Chapter 1

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE SURVEY ON PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs) CONDUCTED IN SELECTED METRO MANILA CITIES

Josef Yap, Celia Reyes, Jose Ramon Albert and Aubrey Tabuga*

I. Introduction

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) recognizes the need to understand the link between disability and poverty. In fact this has become one of the key issues in the subject of poverty reduction in Asia and the Pacific. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP) noted that persons with disability (PWD) often belong to the poorest segments of the population. Eighty per cent of persons with disabilities live in developing countries, according to the UN Development Programme (UNDP). The World Bank estimates that 20 per cent of the world's poorest people have some kind of disability, and tend to be regarded in their own communities as the most disadvantaged. These estimates were reported last May 2008 at the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities.

Accurate measurement and comprehensive collection of disability-related information are keys to better formulation as well as evaluation of appropriate government policies and programs for PWD. At present, the UN-ESCAP, the World Bank and other international cooperation agencies try to find effective ways to collect and streamline the disability statistics in developing countries, particularly in Asia. The government of the Philippines, in cooperation with WHO and UNESCAP, has already launched a survey to collect data on PWD in the Philippines. Also, the National Statistics Office (NSO) was able to collect data on PWD by including questions in its 2000 Census of the Population and Housing (CPH). However, the focus of these data collection activities was only on the incidence of disability

* PIDS Research Team. The team wishes to acknowledge the excellent research assistance provided by Kathrina Gonzales, Ronina Asis and Ma. Blessila Datu.

in the country. The living standard, which has a direct consequence on poverty reduction of PWD, has not been examined in detail.

In view of this, the Institute of Developing Economies (IDE) in Japan, a semi-governmental research institute working for international cooperation between developing countries and Japan, and the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), a government policy research institution, collaborated on a project to analyze the living standard of PWDs. This research is part of an international cooperation among the Philippines, Japan and other developing countries. It highlights the livelihood of PWDs, which is missing in the current data, as well as programs and policies that are aimed for them.

To gather much needed information, a survey on PWDs was conducted covering four (4) Metro Manila cities namely Makati, Pasay, Valenzuela and Quezon City. The survey was conducted in partnership with the Social Welfare Office of each of the cities and PWD organizations namely the Philippine Federation of the Deaf, Philippine Blind Union and Resources for the Blind and Life Haven, Inc. These partners provided necessary inputs to achieve success in the survey operation.

This report presents the results of this survey done on PWDs in the selected cities abovementioned. It also provides basic information on the survey operation, and sampling design. The second section presents the estimate of PWDs in the Philippines, various policies and legislations, and the institutional framework concerning PWDs. The third section describes the methodology and summary of survey operations. The fourth section dwells on the survey results while the last section discusses the summary and conclusions. The actual survey questionnaires used and directory of survey team members are included in the Appendices.

II. Background

Estimate of PWDs in the Philippines

In 2000, the National Statistics Office placed the estimate of Persons with Disability in the Philippines at 1.2 percent of the total population or 942,098. This is 305,098 greater than the

1990 estimate and around 23,000 more from the 1995 census. Among the types of impairment, low vision has been always the most common. There are slightly more female PWDs than male PWDs (see Table 1).

Table 1. Disabled Persons by Type of Disability and Sex, 2000

Type	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Low vision	154,053	32.9	198,345	41.9	352,398	37.4
Oral defect	27,100	5.8	23,762	5.0	50,862	5.4
Partial blindness	38,157	8.1	38,574	8.1	76,731	8.1
Mentally ill	34,818	7.4	32,476	6.9	67,294	7.1
Mentally retarded	35,194	7.5	30,919	6.5	66,113	7.0
Quadriplegic	31,297	6.7	24,592	5.2	55,889	5.9
Hard of hearing	22,251	4.7	22,474	4.7	44,725	4.7
Others	125,896	26.9	102,190	21.6	228,086	24.2
Total	468,766	100.0	473,332	100.0	942,098	100.0
Total Reference Population	38,524,267		37,979,810		76,504,077	
Prevalence %	1.2		1.2		1.2	
Gender Ratios:	49.8		50.2			

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, National Statistics Office

These estimates were drawn from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing.[1] In the census, the respondent is asked if a member has any disability. The definition of disability adopted in the census refers to “any restriction or lack of ability (resulting from impairment) to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. Impairments associated with disabilities may be physical, mental or sensory motor impairment such as partial or total blindness and deafness, muteness, speech defect, orthopedic handicaps, and mental retardation."

Key Policies on Disability

[1] Several other entities have estimated the number of PWDs in the country. The Department of Health conducted a registration of PWDs in 1997. The registry has counted 469,707 PWDs which was claimed as an underestimation of the number of PWDs in the country. Thus, the government does not officially recognize this estimate.

The main legislations concerning persons with disabilities in the Philippines are the Republic Act (RA) 7277 or the Philippine Magna Carta for Disabled Persons and its amended version the RA 9442 or the Magna Carta for the Person with Disability (PWD). The RA 7277 which took effect in 1992 is the definitive legislation that addresses disability concerns in the country. It contains specific provisions and policies to ensure that PWDs are provided equal opportunities and participation. The legislative measure identifies and provides for the rights of persons with disabilities in terms of employment, education, health, auxiliary social services, access to telecommunications, and enjoyment of political and civil rights. Moreover, it ensures the protection of their rights through the prohibition of discrimination against them. This legislation identifies specific government agencies responsible for the formulation of programs and services and enforcement of legislation in support of persons with disabilities. RA 9442 passed on April 30, 2007, on the other hand, amends the earlier RA 7277 and mandated more privileges for the differently-abled. The Magna Carta for the PWD aims to fully integrate differently-abled persons into the mainstream of Philippine society. The term used in the new law referring to the differently-abled is now "Person with Disability" instead of "disabled person" which was used in the old law.

Under the new law, differently-abled persons are now entitled to a minimum of 20% discount on various services from business establishments such as hotel and lodging, restaurants, recreation centers, theaters, cinemas, carnivals, concerts, etc. They are also entitled to the same discount amount on medicine purchases and medical and dental services. The discount applies as well for domestic air, sea and land travel and public railways for PWDs. To enjoy these incentives however, the law requires that PWDs show identification as PWDs.

RA 9442 as well prohibits the ridicule and vilification of the differently-abled. Violators of this law face penalties ranging from 50,000 to 200,000 and imprisonment from 60 months to six years at the discretion of the court. The law also mandates that any person who abuses the privileges granted by the law shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than 6 months or a fine of not less than 5,000 but not more than 50,000 or both at the discretion of the court. If the violator is a corporation, organization or any similar entity their officials shall be liable. If the violator is a foreigner, he shall be deported immediately after serving his sentence without further deportation proceedings. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the National Commission on Disability Affairs (NCDA) are the lead agencies tasked to implement programs and activities to address the needs of PWDs. More detailed discussion on the responsibilities of NCDA and DSWD along with other government

agencies is found in the subsequent section on Institutional Framework. The provisions of RA 9442 and RA 7277 are found in Appendices 6 and 7.

The following table shows various key laws that were passed for the welfare of people with disabilities. It shows that as early as 1954, the Philippine government already recognizes the need to promote the vocational rehabilitation of PWDs, then termed as handicapped persons, and their return to civil employment through Republic Act 1179. This law was meant not just to address needs of PWDs but to help them in terms of employment.

Table 2. Key Disability Laws in the Philippines

LAW	TITLE	DATE APPROVED
Republic Act 9442	An Act Amending Republic Act No. 7277, otherwise known as the "Magna Carta for Disabled Persons, and For Other Purposes"	April 30, 2007
Executive Order 437	Encouraging the Implementation of Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) for Persons With Disabilities in the Philippines	June 21, 2005
Executive Order 417	Directing the Implementation of the Economic Independence Program for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)	March 22, 2005
Executive Order 385	Creating a Task Force to Address the Concerns of Persons with Disabilities	December 9, 1996
Republic Act 7277	An Act Providing for the Rehabilitation, Self-Development and Self-Reliance of Disabled Persons and their Integration into the Mainstream of Society and for other purposes	March 24, 1992
Republic Act 6759	An Act Declaring August 1 of each year as White Cane Safety Day in the Philippines and for other purposes	September 18, 1989
Batas Pambansa 344	An Act to Enhance the Mobility of Disabled Persons by Requiring Certain Buildings, Institutions, Establishments and Public Utilities to Install Facilities and Other Devices	February 25, 1983
Republic Act 5250	An Act Establishing a Ten-Year Training Program for Teachers of Special and Exceptional Children in the Philippines and Authorizing the Appropriation of Funds Thereof	June 15, 1968
Republic Act 4564	An Act Authorizing the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office to Hold Annually Special Sweepstakes Race for the Exclusive Use of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Social Welfare Administration, in its Development and Expansion Program for the Physically Disabled Throughout the Philippines	June 19, 1965
Republic Act 3562	An Act to Promote the Education of the Blind in the Philippines	June 21, 1963
Republic Act 1373	An Act Authorizing the Philippine Sportswriters Association to hold One Benefit Boxing Show Every Year, The Net Proceeds of which Shall Constitute a Trust Fund For The Benefit of Disabled Filipino-Boxers	June 18, 1955
Republic Act 1179	An Act to Provide for the Promotion of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Blind And Other Handicapped Persons and Their Return to Civil Employment	June 19, 1954

Source: National Council on Disability Affairs Website at www.ncda.gov.ph, retrieved November 18, 2008.

Programs for PWDs

There are a number of programs that have been and are currently being implemented for the welfare of PWDs. The following discussion dwells only on several of these programs.

One notable program is in terms of rehabilitation. There were approximately 44 regional and provincial hospitals throughout the country in 2000 that had established rehabilitation units as reported by the ADB. To augment this, the community-based rehabilitation (CBR) approach was employed. The *Katipunan ng Maykapansanan sa Pilipinas*, Inc. (KAMPI) operates and maintains 60 community-based rehabilitation centers for children with disabilities 0-14 years old, with a focus on providing rehabilitation and pre-school training. The facilities are owned and operated by PWDs with the help of over 100 professional staff. The community-based rehabilitation (CBR) approach is widely accepted and used in providing services to PWDs, due to the limited number of hospitals equipped with rehabilitation units. In fact, the NCDA developed the Philippine Handbook on CBR in 1993 and was disseminated to relevant parties in 1995. CBR has been integrated in medical degree courses in selected universities, including the state-owned University of the Philippines.

Another important program is that which provides assistive devices. The DSWD, NCDA, the Department of National Defense along with local government units have augmented funds to provide a limited subsidy for the purchase of assistive devices for PWDS who cannot afford the cost of such devices. There are 16 government organizations and 10 NGOs that produce assistive devices and train PWDs how to use them. The NCDA developed a Catalogue of Assistive Devices in 1996 that is used by relevant governmental agencies as well as NGOs. Additionally, the Department of Trade and Industry has drafted the Philippine Standards for Wheelchairs Manual.

Furthermore, the NCDA has established workshops on the manufacturing of assistive devices by providing funds and technical support, while conducing counseling sessions and seminars to motivate PWDs to use assistive devices. Additionally, the NCDA has conducted research and development on durable and inexpensive assistive devices that can be produced using indigenous materials.

In addition to these, PWDs can apply for health insurance coverage through their organizations, as long as the latter are accredited by the DSWD or the NCDA. This is a part of the government's health sector reform agenda, under the Philippine Health Insurance System (Philhealth).

To increase public awareness, the Government has established an annual National Disability Prevention and Rehabilitation Week (in July), as a vehicle for the promotion and advocacy of disability issues, which is held every third week of July. Other annual observances include: Mental Health Week, Autism Week, Deaf Awareness Week, Eyesight Conservation Week, Mental Retardation Week, White Cane Safety Day, and International Day of Disabled Persons. The Government has also conducted Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns to generate awareness in order to effect behavioral modifications on the public perceptions of disabilities and PWDs. As part of this effort, the Government supports a regular weekly broadcast on a number of radio programs that are aired nationally.

In terms of Sports, a National Sports Association of PWDs was organized called PHILSPADA-Philippine (Sports Association of Differently-Abled), which has won honors in international competitions. PWDs are included in the Philippine National Games, which is a national Olympic style sports event to showcase the potential of PWDs as world-class athletes. Additionally, students with disabilities are included in the Palarong Pambansa, which is a national school based sports competition.

The Deaf Sports Philippines, Empowering Filipino Deaf through Sports was founded in 1998. They have organized two National Olympic Games for the Deaf, participated in the National Capital Region Sports League and the World Olympics for the Deaf. The Deaf Sports Philippines is also under the supervision of the Philippine Sports Commission and is considered as one of their flagship projects designed for people with specific disabilities.

The Philippines also actively participates in regional cooperation on PWD matters. According to the United Nations, the Philippines has initiated information exchanges with international organizations and experts concerning PWDs in order to ascertain the latest developments in the field of disability. They have fully participated in international conferences and meetings as a means of technical cooperation and support for which funds are allotted annually. The Republic of the Philippines has hosted the regional conference "Asia-Pacific Issues and Strategies Concerning National Coordination Committees: Towards a More Effective Implementation of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons for Persons with

Disabilities" in December 1997. The country has conducted professional exchange programs and hosted several foreign experts and professionals to conduct observation tours of rehabilitation centers and facilities.

Institutional Framework

There are several governmental agencies which carry out various responsibilities to address the needs of PWDs. These are the National Council on Disability Affairs (NCDA), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). The roles of each of these government agencies in providing services and support to PWDs are summarized below.

The NCDA is the national government agency mandated to formulate policies and coordinate the activities of all agencies, whether public or private, concerning disability issues and concerns. It is the lead agency tasked to steer the course of program development for persons with disabilities and the delivery of services to the sector. Moreover, it is tasked to monitor the implementation of several laws to ensure the protection of PWDs' civil and political rights. The NCDA is responsible for the registration of PWDs in collaboration with local governments, the Department of Social Welfare and Development and other organizations.

The DSWD, on the other hand, manages the social welfare services delivered to PWDs. It operates three disability-related vocational rehabilitation centers, a National Rehabilitation Center and a special office for the Early Child Development Project.

On the other hand, the DOH has implemented the Integrated Community Health Service Program for the prevention of disabilities and management of special hospitals. It also operates the Collaborating Center for Disability Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation (CoCen for DPTR) which provides accessible rehabilitation and other health services to PWDs. The Department has recognized that approximately 10% of the total population suffers from some form of disability and that approximately only 2% have access to rehabilitation services, primarily, because the services are mainly available in clinics and hospitals located in urban areas.

The DOLE provides employment opportunities to trained and qualified PWDs. The Bureau of Local Development under the DOLE has been mandated to formulate policies, standards and procedures on productive manpower resources, development, utilization and allocation and formulate employment programs designed to benefit disadvantaged groups and communities.

The Department of Education (DepEd), on the other hand, promotes inclusive education that mainstreams students with disabilities into regular classes. According to the ADB, the Department maintains records that indicate that on average 500 deaf and blind students are placed in regular schools annually. In 1993, the Department issued an order for the creation of a Special Education Council, while in 1999 the Department issued an order for the production of textbooks for learners with visual impairments. In 2000, the Department created Special Education Centers throughout the country. DepEd oversees special education schools including the Philippine National School for the Blind and the Philippine National School for the Deaf. DepEd also conducts training of teachers on special needs education and according to the ADB, 2,527 teachers underwent training during 2001.

In terms of facilities, the DPWH has allocated a continuing annual budget for the construction/renovation of government buildings, including primary/secondary schools to provide accessible facilities for PWDs.

Lastly, the DTI has Assistance Packages for PWDs including the marketing of products. Additionally, the Department has drafted the Philippine Standards for Wheelchairs Manual.

III. Methodology

Survey Sampling Plan and Field Operations

A sample survey was conducted for six days (from August 18 to August 23, 2008) to collect information on the demographic characteristics and socio-economic conditions of PWDs. Questionnaires were administered through face-to-face interviews with the targeted respondents. Field enumerators, who are also PWDs, were assisted by staff from PIDS who recorded the results of the interviews.

Target Population

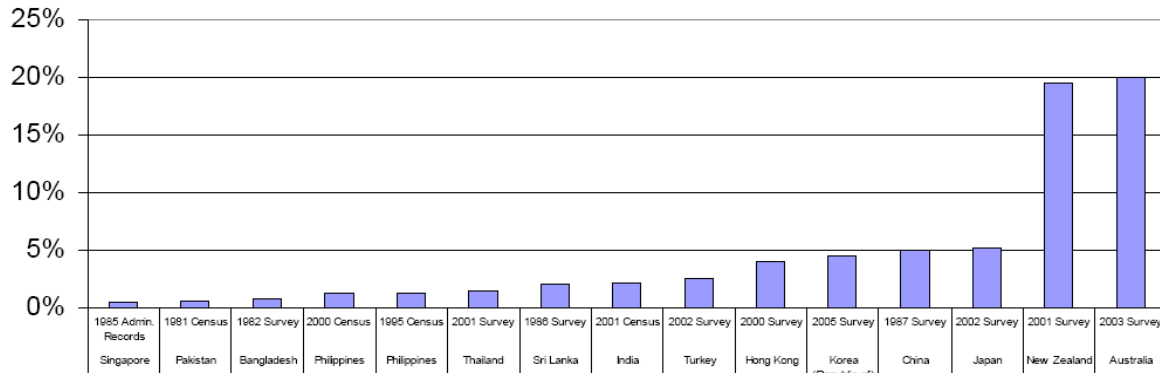
In the conduct of a sample survey, it is crucial to formulate a specific plan for the selection of respondents, framing of questions for use in the field, pre-testing of the survey instrument, training of the survey team, and the actual conduct of the field operations. Prior to selecting the respondents, the principles and protocols for the sampling have to be established, including an identification of the targeted population (to serve as the so-called sampling frame).

In the Philippines, the primary data source of official statistics on disability is the Census of Population and Housing (CPH).[2] The 2000 CPH contained the following questions that were meant to identify members of the household with any form of disability:

- Does ___ have any physical or mental disability?
- What type of disability does ___ have?

Based on the results of the 2000 CPH, the proportion of people with disabilities (PWDs) to the total number of persons in the country was estimated at 1.23%. This proportion is considered rather small: the United Nations Development Programme estimates that five percent of the world's population to have a disability; the World Bank also estimates that PWDs make up between 15% to 20% of the poor in developing countries (Metts, 2000). The rate of prevalence of PWDs to the total population varies across countries, even in the Asia-Pacific region (See Figure 1). Such a wide variation stems from differences in operational concepts of disability. Since PWDs in the Philippines are a relatively small population and their distribution may vary across sub-national areas, obtaining a sufficient and representative sample can be very costly.

[2] The NSO conducts the CPH once every ten years, although a mid-decade Population Census (POPCEN) was also conducted in 1995 and in 2007. However, the 2007 POPCEN did not contain questions on disability.



Note: Reproduced from WHO/ESCAP Disability Statistics Training Manual; Data Source: UN Demographic Yearbook and UN Disability Statistics Database (DISTAT)

Figure 1. Prevalence of Persons with Disabilities in Select Asian and Pacific Countries (Percent)

The Philippines, as is the case of most countries in the Asia Pacific Region, do not have complete registers of the disabled that can be used as a sample frame for surveys of PWDs. Some associations of disabled persons have their list of members, but using such lists may yield coverage problems as it is likely that a considerable number of PWDs, especially from poor households, are not members of these associations. A number of local government units (LGUs) are reportedly beginning the development of administrative registers of PWDs, however, many of these administrative lists have self-selection biases, i.e. the list of PWDs are those who registered to the LGUs because of benefits provided by the LGUs. The only exception thus far is the City of Makati in Metro Manila that conducted a census of its residents in 2004, chiefly for the city to develop evidence-based local development plans and programs, In particular, this census has enabled the city to establish a comprehensive database of persons and households (such as PWDs) that would be in need of government interventions, and to eventually monitor their living conditions. The city of Pasay also conducted a census-type of data collection in 2005 as part of its community-based monitoring system (CBMS). This has provided Pasay with a list of PWDs.

Eight years have passed since the conduct of the 2000 CPH, and consequently, there was concern that the 2000 CPH results may be outdated as a basis of the sampling frame for the Socio Economic Survey of Persons with Disabilities, yet because of coverage problems associated with the lists of associations and LGUs, the project team opted to request the NSO

to assist in the sampling of PWDs using the list from the 2000 CPH as the basis of the targeted population (of PWDs).

Discussions were initially made among the project team about the feasibility of having the survey respondents being nationally representative. Since the survey would be a pilot survey, it was decided that the scope of the study be purposively limited to urban PWDs, particularly PWDs residing in four selected cities of Metro Manila, viz., Makati City, Quezon City, Valenzuela and Pasay City. The project team also decided to hire select PWDs, recommended by associations of PWDs, to serve as field enumerators, who would be assisted by staff from PIDS in recording results of the face-to-face interviews. Limiting operations within Metro Manila made the conduct of the survey more manageable. The possibility of having the coverage expanded beyond these selected cities of Metro Manila, and even outside urban areas would be explored in future studies. In addition, the project team decided to limit the target population to PWDs who have either (a) mobility, (b) visual or (c) hearing impairment, although other forms of disability excluded from the current study may likewise be considered in future studies.

