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Persons with Disability (PWDs) in Rural Philippines: Results from the 2010 Field Survey in Rosario, Batangas

Celia M. Reyes et al.

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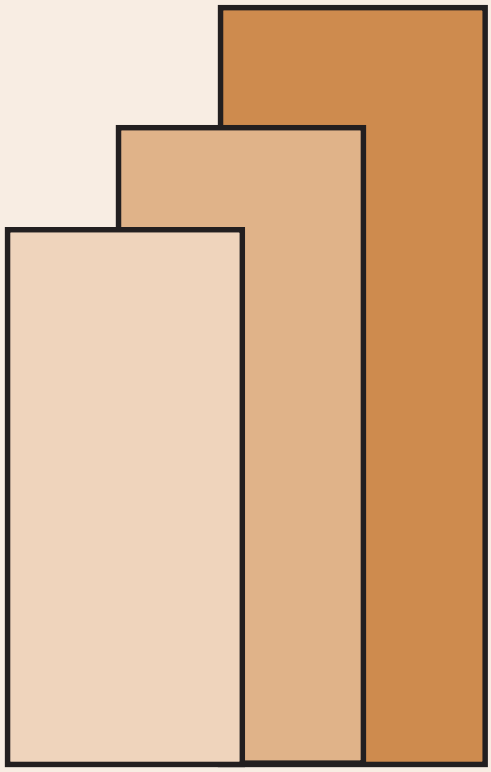

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DRAFT (FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY)

Persons with Disability (PWD) in Rural Philippines: Results from the 2010 Field Survey in Rosario, Batangas

Celia M. Reyes, Aubrey D. Tabuga, Christian D. Mina,
Ronina D. Asis, and Maria Blesila G. Datu[1]

Abstract

In an effort to complement the 2008 disability survey conducted in Metro Manila, the University of Tokyo and the Philippine Institute for Development Studies collaborated to undertake a similar study in a rural area. The survey was conducted in Rosario, Batangas in 2010, where 106 PWDs from 31 barangays were interviewed. Some of the major findings of the survey are as follows: The majority of the respondents did not even finish elementary education. The most common reason for not going to school ever or completing schooling is poverty. Employment rate among the respondents, however, is slightly lower (at 47%) than that in Metro Manila (50%). If the visually-impaired has the highest proportion with income-generating jobs (72%) in Metro Manila (who are usually masseurs), the hearing-impaired has the highest employment rate (58%) in Rosario, who are usually farmers/farm workers. Very few of the respondents are members of the Municipal Federation of PWDs, which is the only Disability Self-Help Organization in Rosario. Moreover, only 3 out of 10 respondents are aware of the important policies that were intended to improve their well-being. Among the 31 respondents who have knowledge about any of the policies on discounts, only 10 of them have ever enjoyed at least one of these discounts and possess a PWD ID card. Lack of awareness and participation stem from not having the chance to go out and mingle with other people reflecting the social, economic, and physical constraints that PWDs in rural areas are facing.

Keywords: persons with disability (PWD), rural, survey, Rosario, Batangas

[1] Celia M. Reyes is Senior Research Fellow; Aubrey D. Tabuga and Christian D. Mina are both Research Associates; and Ronina D. Asis and Maria Blesila G. Datu are Senior Research Specialists at the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS). The usual disclaimer applies.

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Persons with Disability (PWD) in Rural Philippines:
Results from the 2010 Field Survey in Rosario, Batangas

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I. Background

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP) put the estimates of people with disability at 10 percent of the world's population, or 650 million. This number, the ESCAP notes, is increasing because of various factors including the aging of the population. Disability is a growing concern in developing countries and one key issue in poverty reduction. The United Nations Development Program estimates that 80 percent of persons with disabilities live in developing countries while the World Bank estimates that 20 per cent of the world's poorest people have some kind of disability.[3]In the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the need to understand the link between disability and poverty is recognized.

Apart from poverty, discrimination and prejudice are the major challenges that persons with disabilities face in their everyday life. Because they face all types of social, physical and economic barriers, policies should gear towards formulating rights-based and comprehensive set of actions to improve their well-being.

For formulation of effective policy actions, data and information are critical. However, data collection on disability in many countries is at an early stage of development because it is given low priority or often excluded from official statistics. Likewise, the ESCAP noted that the lack of availability and the quality of demographic and socio-economic indicators concerning disability continue to be major challenges.[4]

In the Philippines, studies that examine the conditions of PWDs are likewise very limited, with statistics being very rare. In fact, the latest official estimate available on the number of PWDs in the country can be obtained from the 2000 Census and the figure is placed at 1.2 percent of the total population or 942,098[5]. This is 305,098 greater than the 1990 estimate

[2] Celia M. Reyes is Senior Research Fellow; Aubrey D. Tabuga and Christian D. Mina are both Research Associates; and Ronina D. Asis and Maria Blesila G. Datu are Senior Research Specialists at the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS). The authors acknowledge the research assistance of Ms. Junalyn T. Bayona and Ms. Christine Ruth P. Salazar, Computer Operator II and Project Evaluation Officer III, respectively, at the PIDS, and the following PWD enumerators: Ms. Marites V. Odarbe, Mr. Reynaldo V. Lim, Ms. Janine C. Cruzet, Ms. Maria Victoria B. Lucio, Ms. Ma. Rowena B. Rivera, and Ms. Ma. Filomena Gaya. The authors are also grateful for the technical assistance of the following people from Rosario, Batangas: Ms. Gaudencia Marasigan, Mr. Edwin Perez and Mr. Byron Bathan of Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO); Ms. Aida Guste, Mr. Emman Asilo and Mr. Mark Gil Delen of Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO); and, Ms. Aida Dela Cruz, a Barangay Health Scholar.

[3] Disabled World at http://www.disabled-world.com/disability/statistics/ Accessed February 23, 2011
[4] UN-ESCAP, Basic Facts at http://www.unescap.org/esid/psis/disability/ Accessed February 17, 2011
[5]Several other entities have also estimated the number of PWDs in the country. The Department of Health conducted a registration of PWDs in 1997 and counted 469,707 PWDs, a number that was claimed to be an

and around 23,000 more compared to the 1995 census.[6] The 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) included questions on disability. However, as of publication date, the results have not been released.

Notably, there have been developments in the way disability statistics are collected in the Philippines. Based on the UNESCAP data, around 10 percent of the population have disability. The Philippines' 2000 estimate of 1.2 percent is nowhere near the 10 percent mark. It is said that the manner by which data were collected and the concepts of disability used may account for this large variation. In past census, namely the 1990 and 2000 CPH, the questions asked were – 1) Does_____ have any physical or mental disability, and 2) What type of disability does____ have? In the 1995 CPH, the questions asked were – 1) Does____ have any impairment of his/her eyes, ear, speech, communication, legs, arms, or any combination of these, and 2) What type of disability does ____have? The questions asked in the 2010 CPH have become more elaborate yet simple. For instance, to obtain the number of people with visual impairment, this question was asked – Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? Another question is on hearing disability – Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? Other questions being asked were on difficulty in walking or climbing steps, remembering or concentrating, self-care, and in communicating (understanding or being understood).[7]

The questions reflect advances in the conceptualization of disability and use the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF) as a conceptual framework. The questions were designed not only to facilitate the measurement of disability but also the comparison of data on disability across countries. These improvements were the output of an international body called the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG).[8]

Future works on disability will greatly benefit from these improvements in the disability data gathering. However, as these statistics are general in nature, more detailed information on the life of PWDs are needed to better understand their needs and difficulties. With more detailed data, appropriate policy actions and programs can be developed.

Being aware of this, the Philippine Institute for Development Studies collaborated in August 2008 with the Institute of Developing Economies (IDE) of 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 selected Metro Manila cities and was conducted in partnership with the Social Welfare Office of each of the cities and various PWD organizations. The objective of the survey was to gather the

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underestimation of the number of PWDs in the country. Thus, the government does not officially recognize this estimate.

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

[7] Please see Annex A for the complete set of questions.

[8] To read more about the WG, please see Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/washington_group.htm

socioeconomic profile and livelihood sources of PWDs as well as their access to programs and awareness of existing government policies aimed at improving their living conditions.

The 2008 survey being conducted in Metro Manila could only provide data on the conditions of PWDs in the urban areas. Thus, in an effort to complement the previous study, Dr. Soya Mori and Dr. Tatsufumi Yamagata from IDE again collaborated with PIDS, only this time, through a project with the University of Tokyo to conduct a study in the rural areas. The rural aspect of the survey was conducted in Rosario, a first class municipality in Batangas. The survey gathered information on basic characteristics of the PWD and their households, the PWDs' employment status, policy awareness, daily life activities, time usage, and types of impairment, among others.

This report mainly discusses the results from the said field survey in Rosario, Batangas. As an introduction, the socioeconomic profile of the target area was briefly discussed in section II. The main focus is section III – Results from the Field Survey. It includes the geographic distribution of the respondents, basic characteristics, education, asset ownership, characteristics of the PWD's spouse, parents, and immediate siblings, impairment, economic activities, range of movements, organizations/institutions for PWD, and policy awareness. The last section contains the summary and concluding remarks.

II. Methodology

The selection of the municipality of Rosario as the survey area was based on its location, mainly rural, and the presence of a readily available list of PWDs.[9] The province of Batangas in southern Luzon, located south of Manila, is one of the provinces which implement the Community-based Monitoring System province-wide. Its latest CBMS census, conducted in 2008, contains information on all members of the households including the PWDs. In addition, the local government of Rosario through the Municipal Social Welfare Division deploys its Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS) in the different barangays to take care of PWD concerns. The BNS were trained to identify disabilities. The BNS, in cooperation with the Barangay Health Workers, validated the 2008 CBMS list to come up with an updated list of PWD in Rosario. The final list was used as the sampling frame for the PIDS-University of Tokyo survey on PWD in Rosario.

The study, in complement to the 2008 survey, targeted only three main types of disability – mobility, visual, and hearing. In addition, the list was further narrowed down to cover only the working-age population (i.e. 15 years old and above) because the study focuses on the livelihood of PWDs. The final list of PWDs provided by the local government is shown in Annex B and geographically illustrated in Figure 1. In some cases however, several PWDs in the list were not interviewed due to location factors – some upland areas were difficult to reach during the rainy season while some areas did not have roads. In other cases, the PWDs

[9] The criteria of having a list available was a decision that emanated from the team discussions based on the problems encountered in the 2008 survey.

were not available during the visit. Annex B shows the list of PWDs not interviewed and the corresponding reasons.

The field survey was conducted in November 8 to 12, 2010. Structured questionnaires were administered through face-to-face interviews with the targeted respondents. The survey team was split into three groups corresponding to the 3 types of impairment (i.e. mobility, visual, and hearing) that the survey targeted. Each group comprised of 2 PWD enumerators, 2 PIDS staff as documenters, 2 persons from the local government, and a driver. The approach of the survey implemented the same approach used in the 2008 survey in the urban areas wherein the enumerators were PWDs themselves. The survey covered 31 out of the 34 barangays in Rosario where cases of the types of disability targeted were present.

