



Philippine Institute for Development Studies  
*Surian sa mga Pag-aaral Pangkaunlaran ng Pilipinas*

## Preliminary Results of the Survey on PWDs Conducted in Selected Metro Manila Cities

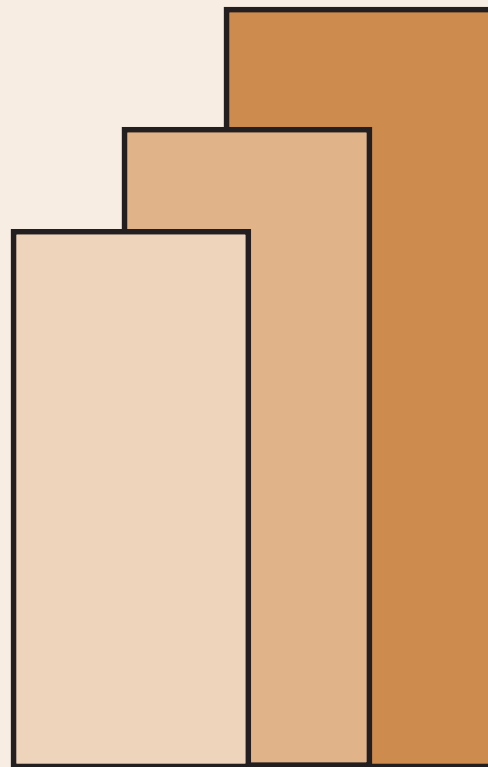
*Josef Yap et al.*

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**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\***

**Abstract**

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. To better understand the economic condition of PWDs, it is crucial that information about their economic activities and daily life is obtained. This information can serve as basis for the formulation of policies and intervention strategies for the government, other stakeholders, and the international community.

In 2008, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies collaborated with the Institute of Developing Economies (IDE) in Japan, a semi-governmental research institute working for international cooperation between developing countries and Japan, to undertake a survey on PWDs in Metro Manila. The survey covered four (4) Metro Manila cities, namely: Makati, Pasay, Valenzuela and Quezon City. It was conducted in partnership with the Social Welfare Office of each of the cities and various PWD organizations. This report presents the results of this survey.

Keywords: persons with disability, poverty, household survey

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

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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 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.

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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).

| 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.<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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*

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](http://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 conducting 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.

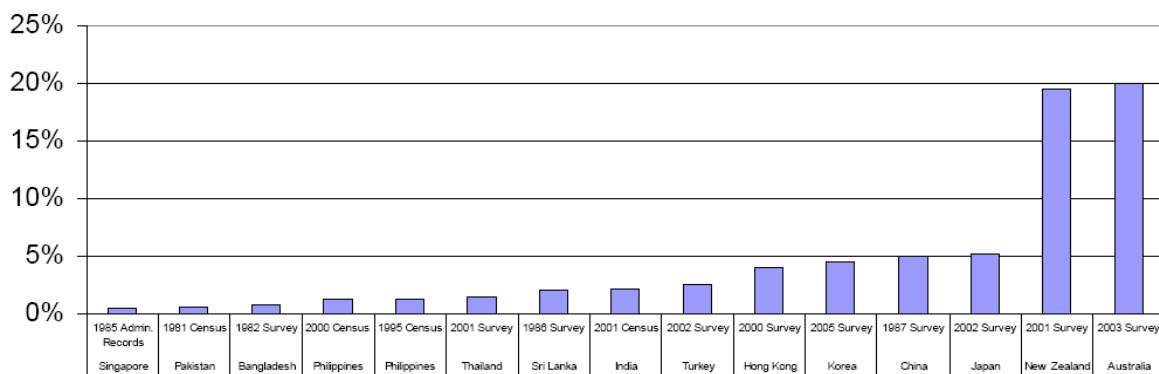
#### *Target Population*

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).<sup>2</sup> 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.