The four cities where the PWDs that were sampled represent a spectrum of the Metro Manila, as reflected by the range of their revenues generated (See Table 3):

Table 3: List of Cities in Metro Manila and their 2006 Revenue Figures

City	Revenue
Makati	3,338,624,712.49
Quezon	2,934,387,583.75
Manila	1,665,509,216.94
Pasig	1,081,611,604.57
Caloocan	785,386,695.94
Marikina	459,661,182.84
Valenzuela	327,189,889.45
Muntinlupa	293,137,015.69
Pasay	205,783,585.89
Mandaluyong	200,161,377.00
Las Piñas	196,310,215.06
Taguig	189,232,548.40
San Juan	156,147,756.07
Parañaque	141,554,998.91
Navotas	65,367,588.52
Malabon	12,875,718.00
Pateros	4,151,371.69

Source: Commission on Audit, Statement and Income Expenses as of December 31, 2006

Instrument design

The questionnaires for the Socio Economic Survey of People with Disability were developed by IDE through a cross-country effort. A pilot-testing of the survey was conducted for thirty PWDs in August 2007in Metro Manila to look into the possible content of the questionnaires for the full run of the survey. Among the questions asked for the pilot run, included:

i. How do PWDs make a living?
   - How much do they earn?
   - What are the sources of income and their main occupation ?
   - What is the Impact of globalization (outsourcing)?

ii. Are PWDs' ability fully made use of?
   - Do the jobs that they get match their level of education?
   - Are there disparities between women and men?

iii. How are PWDs' assisted ?
   - By family members in acquiring skills such as sign language?
   - By self-help groups, the community, the LGUs?.

iv. How do policies reach PWDs?
   - Do PWDs know about the Magna Carta?

Separate modules of the questionnaire for the survey were developed by the IDE project team for all survey respondents to gather demographic, as well as socio-economic information on each of the three groups of PWDs, i.e. those with (a) mobility, (b) visual or (c) hearing impairment. These questionnaires were revised with inputs from the PIDS research team. The entire questionnaire was meant to be administered in English and translated, when need be, with the assistance of the field personnel who themselves are PWDs.

The questionnaires were designed to be finalized after the training of enumerators, in order to solicit feedback about the content of the questions, as well as the manner of wording of the questions. Such feedback was deemed important since the enumerators, being PWDs themselves, would not only be able to assess whether the questions would be understood by

the respondents, but also identify whether some questions may be too sensitive to ask. The use of neutral language was desired to minimize non-responses. Non-sampling errors arising from questions being misunderstood, or from questions that may not yield a response due to sensitivity of the information, or lack of knowledge about the question itself, have to be minimized.

The conduct of the survey, including the survey instrument, also had to undergo scrutiny from the government's Statistical Survey Review Clearance System (SSRCS). The SSRCS, undertaken by the National Statistical Coordination Board, through its Technical Committee on Survey Design, is a mechanism through which all surveys and censuses to be conducted by or for all government units in the Philippines (including the PIDS) are reviewed and approved before they can be conducted. This clearance process provided a layer of peer review for the survey that would help in ensuring the smooth operations of the survey.

Sampling Plan, Targeted Sample Size and Other Survey Issues

The Socio Economic Survey of People with Disability was designed to be a one-off purposive sample of PWDs. A total of 360 PWDs were targeted to be sampled through the assistance of the NSO: one hundred twenty PWDs each for the following three types of disability: visual, hearing and mobility. In practice, the sample size for a survey (that use probability-based designs) is a function of the desired margin error for a particular summary measure, e.g. a mean or a rate, of a characteristic or indicator of interest to researchers, as well as the level of disaggregation of the resulting statistics required. Thus, surveys, for instance that attempt to produce estimates of unemployment or poverty should have a sufficient sample size in a specified geographical area to produce rough estimates for the same area. The choice of the targeted sample size of 360 PWDs for this survey had no methodological justification.

For ease of sampling operations, neighboring *barangays* (i.e. villages) in each of the four cities were formed into groups of *barangays* in such a way that each group of barangays would have at least 300 of the targeted PWDs residing in these areas. The primary sampling units (PSUs) will be these groups of *barangays*. At least five PSUs were designed to be selected within each city with probability proportional to the total number of PWDs. Ten to

fifteen PWDs were to be selected within each selected PWD. Taking into account expected non-response and migration of PWDs, the NSO was tasked to assist in drawing a list of 900 total possible respondents taking into account the proposed design, and the targeted 300 PWDs for each type of disability distributed in the 4 cities.

In a probability-based sample survey, each respondent represents not only himself/herself, but also other persons that were not sampled. Consequently, a sampling weight is associated to each respondent to indicate the number of persons that this respondent represents. This weight was considered to be subsequently used for all estimations. The distribution of PWDs in these cities (see Table 5) was designed to help in calculation of the proper sampling weights that are inverses of the selection probabilities adjusted for non-response.

Table 5: Total Number of PWDs and *Barangays* by Sampled City

Sampled City	Number of PWDs					Number of *Barangays*
	Total	Visual	Hearing	Mobility	Others	
Quezon City	6,643	4,701	372	850	720	142
Makati City	5,230	4,637	133	233	227	33
Pasay City	1,542	1,189	66	161	126	201
Valuenzuela	2,449	1,990	63	203	193	32

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Another issue that has to be addressed in any survey is the unit for which the survey is to be measured. Most of the data required for the Socio-Economic Survey of Persons with Disabilities would generate the specific demographic and socio-economic characteristics of PWDs, and thus, the individual PWDs was designed to be the measurement unit for the survey. However, some household information, e.g. total income of the household to which the PWD belongs, may also have to be collected, especially to see the extent of income transfers within the household.

Systemic plans for error checks were designed for the survey. The first phase of error checks would be done during the data collection. At that stage, the interviewer's supervisors (from PIDS) would review the completed questionnaires. Observed inconsistencies will be discussed with the interviewer who conducted the interview and the respondent will be called back if required. The survey team would also undergo a debriefing on the last-day of the

survey operations to obtain feedback, especially on possible respondent misunderstandings of the survey questionnaires.

The second phase of error checks would be conducted during data processing, which will be made up of several steps. The first step will be the data validation where, among other actions, multiple responses will be blanked out and processed with the other missing responses, especially if the question only allowed for single responses. The second step of the data processing will be the editing of the data. Edit rules will be developed to identify and correct inconsistencies between responses within each part of the questionnaire. A macro verification would be done by analyzing frequency distributions to identify anomalies, such as missing categories or unusually large frequencies.

To ensure a smooth flow of field operations, coordination was not only done with association of PWDs but also with the Social Welfare Units of the LGUs. Recruitment of enumerators for the survey was facilitated by the association of PWDs. Assistance was requested from the LGUs to verify the lists of PWDs to be interviewed, to let the targeted respondents know about the survey to be conducted (and consequently obtain their participation in the survey), and to provide security to the survey team during the actual conduct of the survey.

Training of PIDS support staff and the enumerators was planned to be executed one week before the field operations. These training activities were meant to ensure a standardized application of the protocol for conducting the survey, to clarify the rationale of the study, the concepts behind the survey questions, and as was earlier mentioned, to generate feedback and practical suggestions about the questionnaire and the survey operations, for purposes of ensuring the overall quality of survey data to be collected. During these training activities, the survey team was reminded of the importance of gaining rapport with the respondent and in conducting themselves professionally, firstly by explaining the purposes of the survey and how the information the respondents will give will be used for the study.

The training,would also be an opportunity to remind interviewers to ask all survey questions, exactly as worded in the questionnaire, and in the order they appear on the questionnaires. They would be told that non-responses would not be permitted especially for the socio-demographic information.

Sensitivity workshops were also planned to be conducted for the PIDS staff and for all the enumerators to provide the survey team information with tips and traps about dealing with PWDs, especially the surveys respondents and members of the team who are PWDs.

Survey Operations

The PIDS requested the NSO to provide the list of PWDs to be interviewed for the survey by August 4 to 11, 2008. The NSO agreed to this request but informed the PIDS that the list would be provided on a staggered basis. Names of households and addresseses are not part of the micro-data, in the NSO's census databases. The only information in the census databases are the geo-reference codes of the dwellings of the households. The NSO pointed out that a lot of time and resources would be needed to (a) generate a list of sample households from the census databases according to the sampling design with new sets of primary sampling units to be generated, and (b) retrieve the names of household heads, and the PWD names, and the addresses from the original 2000 CPH questionnaires after the sampled households have been identified.

The survey management team made plans for the NSO lists to be immediately forwarded to the representatives of the LGUs as soon as these lists were transmitted by the NSO to the PIDS. The LGU partners would then be expected to conduct verification activities, i.e., check if the targeted respondents are still living in the same addresses provided by the NSO, as well as inform the sample respondent of the survey and of the targeted date when they will be interviewed. The verification activities were meant to effect smooth survey operations in locating the targeted respondents, and in ensuring that the PWDs targeted for interview would be at their dwellings when the survey team arrives.

Although the NSO commenced its transmission of a staggered list of PWDs by the week of August 4, the final transmission was done during the sampling operations week (August 18 to August 22). Only a partial list for the cities of Makati and for Pasay was made available by the time of the training of field enumerators (on the week of August 11). Due to the delay in the transmission of the NSO list, verification activities had to be continued and simultaneously done with the interviews during the sampling operations week, with the LGU representative and the PIDS field supervisor, doing the verification.

LGU representatives, especially from Makati, reported a number of difficulties in verifying the names provided in the NSO list – some of the listed PWDs have died, some have moved to another location, and some have either been cured of their disability, or been incorrectly classified as PWD. The Makati representatives pointed out that only less than five percent of the list of PWDs given by the NSO could be verified. Consequently, it was decided to immediately shift to the use of city's database of PWDs for choosing respondent PWDs. Using the areas identified as the PSUs (as per survey design), sample households with PWDs were selected from the Makati database of households with PWDs. Survey operations in the City of Makati were very smooth, owing to the efficiency of the LGU staff in locating respondents targeted for interviews, and to the extra assistance given by the city to the survey team in the form of transportation and security.

Pasay also gave similar reports of difficulties in verifying the NSO list. The city has its own list of PWDs who benefited from various programs for PWDs. In addition, the city implemented in 2005 the Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS), a city-wide census of households for poverty monitoring purposes, that could be used to identify households with PWDs. It was decided to supplement the NSO list with the LGU list and the information generated from the CBMS. The strategy in Makati was similarly used, i.e. selecting households with PWDs in the "sample PSUs" (based on the NSO list, supplemented by the city's PWD list and the list of PWDs identified in the CBMS). However, the number of sample PWDs in the sample PSUs was much smaller than required, so sample households in neighboring PSUs (from the combined NSO, LGU and CBMS list) were also selected. In the final two days of sampling operations, the list was also further supplemented by a list from the federation of PWDs.

Unlike the cities of Makati and Pasay, the cities of Quezon City and Valenzuela do not yet have a comprehensive list of PWDs based on a census of households. However, Quezon City and Valenzuela also have lists of PWDs who are beneficiaries of programs for PWDs. The survey management team opted to combine the NSO list with the city PWD list as well as lists of PWDs from the PWD federations, but as in the cities, focusing sample household selection on the sample PSUs or neighboring PSUs. Toward the end of the survey operations, the combined list in Quezon City and Valenzuela was still unsure of hitting the number of targeted respondents. Consequently, some respondents were also selected on site. A big proportion of these respondents turned out to be also part of the LGU lists. The distribution of

sample PWDs across the cities by source, i.e. whether the NSO list, the LGU list, or the lists from federations is shown in the table below.

Table 6. Distribution of Sample PWDs by Cities and By Source

Source	Makati	Pasay	Quezon City	Valenzuela	**Total**
Federation	0	5	35	0	40
LGU	120	70*	48	62	283
NSO	0	5	7	0	12
NSO/LGU	5	4*	1	3	13
On site			26	5	31
Onsite/LGU			5	2	7
Total	125	84	122	72	403

Note: *Includes results of CBMS (implemented only in Pasay City).

Although the sampled PWDs are in some sense representative of the PWDs in the sampled areas, because of the lack of a consistent list frame of PWDs used in the actual sampling operations, there is no way to weight the sampled respondents to yield unbiased estimates of parameters. Analysis of data can thus only be carried out as though the sample generated is purposive. Advocacy efforts will have to be directed toward encouraging LGUs to develop administrative lists of PWDs similar to that in Makati City or the conduct of CBMS that may be used as a list frame for future studies.

Actual Distribution of Survey Respondents

The survey team was able to successfully interview a total of 403 respondents. Table 7 shows the distribution of respondents by area. There were 125 PWD respondents in Makati City, 122 in Quezon City, 84 in Pasay while only 72 in Valenzuela City.

Table 7. Distribution of Respondents by Area

Area	Freq.	Percent
Makati City	125	31.02
Quezon City	122	30.27
Pasay City	84	20.84
Valenzuela City	72	17.87
Total	403	100.00

The following map (Figure 2) shows how the respondents were distributed. The greatest percentage of respondents came from Makati City (31%). The lowest percentage came from Valenzuela City.

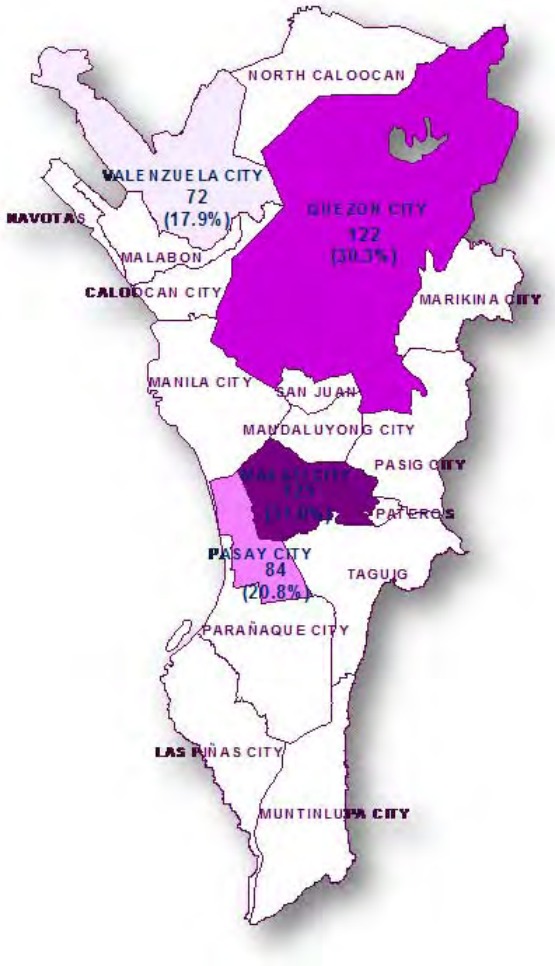


Figure 2. Distribution of Respondents by Area

To get a more detailed look at the survey operation within an area, the following maps provide the distribution of respondents by barangay in each of the cities covered in the survey.

Figure 3 below shows the distribution of respondents in Makati City. A total of eight (8) out of 33 barangays were covered by the survey operation. These are Pembo, Cembo, Pitogo, Comembo, East Rembo, Bangkal, Palanan and Singkamas. These included four (4) out of the 14 sample barangays identified by the NSO for this survey (i.e. Cembo, Pembo, East Rembo and Pitogo). The choice of the rest of the barangays was based on the recommendation of the LGU focal persons.

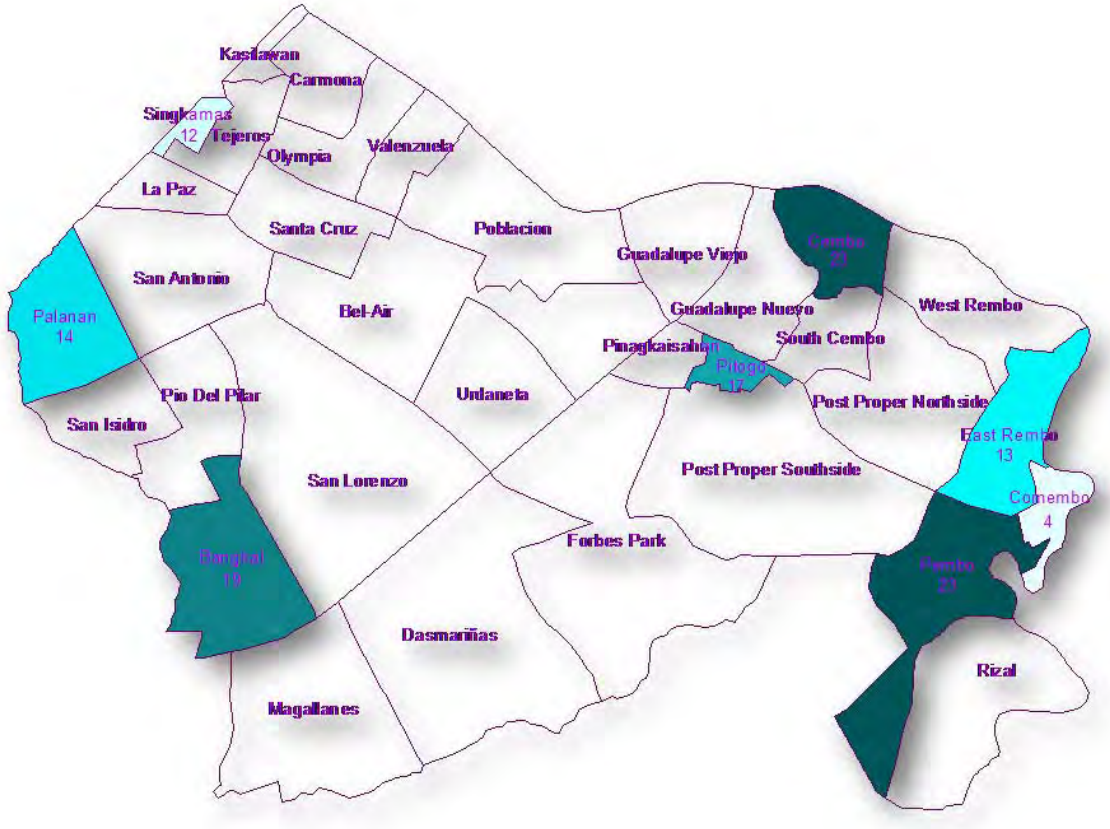


Figure 3. Distribution of Respondents in Makati City by Barangay

In Valenzuela, 15 out of the 32 barangays were covered in the survey. These are Arkong Bato, Bignay, Bagbaguin, Canumay, Dalandanan, Gen. T. De Leon, Lingunan, Malanday, Malinta,

Marulas, Palasan, Parada, Punturin, Ugong and Veinte Reales. These include 6 out of the 9 sampled barangays initially provided by the National Statistics Office. The barangays that were not covered were Isla, Pasolo, and Pulo. The choice of the rest of the barangays to include was as well based on the suggestions of LGU focal persons who have the listing of PWDs in the area.

Figure 4. Distribution of Respondents in Valenzuela City by Barangay

In Pasay, 45 barangays were covered by the survey. These barangays are shown (shaded parts) in the map below. Out of the 29 brangays identified by the NSO, the survey operation was able to include 16, so there were 13 barangays which were not covered. The team included 29 other barangays to augment the list of respondents. The LGU focal person recommended the additional barangays to cover based on their own listing of PWDs.

Figure 5. Distribution of Respondents in Pasay City by Barangay

In Quezon City, there were 27 barangays that were covered. Out of the 49 barangays identified by NSO as sample areas, 15 were actually included in the survey operation while 34 were not. The rest of the actual barangays covered were suggested by the LGU focal person. The barangays included in the four areas are found in the Appendix 8 of this document.