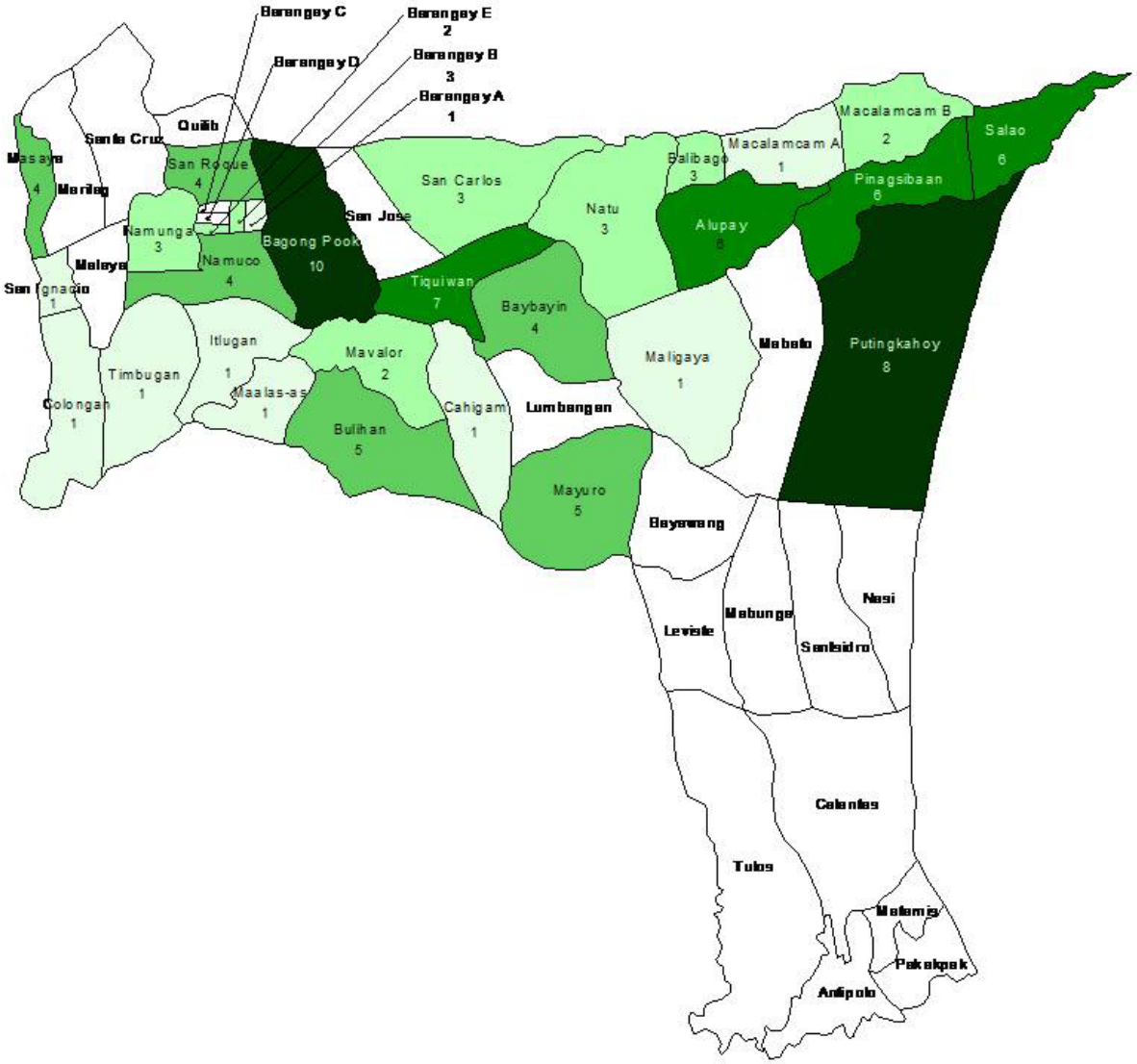

Figure 1. Distribution of respondents by barangay, Rosario, Batangas

The survey instrument's precursor, which is the 2008 questionnaire, has undergone 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.

The 2008 questionnaire was slightly improved to provide more detailed questions on income, membership in organizations, and participation in government programs. Some items on employment were also revised to reflect variation in the opportunities present in the rural versus the urban areas. The 2010 questionnaire also included questions on time-use and unpaid work, as suggested by Dr. Mori and Dr. Yamagata (see Annex C1, C2, C3 and C4). The questionnaire was pre-tested in Barangay Puting Kahoy, Rosario, Batangas. This was further improved during an orientation workshop/validation meeting held in Batangas where comments and suggestions made by PWD enumerators, social workers from the local government, and a representative of disability groups (Mr. Abner Manlapaz) were considered.

III. Socioeconomic Profile of Rosario, Batangas

Rosario is a first-class municipality located in the south-eastern portion of Batangas. It is partially urban with registered voters of 55,954 in 2010.[10] Rosario, with a land area of 226.88 sq. km., is bounded on the north by the municipality of Padre Garcia and Lipa City; on the south by Taysan and Lobo; on the east by San Juan and Quezon Province; and on the west by the municipality of Ibaan.

The municipality of Rosario consists of 48 barangays (villages), six of which are classified urban by the National Statistics Office (NSO).[11] These urban barangays are Alupay, Barangays A, B, C, D, and E located in the *poblacion* area (town proper). The population density of Rosario is roughly 422 persons per sq. km.

In 2007, its official population count was 95,785 with a total of 19,455 households, representing 4.3 percent of the total population of Batangas. The typical household has about 5 members (4.92 to be exact). Thirty-seven percent of the municipality's population consists of those aged below 15. Meanwhile, 56 percent belong to the age group 15 to 59. And the rest, 7 percent, is comprised of the elderly (Figure 2).

[10] Based on partial data from COMELEC, population count was obtained from NSO
[11] NSCB website accessed February 21, 2011 at
http://www.nscb.gov.ph/activestats/psgc/municipality.asp?muncode=041021000&regcode=04&provcode=10

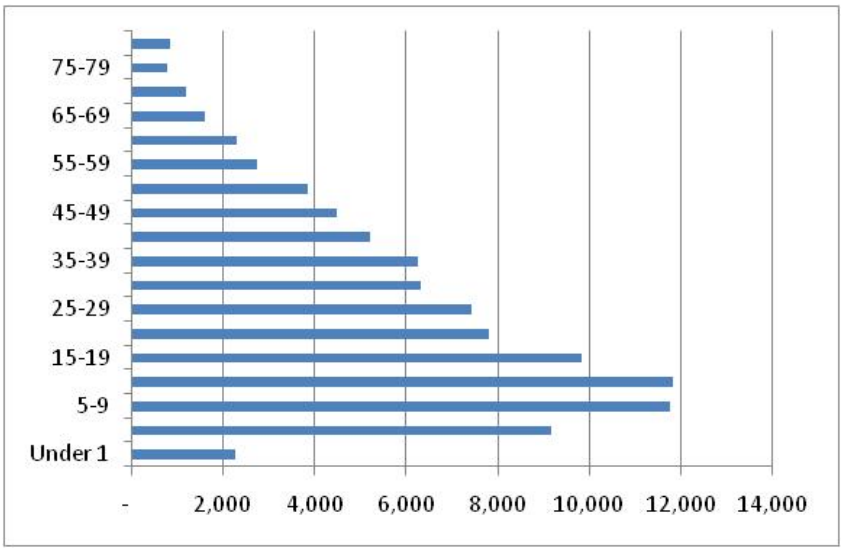

Figure 2. Population of Rosario, Batangas by age group, 2007
Source: 2007 Census of Population, NSO

To have a glimpse of the general welfare status of households in the municipality of Rosario, the core indicators from the CBMS dataset were used. The 2008 CBMS data shows that 87 percent of its population aged 10 and above are within the labor force. It also reported that 4.7 percent of the labor force was considered unemployed.[12]

In terms of health, 2.3 percent of children aged 0 to 5 were malnourished. In terms of shelter, only 0.7 percent of the households lived in makeshift houses while 0.5 percent was considered as informal settlers, more commonly referred to as squatters. Meanwhile, 12 percent of the households did not have access to safe water while 13 percent had no access to sanitary toilet facilities. In terms of education, 1 in every 5 school-aged children (i.e. aged 6 to 16) was not attending school.

In terms of poverty status, over half (53%) of the households in Rosario had income below the poverty threshold. Moreover, one-third (34%) did not have sufficient income to meet the basic food requirements. Surprisingly, only 0.1 percent of the households reported that they have experienced food shortage.

IV. Results from the Field Survey

The field survey in Rosario, Batangas covered 106 respondents from 31 barangays. Of these total respondents, 38 have mobility impairment, 30 have visual disability, while the remaining 38 have hearing impairment. From the actual survey, it was found out that 18 persons have more than one type of disability.

[12] Unemployed are those who are 15 years and over as of their last birthday and are reported as without work, had no job during the past three months following the survey and currently available for work

A. Geographic Distribution of Respondents

Out of the 34 barangays that have cases on the types of impairment targeted by the study, 31 were covered in the survey. The survey utilized the list of PWDs obtained from the CBMS database of the municipality of Rosario which was validated by the Barangay Nutrition Scholars and Barangay Health Workers. The survey team interviewed a total of 106 PWDs.

The distribution of the survey respondents across villages/barangays by type of impairment is shown in the map below. The shaded portions refer to the barangays covered. The darker shades correspond to higher number of PWDs interviewed. The areas not covered by the survey were those located in upland, difficult to reach areas.

The survey on persons with mobility impairment covered 18 barangays (Figure 3). Meanwhile, 16 barangays were covered for the visual impairment (Figure 4) and 23 were covered for the hearing impairment (Figure 5).

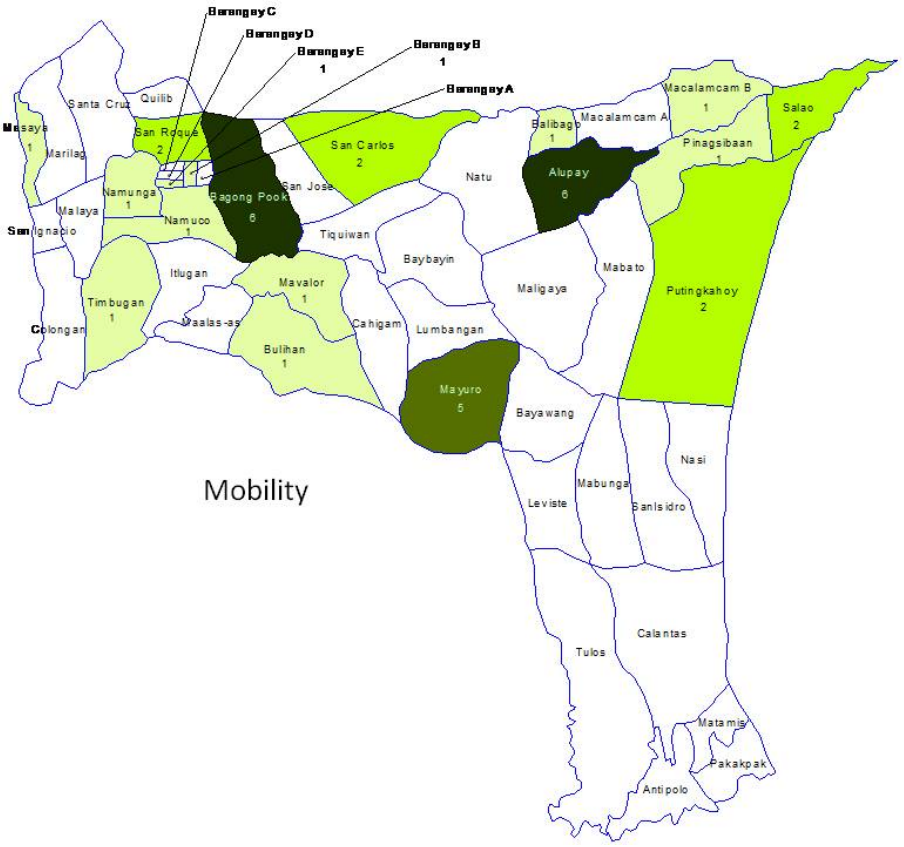

Figure 3. Distribution of respondents with mobility impairment by barangay, Rosario, Batangas