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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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).

| 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 2007 in 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 2) was designed to help in calculation of the proper sampling weights that are inverses of the selection probabilities adjusted for non-response.

| Sampled City | Number of PWDs |        |         |          |        | Number of <i>Barangays</i> |
|--------------|----------------|--------|---------|----------|--------|----------------------------|
|              | 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                        |
| Valenzuela   | 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 addresses 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.

| Source       | Area       |           |            |            | Total      |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
|              | Makati     | Pasay     | Quezon     | Valenzuela |            |
| Federation   | 0          | 5         | 35         | 0          | 40         |
| LGU          | 120        | 70*       | 49         | 62         | 301        |
| NSO          | 0          | 5         | 7          | 0          | 12         |
| NSO/LGU      | 5          | 4*        | 1          | 3          | 13         |
| On-site      | 0          | 0         | 5          | 2          | 7          |
| On-site/LGU  | 0          | 0         | 25         | 5          | 30         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>125</b> | <b>84</b> | <b>122</b> | <b>72</b>  | <b>403</b> |

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 5 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.

| Area            | Freq.      | Percent       |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| Makati City     | 125        | 31.02         |
| Quezon City     | 122        | 30.27         |
| Pasay City      | 84         | 20.84         |
| Valenzuela City | 72         | 17.87         |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>403</b> | <b>100.00</b> |



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.

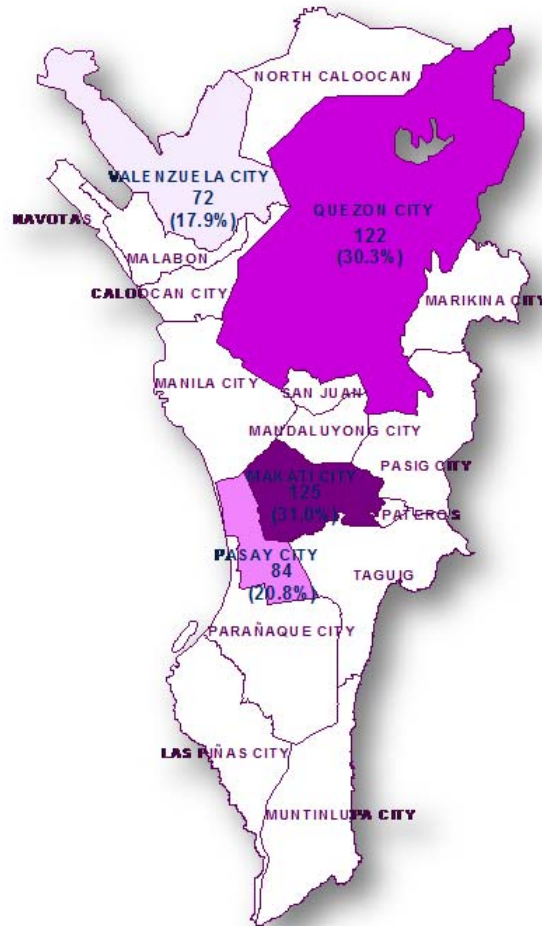


Figure 2. Distribution of Respondents by Area

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.