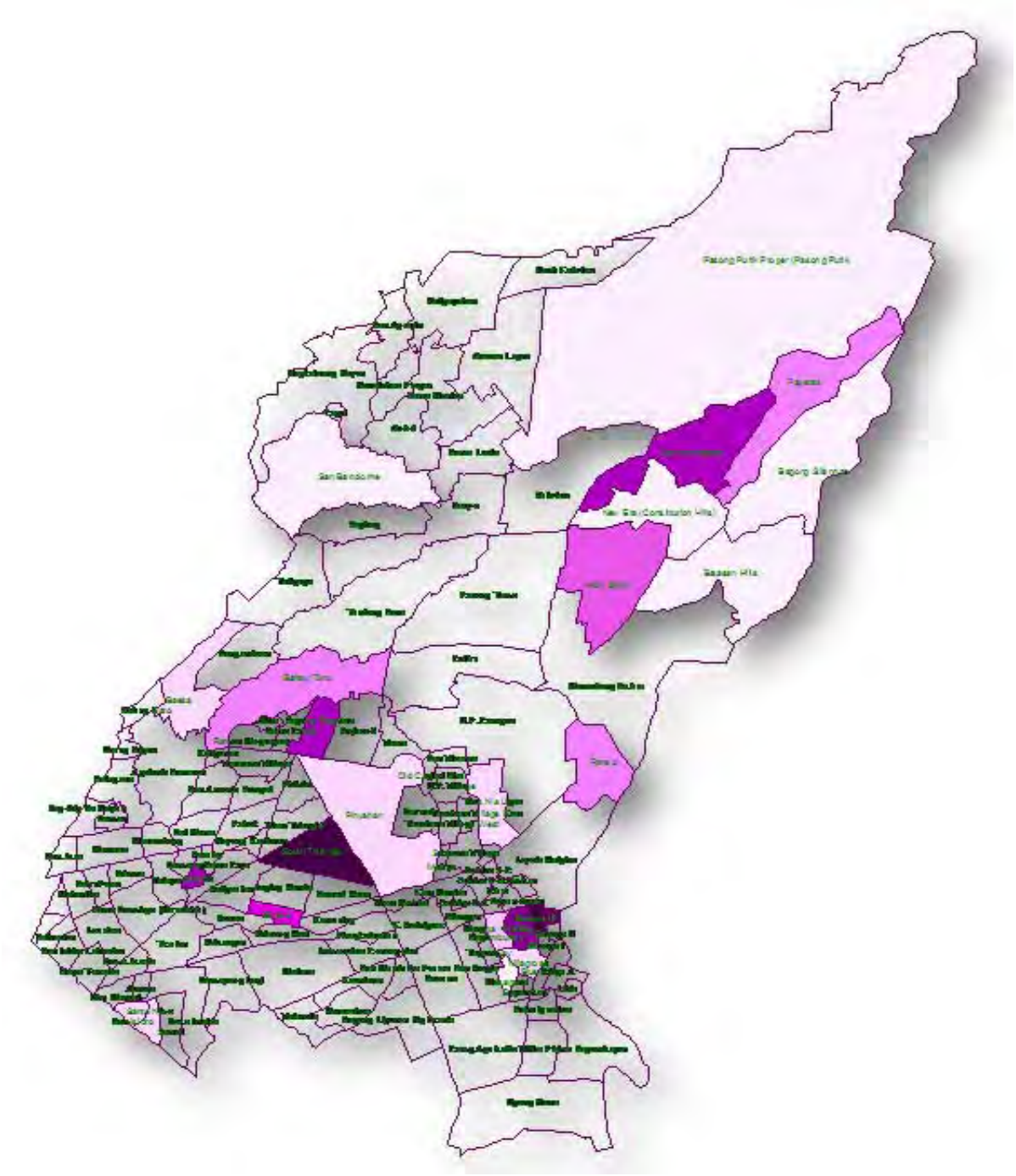


Figure 6. Distribution of Respondents in Quezon City by Barangay

The numbers abovementioned do not include those that were considered unsuccessful/invalid interviews. There were 2 invalid questionnaires for Valenzuela, 1 for Makati, 2 for Quezon City and 3 for Pasay City.

The invalidity for Valenzuela was due to inability to satisfy age requirement of the survey which is 15-65 years; one respondent is 14 years old while the other is 94 years old. The age information obtained (from the NSO list) for the latter was incorrect. The former was obtained from the LGU list. The invalid questionnaire for Makati was due to incompleteness of the interview, the respondent has multiple disability and unstable mental state. This is also the case for Pasay and Quezon City wherein the respondents either have mental disability and or beyond the specified age range.

As mentioned earlier, the survey operation covered 3 broad types of impairment, namely, mobility, visual, and hearing impairment. However, it was found that there are those which suffer from multiple impairments. This was taken as a separate category. Mobility impairment refers to any of the following cases: loss of one leg/foot or both; quadriplegic, and loss of one arm/hand or both. Visual impairment, on the other hand, refers to total or partial blindness or low vision. Hearing impairment, on the other hand, refers to total or partial deafness or hard of hearing. Among these three types of impairment, the most number of interviewees are those with visual impairments. Specifically, there are 144 respondents who are visually-impaired, 138 are mobility impaired, 108 are hearing impaired and 13 are multiple-impaired.

Table 8. Respondents by Type of Impairments and by Area

Area	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Makati City	54	31	38	2	125
Quezon City	28	58	32	4	122
Pasay City	29	27	23	5	84
Valenzuela City	27	28	15	2	72
Total	138	144	108	13	403
Percentage					
Makati City	39	22	35	15	31
Quezon City	20	40	30	31	30
Pasay City	21	19	21	38	21
Valenzuela City	20	19	14	15	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100

IV. Results of the Survey

A. Profile of PWD Respondents

Basic Attributes

Looking into the disaggregation of respondents by sex, there are more male respondents (62%) than female respondents (38%). The proportion of male respondents is higher for all the areas covered in the interview.

Table 9. Distribution of Respondents by Sex and Area

LGU	Sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Makati City	51	41	74	59	125	31.0
Quezon City	50	41	72	59	122	30.3
Pasay City	29	35	55	65	84	20.8
Valenzuela City	24	33	48	67	72	17.9
Total	154	38	249	62	403	100.0

The mean age of the respondents is 38 years old. Those who are hearing impaired are on the average younger than the rest of the respondents in all of the areas whereas multiple-impaired ones are the oldest group among the three.

Table 10. Average Age by Impairments

Area	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Makati City	42	43	35	36	40
Quezon City	43	40	32	53	39
Pasay City	43	35	33	44	38
Valenzuela City	38	38	29	40	36
Total	41	39	33	45	38

The bulk of the respondents are within the age group 22 to 59 (87 percent). The largest number of these are between the ages 40 and 49 with 102 (25%), followed by 30-39 age group with 91 (23%) and 50-59 age group with 88 (22%). There are only 8 respondents for the age bracket 60-67.

Table 11. Distribution of the Respondents by Age Group

Age Group	Freq.	Percent
15-17	16	3.97
18-21	27	6.70
22-29	71	17.62
30-39	91	22.58
40-49	102	25.31
50-59	88	21.84
60-67	8	1.99
Total	403	100.00

The greatest proportion of the respondents, 47 percent, has married or married-like status. This is slightly higher than the proportion of respondents who are single and never been married (45 percent). Around 5 percent are divorced or separated while 3 percent are widowed.

Table 12a. Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Status	Freq.	Percent
Married/Married-like	190	47.2
Divorced or separated	19	4.7
Widowed	13	3.2
Never been married	180	44.7
No answer	1	0.2
Total	403	100.0

Table 12b. Respondents by Marital Status and by Impairments

Marital Status	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Married/Married-like	69	86	27	8	190
Divorced or separated	6	4	8	1	19
Widowed	5	4	4	0	13
Never been married	58	50	68	4	180
No answer	0	0	1	0	1
Total	138	144	108	13	403

In terms of religion, Roman Catholic is the most dominant religion with 76%, 10% are Christian while 7% were Protestants. The rest belong to Iglesia ni Cristo (5%), and other religions.

Table 13. Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Religion	Freq.	Percent
Catholic	306	75.9
Protestant	28	7.0
Iglesia ni Cristo	19	4.7
Muslim	0	0.0
Buddhist	0	0.0
Christian/Born-again Christian	41	10.2
Jehova's Witnesses	3	0.7
Mormons/Presbyterian	2	0.5
Others (Dating Daan and Iglesia ng Diyos)	3	0.7
Unspecified	1	0.2
Total	403	100.0

The average household size is 5.9. Households of respondents in Makati are on the average bigger than those in other areas. Pasay in contrast has the smallest average household size of only 5.

Table 14a. Average Household Size by Area

Area	Mean Household Size
Makati City	6.2
Quezon City	6.1
Pasay City	5.0
Valenzuela City	5.7
Total	5.9

Table 14b. Average Household Size by Area

Survey Area	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Makati City	6.2	5.7	6.9	2.0	6.2
Quezon City	7.0	5.3	6.8	7.5	6.1
Pasay City	4.7	4.6	6.1	4.4	5.0
Valenzuela City	4.9	5.0	8.9	4.0	5.7
Total	5.8	5.2	7.0	4.9	5.9

Table 15a. Distribution of Respondents by Household Size

Household Size	Freq.	Percent
1	22	5.46
2	28	6.95
3	42	10.42
4	45	11.17
5	82	20.35
6	47	11.66
7	43	10.67
8	30	7.44
9	19	4.71
10	15	3.72
11	8	1.99
12	3	0.74
13	5	1.24
14	3	0.74
15	2	0.5
16	1	0.25
17	3	0.74
18	2	0.5
19	2	0.5
22	1	0.25
Total	403	100

Table 15b.Respondents Household Size by Type of Impairment

Household Size	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
1	5	13	3	1	22
2	7	14	4	3	28
3	16	14	9	3	42
4	20	16	9	0	45
5	26	33	20	3	82
6	15	17	15	0	47
7	18	13	12	0	43
8	13	7	10	0	30
9	5	5	7	2	19
10	7	4	4	0	15
11	1	3	4	0	8
12	2	1	0	0	3
13	0	2	3	0	5
14	1	1	1	0	3
15	0	1	0	1	2
16	0	0	1	0	1
17	0	0	3	0	3
18	1	0	1	0	2
19	1	0	1	0	2
22	0	0	1	0	1
Total	138	144	108	13	403

Majority (54%) of PWD households have five members or less. However, there are a considerable number of households which have 6 to 10 members while very few have members above 10. PWD households in Makati and Quezon City tended to have larger sizes. Households with hearing impaired member have the highest household size, followed by those with mobility impaired member and then by households with visually impaired member.

Table 16. Distribution of Respondents by Household Size Group		
Group	Freq.	Percent
less than 5 members	219	54.34
6 to 10	154	38.21
11 to 15	21	5.21
16 and above	9	2.23
Total	403	100

In terms of relationship to the household head, 34% of the PWD respondents are heads of households and 17% are spouses of household heads. Twenty nine % of the respondents are children of the household head. The rest are siblings, other relatives and non-relatives.

Table 17. Distribution of Respondents Relationship to Household Head		
Relationship	Freq.	Percent
Self	137	34
Spouse	69	17.12
Daughter/son	117	29.03
Daughter-in-law/son-in-law	5	1.24
Granddaughter/grandson	6	1.49
Mother/father	14	3.47
Sister/brother	24	5.96
Grandmother/grandfather	0	0.00
Mother-in-law/father-in-law	0	0.00
Other relative	23	5.71
Housemaid/boy	1	0.25
Other non-relative	7	1.74
Total	403	100

Overseas Employment

Only about 19% of the respondents (75 out of 403) reported to have received remittances from OFWs in the past 12 months. Most of these have one OFW family member/relative/friend that sends remittances to the PWD households.

Table 18a. Distribution of Respondents by Number of OFWs that send remittances[1/]		
Number of OFWs	Freq.	Percent
None	328	81.39
1	56	13.90
2	10	2.48
3	5	1.24
5	1	0.25
6	2	0.50
7	1	0.25
Total	403	100.00

[1/] Refer to OFW family members, relatives and friends that send remittances to the household of the respondent during the past 12 months.

Among the 75 respondents who reported to have OFWs remitting to their household, 28 (37%) are mobility-impaired, 25 (33%) are hearing impaired, 21 (28%) are visually impaired, while only 1 is multiple-impaired.

Table 18b. Respondents with OFWs by Type of Impairment		
Type of Impairment	No. of Respondents	Total
Mobility	28	37
Visual	21	28
Hearing	25	33
Multiple	1	1
Total	75	100

Table 18c. Distribution of Respondents with OFW by Type of Impairment and Sex

Impairment	Female	Male	Total
Mobility	4	24	28
Visual	10	11	21
Hearing	12	13	25
Multiple	0	1	1
Total	26	49	75

Education

In terms of education, a third of the respondents have reached or completed high school level. Also, about 25% of them have either reached or finished college education. The rest have only gone as far as elementary level (24%), while a few (8%) did not complete any grade.

Table 19a. Distribution of Respondents by Highest Educational Attainment

Highest Educational Attainment	Freq.	Percent
No grade completed	32	7.94
Kindergarten/preparatory school	2	0.50
Grade 1 to V	64	15.88
Elementary graduate	31	7.69
1st to 3rd year high school	57	14.14
High school graduate	79	19.60
Vocational school	35	8.68
Post-secondary	2	0.50
College level	66	16.38
College graduate	32	7.94
Master or Higher	3	0.74
Total	403	100.00

Table 19b. Distribution of Respondents by Highest Educational Attainment and by Sex

	Frequency		Percent	
Highest Educational Attainment	Female	Male	Female	Male
No grade completed	17	15	11.0	6.0
Kindergarten/preparatory school	1	1	0.6	0.4
Grade 1 to V	29	35	18.8	14.1
Elementary graduate	14	17	9.1	6.8
1st to 3rd year high school	16	41	10.4	16.5
High school graduate	30	49	19.5	19.7
Vocational school	9	26	5.8	10.4
Post-secondary	2	0	1.3	0.0
College level	23	43	14.9	17.3
College graduate	12	20	7.8	8.0
Master or Higher	1	2	0.6	0.8
Total	154	249	100.0	100.0

In terms of educational attainment by area, the table below shows that respondents from Makati are relatively more educated than the rest of the respondents. It is shown that there is greater percentage (65%) of respondents who are at least high school graduate in Makati than in Quezon City (48%), Pasay (49%) and Valenzuela (50%). The percentages of those with no grade completed are highest for Quezon City and Valenzuela.

Table 20a. Respondents by Highest Educational Attainment and by Area

Highest Educational Attainment	Makati City	Quezon City	Pasay City	Valenzuela City	Total
No grade completed	6	12	7	7	32
Kindergarten/preparatory school	1	1	0	0	2
Grade 1 to V	13	25	10	16	64
Elementary graduate	5	9	11	6	31
1st to 3rd year high school	19	16	15	7	57
High school graduate	33	17	17	12	79
Vocational school	14	2	8	11	35
Post-secondary	2	0	0	0	2
College level	16	30	9	11	66
College graduate	15	9	6	2	32
Master or Higher	1	1	1	0	3
Total	125	122	84	72	403

Table 20b. Percentage of Respondents by Highest Educational Attainment and by Area

Highest Educational Attainment	Makati City	Quezon City	Pasay City	Valenzuela City	Total
No grade completed	4.8	9.8	8.3	9.7	7.9
Kindergarten/preparatory school	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
Grade 1 to V	10.4	20.5	11.9	22.2	15.9
Elementary graduate	4.0	7.4	13.1	8.3	7.7
1st to 3rd year high school	15.2	13.1	17.9	9.7	14.1
High school graduate	26.4	13.9	20.2	16.7	19.6
Vocational school	11.2	1.6	9.5	15.3	8.7
Post-secondary	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
College level	12.8	24.6	10.7	15.3	16.4
College graduate	12.0	7.4	7.1	2.8	7.9
Master or Higher	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The following pair of tables shows the differences in the educational attainment of respondents having different types of impairment. It shows that mobility and visual

respondents have higher percentages which have obtained college education. There is less for the hearing and multiple-impaired. Moreover, the mobility impaired is more into vocational education (14.5%) as compared to the others.

Table 21a. Respondents by Highest Educational Attainment and by Impairments

Highest Educational Attainment	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
No grade completed	5	19	5	3	32
Kindergarten/preparatory school	0	0	2	0	2
Grade I to V	12	22	28	2	64
Elementary graduate	11	14	6	0	31
1st to 3rd year high school	25	12	20	0	57
High school graduate	26	24	24	5	79
Vocational school	20	13	1	1	35
Post-secondary	2	0	0	0	2
College level	26	22	17	1	66
College or university graduate	11	15	5	1	32
Master or higher	0	3	0	0	3
Total	138	144	108	13	403

Table 21b. Percentage of Respondents by Highest Educational Attainment and by Impairments

Highest Educational Attainment	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
No grade completed	3.6	13.2	4.6	23.1	7.9
Kindergarten/preparatory school	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.5
Grade I to V	8.7	15.3	25.9	15.4	15.9
Elementary graduate	8.0	9.7	5.6	0.0	7.7
1st to 3rd year high school	18.1	8.3	18.5	0.0	14.1
High school graduate	18.8	16.7	22.2	38.5	19.6
Vocational school	14.5	9.0	0.9	7.7	8.7
Post-secondary	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
College level	18.8	15.3	15.7	7.7	16.4
College or university graduate	8.0	10.4	4.6	7.7	7.9
Master or higher	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The tables below show the educational attainment of mobility impaired in all areas. It indicates that people with mobility impairment in Pasay are relatively less educated than those in other areas. This is because there are more mobility impaired, in terms of percentage, in Pasay, which did not complete any grade and has the least number of college graduates among the four areas.

Table 22a. Distribution of Mobility-Impaired Respondents by Highest Educational Attainment and by Sex

Highest Educational Attainment	Frequency		Percent	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
No grade completed	3	2	6.8	2.1
Kindergarten/preparatory school	0	0	0.0	0.0
Grade 1 to V	4	8	9.1	8.5
Elementary graduate	7	4	15.9	4.3
1st to 3rd year high school	4	21	9.1	22.3
High school graduate	7	19	15.9	20.2
Vocational school	6	14	13.6	14.9
Post-secondary	2	0	4.5	0.0
College level	8	18	18.2	19.1
College graduate	3	8	6.8	8.5
Master or Higher	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	44	94	100.0	100.0

Table 22b. Distribution of Visually-Impaired Respondents by Highest Educational Attainment and by Sex

Highest Educational Attainment	Frequency		Percent	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
No grade completed	9	10	16.7	11.1
Kindergarten/preparatory school	0	0	0.0	0.0
Grade 1 to V	9	13	16.7	14.4
Elementary graduate	4	10	7.4	11.1
1st to 3rd year high school	5	7	9.3	7.8
High school graduate	8	16	14.8	17.8
Vocational school	3	10	5.6	11.1
Post-secondary	0	0	0.0	0.0
College level	8	14	14.8	15.6
College graduate	7	8	13.0	8.9
Master or Higher	1	2	1.9	2.2
Total	54	90	100.0	100.0

Table 22c. Distribution of Hearing-Impaired Respondents by Highest Educational Attainment and by Sex

Highest Educational Attainment	Frequency		Percent	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
No grade completed	3	2	6.0	3.4
Kindergarten/preparatory school	1	1	2.0	1.7
Grade 1 to V	15	13	30.0	22.4
Elementary graduate	3	3	6.0	5.2
1st to 3rd year high school	7	13	14.0	22.4
High school graduate	12	12	24.0	20.7
Vocational school	0	1	0.0	1.7
Post-secondary	0	0	0.0	0.0
College level	7	10	14.0	17.2
College graduate	2	3	4.0	5.2
Master or Higher	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	50	58	100.0	100.0

Table 22d. Distribution of Mutiple-Impaired Respondents by Highest Educational Attainment and by Sex

Highest Educational Attainment	Frequency		Percent	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
No grade completed	2	1	33.3	14.3
Kindergarten/preparatory school	0	0	0.0	0.0
Grade 1 to V	1	1	16.7	14.3
Elementary graduate	0	0	0.0	0.0
1st to 3rd year high school	0	0	0.0	0.0
High school graduate	3	2	50.0	28.6
Vocational school	0	1	0.0	14.3
Post-secondary	0	0	0.0	0.0
College level	0	1	0.0	14.3
College graduate	0	1	0.0	14.3
Master or Higher	0	0	0.0	0.0
Total	6	7	100.0	100.0

Table 23a. Highest Educational Attainment of Mobility Impaired by Area

Highest Educational Attainment	Survey Area				
	Makati City	Quezon City	Pasay City	Valenzuela City	Total
No grade completed	1	0	2	2	5
Kindergarten/preparatory school	0	0	0	0	0
Grade I to V	3	2	3	4	12
Elementary graduate	2	0	6	3	11
1st to 3rd year high school	7	10	5	3	25
High school graduate	13	6	4	3	26
Vocational school	11	1	4	4	20
Post-secondary	2	0	0	0	2
College level	8	8	4	6	26
College or university graduate	7	1	1	2	11
Master or higher	0	0	0	0	0
Total	54	28	29	27	138

Table 23b. Percentage of Highest Educational Attainment of Mobility Impaired by Area

Highest Educational Attainment	Survey Area				
	Makati City	Quezon City	Pasay City	Valenzuela City	Total
No grade completed	1.85	0.00	6.90	7.41	3.62
Kindergarten/preparatory school	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grade I to V	5.56	7.14	10.34	14.81	8.70
Elementary graduate	3.70	0.00	20.69	11.11	7.97
1st to 3rd year high school	12.96	35.71	17.24	11.11	18.12
High school graduate	24.07	21.43	13.79	11.11	18.84
Vocational school	20.37	3.57	13.79	14.81	14.49
Post-secondary	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45
College level	14.81	28.57	13.79	22.22	18.84
College or university graduate	12.96	3.57	3.45	7.41	7.97
Master or higher	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 23c. Highest Educational Attainment of Visual Impaired by Area

