a cornerstone of household adaptation strategies. KIIs revealed a common pattern of young people and working-age adults leaving for urban centers, like Cebu and Manila, or for overseas work.

Shifts in risk perception and evacuation behaviour

The experience of Typhoon Rai has profoundly altered households' risk perceptions and their behavioural responses. A clear shift in evacuation behaviour is evident post-Rai (Figure S2f). The majority of households now report they would evacuate as soon as a typhoon warning is issued, a significant change from their actions during Rai. This shift is particularly striking because Bohol lies outside the primary typhoon belt of the Philippines and had not experienced a storm of such magnitude in living memory. KIIs revealed that many residents, especially men, chose not to evacuate because tidal calendars predicted normal water levels, and they wanted to stay behind to look after their boats and homes, whereas the storm surge ended up engulfing the first floor of some homes. Following Rai, informants now report that communities are far more willing to heed evacuation orders, including men, with many residents stating they learnt from their experiences during Rai. This behavioural change appears to be underpinned by the widespread and deeply ingrained psychological trauma caused by Rai. Informants in Batasan reported that residents now feel worried even

when there is strong wind. Rai was consistently described as highly traumatic, with vivid, harrowing accounts of survival that continue to affect residents.

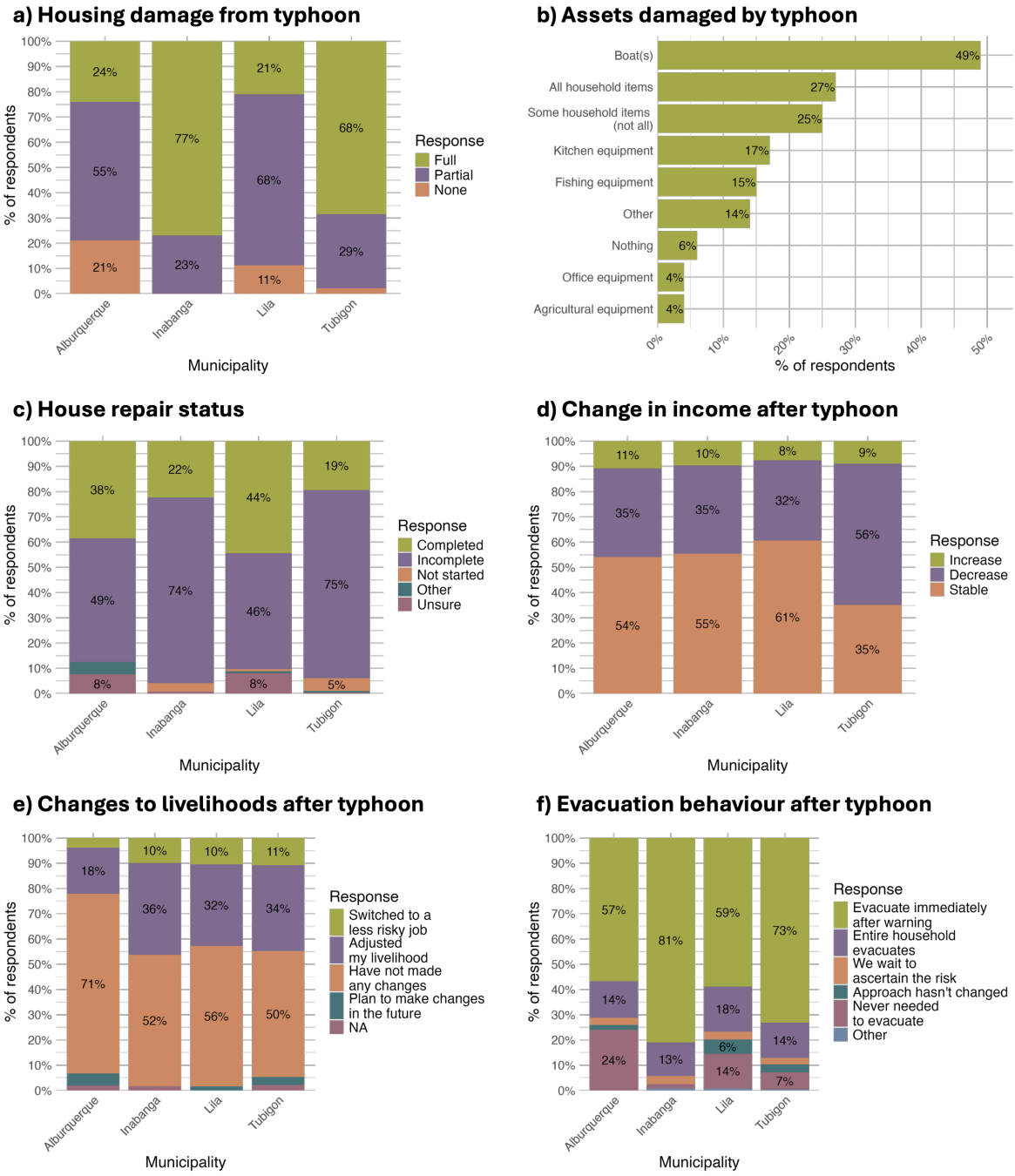


Figure S2: Impacts of Typhoon Rai showing a) housing damage b) assets damaged, c) house repair status, d) change in household income following the typhoon, e) changes to livelihoods after the typhoon and f) shifts in evacuation behaviour following the typhoon.