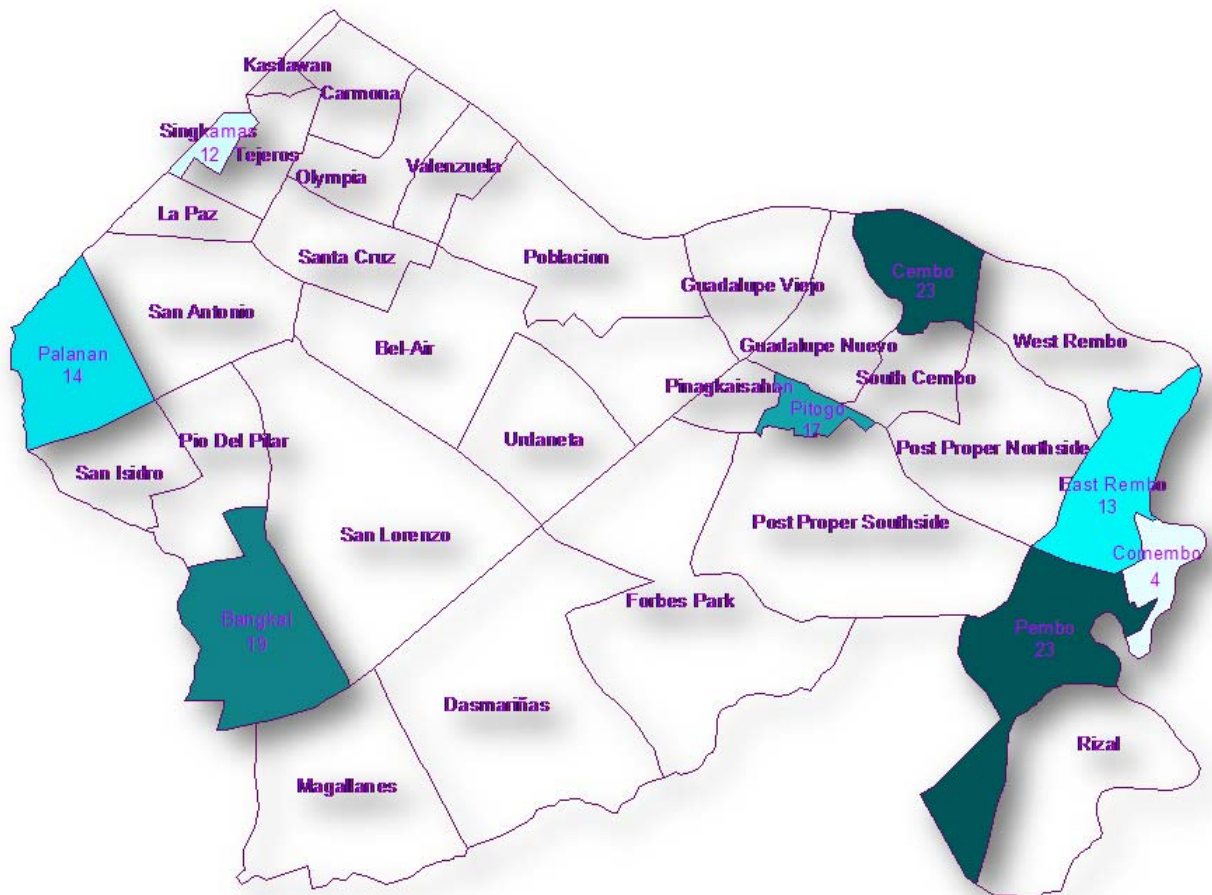


Figure 3. Distribution of Respondents in Makati City by Barangay

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.