Highest Educational Attainment	Survey Area				
	Makati City	Quezon City	Pasay City	Valenzuela City	Total
No grade completed	2	10	3	4	19
Kindergarten/preparatory school	0	0	0	0	0
Grade I to V	2	10	4	6	22
Elementary graduate	2	8	2	2	14
1st to 3rd year high school	3	4	3	2	12
High school graduate	8	6	5	5	24
Vocational school	2	1	4	6	13
Post-secondary	0	0	0	0	0
College level	4	12	3	3	22
College or university graduate	7	6	2	0	15
Master or higher	1	1	1	0	3
Total	31	58	27	28	144

Table 23d. Percentage of Highest Educational Attainment of Visual Impaired by Area

Highest Educational Attainment	Survey Area				
	Makati City	Quezon City	Pasay City	Valenzuela City	Total
No grade completed	6.45	17.24	11.11	14.29	13.19
Kindergarten/preparatory school	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grade I to V	6.45	17.24	14.81	21.43	15.28
Elementary graduate	6.45	13.79	7.41	7.14	9.72
1st to 3rd year high school	9.68	6.90	11.11	7.14	8.33
High school graduate	25.81	10.34	18.52	17.86	16.67
Vocational school	6.45	1.72	14.81	21.43	9.03
Post-secondary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
College level	12.90	20.69	11.11	10.71	15.28
College or university graduate	22.58	10.34	7.41	0.00	10.42
Master or higher	3.23	1.72	3.70	0.00	2.08
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 23e. Highest Educational Attainment of Hearing Impaired by Area

Highest Educational Attainment	Survey Area				
	Makati City	Quezon City	Pasay City	Valenzuela City	Total
No grade completed	3	1	0	1	5
Kindergarten/preparatory school	1	1	0	0	2
Grade I to V	7	13	2	6	28
Elementary graduate	1	1	3	1	6
1st to 3rd year high school	9	2	7	2	20
High school graduate	11	4	6	3	24
Vocational school	1	0	0	0	1
Post-secondary	0	0	0	0	0
College level	4	9	2	2	17
College or university graduate	1	1	3	0	5
Master or higher	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	32	23	15	108

Table 23f. Percentage of Highest Educational Attainment of Hearing Impaired by Area

Highest Educational Attainment	Survey Area				
	Makati City	Quezon City	Pasay City	Valenzuela City	Total
No grade completed	7.89	3.13	0.00	6.67	4.63
Kindergarten/preparatory school	2.63	3.13	0.00	0.00	1.85
Grade I to V	18.42	40.63	8.70	40.00	25.93
Elementary graduate	2.63	3.13	13.04	6.67	5.56
1st to 3rd year high school	23.68	6.25	30.43	13.33	18.52
High school graduate	28.95	12.50	26.09	20.00	22.22
Vocational school	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93
Post-secondary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
College level	10.53	28.13	8.70	13.33	15.74
College or university graduate	2.63	3.13	13.04	0.00	4.63
Master or higher	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 23g. Highest Educational Attainment of Multiple Impaired by Area

Highest Educational Attainment	Survey Area				
	Makati City	Quezon City	Pasay City	Valenzuela City	Total
No grade completed	0	1	2	0	3
Kindergarten/preparatory school	0	0	0	0	0
Grade I to V	1	0	1	0	2
Elementary graduate	0	0	0	0	0
1st to 3rd year high school	0	0	0	0	0
High school graduate	1	1	2	1	5
Vocational school	0	0	0	1	1
Post-secondary	0	0	0	0	0
College level	0	1	0	0	1
College or university graduate	0	1	0	0	1
Master or higher	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	5	2	13

Table 23h. Highest Educational Attainment of Multiple Impaired by Area

Highest Educational Attainment	Survey Area				
	Makati City	Quezon City	Pasay City	Valenzuela City	Total
No grade completed	0.00	25.00	40.00	0.00	23.08
Kindergarten/preparatory school	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grade I to V	50.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	15.38
Elementary graduate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1st to 3rd year high school	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
High school graduate	50.00	25.00	40.00	50.00	38.46
Vocational school	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	7.69
Post-secondary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
College level	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	7.69
College or university graduate	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	7.69
Master or higher	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100

In terms of average years of schooling, the mobility impaired respondents have the highest at 9.1 years, followed by the visual impaired respondents at 7.9 years, and then the hearing impaired at 7.5 years. The respondents with multiple impairments had the lowest average years of schooling at 7.1 years.

Table 23i. Average Years of Schooling by Type of Impairment and Sex

Impairment	Female	Male	Total
Mobility	8.5	9.3	9.1
Visual	7.6	8.1	7.9
Hearing	7	7.8	7.5
Multiple	5.5	8.4	7.1
Total	7.6	8.5	8.1

More than two-thirds of the PWDs had special education. The hearing impaired had the most number and the visually impaired had the second largest number. Only 2 of the mobility impaired had special education. The latter could be due to the fact that there are less special education programs for those with mobility impairment. Thirty seven percent of the female PWDs had special education while only 29 percent of the male PWDs had special education.

Table 24a. Respondents who had Special Education by Type of Impairment

Impairment	With SPED	No SPED	Total
Mobility	2	136	138
Visual	47	97	144
Hearing	80	28	108
Multiple	1	12	13
Total	130	273	403

Table 24b. Respondents who has Special Education by Sex			
Sex	With SPED	No SPED	Total
Female	57	97	154
Male	73	176	249
Total	130	273	403
Percentage			
Female	37.0	63.0	100.0
Male	29.3	70.7	100.0
Total	32.3	67.7	100.0

Assets

The living standards of PWDs can be gauged by looking at the assets owned by the households of the PWDs. Table 24 below shows that majority of the respondents' households own a house/real estate, TV, telephone/cellular phone and other assets. After these, the most

common types of assets are video/DVD/VCD player, radio, washing machine, refrigerator, dining and sala set.

Table 25. Types of Assets owned by PWD households

Type of Asset	Number of households	Percentage to total households
House/Real Estate	216	53.6
Automobile	20	5.0
Motorbike/Motorcycle	53	13.2
TV	326	80.9
Video/DVD/VCD player	195	48.4
Stereo/CD	97	24.1
Radio	195	48.4
Telephone/cellular phone	219	54.3
Air-conditioner	24	6.0
Washing machine	159	39.5
Computer	59	14.6
Refrigerator	178	44.2
Microwave oven	23	5.7
Sala set	172	42.7
Dining set	179	44.4
Other asset	212	52.6

Among the other types of assets that the households have, the most common is electric fan, followed by bicycle, flat iron and rice cooker.

Table 26. Other Types of Assets

Other Assets	Number of Respondents
Amplifier	1
Electric Fan	181
Bed	4
Bicycle	12
Ceiling Fan	1
Gas Stove	11
Flat Iron	5
Karaoke	2
Rice Cooker	5
Sofa Bed	2
Gym Equipment	1
Oven Toaster	5
Printing Press	1
MP3 Player	2
Sewing Machine	3
Keyboard	1
Purifier	1
Sidecar	1
Steel Cabinet	1
Apartments	1
Bedroom Furniture	1
Kitchen Utensils	1

The table below shows the distribution of households in terms of the value of asset index. The asset index is simply composed of the sum of asset dummies. The assets included are those in Table 25. An index of 15 means that the household owns 15 different types of assets, regardless of the number of particular assets the household owns (e.g. owning 5 television sets does not matter, index value for owning TV is just 1). Only 5% of the total households do not have any of the forms of assets identified in the survey. The table further shows that 61% of all households own at least 5 types of assets.

Table 27. Distribution of households by asset index

Asset Index	Freq.	Percent
0	22	5.46
1	16	3.97
2	36	8.93
3	42	10.42
4	40	9.93
5	37	9.18
6	53	13.15
7	30	7.44
8	35	8.68
9	30	7.44
10	27	6.7
11	19	4.71
12	6	1.49
13	3	0.74
14	5	1.24
15	2	0.5

Housing and Lot

Most of the respondents (59%) live in a single detached house, 28% in an apartment/condominium/townhouse, 9% in duplex and 3% live in other types of housing units such as in *barangay* halls. Please note that this does not tell anything about the building material of the houses.

Table 28. Distribution of Households by Type of Building of House/Dwelling Unit

Type House/Dwelling Unit	Freq.	Percent
Single detached house	238	59.06
Duplex	35	8.68
Apartment/Condominium/Townhouse	111	27.54
Commercial/Industrial/Agricultural building house	6	1.49
Other	12	2.98
Unspecified/No answer	1	0.25
Total	403	100

In terms of house ownership, 62% of the respondents reported that either they themselves or their families own the house they are residing in. On the other hand, 22 % said the house is owned by other people most of which are landlords, the government and non-relatives. Nine percent indicated that their relatives own the house.

Table 29. Distribution of Respondents by House Ownership

Owner of House	Freq.	Percent
Respondent	59	14.6
Family	192	47.6
Relative(s)/In-laws	40	9.9
Friend(s)	20	5.0
Others	84	21.6
Unknown/Respondent does not know	8	2.0
Total	403	100.0

Majority of the households (55%) owned the lots they are occupying, 15% rent lot, 14% rent-free lot with consent of owner and 9% rent-free lot without consent of owner.

Table 30a. Distribution of Households by Lot Tenure Status

Tenure status of lot	Freq.	Percent
Own or owner-like possession of lot	222	55.09
Rent lot	61	15.14
Rent-free lot with consent of owner	57	14.14
Rent-free lot without consent of owner	36	8.93
Others	10	2.48
No answer/Unknown	17	4.22
Total	403	100

When we look at those that have owner or owner-like status and check whether these also own the house, it turned out that there are 37 respondents who said that their household owns (or have owner-like status) the lot and yet they do not own the house. Out of this number, 21 said the house is owned either by relatives or friends. The relatives/friends may probably live in the same household and so the respondent identifies its household as the owner of the lot. Moreover, since the respondents probably feel they have security of tenure when the lots are owned by their relatives/friends, they may treat the lot at their own (i.e. they have owner-like

possession of the lot). For the rest of the respondents who indicated they own the lot but do not own the house, these are those who are renting their houses/rooms. Most of them reported that the house they occupy is owned by a landlord/landlady. Again, it may be that because these are paying rents to the landlord, they may feel like they own the lot already.

Table 30b. Distribution of Respondents by House Ownership if respondent's household owns the lot		
Owner of House	Freq.	Percentage
Respondent	34	15.32
Family	151	68.02
Relative(s)/In-laws	18	8.11
Friend(s)	3	1.35
Others	16	7.21
Total	222	100

Of those renting their lots, the average house rent per month is highest in Quezon City with PhP 1,303, followed by Pasay with PhP 1,227, Makati with PhP1,194, and Valenzuela with PhP942.

Table 31. Average House Rent Per Month by Area

Area	Per month (in PhP)
Makati City	1,194
Quezon City	1,303
Pasay City	1,227
Valenzuela City	942
Total	1,189

Respondent's Father

Of the 403 respondents, 47% or 191 reported that their biological father is still alive on the day of the interview. A small percentage of 3% said they do not have any idea whether the father is still alive or not.

Table 32. Is your (biological) father still alive?

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	199	49.38
Yes	191	47.39
Do not know	13	3.23
Total	403	100

About 30 % of the fathers reached elementary levels while 29% reached high school levels. However, about 17% of them have actually either reached or completed college education.

Table 33. Distribution of Respondents by Highest Educational Attainment of the Father

Highest Educational Attainment	Freq.	Percent
No grade completed	12	2.98
Kindergarten/preparatory school	1	0.25
Grade 1 to V	52	12.90
Elementary graduate	70	17.37
1st to 3rd year high school	39	9.68
High school graduate	78	19.35
Vocational school	15	3.72
Post-secondary	1	0.25
College level	19	4.71
College graduate	49	12.16
Master or Higher	5	1.24
Not applicable/Unspecified	6	1.49
Do not know/No answer	56	13.9
Total	403	100

In terms of employment, the table below shows the sector of employment (most recent employment) of the father of the respondents. The most common sector of employment of the PWDs' father is the private sector, followed by public sector, farming and self-employment. The rest have businesses other than agriculture or employed in private households. Others are OFWs and worked in other sectors.

Table 34. Distribution of Respondents by Sector of Employment of the Father

Kind of Sector	Freq.	Percent
Never employed	13	3.23
Ever employed: public sector	62	15.38
Ever employed: private sector	128	31.76
Have run a business other than agriculture	33	8.19
Engaged in farming	59	14.64
Self employed	47	11.66
Ever employed: Private household	16	3.97
Retired	2	0.50
Other sector	6	1.49
OFW	4	0.99
Not applicable/Unspecified	8	1.89
Do not know	25	6.21
Total	403	100

Among the respondents, 29 or 7.2% reported that their father has impairment.

Table 35. Presence of Impairment (other than that caused by ageing) of the Father

Response	Freq.	Percent
With impairment	29	7.2
No impairment	357	88.59
Not applicable	4	0.99
Do not know	13	3.23
Total	403	100

Among the fathers' impairments mentioned, mobility impairment is the most common, followed by visual and others. Other impairments include amputated hands, asthma, diabetes, kidney trouble, emphysema, and lung problem.

Table 36. Distribution of Respondent's Father with Impairment/s[1/]

Impairment	Freq	Percent
Mobility	13	3.23
Visual	8	1.99
Hearing	4	0.99
Cognitive	1	0.25
Mental health	0	0
Others	6	1.49
Not applicable	362	89.83
Do not know	12	2.98
Total	403	100

1/ Can be multiple impairment

Respondent's Mother

Most (67%) of the biological mothers of PWDs interviewed are still alive at the time of the survey.

Table 37. Is your (biological) mother still alive?

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	126	31.27
Yes	269	66.75
Do not know	8	1.99
Total	403	100

Like the father's case, the common educational attainment of the mother is elementary or high school. Only a few (12%) have actually reached/finished college. There are more mothers than fathers who did not complete any grade.

Table 38. Distribution of Respondents by Highest Educational Attainment of the Mother

Highest Educational Attainment	Freq.	Percent
No grade completed	21	5.21
Kindergarten/preparatory school	3	0.74
Grade 1 to V	63	15.63
Elementary graduate	78	19.35
1st to 3rd year high school	48	11.91
High school graduate	80	19.85
Vocational school	10	2.48
Post-secondary	4	0.99
College level	21	5.21
College graduate	27	6.70
Master or Higher	4	0.99
No answer	2	0.50
Not applicable	2	0.5
Do not know	40	9.93
Total	403	100

Most (42%) of the PWDs' mothers have never been employed. If ever they are/did, they are commonly employed in businesses other than agriculture or in the private sector.

Table 39. Distribution of Respondents by Sector of Employment of the Mother

Kind of Sector	Freq.	Percent
Never employed	170	42.18
Ever employed: public sector	13	3.23
Ever employed: private sector	51	12.66
Have run a business other than agriculture	71	17.62
Engaged in farming	18	4.47
Self employed	34	8.44
Ever employed: Private household	20	4.96
Retired	1	0.25
Other sector	1	0.25
OFW	4	0.99
Not applicable/Unspecified	3	0.75
Do not know/No answer	17	4.21
Total	403	100

There are 33 respondents, or 8% of the total, who reported that their mother had/has an impairment other than that caused by ageing.

Table 40. Presence of Impairment (other than that caused by ageing) of the Mother

Response	Freq.	Percent
With	33	8.19
No	356	88.34
Not applicable	2	0.5
Do not know/No answer	12	2.97
Total	403	100

Among the impairments reported, mobility impairment is the most common, followed by visual and hearing. Other forms of impairment were also prevalent. These include stroke, hypertension, diabetes, scoliosis, nervous breakdown, tuberculosis, enlarged heart, difficulty in speaking and sinusitis.

Table 41. Type of Impairments of the Mother

Impairment	Freq.	Percent
Mobility	10	2.48
Visual	6	1.49
Hearing	6	1.49
Cognitive	0	0
Mental health	0	0
Others	11	2.73
Not applicable	359	89.08
Do not know	8	1.99
Total	403	100

Respondent's Immediate Elder Sibling

Majority (71%) of the respondents has reported that they have elder siblings, most of whom are female (51%).

Table 42. Presence of an elder sibling

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	113	28.04
Yes	288	71.46
Do not know	2	0.5
Total	403	100

Table 43. Distribution of Respondent's Elder Sibling by Sex

Sex	Freq.	Percent
Female	147	51.04
Male	141	48.95
Total	288	100.00

One in every five elder siblings have either reached or graduated from college. Still many of them (19.35%) have only achieved secondary education diploma.

Table 44. Distribution of Respondents by Highest Educational Attainment of Elder Sibling

Highest Educational Attainment	Freq.	Percent
No grade completed	9	2.23
Kindergarten/preparatory school	2	0.50
Grade 1 to V	16	3.97
Elementary graduate	28	6.95
1st to 3rd year high school	34	8.44
High school graduate	78	19.35
Vocational school	25	6.20
Post-secondary	3	0.74
College level	31	7.69
College graduate	50	12.41
Master or Higher	1	0.25
Not applicable	116	28.78
Do not know	10	2.48
Total	403	100

The dominant sector of employment for elder siblings of PWDs is the private sector, followed by the public sector, non-agricultural business, self-employment, private households and the rest.

Table 45. Distribution of Respondents by Sector of Employment Elder Sibling

Kind of Sector	Freq.	Percent
Never employed	64	15.88
Ever employed: public sector	25	6.20
Ever employed: private sector	106	26.30
Have run a business other than agriculture	19	4.71
Engaged in farming	12	2.98
Self employed	17	4.22
Ever employed: Private household	13	3.23
Other sector	6	1.49
OFW	10	2.48
Not applicable	117	29.03
Do not know/No answer	14	3.48
Total	403	100

Around 9% of the respondents reported that their elder sibling has impairment.

Table 46. Presence of Impairment (other than that caused by ageing) of the Elder Sibling

Response	Freq.	Percent
With impairment	36	8.93
No impairment	243	60.3
Not applicable	118	29.28
Do not know/No answer	6	1.49
Total	403	100

The most common type of disability of elder siblings of PWDs is visual impairment, followed by others hearing, mobility, mental and cognitive.

Table 47. Types of Impairments of Elder Siblings

Impairment	Freq	Percent
Mobility	3	8.3
Visual	14	38.9
Hearing	7	19.4
Cognitive	1	2.8
Mental health	2	5.6
Others	9	25.0
Total	36	100.0

The table below shows the assets owned by the elder sibling of the PWD respondent. It is shown that the most common assets for them are electric fan and cell phone. Quite a large number owns TV set (30%) and personal computer (7%).

Table 48. Type of Assets exclusive owned/ used by the Elder Sibling

Asset	Freq	percent
Cell phone	145	35.98
Personal computer	29	7.20
Electric Fan	155	38.46
TV	121	30.02
Others	41	10.17

Respondent's Immediate Younger Sibling

Most (76%) of the respondents have younger sibling. Most of these are male.

Table 49. Presence of a younger sibling?

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	97	24.07
Yes	305	75.68
Do not know	1	0.25
Total	403	100

Table 50. Distribution of Respondents by Sex of Younger Sibling

Sex	Freq.	Percent
Female	149	36.97
Male	154	38.21
Not applicable	97	24.07
Unspecified	88	0.50
Do not know	1	0.25
Total	403	100.00

In terms of education, many (26%) of the respondents' younger sibling have reached/completed college education. Also, very few of them have not completed any grade.

Table 51. Distribution of Respondents by Highest Educational Attainment of Younger Sibling

Highest Educational Attainment	Freq.	Percent
No grade completed	2	0.50
Kindergarten/preparatory school	4	0.99
Grade 1 to V	21	5.21
Elementary graduate	32	7.94
1st to 3rd year high school	36	8.93
High school graduate	73	18.11
Vocational school	13	3.23
Post-secondary	6	1.49
College level	44	10.92
College graduate	60	14.89
Master or Higher	1	0.25
Not applicable	102	25.31
Do not know/Unspecified/No answer	9	2.24
Total	403	100.00

The most common sector of employment of younger siblings is the private sector where 25% of them are/were employed in this sector.

Table 52. Distribution of Respondents by Sector of Employment of Younger Sibling

Kind of Sector	Freq.	Percent
Never employed	77	19.11
Ever employed: public sector	24	5.96
Ever employed: private sector	100	24.81
Have run a business other than agriculture	19	4.71
Engaged in farming	14	3.47
Self employed	18	4.47
Ever employed: Private household	6	1.49
Retired	1	0.25
Other sector	6	1.49
OFW	11	2.73
Not applicable	108	26.8
Do not know/No answer/Unspecified	19	4.72
Total	403	100

There are only a few of the respondents who reported that their younger sibling has impairment.

Table 53. Presence of Impairment (other than that caused by ageing) of the Elder Sibling

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	276	68.49
Yes	25	6.20
Not applicable	94	23.33
Do not know	8	1.99
Total	403	100.00

The most common types of impairment that younger siblings have/had are visual and hearing.