Modelling Willingness to Relocate

Response variable construction

The outcome variable captures willingness to relocate and was constructed as a binary indicator (yes/no) by combining responses across multiple survey questions. A household

was coded as willing to relocate ("yes") if any of the following conditions were met: (i) the respondent indicated they were "very willing" or "somewhat willing" to relocate if sea-level rise or flooding made their current location uninhabitable; (ii) the respondent selected permanent relocation (either with or without resources to do so) as a current or planned typhoon preparedness strategy; or (iii) the respondent selected permanent relocation (either with or without resources) as a current or future adaptation strategy for coastal flooding. This composite measure was designed to capture expressed willingness to relocate across different hazard contexts, recognising that relocation preferences may be articulated differently depending on whether the prompt references flooding, sea-level rise, or typhoons. This yielded the following distribution:

Table S2: Distribution of relocation willingness response

Response	N	Percentage
Yes (willing to relocate)	386	59.7%
No (not willing to relocate)	261	40.3%

Predictor variables

Candidate predictor variables were drawn from the household survey and spanned the following domains: household demographics (respondent age, household size, number of children, elderly members, working-age members, and unemployed members), primary occupation, typhoon impacts (housing damage from Typhoon Rai, boat damage, house repair costs, and repair status), coastal flooding exposure (whether the household experiences regular coastal flooding, maximum reported flood depth across tidal and monsoon conditions, and whether the household had previously relocated due to flooding), earthquake impacts (whether the household relocated following the 2013 earthquake), climate change perceptions (perceived impact of climate change and sea-level rise over 10- and 50-year horizons), financial variables (savings accessibility and change in income following Typhoon Rai), and the presence of migrant family members. Several variables were excluded prior to modelling following collinearity diagnostics (variance inflation factor assessment) and assessment of redundancy with retained predictors.

Modelling approach

As described in the Methods section of the main text, we used a two-stage approach - LASSO logistic regression for variable selection, followed by an unpenalised logistic regression on the retained predictors. This section provides additional detail on the preprocessing and model calibration.

Prior to fitting the LASSO model, all predictor variables were preprocessed using a standardised pipeline. Zero-variance predictors were removed. All numeric predictors were normalised prior to fitting to ensure the L1 penalty was applied equitably across predictors. Categorical predictors were converted to dummy variables using full one-hot encoding, as preferred for penalised regression to avoid implicit reference category effects. Categorical levels with fewer than 5% prevalence were collapsed into a ".rare" category. Following dummy encoding, columns corresponding to artefactual levels (e.g., ".rare", "unsure", "other") were removed to prevent the model from fitting to uninformative variation. Multicollinearity in the post-selection model was assessed using variance inflation factors, and

all retained predictors had acceptable values ($\sim$1).

Model performance

Model performance was assessed on the full sample using the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC), as well as accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity at a classification threshold of 0.5. Results are reported in Table S3. The AUC of 0.747 indicates moderate discriminative ability, suggesting that the model captures meaningful variation in relocation willingness while acknowledging that unobserved factors also play a role. The model shows good sensitivity (83.7%), indicating reasonable identification of households willing to relocate, with lower specificity (49.4%), reflecting greater difficulty in correctly classifying households unwilling to relocate. The overall accuracy of 69.9% significantly exceeds the no-information rate of 59.7% ($p < 0.001$).

Table S3: LASSO logistic regression model performance metrics (post-selection GLM). Performance assessed on the full sample (N = 647) at a classification threshold of 0.5.

Metric	Value
AUC-ROC	0.747
Accuracy	69.9%
Sensitivity	83.7%
Specificity	49.4%

Predictors retained by LASSO

The LASSO procedure retained 9 predictors with non-zero coefficients at λ_{min}. Table S4 presents the post-selection logistic regression results, reporting coefficients, standard errors, and odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidence intervals. For binary predictors, the OR represents the multiplicative change in odds of willingness to relocate when the condition is present versus absent, holding all other predictors constant. For continuous predictors, which were normalised prior to model fitting, the OR represents the change in odds per one standard deviation increase.

Table S4: Post-selection logistic regression results: predictors of willingness to relocate. Predictors were selected via LASSO (λ_{min}) and refit in an unpenalised logistic regression. OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval. Significance: *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, . $p < 0.1$.

Predictor	Coef.	SE	OR [95% CI]	p-value	Sig.
Factors increasing willingness to relocate					
Perceived SLR impact (50 yrs): Large	1.385	0.181	3.99 [2.81, 5.71]	$<$0.001	***
Relocated after 2013 earthquake	1.211	0.527	3.36 [1.29, 10.57]	0.022	*
Respondent age: 20s	0.496	0.330	1.64 [0.87, 3.20]	0.133	
Relocated due to coastal flooding	0.329	0.277	1.39 [0.82, 2.43]	0.235	
Typhoon repair cost (house)†	0.108	0.119	1.11 [0.92, 1.48]	0.367	
Factors decreasing willingness to relocate					
Occupation: Convenience store	-0.819	0.320	0.44 [0.23, 0.82]	0.010	*
Does not experience coastal flooding	-0.656	0.202	0.52 [0.35, 0.77]	0.001	**
Occupation: Salaried employment	-0.407	0.231	0.67 [0.42, 1.05]	0.078	.
Household size†	-0.153	0.090	0.86 [0.72, 1.02]	0.088	.

† Continuous predictor (normalised); OR reflects a one standard deviation change.

References

[1] Yamane, T.: Statistics: An Introductory Analysis, 2nd edn. Harper & Row, New York (1967)

[2] Philippine Statistics Authority: 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH) (2020). https://psa.gov.ph/statistics/population-and-housing/reports