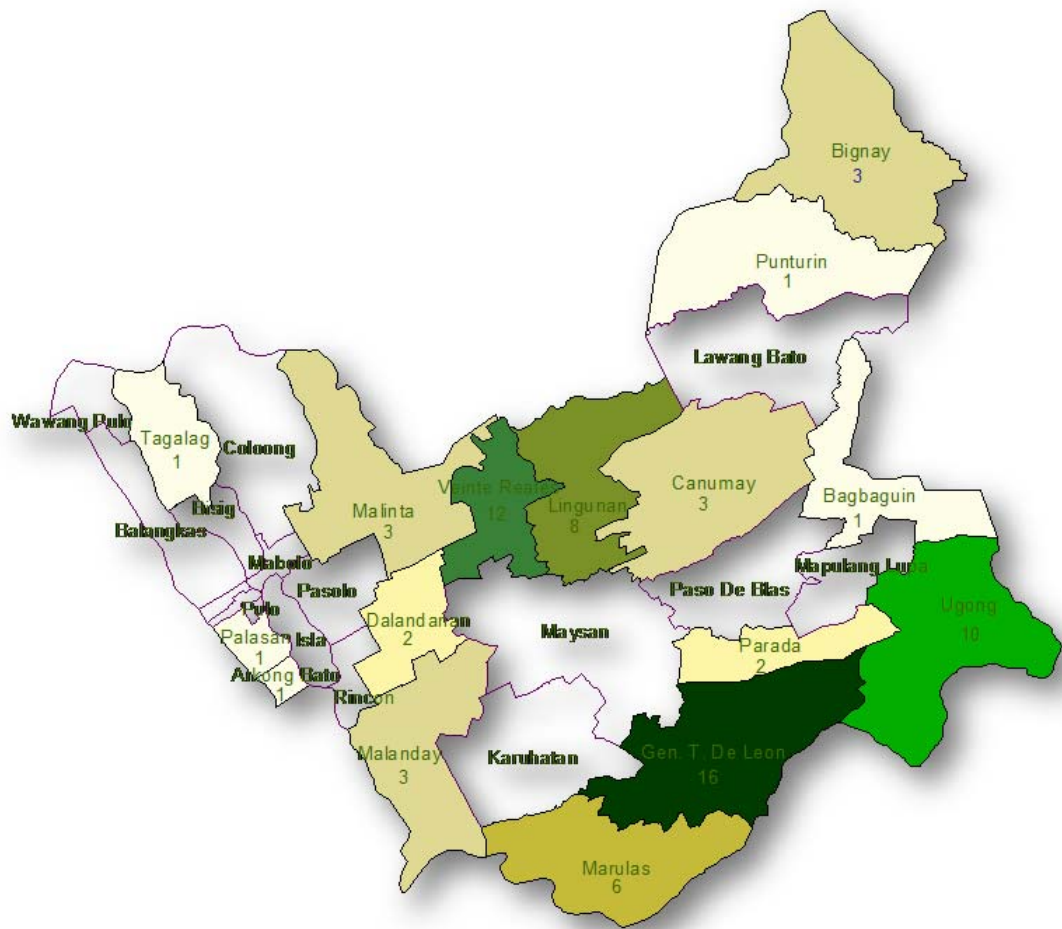


Figure 4. Distribution of Respondents in Valenzuela City by Barangay

In Pasay, 45 barangays were covered by the survey. These barangays are shown (shaded parts) in the map below. Out of the 29 barangays 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.