Table 54. Types of Impairment[1/] of Younger Sibling

Impairment	freq	percent
Mobility	5	17.9
Visual	7	25.0
Hearing	7	25.0
Cognitive	2	7.1
Mental health	1	3.6
Others	6	21.4
Total	28	100.0

1/ May be multiple impairment

The younger siblings are a bit different in terms of assets owned. The most common of the assets that they have is the cell phone, followed by electric fan, TV and personal computer. There are about 8% who owns a personal computer.

Table 55. Type of Assets exclusive owned/ used by the Younger Sibling

Asset	Freq	percent
Cell phone	154	38.21
Personal computer	32	7.94
Electric Fan	131	32.51
TV	106	26.37
Others	32	7.94

B. Impairments of PWDs

This section dwells on the results of the survey modules 2A, 2B and 2C of the survey instrument (please see Appendices for the questionnaires). It provides information on the more technical aspects of the disabilities of the respondents such as causes of impairment, what devices do they use, when did their disabilities started, and the extent or degree of their disabilities.

The table below shows the distribution of respondents by type of impairment and sex. There are more visually impaired respondents included in the operation than the others. Moreover, majority of these are male.

Table 56. Distribution of Respondents by Type of Impairment and Sex

Impairment	Female	Male	Total
Mobility	44	94	138
Visual	54	90	144
Hearing	50	58	108
Multiple	6	7	13
Total	154	249	403
Percentage	38.2	61.8	100.0
Mobility	28.6	37.8	34.2
Visual	35.1	36.1	35.7
Hearing	32.5	23.3	26.8
Multiple	3.9	2.8	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Mobility Impairment

This section is devoted to the discussion of survey results for the module on mobility impairment where questions specific to mobility-impaired persons were asked. These focused on the more technical aspect of their disability.

The mobility impaired respondents are distributed across the areas in the following manner. Thirty-seven (37%) percent were drawn from Makati City, 23% from Pasay, 21% from Quezon City and 19% from Valenzuela.

Table 57. Mobility Impaired by Area

Area	Freq.	Percent
Makati City	54	39.13
Quezon City	28	20.29
Pasay City	29	21.01
Valenzuela City	27	19.57
Total	138	100.00

The common cause of mobility impairment for these respondents is polio where 59 out of the 149 respondents reporting it as the main cause. Other common causes are stroke and amputation either by accident or disease. Details of other causes of mobility disability are shown in the table below.

Table 58. Main Causes of Mobility Impairment	
Condition	Number of Respondents
Spinal cord injury	7
Cerebral palsy	6
Polio	57
Lower limb amputation due to an accident/disease	18
Congenital lower limb defect	7
Dwarfism	1
Stroke	23
Other conditions	28

Table 59. List of Other Causes of Mobility Impairment
Burned/Accident
Avascular Necrosis Total Hip joint
Diabetes, Hypertension
Hemmorhage
Infection
Malignant Tumor
Multiple Cases
Paralysis of limb(s)/Muscle Weakening/Imbalance of Thoraxic spine
Parkinson's Disease
Sepsis
Stroke-like symptoms
TB of the bone/Bone taken out/Fracture
Underveloped limb(s)/Deformity
Veins

The following table shows the year of onset of their disability. It indicates that more than a third of the cases are relatively recent (i.e. 1990 to 2008).

Table 60. Onset of Mobility Impairment by group

Year	Freq.	Percent
1950 to 1959	8	6.2
1960 to 1969	22	17.05
1971 to 1979	26	20.16
1980 to 1989	22	17.05
1990 to 1999	9	6.98
2000 to 2008	42	32.56
Total	129	100

The succeeding tables show the type of assistive devices that mobility impaired respondents use. The most common of these are crutches and manual wheelchair. Others use cane and other devices for mobility.

Table 61. Number of Mobility Impaired Respondents with Assistive Devices

Type of Assistive Devices	Number of Respondents
Cane	15
Crutches	35
Walker	3
Manual wheelchair	22
Power wheelchair	1
Scooter	1
Others	10

The devices mentioned were mostly given by the government. These are manual wheelchairs, crutches and cane. Other main sources of the devices used by respondents were friends and family members. Several of them purchased these by themselves or some non-profit organizations provided for them.

Table 62a. How did you get the assistive device?							
How did you get?	Number of Respondents with have assistive devices						
	Cane	Crutches	Walker	Manual wheelchair	Power wheelchair	Scooter	Others
Purchased or made by yourself	4	9	0	1	0	0	3
Get secondhand free	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Given by a family member	3	6	1	3	0	0	0
Given by a friend	6	10	0	0	0	0	1
Given by a government	3	9	0	13	0	0	3
Given by a non-profit organization	0	1	1	3	0	0	1
Others	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	17	38	3	23	0	0	13

Table 62b.How did you get the assistive device?

How did you get?	Number of Respondents with assistive devices						
	Cane	Crutches	Walker	Manual wheelchair	Power wheelchair	Scooter	Others
Purchased or made by yourself	4	8	0	1	0	0	1
Get secondhand free	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Given by a family member	3	5	1	3	0	0	0
Given by a friend	5	10	0	0	0	0	1
Given by a government	3	8	0	13	0	0	3
Given by a non-profit organization	0	1	1	2	0	0	1
Others	0	2	0	2	0	0	3
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	16	35	3	22	0	0	10

Visual Impairment

This section discusses the survey results for the module on visual impairment where questions specific to visually-impaired persons were asked. It is focused on the more technical aspect of their disability.

There are 144 respondents for visual impairment. The bulk of these were drawn from Quezon City. The table below further shows how the respondents are being distributed across the survey areas.

Table 63. Visual Impaired by Area

Area	Freq.	Percent
Makati City	31	21.53
Quezon City	58	40.28
Pasay City	27	18.75
Valenzuela City	28	19.44
Total	144	100

In terms of the degree of blindness, almost half of the respondents are partially blind, 48% are totally blind while the rest did not provide answer to the question.

Table 64. Degree of Blindness

Degree	Freq.	Percent
Partially blind	73	50.69
Totally blind	71	49.31
Total	144	100

The onset of blindness among the respondents dates from as far back as 1950. However majority of them have experience the onset of blindness from 1980 to present.

Table 65. Onset of Visual Impairment by group

Year	Freq.	Percent
1950 to 1959	12	8.3
1960 to 1969	24	16.7
1971 to 1979	24	16.7
1980 to 1989	41	28.5
1990 to 1999	28	19.4
2000 to 2008	12	8.3
No answer	2	1.4
Do not know	1	0.7
Total	144	100

The literacy rate is high, 83%, for the visually impaired respondents. Moreover, 43% can read Braille.

Table 66. Distribution of Respondents by Literacy Status

Literacy	Freq.	Percent
Literate	124	86.11
Not literate	19	13.19
No answer	1	0.69
Total	144	100

Table 67. Respondents that read Braille

Respondent	Freq.	Percent
Can read	65	45.14
Cannot read	78	54.17
No answer	1	0.69
Total	144	100

When the respondents were asked about the reason for being illiterate, the most common reason is that the respondent did not want to go to school. Other reasons are that the family did not allow the respondent to go to school. For some, there was not enough family support

and resources and there is lack of instructors. Another respondent did not see the necessity of gaining proficiency in Braille because one of the eyes can still see.

Table 68a. Reasons why the respondents are illiterate

Reasons	Freq.	Percent
You were rejected by the school due to your disability	0	0.0
Your family did not allow you to go to school	5	3.5
You did not want to go to school	9	6.3
Any school which you want to go was not available in your neighborhood	0	0.0
Others	6	4.2
No answer	1	0.7
Not applicable	123	85.4
Total	144	100

Table 68b. Others reasons for illiteracy
Braille was not necessary, other eye is functional
Knew Braille before but totally forgot
Stopped SPED because of lack of resources
Lack of family's attention
Lack of instructor and family support

When asked if the respondents have been experiencing some pain, fatigue or shoulder, elbow or wrist problems, less than half reported that they indeed experience such conditions. It is not clear however as to whether these conditions can be attributed to their visual disability.

Table 69. Do you have the following conditions regularly?

	Pain		Fatigue		Shoulder, elbow, or wrist problems	
Response	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
No	74	51.4	79	54.9	88	61.1
Yes	67	46.5	62	43.1	51	35.4
No answer	3	2.1	3	2.1	4	2.8
Total	144	100	144	100.0	144	100

The following table shows the various types of assistive devices that are available to the respondents for them to be able to read and write. The three most common of these devices are the Braille typewriter, slate and stylus to write Braille, and cell phone with screen reader.

Table 70a. Distribution of assistive devices for visually impaired

Assistive Devices	Freq.	Percent
Slate and stylus to write Braille	45	29.41
Braille Type writer such as Parkins Brailler	11	41.83
Magnifier	7	4.58
CCTV (closed-circuit television)	1	0.65
Computer with screen reader	16	10.46
Computer with Braille display	0	0
Computer and scanner including scanning software	0	0
Note-taker such as Braille Lite	0	0
Recording devices such as cassette tape recorder	7	4.58
Monocular and Binocular	0	0
Cell phone with screen reader	23	15.03
Talking book	3	1.96
Computer with magnifier	0	0
Others	17	11.76

Table 70b. Distribution of other assistive devices for visually impaired

Assistive Devices	Freq.
Pen and paper/large print	11
Reading glasses	3
Talking watch	1
Cassette recorder	1

The respondents were also asked which devices they would want. The most common of these are cell phone and computer with screen reader, talking book, and note-taker such as Braille Lite. The rest of the devices wanted by visually impaired respondents are shown in the table below.

Table 71a. Devices for reading and writing that are wanted by the respondents

Assistive Devices	Freq.
Slate and stylus to write Braille	14
Braille Type writer such as Parkins Brailler	16
Magnifier	11
CCTV (closed-circuit television)	5
Computer with screen reader	42
Computer with Braille display	13
Computer and scanner including scanning software	12
Note-taker such as Braille Lite	23
Recording devices such as cassette tape recorder	14
Monocular and Binocular	0
Cell phone with screen reader	51
Talking book	29
Computer with magnifier	4
Others	12

Table 71b. Assistive Devices wanted by Visually-impaired respodents
Braille lesson request
Cassette recorder
Reading eyeglasses
Talking calculator
Wheelchair
Medical operation
Talking computer
Medication

The assistive devices used by respondents in going out are the cane and glasses. Among those that do not have assistive devices or even for those who already have but which need replacement, the usual device needed is the cane, followed by glasses and others including

cane sensor, GPS, magnifier, telescopic cane and facilities that cater to the needs of visually impaired.

Table 72a. Distribution of respondents assistive devices for mobility

Assistive Devices	Freq.
Cane	69
Glasses	11
Guide-dog	0

Table72b. Distribution of respondents demand for devices for mobility

Assistive Devices	Freq.
Cane	26
Glasses	17
Guide-dog	14
Others	24

Hearing Impairment

This section discusses the survey results for the module on hearing impairment where questions specific to hearing-impaired persons were asked. It is focused on the more technical aspect of their disability.

There are 116 respondents who have hearing impairment. The bulk of these were drawn from Makati City. The table below further shows how the respondents are being distributed across the survey areas.

Table 73. Hearing Impaired by Area

Area	Freq.	Percent
Makati City	38	35.19
Quezon City	32	29.63
Pasay City	23	21.3
Valenzuela City	15	13.89
Total	108	100

As shown in the table below, majority of the respondents are born deaf. Many of the rest became deaf before they reach the age of 3.

Table 74. Causes of Hearing Impairment

Condition	Number of Respondents
Born deaf	62
Pre-lingually (before 3 years old)	24
Cause by medical disease or treatment	13
Cause by accidents other than above reasons	10
Unspecified Cause	1
Post-lingually (after 3 years old)	16
Cause by medical disease or treatment	11
Cause by accidents other than above reasons	5
Other conditions	5
No answers	1
Total	108

In terms of the degree of deafness, majority are totally deaf for both ears.

Table 75. Are you totally deaf for both ears

Totally deaf for both ears	Freq.	Percent
No	42	38.89
Yes	65	60.19
No answer	1	0.93
Total	108	100

Table 76a. Degree of deafness for right ear

Degree of deafness	Freq.	Percent
Severe	57	52.78
Mild	19	17.59
Light	18	16.67
No Answer	11	10.19
Not applicable	3	2.78
Total	108	100

Table 76b. Degree of deafness for left ear

Degree of deafness	Freq.	Percent
Severe	60	55.56
Mild	15	13.89
Light	18	16.67
No Answer	8	7.41
Not applicable	7	6.48
Total	108	100

In terms of literacy, the respondents are more knowledgeable in the English language than Tagalog/Filipino. Sixty-two percent of them can actually write in English while only 16% can in Tagalog or Filipino.

Table 77. Can you communicate in the following written/spoken languages?

Type of Communication	English		Tagalog		Other Phil. Language	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Written	68	62.96	18	16.67	1	0.93
Spoken	2	1.85	18	16.67	0	0
Both written and spoken	19	17.59	17	15.74	2	1.85
Don't know both	14	12.96	49	45.37	98	90.74
No answer	5	4.63	6	5.56	7	6.48
Total	108	100	108	100	108	100

The table below shows the reasons as to why the respondents are illiterate. The most common of these reasons is that the respondents do not want to go to school. This must have been due to shyness because of their disability. Other reasons include lack of resources to go to a special school or the family did not allow the respondent to go.

Table 78. What is the reason why you are illiterate?	
Reasons	Number of Respondents
You were rejected by the school due to your disability	3
Your family did not allow you to go to school	3
You did not want to go to school	8
Any school which you want to go was not available in your neighborhood	2
Others	23

In terms of knowledge in sign language, majority of them reported that they can communicate in Philippine sign language. Others are knowledgeable in English and local gestures.

Table 79. Can communicate in the following Sign Languages?

Sign Language	Number of Respondents
Philippine Sign Language	81
Other Sign Language	15

Table 80a. Is there any machinery/Electric assistive device (Hearing Aid) necessary for you to go out?

Response	Freq.	Percent
Yes	26	24.07
No	79	73.15
No answer	3	2.78
Total	108	100

Table 80b. Do you think the assistive devices are effective for you to talk with hearing people?

Response	Freq.	Percent
Yes	16	14.81
No	87	80.56
No answer	5	4.63
Total	108	100

Table 80c. How did you get the hearing aid?

Response	Number of Respondents
You bought it by yourself	0
Your family bought it for you	14
Government organization gave it to you for nothing	3
Non-government organization gave it to you for nothing	10
Others	6

Table 81. Have you used Sign Language interpreter service so far?

Response	Freq.	Percent
Yes	45	41.67
No	60	55.56
No answer	2	1.85
Not applicable	1	0.93
Total	108	100

Table 82. Why do you have no opportunity to learn Sign Language?

Response	Number of Respondents
Parents/Teachers do (did) not allow you to learn it	8
You have no peers to learn sign language so far (?)	8
You do not want to learn Sign Language	8
Other reason	1

80% of the respondents do not think assistive devices are effective for them to talk with normal-hearing people. However, 41% have used sign language interpreter service. Some of the venues that they use sign language interpreter is to church (30%), deaf association meeting (10%), and in school (7%).

C. Daily Life of PWDs

Range of Movements

People with disabilities in Quezon City have the highest average frequency of going to disability self-help organizations with 11 times every month. The reason given was that many of them are working in self-help organizations. On the other hand, those in Makati have the lowest average frequency of going to self-help organizations with only around 2 times in a month.

Table 83. Ave. frequency of going to disabilities self-help organization by Area

Area	Times per month
Makati City	1.67
Quezon City	11.32
Pasay City	8.19
Valenzuela City	4.63
Total	5.12

One of the reasons why there is less or more frequency of going to self-help organizations (SHO) may be the distance from their homes to the SHO. However, Makati with the least average frequency of going also has the shortest average distance of 555.3 meters going to the SHO. This was said to be due to the fact that most SHOs are located within their barangay hall premises. Surprisingly, Pasay has the farthest average distance with 8 km from home to SHO. On the average, PWDs have to travel 2.7 km to go to their SHOs.

Table 84. Ave distance going to disability self-help organization by Area

Area	In meters
Makati City	555.3
Quezon City	4637.2
Pasay City	8000.0
Valenzuela City	6054.6
Total	2706.7

The average frequency of going to church for all PWDs is 4 times a month or every week. The highest frequency is that for PWDs in Makati, followed by those in Quezon City, Valenzuela, and the lowest frequency are those in Pasay.

Table 85. Average frequency going to church by area

Area	Average
Makati City	5.38
Quezon City	4.16
Pasay City	2.83
Valenzuela City	3.79
Total	4.19

In terms of distance, Makati also has the shortest average distance in going to the church. Whereas PWDs in Valenzuela have to travel on the average almost 3 kilometers to go the church, those in Makati only has to travel less than a kilometer.

Table 86. Average distance going to church by area

Area	Average
Makati City	942.22
Quezon City	1719.04
Pasay City	1297.57
Valenzuela City	2798.40
Total	1577.11

People with disabilities in Valenzuela City tend to go to the market more frequently than the rest of PWDs with an average of 12 times a month. Those in Pasay go to the market less often than all the PWDs. As a whole, it can be said that PWDs go to the market on the average 9 times a month.

Table 87. Ave. frequency going to market by Area

Area	Average
Makati City	8.64
Quezon City	8.46
Pasay City	7.50
Valenzuela City	12.17
Total	8.91

In terms of distance going to market, PWDs who live in Quezon City have to travel the farthest distance of 1,700 meters on the average, while those in Pasay only have to travel almost half a kilometer.

Table 88. Ave. distance going to market by Area

Area	Average
Makati City	954.58
Quezon City	1719.48
Pasay City	593.15
Valenzuela City	1180.88
Total	1113.45

When asked if they place a high value on going to SHOs, majority (61%) answered Yes while the rest said No. Several respondents indicated that it is not applicable to their case.

Table 89. Do you place high value on going to disability help organization?

Response	Freq	Percent
No	135	33.50
Yes	247	61.29
No answer	4	0.99
Not applicable	17	4.22
Total	403	100

In going to church, only a few (10%) indicated that they don't value going to the church. Most (88%) of them responded that they value going to the church.

Table 90. Do you place high value on going to church?

Response	Freq	Percent
No	41	10.17
Yes	356	88.34
No answer	2	0.5
Not applicable	4	0.99
Total	403	100

Many of the respondents value going to the market. However, still a considerable number (34%) reported that they don't value going to the market.

Table 91. Do you place high value on going to market?

Response	Freq	Percent
No	139	34.49
Yes	253	62.78
No answer	3	0.74
Not applicable	8	1.99
Total	403	100

In terms of the availability of personal assistant (PA) in going to self-help organization, majority of the respondents said that a PA is not available. Several respondents reported that it is not applicable for their cases as they can very well go by themselves without assistance of a PA.

Table 92. Respondents with Available Personal Assistant going to Self-Help Organization		
Indicator	Freq.	Percent
No	213	52.85
Yes	69	17.12
No answer	5	1.24
Not Applicable	116	28.78
Total	403	100

Among those able to get an assistant, 14 reported that they pay for the services of the PA when going to self-help organization.

Table 93. Respondents Pay for Personal Assistant going to Self-Help Organization		
Indicator	Freq.	Percent
No	60	14.89
YES	14	3.47
Unspecified	1	0.25
No Answer	5	1.24
Not Applicable	323	80.15
Total	403	100

In terms of availability of PA in going to the church, 35% said they there is an available PA to accompany them going to the church. The rest reported that there is no PA available. Other said the question is not applicable.

Table 94. Respondents with Available Personal Assistant going to Church		
Indicator	Freq.	Percent
No	179	44.42
Yes	140	34.74
No Answer	4	0.99
Not Applicable	80	19.85
Total	403	100

Only a very few (3.5%) reported that they pay their PA in assisting them while going to church. Many said this is not applicable or that they don't pay their PA. The reason is that most of these PA are unpaid family members and friends.

Table 95. Respondents Pay for Personal Assistant going to Church		
	Freq	Percent
No	131	32.51
Yes	14	3.47
No answer	5	1.24
Not applicable	253	62.78
Total	403	100

In going to the market, one out of every five PWD respondents reported that a PA is available in going to the market. The majority of the PWDs said a PA is not available while the rest emphasized that the question is not applicable.

Table 96. Is a PA usually available to go to market?		
	Freq	Percent
No	211	52.36
Yes	82	20.35
No answer	5	1.24
Not applicable	105	26.05
Total	403	100

Again, only a very small percentage (4%) reported that they pay their PA in going to the market. Majority said question is not applicable to them.

Table 97. Do you pay your PA when going to market?		
	Freq	Percent
No	78	19.35
Yes	15	3.72
No answer	6	1.49
Not applicable	304	75.43
Total	403	100

When asked if the PWDs need an assistant in their daily living, only 16% answered that indeed they need an assistant. A great portion of 80% said they don't need one to be able to do their daily activities.