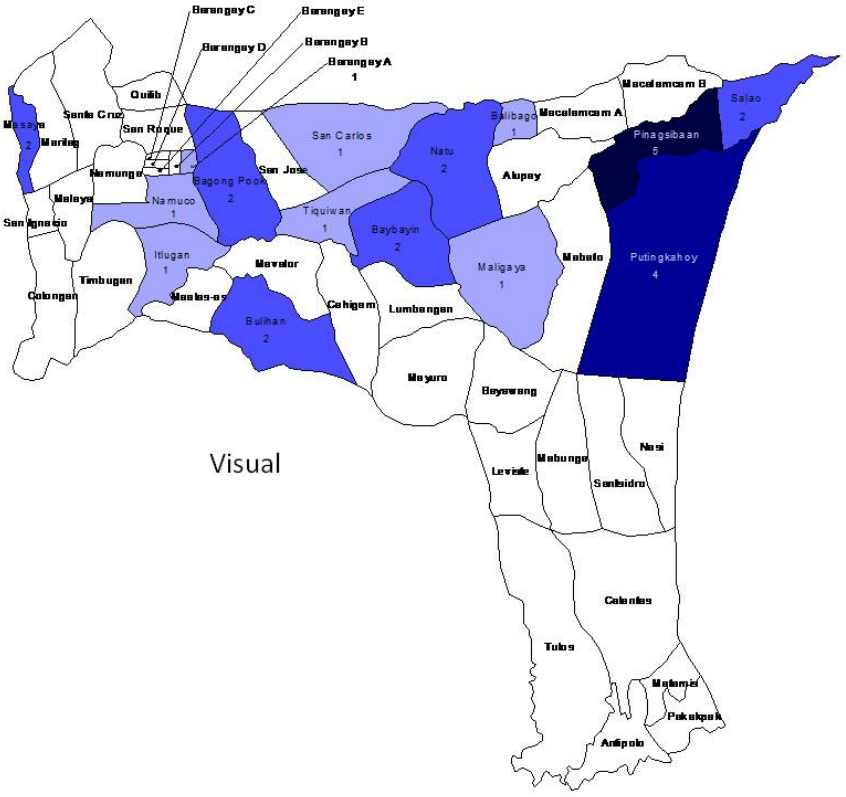

Figure 4. Distribution of respondents with visual impairment by barangay, Rosario, Batangas

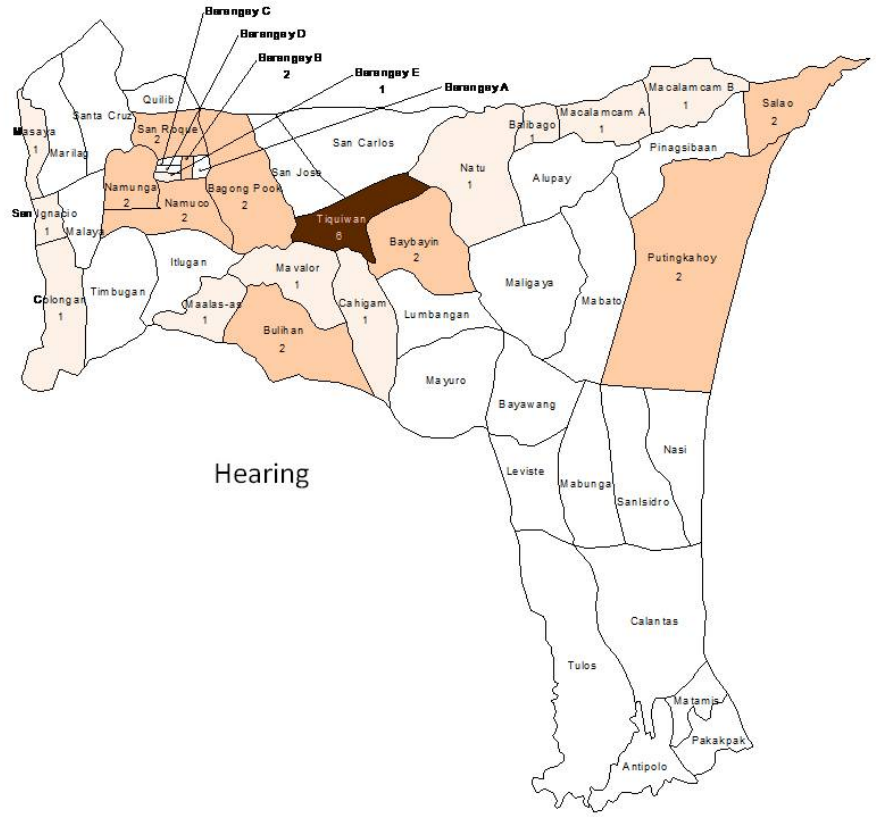

Figure 5. Distribution of respondents with hearing impairment by barangay, Rosario, Batangas

B. Basic Characteristics

The field survey in Rosario interviewed 106 respondents from 31 barangays. Of these, 29 percent are mobility-impaired (MI), 24 are visually-impaired (VI) and 30 are hearing-impaired (HI). The rest of the respondents (about 18%) have more than one type of impairment, hence called persons with multiple disabilities (PWMD). In terms of sex, the sample was exactly divided among male and female respondents (Table 1).

Table 1. Distribution of Respondent by Impairment and Sex

Type of Impairment	Female	Male	Total
Mobility	13	18	31
Visual	13	12	25
Hearing	18	14	32
Multiple	9	9	18
Total	53	53	106

The average age of the sample is 40. Majority (51%) of them are within the prime ages 20 to 39. Only around 17 percent (18 out of 106) are elderly (60 years and over) (Figure 6), most of which are VI persons (Figure 7). The mean age for the HI is 31, the MI individuals, 41 and the VI ones, 48. The average age of respondents with multiple disabilities is 42.

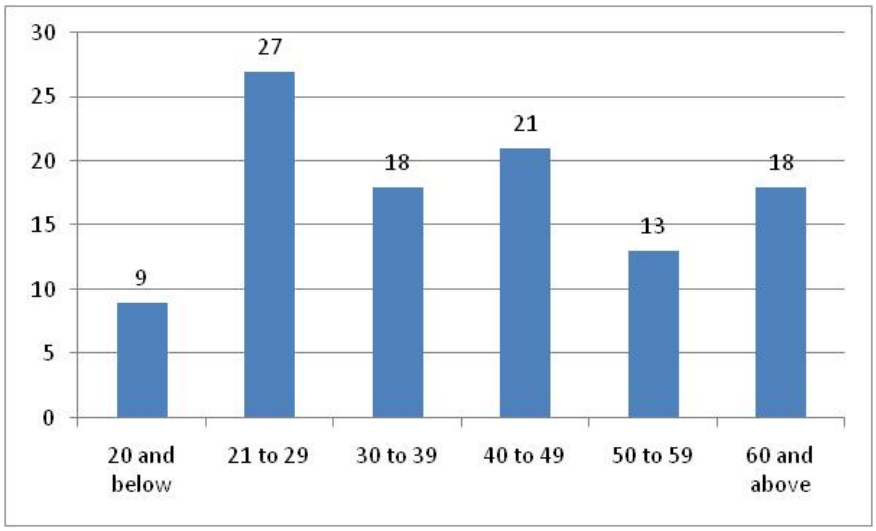

Figure 6. Distribution of respondents by age group

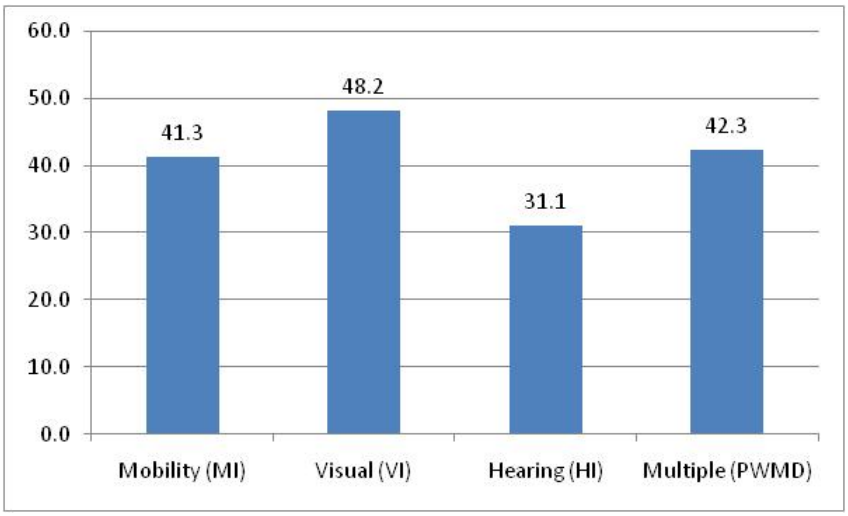

Figure 7. Mean age of respondents by type of impairment

The youngest among the PWDs is the HI group. Most of these are of ages 29 and below (Figure 8). The VI, on the other hand are the eldest where over 40 percent are elderly. Meanwhile, those of MI persons comprise mostly of middle-aged people and elderly

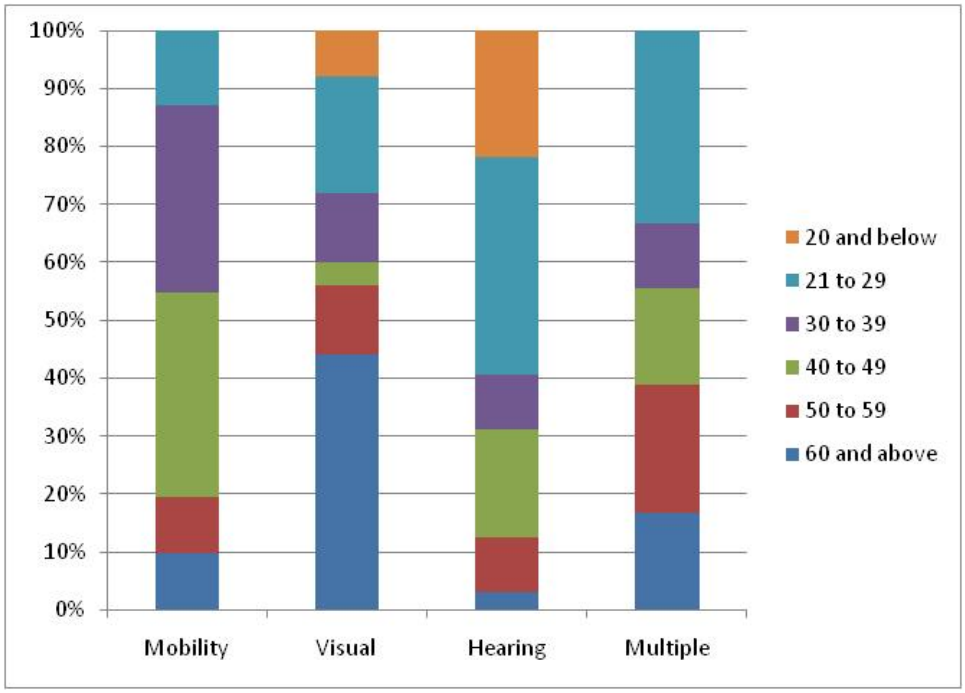

Figure 8. Distribution of respondents by age group and impairment type

Majority (59%) of the respondents were single or never been married (Figure 9). About one-third (31%) are married while the rest are either divorced/separated or widowed. The proportion of single (married) PWDs is higher (lower) in the rural areas compared to the

urban areas. In the 2008 PWD study involving Metro Manila cities, 45 percent of respondents were single while 47 percent were married. Among the groups, the MI have the highest percentage of respondents who are married at 42 percent, followed by the visually impaired with 36 percent.