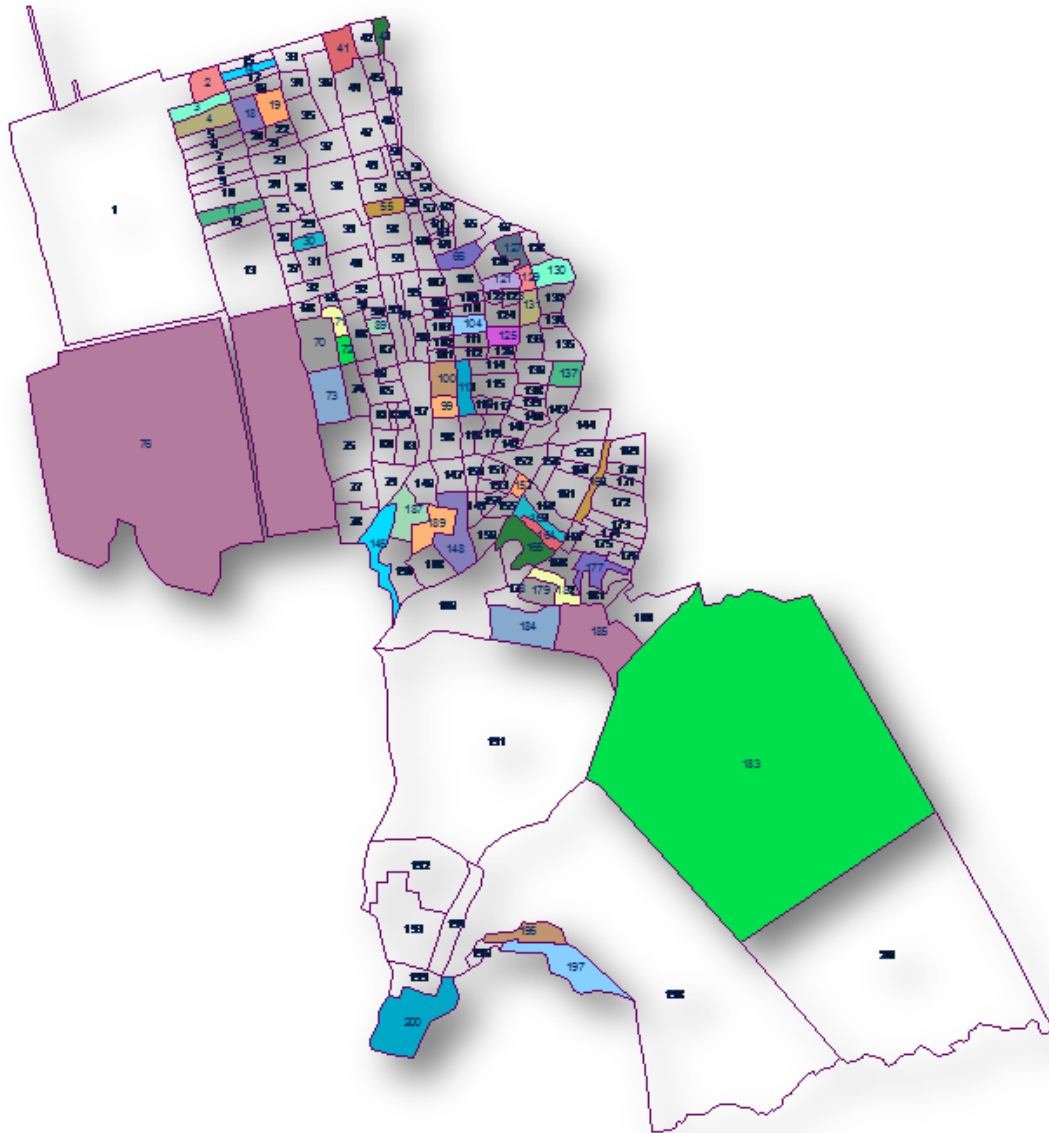


Figure 5. Distribution of Respondents in Pasay City by Barangay

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.