Table 98. Do you need assistant in your daily living?		
	Freq	Percent
No	308	79.79
Yes	63	16.32
No answer	14	3.63
Not applicable	1	0.26
Total	386	100

Among the PWDs, 23% reported that they have PA (mobility impaired)/SL interpreter (for the hearing impaired) or guide (for the visually impaired).

Table 99a. Do the Respondents have PA/SL interpreter/guide help?		
Response	Freq	Percent
Yes	92	22.83
No	277	68.73
No answer	25	6.2
Not applicable	9	2.23
Total	403	100

The table below shows the number of PA by area. It indicates that there are relatively more PWDs with PA in Pasay than the rest of the survey areas.

Table 99b. Number of PA by Area			
Area	Freq.	No. of respondents	Percent
Makati City	17	125	13.6
Quezon City	38	122	31.1
Pasay City	29	84	34.5
Valenzuela City	8	72	11.1
Total	92	403	22.8

The succeeding tables show the percentage of respondents with PA per type of disability. It shows that among the types of disability, the visually-impaired respondents have more PAs with respect to the total respondents while those hearing impaired have less.

Table 99c. Percentage of Mobility-impaired Respondents with PA

Survey Area	With PA	Total Respondents	Percent
Makati City	8	54	14.8
Quezon City	10	28	35.7
Pasay City	6	29	20.7
Valenzuela City	6	27	22.2
Total	30	138	21.7

Table 99d. Percentage of Visually-impaired Resopndents with PA

Survey Area	With PA	Total Respondents	Percent
Makati City	4	31	12.9
Quezon City	20	58	34.5
Pasay City	13	27	48.1
Valenzuela City	0	28	0.0
Total	37	144	25.7

Table 99e. Percentage of Hearing-impaired Respondents with PA

Survey Area	With PA	Total Respondents	Percent
Makati City	5	38	13.2
Quezon City	8	32	25.0
Pasay City	6	23	26.1
Valenzuela City	2	15	13.3
Total	21	108	19.4

Table 99f. Percentage of Multiple-impaired Respondents with PA

Survey Area	With PA	Total Respondents	Percent
Makati City	0	2	0.0
Quezon City	0	4	0.0
Pasay City	4	5	80.0
Valenzuela City	0	2	0.0
Total	4	13	30.8

For those who have PA/SL interpreter/guide, majority of these are unpaid family members (80%). Only 13% indicated that they pay for their assistant.

Table 100. Type of Personal Assistant		
Type of Personal Assistant	Freq	Percent
Unpaid family member	74	80.4
Paid family member	3	3.3
Unpaid non-family member	6	6.5
Paid non-family member	9	9.8
Others	0	0.0
Total	92	100.0

Again for those with PA/SL interpreter/guide, 33% reported that these assist them exclusively. This means that they do not have employment or occupation (if applicable) other than assisting the PWD.

Table 101. Does the personal assistant/SL interpreter/guide help exclusively assist you in your daily life?		
Indicator	Freq.	Percent
No	57	61.96
Yes	30	32.61
No Answer	2	2.17
Not Applicable	1	1.09
Unspecified	2	2.17
Total	92	100

There are 11 PWDs (12%) who reported that their assistants do have job/employment prior to the onset of the PWDs' disability. However, there may be more of them because a lot of respondents did not answer this question.

Table 102. Did the personal assistant/SL interpreter/guide help have any job/employment prior to the onset of your disability?		
Indicator	Freq.	Percent
No	52	56.52
Yes	11	11.96
No Answer	15	16.3
Not Applicable	8	8.7
Unspecified	6	6.52
Total	92	100

In terms of hours devoted to taking care of the PWDs, 32% of the respondents reported that their assistants are working at least 5 hours a day on the average to take care of their needs. A considerable 10 percent said that their assistants are working round the clock (24 hours) to care for them.

Table 103. Number of hours a day that PA/SL interpreter/guide usually devote to taking care of PWD		
Hours a Day	Freq.	Percent
0	2	2.17
0.33	2	2.17
0.5	1	1.09
1	9	9.78
2	11	11.96
3	8	8.7
4	2	2.17
5	3	3.26
6	2	2.17
7	1	1.09
8	11	11.96
12	3	3.26
24	9	9.78
No answer	4	4.35
Not applicable	3	3.26
Unspecified	21	22.83
Total	92	100

In terms of payment to PAs, the table below shows the percentage of PWDs who pay for the services of their PAs. Among the 92 respondents who reported that they have PA, only 12 has actually paid for their services. Among the areas, Quezon City has the highest percentage of PWDs paying for assistance while Pasay does not have a respondent that pays for PA services. This is understandable since the PAs of PWDs in Pasay are all unpaid family or non-family members.

Table 104. Number of PWDs that pay for the PA's services

Area	Paying	No. of respondents with PA	Percentage
Makati City	3	17	17.6
Quezon City	8	38	21.1
Pasay City	0	29	0.0
Valenzuela City	1	8	12.5
Total	12	92	13.0

The amounts paid for PA's services are discussed in the following section. The frequency table below shows that PWDs pay for the services of PA at a minimum of P20 pesos or around $0.40 and at the maximum P2000 or about $40.00.

Table 105a. Amount that PWD's pay for the PA's services per day

In Pesos	Freq.	Percent
20	2	16.67
50	3	25
66	1	8.33
100	2	16.67
150	2	16.67
2000	2	16.67
Total	12	100

Furthermore, PWDs in Quezon City pay more on a daily basis to avail of the PA's services than the rest of the survey areas. This is also the reason as to why the average for all areas is quite high at P396.33.

Table 105b. Average Payment for PA per Day by Type of Impairment		
Area	Amount (PhP)	Number of PWDs that pay for services of PA
Makati City	100.00	3
Quezon City	554.50	8
Pasay City	0.00	0
Valenzuela City	20.00	1
Total	396.33	12

To see details of this in terms of the type of disability, the tables are shown for mobility and visual impairment. The hearing impaired respondents do not pay at all for PA services.

Table 105c. Average Payment for PA per Day: Mobility		
Area	Ave. Amount (PhP)	Number of PWDs that pay for services of PA
Makati City	0	0
Quezon City	20	1
Pasay City	0	0
Valenzuela City	20	1
Total	20	2

Table 105d. Average Payment for PA per Day: Visual		
Area	Ave. Amount (PhP)	Number of PWDs that pay for services of PA
Makati City	100	3
Quezon City	630.86	7
Pasay City	0	0
Valenzuela City	0	0
Total	471.60	10

Economic Activities

In terms of income-generating job, there are almost as many respondents that have income-generating job as those that do not.

Table 106. Respondents with Income-Generating Job by Sex			
Status	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
With	61	142	203
Without	93	105	198
No answer	0	2	2
Total	154	249	403
Percent to Total			
With	39.6	57.0	50.4
Without	60.4	42.2	49.1
No answer	0.0	0.8	0.5
Total	100	100	100

Looking at the table below, it's easy to see that the areas have relatively comparable percentage of respondents with income-generating job. However, among them, Quezon City has the highest percentage at 57% while Makati has the lowest with only 44%.

Table 107. Distribution of Respondents that Have Income-Generating Job by Area

Status	Makati	Quezon City	Pasay	Valenzuela	Total
With	55	70	39	39	203
Without	70	52	44	32	198
No answer	0	0	1	1	2
Total	125	122	84	72	403
Percentage to Total					
With	44.0	57.4	46.4	54.2	50.4
Without	56.0	42.6	52.4	44.4	49.1
No answer	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 108. Percentage of Respondents with Income-generating Job to Total Respondents by Type of Impairment

Impairment	Status			
	Without	With	No answer	Total
Mobility	76	61	1	138
Visual	41	103	0	144
Hearing	73	34	1	108
Multiple	8	5	0	13
Total	198	203	2	403
Percentage				
Mobility	55.1	44.2	0.7	100
Visual	28.5	71.5	0.0	100
Hearing	67.6	31.5	0.9	100
Multiple	61.5	38.5	0.0	100
Total	49.1	50.4	0.5	100

Table 109. Educational Attainment of Respondents with Income-Generating Job

Highest Educational Attainment	Freq.	Percent
No grade completed	13	6.4
Kindergarten/preparatory school	0	0.0
Grade 1 to V	27	13.3
Elementary graduate	16	7.9
1st to 3rd year high school	27	13.3
High school graduate	38	18.7
Vocational school	24	11.8
Post-secondary	1	0.5
College level	32	15.8
College graduate	23	11.3
Master or Higher	2	1.0
Total	203	100.0

In addition to the number of those who have livelihood, it is also interesting to see the kind of firm that employs the respondents including the type of occupation that they have. The following tables show these pieces of information.

Among those who have income generating job, 41% are self-employed, 23% are in private firms, and 13% are employed in self-help organizations while 12% are employed in public organizations.

Table 110. Distribution of Respondents by Kind of Firm of Employment

Kind of Firm	Freq.	Percent
Public organization	24	11.8
Private firm	47	23.2
Family/friends firm	15	7.4
Self-help organization	26	12.8
Self-employed	83	40.9
Private Households	6	3.0
Others	2	1.0
Total	203	100.0

Table 111a. Respondents by Type of Firm and by Impairment

Firm Type	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Public organization	9	11	4	0	24
Private firm	9	26	12	0	47
Family/friends firm	5	5	5	0	15
Self-help organization	0	24	1	1	26
Self-employed	38	35	8	2	83
Private Households	0	2	3	1	6
Others	0	0	1	1	2
Total	61	103	34	5	203

Table 111b. Percentage of Respondents by Type of Firm and by Impairment

Firm Type	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Public organization	14.8	10.7	11.8	0.0	11.8
Private firm	14.8	25.2	35.3	0.0	23.2
Family/friends firm	8.2	4.8	14.7	0.0	7.4
Self-help organization	0.0	23.3	2.9	20.0	12.8
Self-employed	62.3	34.0	23.5	40.0	40.9
Private Households	0.0	1.9	8.8	20.0	3.0
Others	0.0	0.0	2.9	20.0	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

In terms of the type of occupation, 52% belong to service type of occupation such as tricycle drivers, messengers, laundry women and electricians while 34% are working as masseurs, 4% are store keeper/managers, 4% as office clerk/managers and 3% as factory workers/supervisors.

Table 112a. Distribution of Respondents by Current Occupation

Occupation	Freq.	Percent
Operator in a call center	0	0
ICT-related worker	3	1.5
Masseur	68	33.5
Office clerk/manager	8	3.9
Factory worker/supervisor	5	2.5
Store keeper/manager	9	4.4
Teacher/Instructor	2	1.0
Artist/Musician	3	1.5
Others	105	51.7
Total	203	100.0

Table 112b. Distribution of Respondents Having Other Current Occupation

Current Occupation	Freq	Percent
Babysitter	1	0.25
Barangay Officials	4	0.99
Barber	1	0.25
Barker	2	0.5
Begging	1	0.25
Blind study leader/blind pastor	1	0.25
Broker	2	0.5
Butcher	1	0.25
Carpenter	1	0.25
Charcoal packer	1	0.25
Community development officer	1	0.25
Computer shop keeper	1	0.25
Computer technician	1	0.25
Construction	3	0.74
Buy and sell	5	1.24
Electrician	7	1.74
Field worker	1	0.25
Fisherman	1	0.25
Gambler	1	0.25
Handicraft vendor	1	0.25
Health worker	1	0.25
Helper	9	2.23
Home service	1	0.25
Janitor	4	0.99
Laundry woman	5	1.24
Bird trading Liaison	1	0.25
Lupon ng tagapayapa	1	0.25
Maintains junk shop	1	0.25
Painter	1	0.25
Manicure/Pedicure	2	0.5
Mason	1	0.25
Messenger	2	0.5
Parking attendant	1	0.25
Plumber	2	0.5
Project supervisor VIBES	1	0.25
PWD social service	1	0.25
Repair services	1	0.25
Sales agent	1	0.25
Sari-sari store keeper/owner	3	0.74
Driver	13	3.23
Self-employed	2	0.5
Service crew	1	0.25
Sign language interpreter	1	0.25
Street sweeper	1	0.25
Street vendor	7	1.74
Warehouse man	1	0.25

Worker at Hapee Toothpaste/Lamoiyan Corporation	1	0.25
Rent housing	1	0.25
Water boy	1	0.25
No answer	2	0.5
Not applicable	296	73.45
Total	403	100

Table 113a. Respondents' Current Occupation by Type of Impairments

Type of Current Occupation	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Operator in a call center	0	0	0	0	0
ICT-related worker	0	0	3	0	3
Masseur	0	67	0	1	68
Office clerk/manager	4	3	1	0	8
Factory worker/supervisor	0	2	3	0	5
Store keeper/manager	7	2	0	0	9
Teacher/Instructor	0	2	0	0	2
Artist/Musician	2	1	0	0	3
Others	48	26	27	4	105
Total	61	103	34	5	203

Table 113b. Percentage of Respondents Current Occupation by Type of Impairments

Type of Current Occupation	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Operator in a call center	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ICT-related worker	0.00	0.00	8.82	0.00	1.48
Masseur	0.00	65.05	0.00	20.00	33.50
Office clerk/manager	6.56	2.91	2.94	0.00	3.94
Factory worker/supervisor	0.00	1.94	8.82	0.00	2.46
Store keeper/manager	11.48	1.94	0.00	0.00	4.43
Teacher/Instructor	0.00	1.94	0.00	0.00	0.99
Artist/Musician	3.28	0.97	0.00	0.00	1.48
Others	78.69	25.24	79.41	80.00	51.72
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 114. Respondents' Current Occupation by Sex

Current Occupation	Female	Male	Total
Operator in a call center	0	0	0
ICT-related worker	1	2	3
Masseur	27	41	68
Office clerk/manager	6	2	8
Factory worker/supervisor	1	4	5
Store keeper/manager	2	7	9
Teacher/Instructor	1	1	2
Artist/Musician	0	3	3
Others	23	82	105
Total	61	142	203
Percentage	30.0	70.0	100
Operator in a call center	0.0	0.0	0.0
ICT-related worker	1.6	1.4	1.5
Masseur	44.3	28.9	33.5
Office clerk/manager	9.8	1.4	3.9
Factory worker/supervisor	1.6	2.8	2.5
Store keeper/manager	3.3	4.9	4.4
Teacher/Instructor	1.6	0.7	1.0
Artist/Musician	0.0	2.1	1.5
Others	37.7	57.7	51.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 115a. Respondents' Current Occupation by Type of Impairments

Type of Current Occupation	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Operator in a call center	0	0	0	0	0
ICT-related worker	0	0	3	0	3
Masseur	0	67	0	1	68
Office clerk/manager	4	3	1	0	8
Factory worker/supervisor	0	2	3	0	5
Store keeper/manager	7	2	0	0	9
Teacher/Instructor	0	2	0	0	2
Artist/Musician	2	1	0	0	3
Others	48	26	27	4	105
Total	61	103	34	5	203

Table 115b. Percentage of Respondents Current Occupation by Type of Impairments

Type of Current Occupation	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Operator in a call center	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ICT-related worker	0.00	0.00	8.82	0.00	1.48
Masseur	0.00	65.05	0.00	20.00	33.50
Office clerk/manager	6.56	2.91	2.94	0.00	3.94
Factory worker/supervisor	0.00	1.94	8.82	0.00	2.46
Store keeper/manager	11.48	1.94	0.00	0.00	4.43
Teacher/Instructor	0.00	1.94	0.00	0.00	0.99
Artist/Musician	3.28	0.97	0.00	0.00	1.48
Others	78.69	25.24	79.41	80.00	51.72
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 116. Respondents' Current Occupation by Sex

Current Occupation	Female	Male	Total
Operator in a call center	0	0	0
ICT-related worker	1	2	3
Masseur	27	41	68
Office clerk/manager	6	2	8
Factory worker/supervisor	1	4	5
Store keeper/manager	2	7	9
Teacher/Instructor	1	1	2
Artist/Musician	0	3	3
Others	23	82	105
Total	61	142	203
Percentage	30.0	70.0	100
Operator in a call center	0.0	0.0	0.0
ICT-related worker	1.6	1.4	1.5
Masseur	44.3	28.9	33.5
Office clerk/manager	9.8	1.4	3.9
Factory worker/supervisor	1.6	2.8	2.5
Store keeper/manager	3.3	4.9	4.4
Teacher/Instructor	1.6	0.7	1.0
Artist/Musician	0.0	2.1	1.5
Others	37.7	57.7	51.7
Total	100	100	100

Table 117. Distribution of Mobility-Impaired Respondents by Current Occupation		
Current Occupation	Freq.	Percent
Office clerk/manager	4	6.6
Store keeper/manager	7	11.5
Artist/Musician	2	3.3
Barangay Official	3	4.9
Computer Technician/Electrician	6	9.8
Selling/Vending	11	18.0
Sales Agent/Broker/Counselor	3	4.9
Shop Keeper/Helper/Messenger	5	8.2
Janitor/Sweeper/Laundry Washer	3	4.9
Self-employed (Sari-sari store, rent housing, barber, barker, tricycle operator)	7	11.5
Health Worker/Social Worker	2	3.3
Tricycle Driver	5	8.2
Others	3	4.9
Total	61	100.0

Table 118. Distribution of Visual-Impaired Respondents by Current Occupation		
Current Occupation	Freq.	Percent
Operator in a call center	0	0
ICT-related worker	0	0
Masseur	67	65.0
Office clerk/manager	3	2.9
Factory worker/supervisor	2	1.9
Store keeper/manager	2	1.9
Teacher/Instructor	2	1.9
Artist/Musician	1	1.0
Construction	3	2.9
Electronic Repairman	1	1.0
Pedicab/Tricycle/School Bus Driver	4	3.9
Street Vendor/Vendor	2	1.9
Janitor/Utility/Water Boy	4	3.9
Plumber	2	1.9
Barangay Worker/Community Dev't Officer/Study Leader/Pastor	3	2.9
Project Supervisor/Personal Assistant	2	1.9
Others	5	4.9
Total	103	100

Table 119. Distribution of Hearing-Impaired Respondents by Current Occupation		
Current Occupation	Freq.	Percent
ICT-related worker	3	8.8
Office clerk/manager	1	2.9
Factory worker/supervisor	4	11.8
Aide/Helper/Messenger	8	23.5
Electrician/Repair Services/Junk Shop	3	8.8
Construction helper/carpenter/maintenance/painter/laborer	5	14.7
Sari-sari store owner	1	2.9
Interpreter	1	2.9
Others	8	23.5
Total	34	100.0

Table 120. Current Occupation of Respondents who are at least High School Graduate

Current Occupation	Freq.	Percent
Operator in a call center	0	0
ICT-related worker	3	1.38
Masseur	35	16.13
Office clerk/manager	7	3.23
Factory worker/supervisor	2	0.92
Store keeper/manager	4	1.84
Teacher/Instructor	2	0.92
Artist/Musician	2	0.92
Others	65	29.95
Not Applicable	97	44.7
Total	217	100

Table 121. Current Occupation of Respondents who have at least college level education		
Current Occupation	Freq.	Percent
Operator in a call center	0	0
ICT-related worker	1	1.0
Masseur	13	12.9
Office clerk/manager	3	3.0
Factory worker/supervisor	1	1.0
Store keeper/manager	1	1.0
Teacher/Instructor	2	2.0
Artist/Musician	1	1.0
Barangay Official/Employee/Community Dev't Officer/Pastor/Health Worker/Social Service	6	5.9
Sari-sari store owner/Self-employed/Rent housing	5	5.0
Electrician/Electronic Repairman	2	2.0
Project Supervisor/Broker	2	2.0
Aide/Messenger/ Liaison/Field Worker/Personal Assistant	5	5.0
Selling/Vending	4	4.0
Utility/Warehouseman/Factory	5	5.0
Others	5	5.0
Not Applicable	44	43.6
Total	101	100

In terms of employment status, most of them are self-employed. The percentage of those permanently employed is the same as the daily hires (21%). The rest of them work either with temporary contracts or in other status (weekly, every two weeks and monthly).