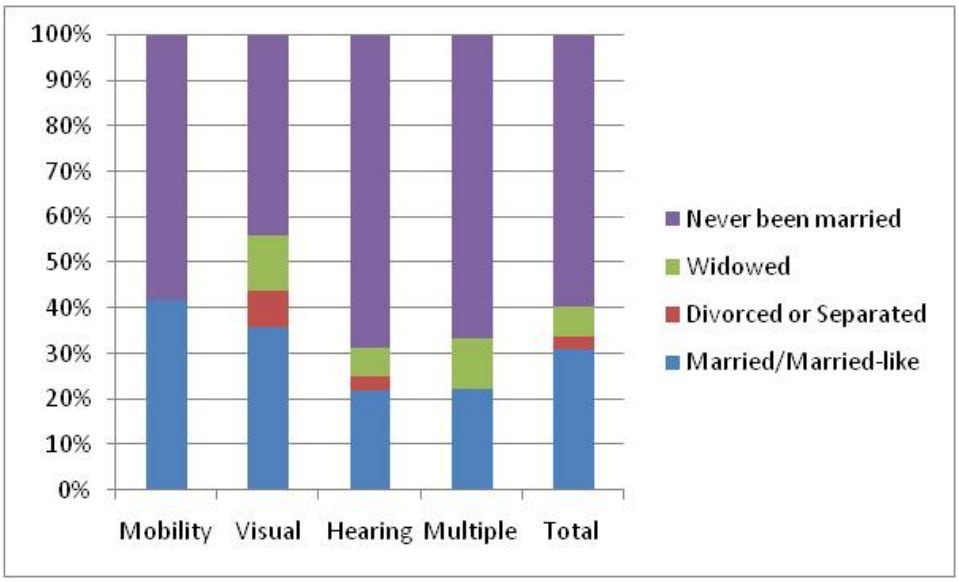

Figure 9. Distribution of respondents by marital status

Most (86%) of the respondents are natives of Batangas province, mostly having been born in the same barangay where they are currently residing, an indication that they do not move from one place to another. Only very few came from other provinces. Several were from nearby province of Quezon (Table 2). Others came from Metro Manila (Manila and Muntinlupa) and the northern provinces of Ilocos Sur, Pampanga, Pangasinan, and Bulacan.

Table 2. Distribution of respondents by birthplace

Province/City	Frequency	Percent (%)
Batangas	91	85.8
Bulacan	1	0.9
Ilocos Sur	1	0.9
Manila	3	2.8
Muntinlupa	2	1.9
Pampanga	1	0.9
Pangasinan	1	0.9
Quezon	5	4.7
Rizal	1	0.9

In terms of religion, ninety (90) percent of the respondents are Catholic. The rest comprises of Protestants, other Christians and others.

The average household size for the entire survey sample is 5.48 members, higher than the average household size of Rosario of 4.92 based on the 2007 Census. The household size has a standard deviation of 2.9. A large proportion (42.5 %) of the households has 4 to 7

members. Meanwhile, 32 percent of the respondents belong to small households of only 3 members or less. A significant proportion (24 percent) has 8 to 12 members (Table 3).

Among various groups, households of the HI persons have the largest mean size, at 6.4. In fact, one-third of HI households have 8 to 12 members. Respondents with multiple impairments have also relatively high household size at 5.9. On the other hand, the MI individuals have the smallest households with an average of 4.7 members.

Table 3. Distribution of respondents by household size category and disability type

Group	Mobility (MI)	Visual (VI)	Hearing (HI)	Multiple (PWMD)	All	Percent (%)
3 and below	13	10	8	3	34	32.1
4 to 7	13	9	12	11	45	42.5
8 to 12	5	6	12	3	26	24.5
13 or more	0	0	0	1	1	0.9
Total	31	25	32	18	106	100.0
Mean household size	*4.7*	*4.9*	*6.4*	*5.9*	*5.5*	.

Thirty out of the 106 respondents belong to households headed by women, the rest are headed by male members (Table 4). The mobility-impaired households have the highest proportion (at 36%) of female heads while the hearing impaired ones have the lowest (22%).

Table 4. Distribution of respondents by sex of household head and by type of impairment

Impairment	Male	Female	Total	Female, %
Mobility	20	11	31	35.5
Visual	18	7	25	28.0
Hearing	25	7	32	21.9
Multiple	13	5	18	27.8
Total	76	30	106	28.3

The sample PWD households have an average of about 3 female members and 3 male members. The hearing-impaired households have slightly more female members (3.3) than the others. The hearing impaired and multiple impaired have also larger number of male members. In terms of dependents, that is children and elderly, the visually-impaired respondents have more dependents than those of other impairment types.

Table 5. Average number of members by group and type of impairment

Type	Female	Male	Children (members aged below 18)	Elderly (60 and above)

Mobility	2.6	2.0	1.6	0.45
Visual	2.8	2.2	2.0	0.8
Hearing	3.3	3.1	1.9	0.29
Multiple	2.8	3.1	1.6	0.67
Total	2.9	2.6	1.8	0.52

C. Description of Impairments

It is essential to describe the types and conditions of disability that PWD face prior to analyzing their socioeconomic profile. This is accomplished by looking at the primary causes, parts of the body affected, and degree of injury/impairment.

Among the 106 respondents, 41 have mobility impairment. This number includes 10 respondents who have other types of impairment in addition to being mobility-impaired. The most common cause of this type of impairment is polio (34%) followed lower limb amputation (20%), and other conditions (primarily meningitis) (17%).

Table 6. Distribution of respondents with mobility impairment by primary cause of impairment

Condition	Frequency	Percent
Spinal cord injury	2	4.88
Cerebral palsy	6	14.63
Polio	14	34.15
Lower limb amputation	8	19.51
Congenital lower limb defect	2	4.88
Dwarfism	0	0
Stroke	2	4.88
Other conditions	7	17.07
Total	41	100

For those who have suffered spinal cord injury, they reported that the lumbar and sacrum are the parts of the spinal cord that were injured. Meanwhile, those with cerebral palsy have indicated that they have mixed type (spastic, athetoid, and ataxic) of cerebral palsy (2 out of 6), while one reported that his/her case is spastic. Many (3 out of 6) noted that they do not know which type they have.

Meanwhile, 11 out of the 14 respondents who have had polio indicated that they have experienced paralysis or muscle weakness. When asked which body parts experienced paralysis or muscle weakness, the most common responses were the right leg and left leg.

On the other hand, half of those whose lower limbs have been amputated due to accident/disease reported that a leg (above the knee) was amputated. Three out of the 8 respondents indicated their lower leg (below the knee) was missing while one reported both legs were removed. For the 3 respondents who identified congenital lower limb defect as the main cause of impairment, there was one case of two feet, one case of lower leg, and another on both legs. On the other hand, the legs were the ones most affected for those who suffered from stroke and those who had meningitis.

When asked about assistive devices that mobility-impaired persons have, the most common are the crutches (24%), manual wheelchair (17%), and cane (12%). Interestingly, these devices have been provided by (in order of frequency) the government, the PWD themselves, and family.

Meanwhile, 31 respondents reported that they have visual impairment (6 of these have impairments other than visual). The main causes of visual impairment are optic nerve disease and removed eyeballs (Table 7).

Table 7. Distribution of respondents with visual impairment by primary cause of impairment

Cause	Freq.	Percent
Cornea injury/keratopathy	1	3.23
Lens disease	1	3.23
Retinal disease	2	6.45
Optic nerve disease	6	19.35
Eyeballs are gone	5	16.13
Other conditions	14	45.16
Cataract	3	
Swollen/dried artery of the eyes	2	
Glaucoma	1	
Iris not visible/eye got poked	3	
Infection/lump developed in the eyes	2	
In-born/not aware of the cause	3	
Do not know	2	6.45
Total	31	100

Forty-five percent of the visually impaired respondents are totally blind while 29 percent is totally blind for one eye only with low vision in the other eye. The others are considered to have low vision.

In terms of assistive devices, the cane is the most common, with 7 out of 31 respondents using the cane for mobility. One of them wears glasses. These two types of devices are also the most commonly demanded devices for mobility.

There were 39 respondents with hearing impairment who were interviewed in the survey. Of these, 72 percent are borne deaf (Table 8). Forty-six percent of these are considered totally deaf.

Table 8. Distribution of respondents with hearing impairment by primary cause of impairment

Conditions	Freq.	Percent
Born Deaf	28	71.79
Pre-Lingually Deaf (before 3 years old)	0	0.00
Caused by medical disease/treatment	1	2.56
Caused by accidents/others	0	0.00
Post-Lingually Deaf (after 3 years old)	0	0.00
Caused by medical disease/treatment	4	10.26
Caused by accidents/others	2	5.13
Other conditions	4	10.26
Total	39	100

It is rare to see a signing hearing impaired in the rural areas. In the survey, only 5 out of the 39 hearing impaired respondents reported knowledge on any sign language. The main reasons for not having the opportunity to learn sign language are not having a deaf school nearby or having no knowledge about any deaf school nearby (20%) and financial difficulties (to cover transportation costs in going to deaf school) (18%). Also, some respondents reported that parents/teachers did not allow the PWD to learn (15%), and the PWD themselves did not want to learn (15%). The rest did not provide any reason.

Interestingly, only 19 percent reported that assistive devices are necessary for them in going out. The rest of them felt that they did not need such devices. Also, many of them (43%) did not feel that the devices are necessary in talking to hearing people (non-PWD). Out of the 39 respondents, only 4 reported that they have hearing aids.

D. Education

The survey revealed that PWDs in Rosario, Batangas have very low educational attainment. Majority (58%) of the respondents attained only up to the fifth grade in elementary school. A low 19 percent have completed at least high school (that is, high school graduate or higher), this very low when compared to the rate of 54 percent in urban areas. Only very few (6%) respondents in the Rosario have reached college. In contrast, 25 percent of those included in the 2008 survey in the urban areas have either reached or completed college.

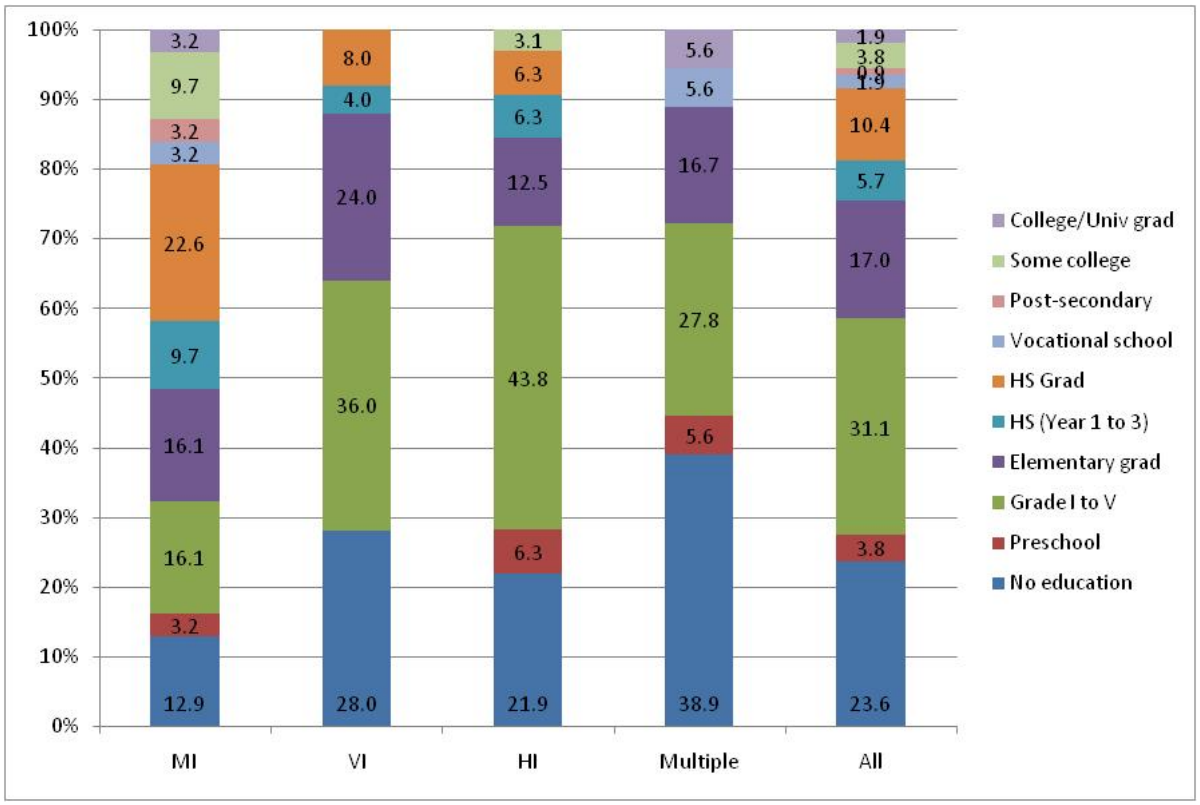

Figure 10. Distribution of respondents by educational attainment (in percent)

Among the impairment types, the MI persons have the highest percentage of those who have completed at least high school at 42 percent. The visually-impaired meanwhile only has 8 percent, the hearing impaired 9.4 percent, and those with multiple disabilities, 11 percent.