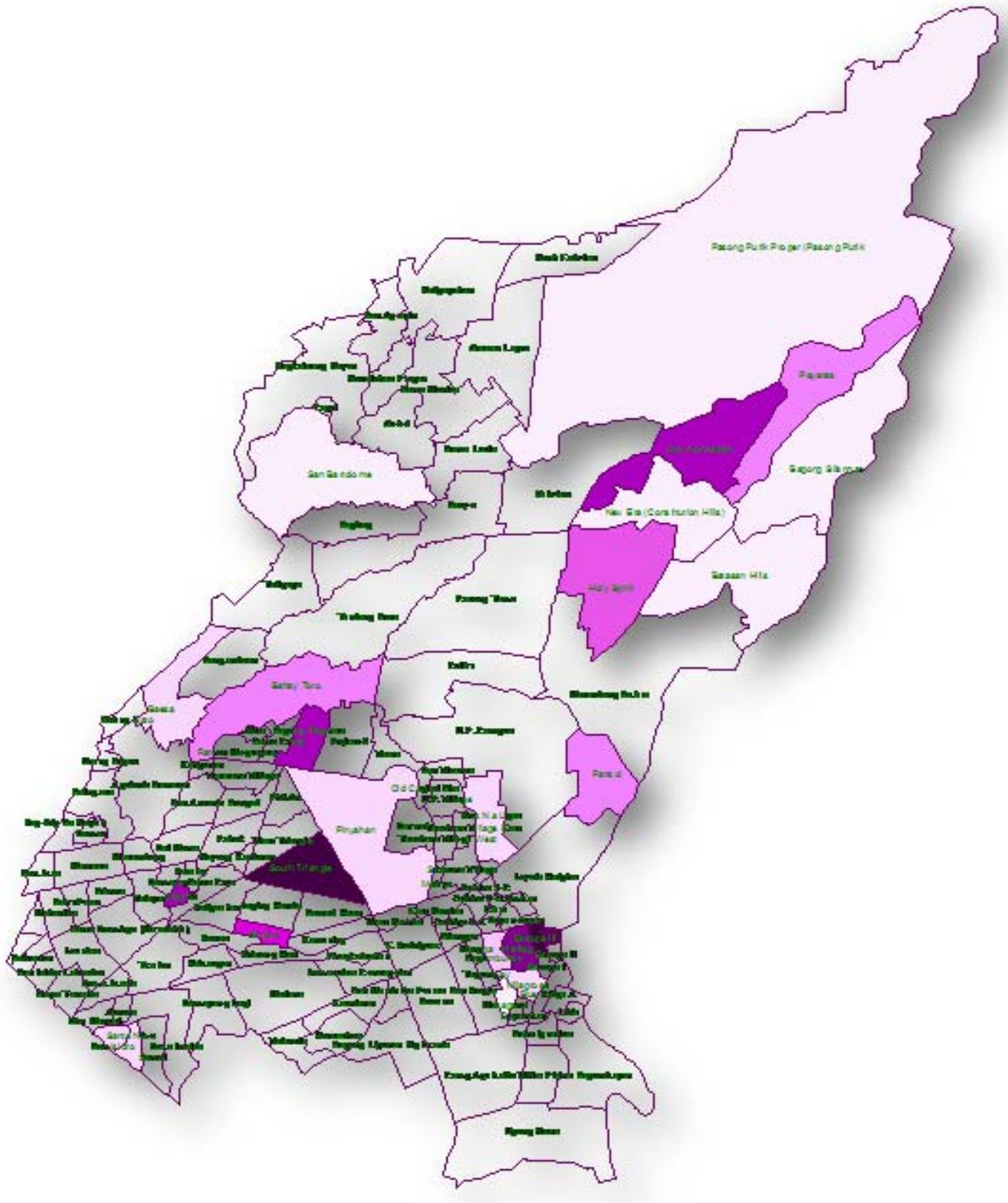


Figure 6. Distribution of Respondents in Quezon City by Barangay



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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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   |

| Marital Status        | Type of Impairment |        |         |          | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|----------|-------|
|                       | Mobility           | Visual | Hearing | Multiple |       |
| 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.



| 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.

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

| 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   |

| 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   |

| Household Size | Type of Impairment |        |         |          | Total |
|----------------|--------------------|--------|---------|----------|-------|
|                | Mobility           | Visual | Hearing | Multiple |       |
| 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.

| 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.

| 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 16a. Distribution of Respondents by Number of OFWs that send remittances <sup>1/</sup> |       |         |
|--|-------|---------|
| 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  |

<sup>1/</sup> 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 16b. 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 16c. 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.

| 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  |

| Highest Educational Attainment  | Frequency |      | Percent |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------|---------|-------|
|                                 | 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.

| 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   |

| 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.

| Highest Educational Attainment  | Type of Impairment |        |         |          | Total |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|----------|-------|
|                                 | Mobility           | Visual | Hearing | Multiple |       |
| 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 |

| 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.

| 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 20b. 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 20c. 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 |



| 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 |

| 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   |

| 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   |

| 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   |

| 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   |

| 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   |

| 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   |

| 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 |

| 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.

| 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.

| 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   |

| 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 23 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.

| 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.

| 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 23. 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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 33. 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 34. Distribution of Respondent's Father with Impairment/s<sup>1/</sup>

| 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 35. 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 36. 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 37. 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 38. 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 39. 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 40. 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 41. 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 42. 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 43. 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 44. 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 45. 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 46. 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 47. 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 48. 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 49. 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 50. 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 51. 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 52. Types of Impairment<sup>1/</sup> 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 53. 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 54. 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 55. 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.

| 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                    |

|   |
|---|
| Burned/Accident   |
| Avascular Necrosis Total Hip joint                                |
| Diabetes, Hypertension  |
| Hemorrhage  |
| Infection   |
| Malignant Tumor   |
| Multiple Cases  |
| Paralysis of limb(s)/Muscle Weakening/Imbalance of Thoracic spine |
| Parkinson's Disease   |
| Sepsis  |
| Stroke-like symptoms  |
| TB of the bone/Bone taken out/Fracture                            |
| Undeveloped 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 57. 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 58. 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 59a. 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 59b. 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 60. 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 61. 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 62. 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 63. 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 64. 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 65a. 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 65b. 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 66. Do you have the following conditions regularly?

| Response  | Pain  |         | Fatigue |         | Shoulder, elbow, or wrist problems |         |
|-----------|-------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
|           | 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 67a. 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 Brailier | 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 67b. 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 68a. 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 68b. Assistive Devices wanted by Visually-impaired respondents |
| 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 69a. Distribution of respondents assistive devices for mobility

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

| 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 70. 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 71. 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 72. 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 73a. 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 73b. 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 74. 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 75. 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 76. Can communicate in the following Sign Languages?