Table 122. Distribution of Respondents by Employment Status

Employment Status	Freq.	Percent
Permanent	43	21.2
Temporary with contract	34	16.7
Daily hires	43	21.2
Self-employed	70	34.5
Others	13	6.4
Total	203	100.0

Table 123. Respondents Currently Employed by Employment Status

Occupation	Employment Status of the Respondents									
	Permanent		Temporary Contract		Daily Hires		Self-Employed		Others	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
Operator in a call center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ICT-related worker	0	0	3	9.09	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masseur	23	53.49	4	12.12	24	55.81	14	20	3	23.08
Office clerk/manager	3	6.98	4	12.12	0	0	0	0	1	7.69
Factory worker/supervisor	1	2.33	4	12.12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Store keeper/manager	1	2.33	0	0	0	0	8	11.43	0	0
Teacher/Instructor	2	4.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artist/Musician	1	2.33	0	0	2	4.65	0	0	0	0
Others	12	27.91	18	54.55	17	39.53	48	68.57	9	69.23
Total	43	100	33	100	43	100	70	100	13	100

Table 124. Respondents' Current Occupation with Permanent Status by Type of Impairment

Current Occupation	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Operator in a call center	0	0	0	0	0
ICT-related worker	0	0	0	0	0
Masseur	0	22	0	1	23
Office clerk/manager	1	2	0	0	3
Factory worker/supervisor	0	1	0	0	1
Store keeper/manager	0	1	0	0	1
Teacher/Instructor	0	2	0	0	2
Artist/Musician	1	0	0	0	1
Others	0	6	6	0	12
Total	2	34	6	1	43

Table 125. Respondents' Current Occupation with Temporary Contract by Type of Impairment

Current Occupation	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Operator in a call center	0	0	0	0	0
ICT-related worker	0	0	3	0	3
Masseur	0	4	0	0	4
Office clerk/manager	3	0	1	0	4
Factory worker/supervisor	0	1	3	0	4
Store keeper/manager	0	0	0	0	0
Teacher/Instructor	0	0	0	0	0
Artist/Musician	0	0	0	0	0
Others	8	6	4	0	18
Total	11	11	11	0	33

Table 126. Respondents' Current Occupation with Daily Hire Status by Type of Impairment

Current Occupation	Type of Impairment				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Operator in a call center	0	0	0	0	0
ICT-related worker	0	0	0	0	0
Masseur	0	24	0	0	24
Office clerk/manager	0	0	0	0	0
Factory worker/supervisor	0	0	0	0	0
Store keeper/manager	0	0	0	0	0
Teacher/Instructor	0	0	0	0	0
Artist/Musician	1	1	0	0	2
Others	7	6	3	1	17
Total	8	31	3	1	43

There are 201 respondents (50%) who are currently looking for a job.

Table 127. Distribution of the Respondents Currently Looking for a Job

Response	Freq.	Percent
YES	201	49.88
NO	195	48.39
No answer	5	1.24
Not applicable	2	0.5
Total	403	100

The table below shows that 67 respondents (17%) reported having attended job fairs.

Table 128. Distribution of the Respondents who have been to a job fair

Response	Freq.	Percent
YES	67	16.63
NO	251	62.28
No answer	24	5.96
Not applicable	61	15.14
Total	403	100

During the past year, 81 respondents (20%) received occupational training.

Table 129. Respondents who received occupational training during the past year

Respondent	Freq.	Percent
Received	81	20.1
Did not receive	315	78.16
No answer	4	0.99
Not applicable	3	0.74
Total	403	100

The following tables show the past occupations of PWDs. After those occupations identified as “others” which comprise 42% of the responses, many of them do not have prior work experiences. Others, 9%, have worked at factories and offices.

Table 130a. Distribution of Respondents by Past Occupation

Past Occupation	Freq.	Percent
No work experience	124	30.77
Operator in a call center	1	0.25
ICT-related worker	4	0.99
Masseur	25	6.2
Office clerk/manager	14	3.47
Factory worker/supervisor	35	8.68
Store keeper/manager	8	1.99
Teacher/instructor	4	0.99
Artist/musician	8	1.99
Others	170	42.18
No answer	6	1.49
Not applicable	4	0.99
Total	403	100

Table 130b. Distribution of Respondents Other Past Occupation

Past Occupation	Freq	Percent
AFP	1	0.25
Assistant in Central Laboratories Co	1	0.25
Assistant Foreman	1	0.25
Auto Detailing, technician	1	0.25
Babysitter	1	0.25
Baker	3	0.74
Balloon Maker	1	0.25
Barangay Staff	1	0.25
Barber	2	0.5
Barker	1	0.25
Beautician	3	0.74
Branch Clerk of Court RTC Manila	1	0.5
Buy and Sell	8	1.99
Caretaker (bldg)	1	0.25
Carpenter	3	0.74
Cashier	1	0.25
City hall employee	1	0.25
Computer training	1	0.25
Conductor	1	0.25
Construction worker	17	4.22
Cook	1	0.25
Crew	2	0.5
Current job	7	1.74
Dish washer	2	0.5
Dentist laboratory assistant	1	0.25
Domestic helper	3	0.74
Doormat maker	1	0.25
Dressmaker/tailor	14	3.47
Drilling	1	0.25
Driver	13	3.23
DSWD printing ID	1	0.25
Electrical Engineer	1	0.25
Electrician	4	0.99
Environmental Service	1	0.25
Farmer	5	1.24
FedEX collector	1	0.25
Fish Picker	1	0.25
Foreman	1	0.25
Helper	14	3.47
Horse Racing Bookies	1	0.25
Janitor	6	1.49
Laundry woman	2	0.5
LRT teller	1	0.25
Machine operator	1	0.25

OFW	2	0.5
OJT at Museo ng Pambata	2	0.5
Painter	2	0.5
Plastic vendor	1	0.25
Quality control	1	0.25
Sales Agent	1	0.25
Salesman	1	0.25
Security guard	1	0.25
Shoe making	1	0.25
Silkscreen printing	1	0.25
Smart repacker	1	0.25
Spiritual/BS leader	1	0.25
Street sweeper	1	0.25
Street vendor	6	1.49
Student assistant	2	0.5
Supervisor	1	0.25
Traffic enforcer	1	0.25
Typewriter technician	1	0.25
Utility worker	1	0.25
Videoke technician	1	0.25
Web Context writing	1	0.25
Welder	3	0.74
Writer	1	0.25
Betting	1	0.25
Plumbing	1	0.25
Deep well Laborer	1	0.25
Sign language trainor	1	0.25
No answer	4	0.99
Not applicable	225	55.83
Unspecified	1	0.25
Total	403	100

The following section dwells on the business activities of the respondents. The table below shows that only 24% of the respondents are engaged into any kind of business. When cross-checked with those having income-generating activities, 32% of these are engaged into business. In contrast, there are 32 out of the 198, or 16%, which do not have income-generating job but are into business.

Table 131a. Distribution of the Respondents Engaged into Business

Response	Freq.	Percent
With business	98	24.32
No business	299	74.19
No answer	5	1.24
Not applicable	1	0.25
Total	403	100

Combining those with either income-generating job or business engagements, these add up to 236 respondents or 58% of the total.

Comparing across types of disability, the mobility-impaired are more likely to engage in businesses as 30% of them are running businesses.

Table 131b. Percentage of Respondents engaged in a business by type of disability

Type of disability	% to Total
Mobility-impaired	30.2
Visually-impaired	24.8
Hearing-impaired	16.4

To get an idea of what type of businesses PWDs usually enter into, the table below shows the range of these economic activities. Although many indicated that they are running a store, many of them provided other types of activities which are not identified in the survey questionnaire. These activities include buy and sell, umbrella repair, water delivery, electronic repair, junk collection/shop, shirt printing/printing press, bird trading, home-based food business among others.

Table 132a. Type of Economic Activities

Economic Activities	Frequency
Running an office	0
Running a factory	0
Running a store	23
Investment trading	0
Massage	8
Farming	2
Renting rooms/houses	12
Selling ice	4
Photocopy service	0
Street vending	14
Street entertainment	0
Others	44

Table 132b. Distribution of Respondents Other Economic Activities

Economic Activities	Percent	Cum.
Assist in brother's business	1	0.25
Assist in store of sister	1	0.25
Bird trading	1	0.25
Buy and Sell	15	3.72
Computer Repair	1	0.25
Dove Business	1	0.25
Driving a tricycle	3	0.74
Electronic repairman	2	0.5
Game testing-computer game installation	1	0.25
Home service	2	0.5
Junk shop	3	0.74
Laundry	1	0.25
Parking attendant	1	0.25
Printing Press	1	0.25
Rearing cocks	1	0.25
Sari-sari store keeper	1	0.25
Tshirt printing	1	0.25
Umbrella repair service	3	0.74
Renting jukebox	1	0.25
Video gaming	1	0.25
Supplier of raw materials	1	0.25
Water delivery	1	0.25
No answer	5	1.24
Not applicable	353	87.59
Unspecified	1	0.25
Total	403	100

When respondents are asked whether they have resorted to begging as means of livelihood, only 2.5% answered yes. A considerable number did not provide any response while others said that question is not applicable to their case. Either they have a more stable employment or livelihood or that they simply choose to not consider doing such activity.

Table 133. Distribution of the Respondents currently engaged in begging

Response	Freq.	Percent
YES	10	2.48
NO	287	71.22
No answer	49	12.16
Not applicable	57	14.14
Total	403	100

Respondents' Income by Source

This section discusses the income levels of PWDs, their households and the income sources. Please note however that the levels may be understated as there are respondents which did not specify their income. Below are tables that contain the number of respondents who did not specify income levels by category and those who provided zero income levels also by category.

Table 134a. Number of respondents who did not specify income by category (No answer/Unspecified Reply)

Sources of Income	Income Unspecified
Wages and Salaries	6
Profits from business	7
Rent for buildings/rooms/lands	7
Interests and dividends from bonds, savings and stocks	6
Pension	12
Benefit/allowance from government	6
Receiving money from family members/friends	6
Others	6

Table 134b. Number of respondents who reported zero (0) income by category

Sources of Income	With zero income
Wages and Salaries	230
Profits from business	309
Rent for buildings/rooms/lands	381
Interests and dividends from bonds, savings and stocks	393
Pension	368
Benefit/allowance from government	394
Receiving money from family members/friends	286
Others	382

The succeeding section dwells on the annual income of respondents by various sources. It shows that the average annual income coming from wages and salaries is the highest among all sources, followed by income received from family members and friends and profits from business. On the average, the respondents are earning around P60, 000 annually.

Table 135a. Summary Table of Respondents' Annual Income by Source

Source	Observations	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Wages and Salaries	397	28,127	55,293	0	518,400
Profits from business	396	8,004	21,824	0	164,000
Rent for buildings/rooms/lands	396	2,331	14,924	0	180,000
Interests and dividends from bonds, savings and stocks	397	44	652	0	12,000
Pension	390	3,256	17,825	0	216,000
Benefit/allowance from government	397	1,617	30,145	0	600,000
Receiving money from family members/friends	397	13,995	52,131	0	660,000
Others	397	1,706	13,512	0	208,000
Total Income	388	60,173	85,542	0	660,000

In terms of the share of each income source to the total income, income from wages and salaries has the biggest average share at 46%; income received from family and friends comes second at 25% followed by income from profits at 17%.

Table 135b. Summary Table of Share of Income Sources to Total Income

Source	Observations	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Wages and Salaries	318	46.2	47.16358	0	100
Profits from business	318	16.8	34.3131	0	100
Rent for buildings/rooms/lands	318	3.0	15.55667	0	100
Interests and dividends from bonds, savings and stocks	318	0.2	3.880536	0	69
Pension	318	4.9	19.46884	0	100
Benefit/allowance from government	318	0.4	5.655194	0	100
Receiving money from family members/friends	318	24.9	40.35954	0	100
Others	318	3.7	18.34153	0	100
Total Income	318	100.0	0	100	100

Respondents' Income by Area

Table 135a shows the income from wages and salaries. It is indicated that the mean average income of respondents in Quezon City is the highest among the four areas at P39,567. This is followed by that of Pasay City respondents at P32,744 and Valenzuela respondents at P24,781. Makati has the lowest average income from wages at P16,053.

Table 136a. Mean annual income from wages and salaries of respondents by area, in PhP		
Area	Mean Income	No. of respondents
Makati City	16,053	125
Quezon City	39,567	120
Pasay City	32,744	81
Valenzuela City	24,781	71
Unspecified income	-	6
Total	28,127	403

In terms of average income coming from profits, Pasay and Makati have relatively higher profit income at P11,640 and P9,637 respectively.

Table 136b. Mean annual income from profits of respondents by area, in PhP		
Area	Mean income	No. of respondents
Makati City	9,637	124
Quezon City	4,979	120
Pasay City	11,640	81
Valenzuela City	6,120	71
Unspecified income	-	7
Total	8,004	403

Rental payment for building/rooms/land is one of the sources of income for PWDs. Among the areas, Makati respondents earn the highest average income from rental payments at around P5,000 per year.

Table 136c. Mean annual income from rental payments of respondents by area, in PhP		
Area	Mean Income	No. of respondents
Makati City	4,831	124
Quezon City	50	120
Pasay City	3,481	81
Valenzuela City	507	71
Unspecified income	-	7
Total	2,331	403

In terms of earnings from interest and dividends, Makati respondents have the highest average income.

Table 136d. Mean annual income from interest and dividends of respondents by area, in PhP		
Area	Mean Income	No. of respondents
Makati City	136	125
Quezon City	0	120
Pasay City	0	81
Valenzuela City	8	71
Unspecified income	-	6
Total	44	403

Pension payment is also one of the common sources of income for PWDs. The table below shows that PWD respondents from Pasay have the highest average income from pension than those in other areas.

Table 136e. Mean annual income from pension of respondents by area, in PhP		
Area	Mean Income	No. of respondents
Makati City	4,481	124
Quezon City	2,021	114
Pasay City	4,765	81
Valenzuela City	1,377	71
Unspecified income	-	13
Total	3,256	403

Among all respondents, only those in Quezon City reported that they received some income from the government in terms of benefits.

Table 136f. Mean annual income from benefits from government of respondents by area, in PhP		
Area	Mean Income	No. of respondents
Makati City	-	125
Quezon City	5,350	120
Pasay City	-	81
Valenzuela City	-	71
Unspecified income	-	6
Total	1,617	403

A great number of respondents also rely on income they received from family and friends. Respondents in Pasay have relatively higher income received at P37, 105 on the average. Quezon City follows at P10,512.

Table 136g. Mean annual income received from family members/friends of respondents by area, in PhP		
Area	Mean Income	No. of respondents
Makati City	7,687	125
Quezon City	10,512	120
Pasay City	37,105	81
Valenzuela City	4,621	71
Unspecified income	-	6
Total	13,995	403

For other sources of income, Quezon City has the highest average level of income.

Table 136h. Mean annual income received from others sources of respondents by area, in PhP		
Area	Mean Income	No. of respondents
Makati City	2	125
Quezon City	3,891	120
Pasay City	2,568	81
Valenzuela City	28	71
Unspecified income	-	6
Total	1,706	403

The average levels of total income for all respondents by area are shown in the table below. PWD respondents from Pasay were earning more and has the highest average income from all sources with P92,304. QC follows with PhP 69,357. Makati and Valenzuela have P43,487 and P37,442 respectively.

Table 137. Mean Total Annual Income of Respondents by Area, in Pesos	
Area	Respondent
Makati City	43,487
Quezon City	69,357
Pasay City	92,304
Valenzuela	37,442
Total	60,173

Respondents' Income by Type of Impairment

Comparing the average annual income of respondents across types of impairment, it is found that visually-impaired respondents are relatively better-off than those with other types of impairment including those with multiple disabilities. The average income of blind respondents is higher than the average for all of P60, 173 at P76,270. Among the groups, the hearing and multiple impaired ones have the lowest average income.

Table 138. Mean Annual Income of Respondents from Various Source by Type of Impairment

Source	Mobility-impaired	Visually-impaired	Hearing-impaired	Multiple-impaired	All
Wages and Salaries	10460	58315	13053	6111	28127
Profits from business	15320	4745	1870	16622	8004
Rent for buildings/rooms/lands	1733	1894	3906	461.5	2331
Interests and dividends from bonds, savings and stocks	92.21	0	47.17	0	44.18
Pension	7690	591.5	1048	5700	3256
Benefit/allowance from government	4412	295.8	0	0	1617
Receiving money from family members/friends	12229	7352	24967	15554	13995
Others	1759	3076	10.38	0	1706
Total Income	55681	76270	45667	44077	60173

When the share of each type of income source is obtained, it is apparent that the blind respondents rely mostly on wages and salaries while the rest except for the mobility-impaired rely most heavily on income received from family members and/or friends. Surprisingly, mobility-impaired respondents obtained most of their income from profits from business. This is understandable as 30.4% of them in fact are running some businesses. The types of businesses that they usually engaged into are buy and sell, home-based food business, electronic repair /computer games installation, tricycle driving and operation and printing press.

Table 139. Mean Shares of Income Sources to the Total Income of Respondents by Type of Impairment					
Source	Mobility-impaired	Visually-impaired	Hearing-impaired	Multiple-impaired	All
Wages and Salaries	21.4	72.3	39.7	22.2	46.2
Profits from business	33.7	7.9	8.6	24.8	16.8
Rent for buildings/rooms/lands	3.0	2.5	4.0	1.1	3.0
Interests and dividends from bonds, savings and stocks	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2
Pension	11.8	0.5	1.2	19.8	4.9
Benefit/allowance from government	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Receiving money from family members/friends	27.5	10.3	43.1	32.1	24.9
Others	1.6	6.4	2.6	0.0	3.7

Majority (59%) of the respondents fall in the lowest income group of 'PhP 50,000 and below' Another 26% percent of the respondents reported earning between PhP50,001 to PhP100,001. A little more than 3% said they receive more than PhP250,000 during the past year.

Table 140. Distribution of respondents income by income group

Income Group (in PhP)	Freq.	Percent
50,000 and below	228	58.8
50,001 to 100,000	101	26.0
100,001 to 150,000	24	6.2
150,001 to 250,000	22	5.7
250,000 to 500,000	9	2.3
500,001 and above	4	1.0
Total	388	100

Looking at Table 139, it is evident that visually-impaired respondents have higher average income than the rest. Though the bulk of blind respondents are in the 50,000 and below category, it has relatively high percentage of those in below 100,000 groups. Meanwhile, majority of hearing-impaired (72%) and mobility-impaired respondents (55%) belong to the PhP50,000 and below income bracket.

Table 141. Distribution of respondents by income group and type of impairment

Income Group (in PhP)	Mobility		Visual		Hearing		Multiple	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
50,000 and below	76	55.07	67	46.53	78	72.22	7	53.85
50,001 to 100,000	34	24.64	46	31.94	17	15.74	4	30.77
100,001 to 150,000	9	6.52	11	7.64	3	2.78	1	7.69
150,001 to 250,000	7	5.07	14	9.72	1	0.93	0	0.00
250,000 to 500,000	3	2.17	2	1.39	4	3.70	0	0.00
500,001 and above	9	6.52+	4	2.78	5	4.63	1	7.69
Total	138	100	144	100	108	100	13	100

Table 142. Mean Income of Respondents by Current Occupation and Type of Impairment

Current Occupation	Type of Impairment			
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple
Operator in a call center	-	-	-	-
ICT-related worker	-	-	104267	-
Masseur	-	106164	-	0
Office clerk/manager	69010	63600	364000	-
Factory worker/supervisor	-	51600	59796	-
Store keeper/manager	52633	30000	-	-
Teacher/Instructor	-	219000	-	-
Artist/Musician	185900	72000	-	-
Others	72931	67993	42827	46880
Total	55681	76270	45667	44077

Household Income of PWD Respondents

The following discussion dwells on the annual income levels of the households of respondents. The table below shows that on the average, a PWD household covered by the survey has an annual income of P130, 897. Total household income are highest for those covered in Quezon City with PhP154,353 on the average, Makati follows with PhP130,632 while Pasay and Valenzuela has the lowest with PhP123,026 and PhP101,937 respectively.

Table 143. Mean Total Income of Households by Area, in Pesos	
Area	Household
Makati City	130632
Quezon City	154353
Pasay City	123026
Valenzuela	101937
Total	130897

Please take note that the table abovementioned shows the total income of households where the respondents reported some amount for household income. It does not include those where the respondents could not estimate the total household income or where the respondents do not have knowledge of the income level.

In terms of the per capita income of the PWD households, the table below shows that the visually impaired have relatively higher income per person while the hearing impaired has lower per capita income that the rest. Specifically, the visually-impaired from Pasay are the richest among the rest of the groups.

Among the four areas, those from Pasay have the highest per capita income whereas those from Valenzuela have the lowest. The group with the lowest per capita income is the hearing-impaired group from Valenzuela.

Table 144. Mean per capita income of respondents' households by area, In Pesos				
Area	All	Mobility-impaired	Visually-impaired	Hearing-impaired
Makati City	25,849	24,649	33,375	22,271
Quezon City	28,952	22,762	35,758	17,881
Pasay City	30,882	23,163	40,596	26,356
Valenzuela City	23,075	26,704	24,906	11,250
Total	27,255	24,367	33,975	20,696

Looking at the income groups, one can observe that majority of the households of the respondents have total incomes between the 50,001 to 150,000. Over 10% of them have income above 250,000.

Table 145a. Distribution of Respondents by Household Annual Income Group		
Income Group (in PhP)	Freq.	Percent
50,000 and below	75	20.27
50,001 to 100,000	115	31.08
100,001 to 150,000	78	21.08
150,001 to 250,000	63	17.03
250,000 to 500,000	34	9.19
500,001 and above	5	1.35
Total	370	100

A more detailed look into the distribution of respondents by income group and type of impairment reveals that a greater proportion of deaf respondents (61%) are in the income level compared to the other types of PWDs. In contrast, a greater percentage of visually-impaired are in the higher income groups than the two types.