Table 9. Distribution of respondents by highest educational attainment and by impairment type

Highest Educational Attainment	MI	VI	HI	Multiple	Total
No education	4	7	7	7	25
Preschool	1	0	2	1	4
Grade I to V	5	9	14	5	33
Elementary grad	5	6	4	3	18
HS (Year 1 to 3)	3	1	2	0	6
HS Grad	7	2	2	0	11
Vocational school	1	0	0	1	2
Post-secondary	1	0	0	0	1
Some college	3	0	1	0	4
College/Univ grad	1	0	0	1	2
Total	31	25	32	18	106
Percent of at least HS graduate	41.9	8.0	9.4	11.1	18.9

In all impairment groups except for the multiple, more men are educated than women. For instance, half of the male respondents who have mobility impairment are at least high school graduates while only 31 percent of the women are (Table 10).

Table 10. Percentage of at least high school graduate by type of impairment and sex			
Impairment	Female	Male	All
Mobility	30.8	50.0	41.9
Visual	7.7	8.3	8.0
Hearing	5.6	14.3	9.4
Multiple	11.1	11.1	11.1

Interestingly, 11.3 percent (12 out of 106) of the survey respondents had special education. Most of them have hearing impairments (9 out of 12), and are aged 21 and below (7 out of 12). In fact, 28 percent of the hearing-impaired respondents had special education. Meanwhile, only 8 percent of the VI and 3.2 percent of the MI persons did go to SPED school, those with multiple impairments did not have special education (Figure 11).

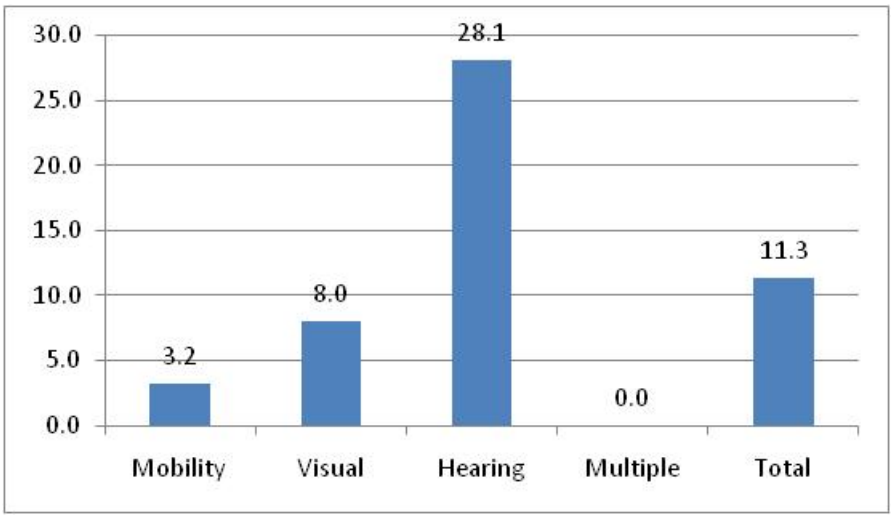

Figure 11. Respondents with SPED by type of impairment, in percent

For PWDs who did not go to school at all, their most common reasons for not going to school are their disability and family's financial problems. They recounted that because they can barely provide for their basic needs, schooling was not one of their priorities. Moreover, they believe that because of their disability, they could not go to school. For others, they reported that there were no special education schools nearby (Table 11). Their families would have been willing to send them if these were not too far from their homes. Some respondents also mentioned that their families did not want to send them to school.

Table 11. Reasons why PWDs did not go to school	
Reason	Frequency
Family did not allow PWD to go to school	3
PWD did not want to go to school	2

School which PWD wants to go to was not available in the neighborhood	3
Disability	9
Financial problem	9
PWD was shy	1
Others	1

Meanwhile, those respondents who had some schooling were asked about their main reasons for not finishing school. The most common reason was also poverty. In fact, about half (45%) of those who achieved only up to high school reported that they discontinued their education because their families had financial difficulties (Table 12). Also many of them recounted that they did not want to go to school or their families did not allow them to. Others stated that it was due to their disability. A few of them also reported that they needed to help in their family either to care for other members or to work in their farms. There are also a few who did not pursue their studies because they preferred to work. Some got married at a young age while others got sick quite often.

Table 12. Reasons why PWDs did not finish schooling

Reason	Percent (%)
Rejected by the school due to disability	2.8
Family did not allow PWD to go to school	15.3
PWD did not want to go to school	16.7
School was not available in the neighborhood/too far	5.6
Financial problem	45.8
PWD was shy/ashamed to go to school	1.4
Disability	8.3
Need to look after/care for a family member	2.8
Need to help in the farm	1.4
Employment	4.2
Got married young	2.8
Health reason/often got sick	2.8
Others	2.8

E. Asset Ownership, Housing, and Tenure Status of PWDs

The main focus of this study is to examine the economic conditions of PWDs. One of the ways to do this is to look at asset ownership, shelter, and tenure status. Later in the sections that follow, the economic activities of PWDs will be discussed in more details.

It is noteworthy that almost all the PWD households included in the survey own a house and a television set (Table 13). The other most common assets that they have are electric fan (74%), and telephone/cellular phone (74%). Majority of them also have sala set, dining set, and electric iron. Notably, 45 percent of the respondents have LPG stove, while 41 percent have refrigerator. In comparison with asset ownership in the urban areas (2008 survey), the PWD households in rural areas outperform those in the urban in terms of house ownership,

TV, bicycle/motorcycle, microwave oven, sala/living and dining set. Also, ownership of mobile phones is higher for the rural (74%) than urban (54%), although the time difference in the two surveys may account for this difference.

Meanwhile, although a very small percentage of PWD household own an automobile, at only 5 percent, one-fifth of them have a bicycle or motorbike/motorcycle. A significant proportion has also access to recreational appliances like video/DVD/VCD (40%) and radio (24%).

Table 13. Number of PWD households owning assets by type of assets

Asset	Freq.	Percent
House	101	95.3
Automobile	5	4.7
Bicycle/Motorbike/Motorcycle	23	21.7
TV	89	84.0
Video/DVD/VCD Player	42	39.6
Radio/Radio Cassette	25	23.6
Telephone/Cellular phone	78	73.6
Air conditioner	2	1.9
Washing machine	26	24.5
Computer	7	6.6
Refrigerator	43	40.6
Electric Iron	55	51.9
LPG Gas stove/range	48	45.3
Sewing machine	17	16.0
Microwave oven	8	7.5
Sala set	62	58.5
Dining set	58	54.7
Electric fan	79	74.5
Others	7	6.6

In terms of personal assets, the cellular phone is the most common type of asset that PWD respondents own for their exclusive use. Figure 12 shows that 37 out of 106 (35%) reported they own a mobile phone. A significant number (16) of PWDs also have their own electric fan. Five of them have their own radio while four reported they have their TV for themselves.

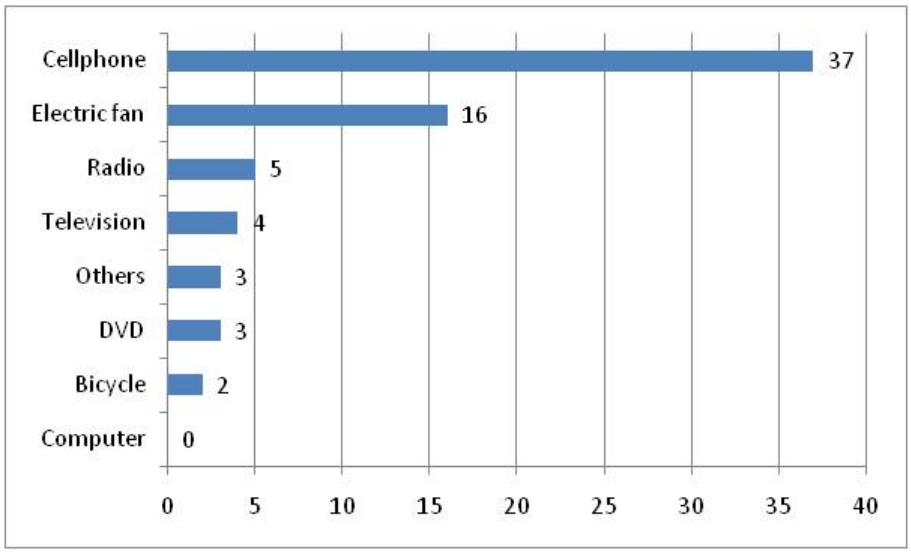

Figure 12. Distribution of respondents owning assets by type of assets

As mentioned earlier, almost all PWD respondents included in the survey live in dwellings that they or their families own. The rest (4%) of them live in either their relatives' or friends' houses. All of the houses except one, which is of an apartment/townhouse type, are of single detached type.

In terms of housing, most of the houses of PWDs have walls and roofs that are made of strong or predominantly strong materials. In particular, the walls of 75 percent of the houses are made of concrete or wood. Other materials considered strong are bricks, stones, galvanized iron, and asbestos. Meanwhile, the roof of 87 percent of the houses are made of, either entirely or mixed but predominantly, galvanized iron.

Table 14. Distribution of respondents by type of materials used in constructing their houses

Material	Wall	Roof
Strong	54	71
Light	11	3
Salvaged/makeshift	2	2
Mixed, predominantly strong	21	16
Mixed, predominantly light	10	6
Mixed, predominantly salvaged/ makeshift	2	2
Total	100	100
Strong & predominantly strong	*75*	*87*

In terms of the respondents' lot tenure status, 66 out of 106 (62%) reported that either they themselves or their family own the lot that they occupy. Meanwhile, a significant proportion, 37 percent, are using other people's lot free of rent but with the consent of the owners (Table 15).

Table 15. Distribution of PWD household by tenure status of lot

Impairment	Own/owner-like	Renting	Rent-free with owner's consent	Total
Mobility	17	0	14	31
Visual	16	0	9	25
Hearing	21	1	10	32
Multiple	12	0	6	18
Total	66	1	39	106

F. Characteristics of the Spouse, Father, Mother, and Immediate Siblings

Spouse

Thirty-four respondents reported that their spouse is still alive at survey time (even for those whose marital status is separated). The spouses of PWD respondents have very low educational attainment, with around 70 percent having 6 years of education or less. Only 18 percent (6 out of 34) of them have completed high school at the least (Table 16). The spouses except for one are non-PWDs.

Table 16. Distribution of respondents by the highest educational attainment of the spouse

Highest Educational Attainment	Freq.	Percent
No grade completed	1	2.9
Grade I to V	10	29.4
Elementary graduate	12	35.3
1st to 3rd Year High School	2	5.9
High School Graduate	6	17.6
College level	1	2.9
College o University graduate	2	5.9
Total	34	100.0

In terms of the sector of employment of the spouse (for the most recent employment), the most common is business other than agricultural with 26 percent of spouses engaged into it. Many of them also worked in households and in agriculture.