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

Table 77a. 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 77b. 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 77c. 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 78. 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 79. 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 80. 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 81. 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 82. 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 83. 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 84. 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 85. 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 86. 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 87. 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 88. 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 89. 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 90. 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 91. 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 92. 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 93. 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 94. 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 95. 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 96a. 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 96b. 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 96c. 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 96d. 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 96e. 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 96f. 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.

| 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 98. 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 99. 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 100. 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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  |

| 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.

| 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 104. 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 105. Percentage of Respondents with Income-generating Job to Total Respondents by Type of Impairment

| Impairment | Status  |      |           | Total |
|------------|---------|------|-----------|-------|
|            | Without | With | No answer |       |
| 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 106. 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 107. 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 108a. Respondents by Type of Firm and by Impairment

| Firm Type              | Type of Impairment |        |         |          | Total |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|----------|-------|
|                        | Mobility           | Visual | Hearing | Multiple |       |
| 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 108b. Percentage of Respondents by Type of Firm and by Impairment

| Firm Type              | Type of Impairment |        |         |          | Total |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|----------|-------|
|                        | Mobility           | Visual | Hearing | Multiple |       |
| 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 109a. 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 109b. 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  |
| <i>Lupon ng tagapayapa</i>                      | 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 110a. 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 110b. 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 111. 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 112a. Respondents' Current Occupation by Type of Impairments

| Type of Current Occupation | Type of Impairment |        |         |          | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|----------|-------|
|                            | Mobility           | Visual | Hearing | Multiple |       |
| 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 112b. Percentage of Respondents Current Occupation by Type of Impairments

| Type of Current Occupation | Type of Impairment |        |         |          | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|----------|-------|
|                            | Mobility           | Visual | Hearing | Multiple |       |
| 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 113. 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 114. 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   |

| 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     |

| 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 116. 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 117. 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 118. 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 119. 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 120. 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 121. 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 122. 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 123. 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 124. 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 125. 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 126a. 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 126b. 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    |
| <i>Barangay</i> 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 127a. 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 127b. 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 128a. 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 128b. 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 129. 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 130a. 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 130b. 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 131a. 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 131b. 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 97a 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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 132f. 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 132g. 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 132h. 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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 136. 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 100, 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 137. 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 138. 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.

| 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 than 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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     |

| 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 |

| 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     |

| 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

| 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.

| 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%.

| 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.

| 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 147. Number of respondents that regularly take meals by type of meal |   |
|--|---|
| Meals  | Number of Respondents pay for the meals |
| Breakfast  | 345                                     |
| Lunch  | 398                                     |
| Snacks/ <i>Merienda</i>  | 137                                     |
| Dinner   | 396                                     |
| Others   | 15                                      |

| Table 148. 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/ <i>Merienda</i>  | 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 149. 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 150. 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.

| 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.

| 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*.

| 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.

| 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, *laktbay 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.

| 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    |
| <i>Laktbay Saya</i>                            | 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 154a. 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     |

| Program  | Number of Respondents |
|--|-----------------------|
| Training/Livelihood Program (i.e. advocacy, candle making, computer, <i>laktbay saya</i> 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| Identified LGU services for the PWDs | Number of Respondents |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Job-Training (Income Generating      | 20                    |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| training)                               |    |
| 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.

| 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.

| 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.

| 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 156b. 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 for the exclusive use or enjoyment of PWDs. Further, a follow-up question revealed that only 8% have availed of this discount.

| Table 157a. 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 157b. 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 use, 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 158a. 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 158b. 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 159a. 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 159b. 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 160a. 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 160b. 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 161a. 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 161b. 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 162a. 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 162b. 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 163a. 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 163b. 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 163c. 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.

| 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

| 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

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