Table 145b. Distribution of Respondents by Household Annual Income Group and Type of Impairment

Income Group (in PhP)	Mobility		Visual		Hearing	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
50,000 and below	25	18.8	28	19.18	25	24.04
50,001 to 100,000	43	32.33	39	26.71	39	37.5
100,001 to 150,000	27	20.3	32	21.92	23	22.12
150,001 to 250,000	25	18.8	30	20.55	8	7.69
250,000 to 500,000	13	9.77	15	10.27	6	5.77
500,001 and above	0	0	2	1.37	3	2.88
Total	133	100	146	100	104	100

Poverty Status

The poverty status of PWDs can be examined looking at the following tables. Note that the definition of poor used is the official one being used by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB). A household is poor when it does not have sufficient income to satisfy the basic food and non-food needs. The level of sufficient income of households or what is referred to as the poverty threshold in 2007 for the Metro Manila cities herein included was around P19,000 per person for the whole year on the average. Below is a table showing the poverty thresholds for the different cities covered in the survey.

Table 146. Annual Per Capita Poverty Thresholds, 2007

Region/District	In Pesos
2nd (Quezon City)	19,319
3rd (Valenzuela City)	18,838
4th (Makati ,Pasay)	19,807

Note: 1/ The estimates for 2007 are estimates generated from model-based estimation methodology of food and poverty thresholds.

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board

The tables below show that among the 3 types of impairment, the hearing impaired respondents have the highest poverty incidence at 61 percent while the visually impaired have the lowest at 37.5 percent. This may be due to the fact that the visually-impaired has the highest employment percentage among the three. Moreover, there are more visually impaired respondents who earn more than the minimum wage.

Table 147. Poverty Incidence Among Household, Mobility Impaired

Survey Area	Number			Percent	
	Poor	Non-poor	Total	Poor	Non-poor
Makati City	22	32	54	40.7	59.3
Quezon City	13	15	28	46.4	53.6
Pasay City	13	16	29	44.8	55.2
Valenzuela City	9	18	27	33.3	66.7
Total	57	81	138	41.3	58.7

Table 148. Poverty Incidence Among Household, Visual Impaired

Survey Area	Number			Percent	
	Poor	Non-poor	Total	Poor	Non-poor
Makati City	10	21	31	32.3	67.7
Quezon City	18	40	58	31.0	69.0
Pasay City	8	19	27	29.6	70.4
Valenzuela City	15	13	28	53.6	46.4
Total	51	93	144	35.4	64.6

Table 149. Poverty Incidence Among Household, Hearing Impaired

Survey Area	Number			Percent	
	Poor	Non-poor	Total	Poor	Non-poor
Makati City	22	16	38	57.9	42.1
Quezon City	16	16	32	50.0	50.0
Pasay City	14	9	23	60.9	39.1
Valenzuela City	11	4	15	73.3	26.7
Total	63	45	108	58.3	41.7

Table 150. Proportion of Employed PWD Households Above/Equal to the Poverty Line 1/

Type of Impairment	Number			Percent	
	Below Poverty Threshold	Above/Equal to Poverty Threshold	Total	Below Poverty Threshold	Above/Equal to Poverty Threshold
Mobility	19	42	61	31.1	68.9
Visual	34	69	103	33.0	67.0
Hearing	18	16	34	52.9	47.1
Multiple	3	2	5	60.0	40.0
Total	74	129	203	36.5	63.5

1/ Per capita income of employed PWD households above the Philippine poverty threshold

Note: official 2007 Thresholds

Table 151. Proportion of employed PWD's who earned more than the minimum wage

Type of Impairment	Number			Percent	
	Less than the Minimum wage	More than minimum wage	Total	Less than the Minimum wage	More than minimum wage
Mobility	55	6	61	90.2	9.8
Visual	92	11	103	89.3	10.7
Hearing	30	4	34	88.2	11.8
Multiple	4	1	5	80.0	20.0
Total	181	22	203	89.2	10.8

Personal Bank Account

Aside from income, information on whether a respondent has a personal bank account also matters in examining his/her economic status and degree of independent living. The table below indicates that there are in fact very few PWDs which have personal bank account i.e. only 13% of all respondents.

Table 152a. Respondents with personal bank account(s)		
Households	Freq.	Percent
With	51	12.66
Without	351	87.1
No answer	1	0.25
Total	403	100

Among the respondents, those in Pasay have the highest percentage of bank account holders with 15.5%. Makati and Quezon City follow with 15.2% and 13.9% respectively. The lowest percentage is that of Valenzuela City with only 2.8%.

Table 152b. Respondents with personal bank account(s) by area				
Indicator	Makati City	Quezon City	Pasay City	Valenzuela City
No	105	105	71	70
Yes	19	17	13	2
No answer	1			
Total	125	122	84	72

Meals Intake

The following tables show the meals intake of respondents. On the average 57% of the respondents take 3 meals per day. Only around 13% take less than 3 meals every day while around 30% even eat more than 3 meals per day.

Table 153. Distribution of respondents by average meals intake per day

Average meals	Freq.	Percent
1	5	1.24
2	47	11.66
3	228	56.58
4	107	26.55
5	16	3.97
Total	403	100

When asked what type of meals they regularly take, 99% answered lunch, 98% take dinner, 86% take breakfast and 34% take snacks. When asked which of the following meals their households pay for, 96% of the households pay for both lunch and dinner, 84% pay for breakfast, and 33% pay for their snacks.

Table 154. Number of respondents that regularly take meals by type of meal

Meals	Number of Respondents pay for the meals
Breakfast	345
Lunch	398
Snacks/*Merienda*	137
Dinner	396
Others	15

Table 155. Number of households that pay for their meals by type of meal

Meals	No. of households that pay for the meals
Breakfast	337
Lunch	386
Snacks/*Merienda*	132
Dinner	385
Others	16

D. Environment

Disability Self-help Organizations

Almost half (48%) of the respondents reported that they are involved in at least one self-help organization.

Table 156. Respondents involved in Disability Self-Help Organizations		
Response	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	193	47.9
No	210	52.1
Total	403	100.0

The most common activities that PWDs get involved in are socialization, occupational trainings and learning. Other activities include advocacy campaigns to the public, lobbying to the government and others.

Table 157. Activities of PWDs in Disability Self-help Organizations	
Type of Activities	Number of Respondents
Learning	51
Occupational training	62
Lobbying to the government	17
Advocacy to the public	38
Socialization	103
Others, please specify	33

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)

When the respondents were asked if there are any NGOs that provide services to care for their type of disability, only 61 or 15% reported so. Great majority said that there are no NGOs providing services for their disability.

Table 158. Is there any NGO or Charitable organization that provides services to care for your type of disability?

Provides Services	Freq.	Percent
NO	340	84.37
YES	61	15.14
No answer	1	0.25
Do not know	1	0.25
Total	403	100

The most common services the NGOs provide to care for specific types of disability are training, socialization and granting of assistive devices. The usual assistive devices that they provide are wheelchairs. One respondent reported that the NGOs/charitable institutions provide prosthetic leg while another reported walker.

Table 159. Available services provided by the NGO or Charitable organization

Type of Services Provided	Number of Respondents
Training	33
Rehabilitation	15
Socialization	19
Granting of assistive devices	17
Others	23

Barangay

Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) program is almost non-existent in the *barangays* as 92% of the respondents reported that they don't have knowledge of a CBR in their locality. Only a very small portion (8%) of the respondents reported that a CBR program exists in their *barangay*.

Table 160a. Presence of Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) program in the respondent's *barangay*

Response	Freq.	Percent
YES	33	8.19
NO	369	91.56
No answer	1	0.25
Total	403	100

For those areas with CBR programs, almost all (94%) of the respondents reported that they are indeed beneficiaries of these.

Table 160b. Beneficiary of the CBR program

Beneficiary	Freq.	Percent
YES	31	93.9
NO	2	6.1
Total	33	100

Please note that CBR programs listed/enumerated include medical mission, reflexology training, livelihood training, health benefits, reflexology training, food basket/rice for the poor/free meals, *lakbay saya*, gift giving, providing seeds, free transportation and movie and awareness/seminar. Thus, these are not only those that pertain to rehabilitation of PWDs but also other programs. This also indicates that respondents may not be aware of what CBR means or does.

Table 160c. Programs listed under the CBR Program		
Program	Freq.	Percent
Awareness/Seminar	1	0.25
Christmas Gift Giving	7	0.99
Food Basket/Rice for the Poor	6	0.99
Free Meals and Transportation/Free Movies	2	0.25
Lakbay Saya	1	0.25
Livelihood Training/Seeds/Reflexology Training	6	0.5
Medical Mission Program (inc. check-up)/Health	9	0.25

The survey also found that most of the respondents have no knowledge of barangay programs. But it can also be that there are actually no PWD programs being implemented in the area. When respondents were asked if there are any other programs being implemented by the barangay, only about 17% reported so. Most of them (83%) said that their barangay does not have other programs. The list of programs implemented by the barangay is found below.

Table 161a. Presence of other *Barangay* programs for PWD

Response	Freq.	Percent
Yes	67	16.63
No	335	83.13
No answer	1	0.25
Total	403	100

Table 161b. List of Barangay programs for PWDs	
Program	Number of Respondents
Training/Livelihood Program (i.e. advocacy, candle making, computer, lakbay saya camp, massager, lantern making, dressmaking, reflexology)	11
Awareness/Seminar/ Field trip/ Job fair	3
Christmas gift giving/ Gifts from local official (Financial and other assets)	4
Eye Check up	2
Free Medical Mission	7
Free Rice/Feeding for the indigent	2
Lives in Brgy 197 hall for free	1
ID discounts/ID application	13
Recommendation/clearance for social welfare/ DSWD program/implementation of LGU program	3
Money Lending	1

Among those that reported the presence of other barangay programs, 46% said they are beneficiaries of the programs.

Table 161c. Are you a beneficiary of the program?		
Response	Freq.	Percent
Yes	31	46.3
No	32	47.8
No answer	4	6.0
Total	67	100.0

When asked about the reason as to why the PWDs are not beneficiaries of the said programs, most of them reported that they do not have information about the program, other said they simply did not go to

avail of the benefits. Other reasons include difficulty of communicating with program staff and other people while some do not have ID yet.

Table 161d. Reasons for being not a beneficiary	
Reason	# of respondents
Difficulty in communicating	1
No ID yet/Now applicant	2
No information	9
Already has one	1
Did not go	6
No answer	2
Not applicable	368
Unspecified/Did not specify answer	14

Local Government Unit

The survey also asked for the services provided by the local government units (LGUs) to care for the type of disabilities that the respondents have. The responses reveal that the most common services stipulating special treatments for PWDs and rehabilitation. Other services include socialization, and granting of assistive devices. Note that among those services listed in the instrument, job training is the least popular.

Table 162a. Services that LGU provides for PWDs identified by respondents

Identified LGU services for the PWDs	Number of Respondents
Job-Training (Income Generating training)	20
Rehabilitation	54
Socialization	52
Granting of assistive devices	41
Stipulating special treatments for PWDs	74
Others	60

The table below shows the types of assistive devices that LGUs provide to PWDs. The most common devices granted are crutches and wheelchair.

Table 162b. Types of Assistive Devices provided by LGUs	
Device	Freq.
Crutches	11
Wheelchair	6
Prosthetic Leg	1
Brace, Cane	2
Hearing Aid	1
Eyeglasses	1

In terms of the special treatments stipulated by the LGUs for PWDs, the most common are discounts and other privileges that come with having a PWD ID. These include entitlement to free movies. A few reported having received free medical and/or health benefits.

Table 162c. Special treatments stipulated by LGU	
Special treatment	No. of respondents
PWD membership/ ID special privileges (i.e. free movies) / Discounts	57
Medical mission/Health benefits(i.e. eye check-up)/free medicine	4
Transport discount	2
Yellow card	6

V. Policy

The main purpose of RA 7277 Magna Carta for the PWDs is to promote the total well-being of PWD and their integration into the mainstream society. For a PWD, knowing the Magna Carta will be very beneficial because it details the privileges and rights as a disabled person. However, majority (68%) is not familiar with the Magna Carta for PWDs and only 32% have knowledge about it.

Table 163a. Do you know the Magna Carta for the PWDs?

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	273	67.7
Yes	128	31.8
No answer	2	0.5
Total	403	100

In 2007, RA 9442 or the Magna Carta for the PWDs amends the earlier RA 7277 and mandated more privileges for the PWDs. Likewise, majority of the respondents (79%) did not know these amendments.

Table 163b. Do you know the amendments of the Magna Carta in 2007?

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	317	78.7
Yes	83	20.6
No answer	3	0.7
Total	403	100

60% of the respondents or 243 respondents are not aware that PWDs can get 20% discount from all establishments relative to the utilization of all services in hotels and similar lodging establishments; restaurants and recreation centers fro the exclusive use or enjoyment of PWDs. Further, a follow-up question revealed that only 8% have availed of this discount.

Table 164a. Awareness of sale discounts of all services in hotel and lodging establishments

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	243	60.3
Yes	156	38.7
No answer	3	0.7
Do not know	1	0.2
Total	403	100

Table 164b. Have you ever enjoyed the abovementioned benefit?

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	125	31.0
Yes	31	7.7
No answer	1	0.7
Not applicable	243	60.3
Do not know	1	0.2
Total	403	100

When asked whether the respondents know that they can get 20% discount on admission fees charged by theaters, cinema houses, concert halls, circuses, carnivals and other similar places of culture and leisure and amusement for their exclusive used, 238 respondents (59%) said they do not know this benefit and 161 respondents said they do. From the respondents who said they are aware, only 14% availed of this benefit and 25% said they did not.

Table 165a. Awareness of 20% discounts on leisure and amusement

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	238	59.1
Yes	161	40.0
No answer	3	0.7
Do not know	1	0.2
Total	403	100

Table 165b. Have you ever enjoyed the abovementioned benefit?

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	102	25.3
Yes	58	14.4
No answer	4	1.0
Not applicable	238	59.1
Do not know	1	0.2
Total	403	100

There are only 129 respondents (32%) who answered that they were aware that they can get 20% discount on medical and dental services including diagnostic and laboratory fees such as, but not limited to, x-rays, computerized tomography scans and blood tests, in all government facilities, subject to guidelines to be issued by the Department of Health (DOH), in coordination with the Philippine Health Insurance

Corporation (PHILHEALTH) and more than half (67%) said that they are not aware. From those who are aware, only 9% availed of this benefit.

Table 166a. Awareness of 20% discount on medical and dental services

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	269	66.8
Yes	129	32.0
No answer	3	0.7
Unspecified	1	0.2
Do not know	1	0.2
Total	403	100

Table 166b. Have you ever enjoyed the abovementioned benefit?

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	92	22.8
Yes	37	9.2
No answer	3	0.7
Not applicable	269	66.8
Unspecified	1	0.2
Do not know	1	0.2
Total	403	100

When asked about whether that they can get 20% discount on medical and dental services including diagnostic and laboratory fees, and professional fees of attending doctors in all private hospitals and medical facilities, in accordance with the rules and regulations to be issued by the DOH, in coordination with the PHILHEALTH, there are again more than half (67%) who are not aware of this benefit and only 31% who are aware. From those who are aware, only 9% have enjoyed this.

Table 167a. Awareness of 20% discount on professional fees of attending doctors

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	272	67.5
Yes	125	31.0
No answer	5	1.2
Do not know	1	0.2
Total	403	100

Table 167b. Have you ever enjoyed the abovementioned benefit?

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	86	21.3
Yes	39	9.7
No answer	5	1.2
Not applicable	272	67.5
Do not know	1	0.2
Total	403	100

Only 34% of the respondents are aware that they can get twenty percent (20%) discount on fare for domestic air and sea travel for their exclusive use. Only 6% of the respondents have availed of this.

Table 168a. Awareness of 20% discount on fare for domestic air and sea travel

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	260	64.5
Yes	139	34.5
No answer	3	0.7
Do not know	1	0.2
Total	403	100

Table 168b. Have you ever enjoyed the abovementioned benefit?

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	113	28.0
Yes	26	6.4
No answer	3	0.7
Not applicable	260	64.5
Do not know	1	0.2
Total	403	100

Most respondents (58%) are aware that they can get 20% discount in public railways, skyways and bus fare for the exclusive use and enjoyment of PWDs. This benefit has also the largest availment from the respondents with 34%.

Table 169a. Awareness of 20% discount in public railways, skyways and bus fare

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	165	40.9
Yes	235	58.3
No answer	2	0.5
Do not know	1	0.2
Total	403	100

Table 169b. Have you ever enjoyed the abovementioned benefit?

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	97	24.1
Yes	138	34.2
No answer	2	0.5
Not applicable	165	40.9
Do not know	1	0.2
Total	403	100

PWDs can avail of the privileges stated in the Magna Carta only if they have a validated PWD ID. However, there are more than half of the respondents (52%) who do not own an ID and only 48% who have.

Table 170a. Presence of ID Card as PWD

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	209	51.9
Yes	192	47.6
No answer	2	0.5
Total	403	100

LGUs provide the most number of IDs with 33%, followed by National Council for the Welfare of Disabled Person (NCDWP) with 25%. More than half of the respondents (52%) said it is not applicable for them. Other ID issuers are from the PWDs organizations such as Resources for the Blind and NVRC.

Table 170b. Distribution of respondents ID Issuer

Issuer	Freq.	Percent
NCWDP	101	25.1
NCDA	2	0.5
LGU	133	33.0
No answer	2	0.5
Not applicable	209	51.9
Total	403	100.0

Table 170c. Distribution of respondents other ID Issuer

Issuer	Freq.	Percent
0	181	44.9
DSWD 2003	1	0.2
NVRC	2	0.5
Organization	1	0.2
Resources for the Blind	2	0.5
Robinsons	1	0.2
Vibes	1	0.2
No answer	2	0.5
Not applicable	209	51.9
Unspecified	2	0.5
Total	403	100.0

There are 41% of the respondents who said that they never get discounts. 23% said that they occasionally get discounts and only 18% often get the discounts.

Table 171a. Do you often get the discounts?

Response	Freq.	Percent
Often	72	17.9
Occasionally	92	22.8
Never	165	40.9
No answer	5	1.2
Not applicable	68	16.9
Unspecified	1	0.2
Total	403	100.0

When asked if they have been refused getting the discount 41% said no. However, there are still some 13% of the respondents who have been refused in getting the discounts

Table 171b. Have you ever been refused the discounts?

Response	Freq.	Percent
No	165	40.9
Yes	52	12.9
No answer	5	1.2
Not applicable	178	44.2
Unspecified	3	0.7
Total	403	100.0

V. Summary

The survey data reveal the following:

- Only a third of the respondents have reached or completed high school level. Also, about 25% of them have either reached or finished college education. The rest have only gone as far as elementary level (24%), while 8% did not complete any grade.

- Those with mobility impairment has the highest average number of years of schooling while those with hearing impairment has the lowest average number of years of schooling. Men tended to have higher average years of schooling compared to women.

- About a third of the PWDs had Special Education. About three fourths (74%) of the hearing impaired had Special education, while a third of the visually impaired had Special Education , and only 1% of the mobility impaired had Special Education.

- Half of the PWDS have income-generating jobs. A greater proportion of men (57%) have jobs compared to women (40%). The visually impaired have the highest proportion with jobs (72%) followed by the mobility impaired (44%) and by the hearing impaired (32%).

- Among those with jobs 65% of the visually impaired work as masseurs.

- 24% of the hearing impaired with jobs work as aide, helper or messenger.15% work in the construction industry as helper, carpenter, maintenance, painter or laborer. Another 12% work as factory worker or supervisor while 9% work in ICT-related jobs.

- 18% of the mobility impaired with jobs are engaged in selling or vending. 12% are storekeepers or store managers while another 12% are self-employed (sari-sari store, barber, tricycle operator, etc). 10% are engaged as technician or electrician.

- The visually impaired PWDs have the highest average income. Average income for the year of visually impaired with jobs is P76,270, while it is P45,667 for the hearing impaired and P55,681 the mobility impaired.

- 69% of the mobility impaired earned more than the poverty threshold, while 65% of the visually impaired earned more than the poverty threshold. Only 44% of the hearing impaired earned more than the poverty threshold.

- Only 29% of the PWDs with jobs earned equal to or more than the minimum wage. 20% of the mobility impaired earned at least the minimum wage, while 21% of the hearing impaired earned equal to or more than the minimum wage. The visually impaired impaired has the highest percentage at 37%.

References

World Health Organization / United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (2007). Disability Statistics Training Manual.

Robert L. Metts (2000): Disability Issues, Trends and Recommendations for the World Bank. (Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DISABILITY/Resources/280658-1172606907476/DisabilityIssuesMetts.pdf)