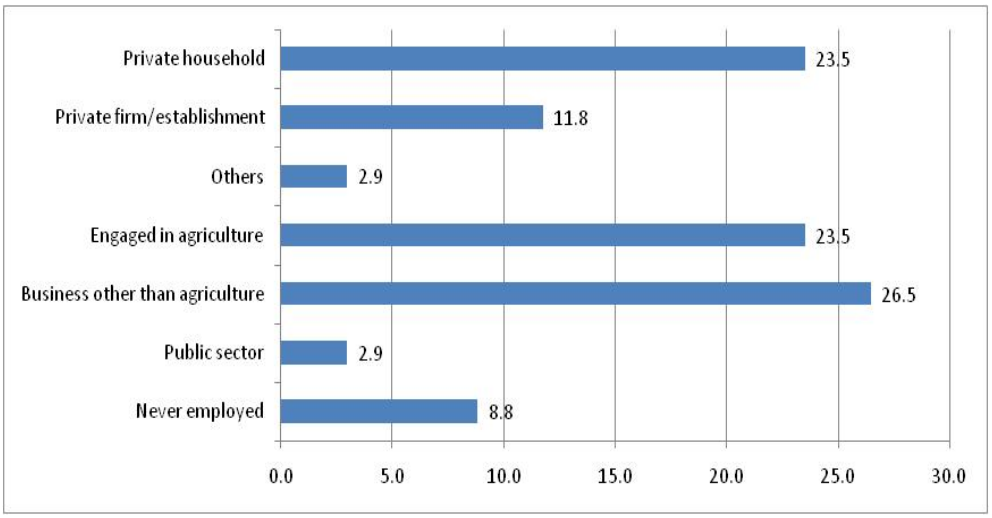

Figure 13. Proportion of respondents by sector of most recent employment of the spouse, in percent

Father

Forty-four percent of the respondents reported that their father is still alive. A great proportion of these PWDs are the hearing-impaired because this group is the youngest among all respondents. Actually, 66 percent of HI respondents noted that their father is still alive.

The fathers have very low education achievement as well with only 14 percent able to finish at least high school. Some of them (12.3%) did not go to school at all. Majority (58%) reached only up to sixth grade (Table 17).

Table 17. Distribution of respondents by educational attainment of father

Level	Freq.	Percent
No grade completed	13	12.3
Grade I to V	36	34.0
Elementary graduate	25	23.6
1st to 3rd Year High School	8	7.6
High School Graduate	9	8.5
Vocational school	1	0.9
College level	2	1.9
College o University graduate	3	2.8
PWD doesn't know	9	8.5

The most common sector of employment of the father is agriculture (43%). Many of them (18%) were also engaged in businesses other than agricultural. These cover the self-employed such as being carpenter/construction worker, tricycle driver, and electrician. Some (12%)

worked in private firms (Table 18). Ten (10) respondents reported that their father had impairment.

Table 18. Distribution of respondents by the sector of most recent employment of the father		
Sector	Freq.	Percent
Never employed	1	0.9
Public sector	7	6.6
Business other than agriculture	19	17.9
Engaged in agriculture	46	43.4
Others	5	4.7
Private firm/establishment	13	12.3
Private household	8	7.5
No answer/PWD doesn't know	7	6.6
Total	106	100.0

Mother

Meanwhile, 66 out of the 106 PWDs reported that their mother is still alive at the time of the survey. The mothers of PWDs have very low educational achievement. In fact, 17 percent of them did not complete any grade at all, while 62 percent were able to go to elementary school. Some (15%) were able to continue high school, of these only very few went on to continue college (Table 19).

Table 19. Distribution of respondents by educational attainment of mother		
Level	Freq.	Percent
No grade completed	18	16.98
Grade I to V	35	33.02
Elementary graduate	31	29.25
1st to 3rd Year High School	2	1.89
High School Graduate	8	7.55
College o University graduate	6	5.66
PWD doesn't know	6	5.66

The most common sector of employment of the mothers is non-agricultural business. Some of them were also engaged in agricultural works mostly helping in the farm, called in local term "*pakikisaka.*" Notably, one-fourth of them were never employed (Table 20). A few also were employed in the public sector (7%) and in private establishments (7%).

In terms of disability, nine out of 106 respondents revealed that their mother had impairment.

Table 20. Distribution of respondents by the sector of most recent employment of the mother		
Sector	Freq.	Percent
Never employed	26	24.5
Public sector	7	6.6
Business other than agriculture	35	33.0
Engaged in agriculture	13	12.3
Others	5	4.7
Private firm/establishment	7	6.6
Private household	6	5.7
No answer/PWD doesn't know	7	6.6
Total	106	100.0

Elderly siblings

Seventy-four percent of the interviewees have immediate elder sibling. Interestingly, the educational achievement of elderly siblings of the PWDs is quite high. Table 21 shows that 43 (or 54%) of the 79 elderly siblings have graduated from high school, way higher than the 19 percent for the PWD respondents. In fact, 19 of those who finished high school were able to reach college. Of these, 12 obtained their college/university degree.

Table 21. Distribution of respondents by highest educational attainment of immediate elder sibling		
Level	Freq.	Percent
No grade completed	2	2.53
Grade I to V	8	10.13
Elementary graduate	19	24.05
1st to 3rd year high school	7	8.86
High school graduate	19	24.05
Vocational school	1	1.27
Post-secondary (diploma courses/certificate)	4	5.06
College level	7	8.86
College or university graduate	12	15.19
Total	79	100
Percent of at least HS graduate	*43*	*54.4*

Figure 14 shows the educational attainment of elderly siblings by type of disability of the respondent. As one can see, the group with the highest percentage of elderly siblings who were high school graduates at least is those with multiple impairments, with 69 percent. The proportion for the elderly siblings of those with mobility impairments is 62 percent; that of the HI is 58 percent, while the proportion for the VI is only 35 percent.

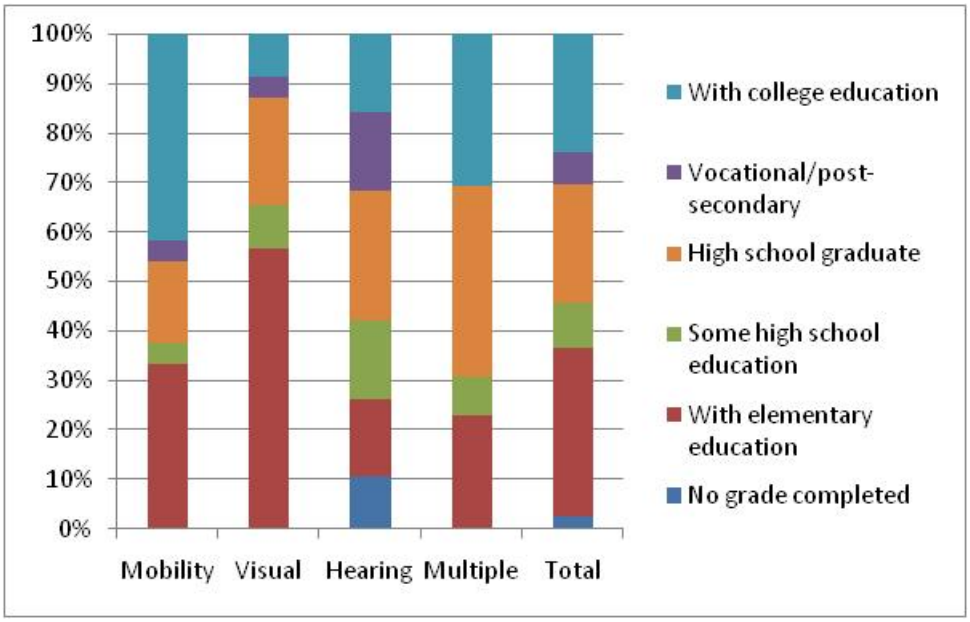

Figure 14. Distribution of immediate elder siblings by highest educational attainment and type of disability of PWD respondents

Many (33%) of the elderly siblings were employed in private establishments (Table 22). Others work in households (17%), in non-agricultural businesses (15%) and in agricultural works (14%). Notably, 15 percent of them were never employed.

Table 22. Distribution of respondents by the sector of most recent employment of the elderly sibling

Sector	Freq.	Percent
Never employed	12	15.4
Public sector	1	1.3
Business other than agriculture	12	15.4
Engaged in agriculture	11	14.1
Others	2	2.6
Private firm/establishment	26	33.3
Private household	13	16.7
No answer/PWD doesn't know	1	1.3
Total	78	100.0

Ownership of personal assets is quite high among elderly siblings, higher than PWDs' ownership rate. Majority of them own a mobile phone (Table23). Some even have their own television sets (20%) and electric fans (19%). Notably, a few of them even have their own computer (8%).

Table 23. Number of elderly siblings owning personal assets by type of assets		
Asset	Freq	Percent
Computer	6	8.11
Bicycle	0	0.00
DVD	5	6.76
Others	5	6.76
Television	15	20.27
Radio	4	5.41
Electric fan	14	18.92
Cellular phone	40	54.05

Four respondents reported that their elderly sibling had a disability of any type.

Younger siblings

Eighty percent of the interviewees have immediate younger sibling. Eight of the 83 younger siblings were reported to have various types of disability.

Like in the case of immediate elderly siblings of PWDs, the educational achievement of younger siblings is quite high. Table 24 shows that 46 (or 55%) of the 83 younger siblings have graduated from high school, way higher than the 19 percent for the PWD respondents.

Table 24. Distribution of respondents by highest educational attainment of immediate younger sibling		
Level	Freq.	Percent
No grade completed	2	2.4
Grade I to V	8	9.6
Elementary graduate	15	18.1
1st to 3rd year high school	11	13.3
High school graduate	23	27.7
Vocational school	2	2.4
Post-secondary (diploma courses/certificate)	2	2.4
College level	8	9.6
College or university graduate	11	13.3
Unknown	1	1.2
Total	83	100.0
At least HS graduate	*46*	*55.4*

Among the groups, the younger siblings of those with mobility and multiple impairments have the highest proportion of at least high school graduates, at 71% each. Meanwhile, the proportion among younger siblings of the hearing-impaired ones is 50 percent. That of the visually-impaired is only 35 percent.

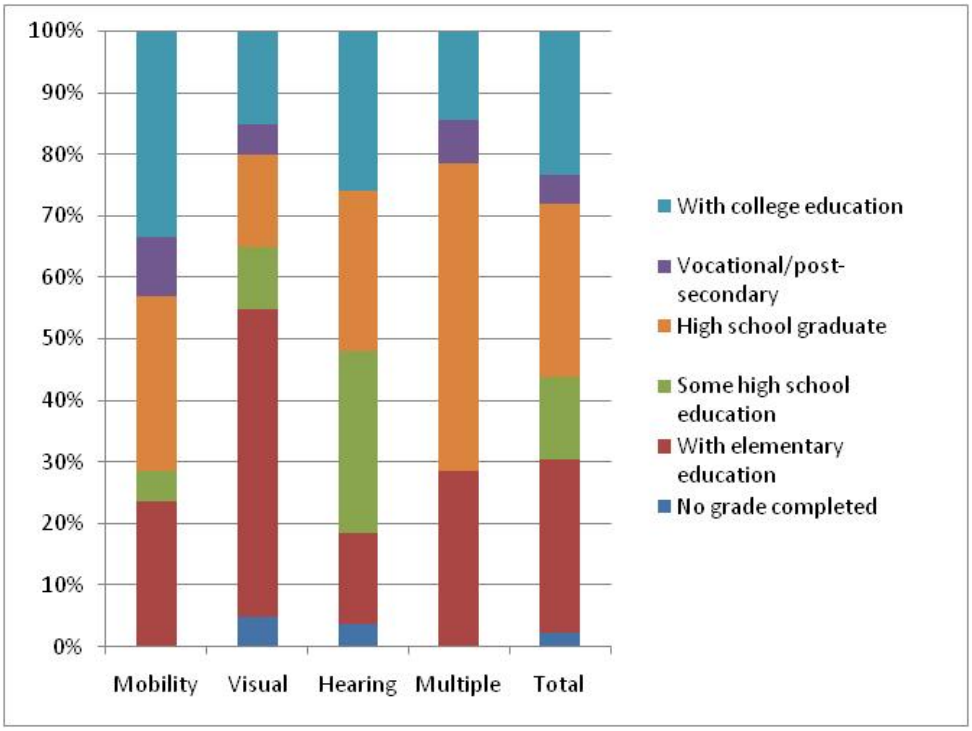

Figure 15. Distribution of immediate elder siblings by highest educational attainment and type of disability of PWD respondents

A significant proportion of the younger siblings were/are employed in the private sector (Table 25). Notably, many of them (22%) were never employed, most of who are aged 21 and below. Some of them (19%) are also employed in households while others are either in agriculture (11%) or in businesses other than agriculture (11%).

Table 25. Distribution of younger siblings of PWD by sector of most recent employment

Sector	Freq.	Percent
Never employed	18	22.5
Public sector	4	5
Business other than agriculture	9	11.25
Engaged in agriculture	9	11.25
Private firm/establishment	24	30
Private household	15	18.75
Others	1	1.25
Total	80	100

In terms of assets, the most common among the immediate younger siblings is cellular phone (59%). One-fifth of them also have electric fan and/or TV for their own use. Some even have their own computer (8%) (Table 26).

Table 26. Number of younger siblings owning personal assets by type of assets

Asset	Freq.	Percent
Cellular phone	46	59.0
Electric fan	17	21.8
Television	16	20.5
DVD	7	9.0
Radio	7	9.0
Computer	6	7.7
Others	6	7.7
Bicycle	0	0.0

In summary, there are considerable gaps between the conditions of PWDs and their immediate siblings especially in terms of education and employment. For instance, only 19 percent of the PWDs have finished secondary education while majority (55%) of the siblings have. Likewise, it is evident that PWDs have had limited opportunities in terms of employment. PWDs who have graduated from high school are usually self-employed while their siblings with about the same educational attainment were/are employed in private firms/public sector.

G. Support from Overseas Filipino Workers

One way of looking into the support system that surrounds the PWD is to determine if they have OFW relatives and friends sending money to them from abroad. Indeed, for those receiving remittances from abroad, these transfers comprise a significant portion of their total income.

Notably, one-third of the survey respondents reported that they have family members, relatives, and friends who live abroad and remit money to them or their household members. In fact, a few of them even have more than one OFWs sending remittances to them from abroad. About 44 percent (10 out of 23) of households of the visually-impaired PWDs reported having at least one OFW helping them. The mobility-impaired respondents also have relatively high proportion (40%) of households who are receiving assistance from OFWs. Meanwhile, very few households (17%) of those with multiple impairments receive remittances from OFWs (Table 27).

Table 27. Number of overseas Filipino workers (OFW) who send

money to PWD households by type of impairment					
Number of OFWs	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
0	18	13	22	15	68
1	11	8	7	3	29
2	1	0	1	0	2
3	0	1	0	0	1
4	0	1	0	0	1
Total	30	23	30	18	101
With OFW, %	40.0	43.5	26.7	16.7	32.7

In 2009, the respondents with OFWs received on the average PhP44,758 per household, or PhP11,666 per person, in remittances from abroad. Among the groups, the mobility-impaired ones have the highest mean remittances per capita at PhP21,290 followed by the hearing-impaired ones with PhP10,198. The visually impaired persons received on the average PhP5,083 while those with multiple cases of disability received only PhP42 (Figure 16).

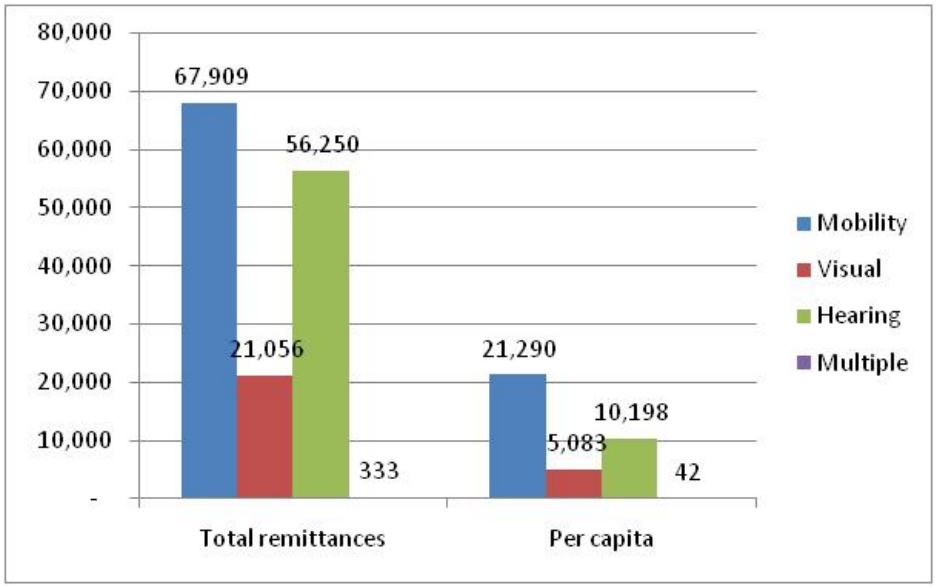

Figure 16. Average amount of remittances received by PWD households, in pesos (2009)

The importance of overseas remittances to the households of PWDs can be easily seen by looking at its share in the total household income. On average, one-third of the total income of the households comes from overseas remittances. Notably, half of the income of MI persons' households is sourced from OFW earnings (Table 28).

Table 28. Mean share of overseas remittances to total household income by type of impairment		
Impairment type	Share	Obs
Mobility (MI)	0.4965	11
Visual (VI)	0.2094	9

Hearing (HI)	0.3669	8
Multiple (PWMD)	0.0062	3
All	0.3323	31

H. Economic Activities

The PWD survey conducted in Metro Manila in 2008 revealed that roughly 50 percent of the samples have an income-generating job or business. Is the employment rate among the respondents in a rural area relatively lower or higher? What are the typical jobs assumed or businesses run by the PWDs in a rural area? What proportion of the respondents is informally employed? What percentage of these PWDs is engaged in agriculture? If they do not have any income-generating job/business, what are their source(s) of income? Do their family members, relatives or friends support them financially? What are the characteristics of these different groups of respondents? Using these questions as guide, this section looks into the economic activities of the different groups of PWD respondents in Rosario, Batangas.

Employment

Labor force participation

In the survey, the PWD respondents were asked if they have an income-generating job or are running a business. They were also asked whether they have any unpaid work(s) other than housekeeping or child care. These, together with other items pertaining to employment, were used in the definition of the labor force concepts in this study. Since the samples are limited to the working age population, the different modes of labor force participation are defined as follows:

Employed[13]: those with an income-generating job/business or who work without pay for the farm or business that is operated by the member of his/her household;

Fully employed: those who are employed who did not express desire of having additional hours of work or an additional job;

Underemployed: those who are employed but still wanting more hours of work or looking for an additional job;

Visibly underemployed: those who are underemployed and are working less than 40 hours a week;

Unemployed: those who have no work (or are not employed) and are either (i) looking for work and available for work (during the previous week or within the next two weeks), or (ii) not looking for work because of their belief that no work is available, temporary illness, bad weather, awaiting results of previous job

[13] the reference period is during the time of visit or survey period

application, or waiting for rehire or job recall, but are available for work (during the previous week or within the next two weeks); and

Not in the labor force: those who are neither employed nor unemployed and are either (i) not looking for work because of their belief that no work is available, temporary illness, bad weather, awaiting results of previous job application, or waiting for rehire or job recall, and are not available for work (during the previous week or within the next two weeks), or (ii) not looking for work because of any of the following reasons: housekeeping, schooling, retired/recipient of a disability pension, too young/old.

Employment rate among the PWD samples in Rosario, Batangas is slightly lower than that in Metro Manila. Around 46 out of the 98[14] respondents (or 47%) are employed; 91.3 percent of them have an income-generating job/business while 8.7 percent are working without pay for the business of their households (Table 29). Half of the employed are fully employed while the other half are underemployed. Almost all of the underemployed are working less than 40 hours a week primarily because the majority of them are engaged in agriculture-related activities. Other than coffee production, livestock and poultry raising are among the leading economic activities in Batangas.

Roughly 20 percent of the respondents are unemployed, or without work but still considered as part of the economically active population. Although they do not have an income-generating job/business or any unpaid work(s) for their households at present, they are looking and available for work. These comprise two-thirds of the unemployed. The other 33.3 percent, although not actively looking for work, are available and willing to take up work if opportunity would exist. This group is considered inactive unemployed.

Meanwhile, 34.7 percent of the respondents are considered as not part of the labor force because their cited reasons for not seeking work are not valid, or if valid, they have reported that they are currently not available for work.

Table 29. Distribution of respondents by mode of labor force participation

Mode of labor force participation	Frequency	Percent (%)
Economically active	64	65.3
Employed	46	46.9
Fully employed*	23	23.5
Underemployed	23	23.5
Visibly underemployed	22	22.4
Unemployed	18	18.4
Not in the labor force	34	34.7
Total	98	100.0

* includes the 4 unpaid family workers who did not want additional hours of work

[14] Modes of labor force participation of 8 respondents were not determined because of missing information on some of the critical variables needed in the definition of the labor force concepts (i.e., those who are not employed and not looking for work did not provide reason for not looking for work).

or an income-generating job/business

Figure 17 reveals that the hearing-impaired (being the most mobile among the groups) has the highest number of employed among the respondents in Rosario. Roughly 60 percent of them have an income-generating job/business or are considered as unpaid household members (Figure 17a). Among those who are employed, more than 50 percent appear to be fully satisfied with their current work. They reported that they neither want additional hours of work nor look for an additional job. Across impairment type, 47.8 percent of the fully employed are hearing-impaired (Figure 17b). Moreover, Figure 18 shows that respondents who are partially deaf largely comprise the economically-active hearing-impaired respondents. While this is true, it is also interesting to note that 40 percent of those who are born totally deaf are engaged in economic activities.

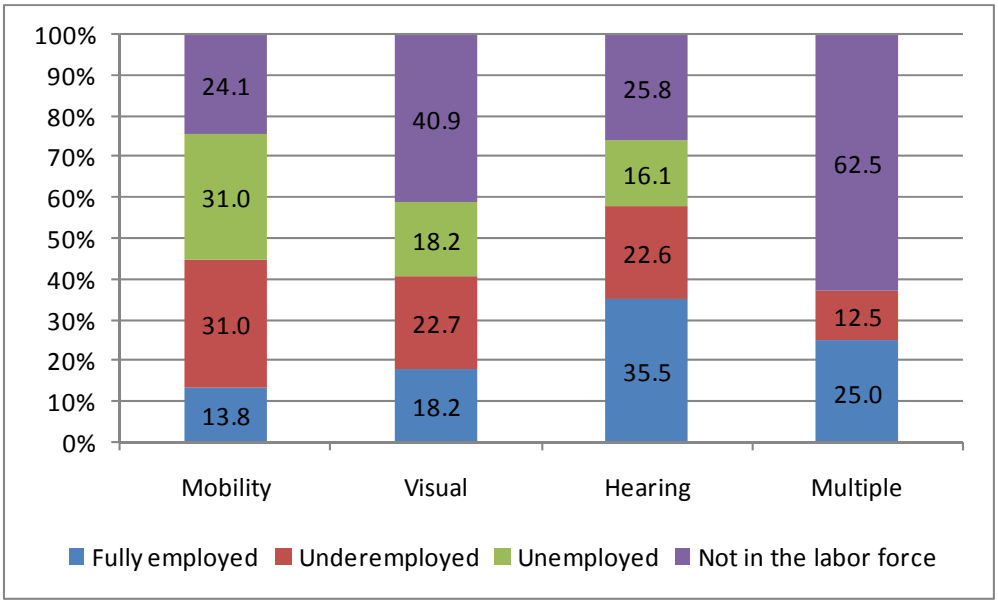

Figure 17a. Distribution of respondents by mode of labor force participation and by impairment type (across mode of labor force participation)

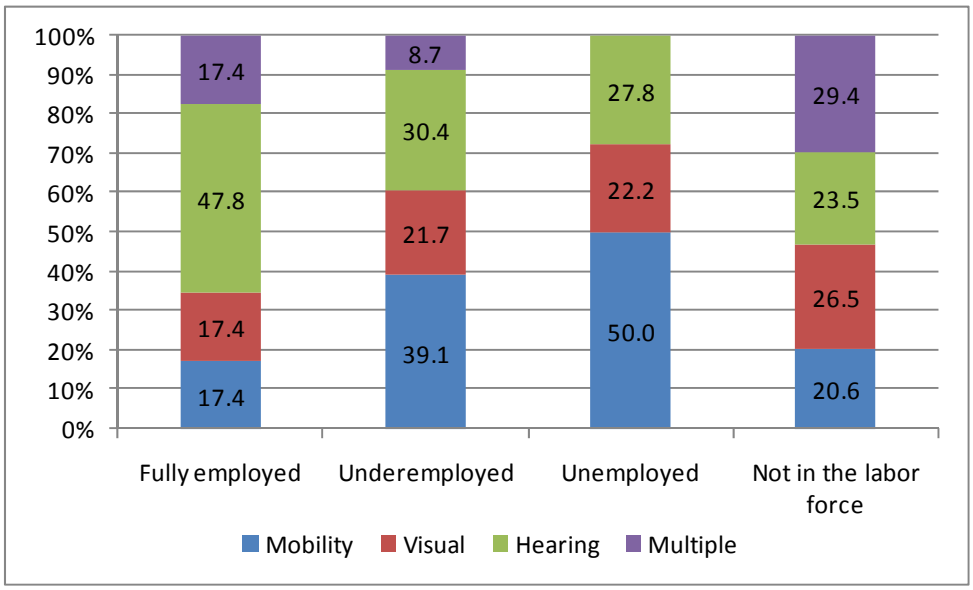

Figure 17b. Distribution of respondents by mode of labor force participation and by impairment type (across impairment type)

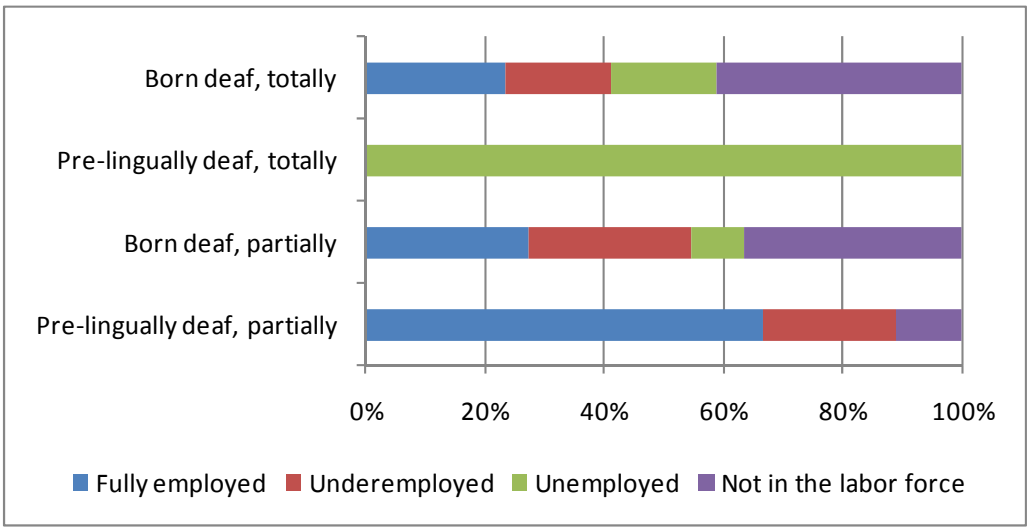

Figure 18. Distribution of hearing-impaired respondents by condition and degree of impairment

Employment rate among the mobility-impaired is also high at around 45 percent. Around 14 percent of them are fully employed while 31 percent are underemployed. The mobility group comprises almost 40 percent of all the underemployed, followed by the hearing group with 30 percent. In fact, these underemployed mobility- and hearing-impaired respondents are working less than 40 hours a week. Although one-third (9 out of the 29) only of the mobility-impaired are unemployed, these 9 respondents already comprise half of the unemployed. Figure 19 shows that among the conditions of the mobility-impaired respondents who are employed include polio, lower limb amputation, congenital lower limb defect, spinal cord injury, and other conditions (particularly meningitis). Apparently, those respondents with cerebral palsy and stroke do not have work, although most of them are either looking or available for work.

The visually-impaired group is largely composed of those with no job/business. Six (6) out of 10 visually-impaired respondents are either unemployed or not in the labor force. Around 18.2 percent of them are unemployed while 40.9 percent are economically inactive. Only 40 percent of them are employed. This particular finding differs from that of Mori et al. (2009), which revealed that the majority of the visually-impaired respondents in Metro Manila are employed. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note also that half of the employed visually-impaired respondents are totally blind (Figure 20). Their conditions include optic nerve disease, gone eyeballs, and invisible iris.

The majority (62.5%) of the respondents with multiple impairments are not part of the labor force. The rest are working and most of them are fully employed.

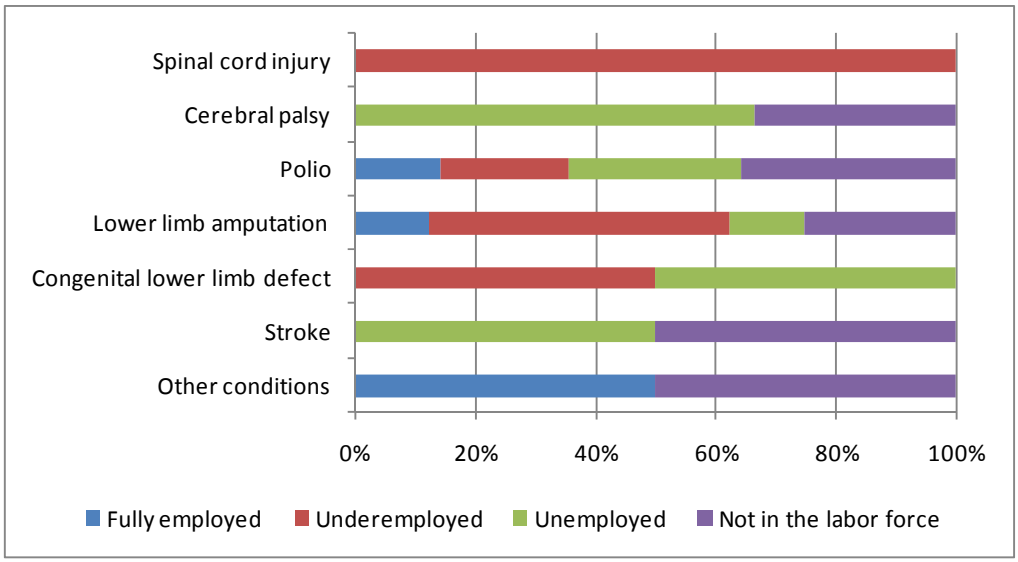

Figure 19. Distribution of mobility-impaired respondents by condition

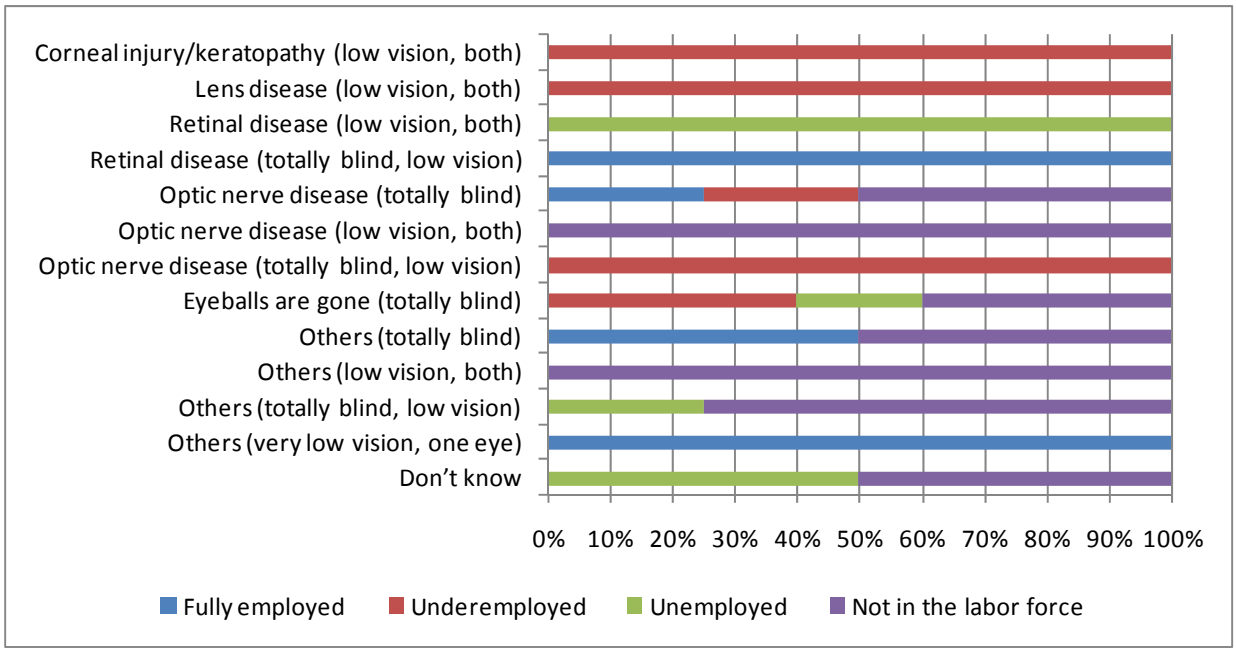

Figure 20. Distribution of visually-impaired respondents by condition and degree of impairment

Occupation and sector of work

Aside from the mode of labor force participation, it is interesting to look also at the specific type of occupations of the employed respondents. As can be seen from Table 30, the respondents assumed a variety of jobs/businesses. Among the leading occupations are farmers/farm workers (21.7%), construction workers/laborers (6.5%), housekeeper/helper (6.5%), and unpaid family workers or those who are working without pay for their households' farms (8.7%). Some are either store keepers/managers (4.3%), artists/musicians (4.3%), BHWs (4.3%), launderers (4.3%), haircutters/pedicurists (4.3%), e-load business owners (4.3%), stick makers (4.3%), among others.

Twenty-three (23) out of the 40 respondents with income-generating job/business are not satisfied with their total working hours. They said that they want either longer working hours or an additional job/business. On the other hand, 19 out of the 40 did not express desire of having additional hours or work.

Another interesting thing that can be observed from the table is that many of the occupations assumed by the respondents are either agricultural or unskilled. Some are skilled but many are of service-type. These observations are confirmed by Tables 31 and 32. Table 31 reveals that when the specific occupations of the respondents are grouped into major categories, 41.3 percent of them belong to laborers and unskilled workers, 17.4 percent are farmers, forestry workers, fishermen (or agricultural workers, including those who are working in livestock or poultry farms), while 10.9 percent are service workers/shop and market sales workers. Very few of them are considered as professionals (2.2%), technicians and associate professionals (4.4%), or even officials, managers, and supervisors (6.5%). In terms of sector of work, one-third of the working respondents are engaged in the agriculture sector, 13 percent are considered as industry workers, while 54.3 percent are categorized under the services sector (Table 32). Around half of those who are engaged in the services sector belong to the wholesale and retail trade sub-sector and working for private households.

Table 33 shows that farmer/farm worker appears to be the most common primary occupation of respondents from all impairment types in Rosario, Batangas. One-third of the hearing-impaired respondents are farmers/farm workers. Other occupations of the hearing-impaired respondents include the following: barangay health worker, construction worker/laborer, housekeeper/helper, baby sitter, launderer, and pedicurist. It is also good to note that the only business manager/owner of three small-scale businesses among the respondents is hearing-impaired. Meanwhile, 11 percent of the hearing-impaired are working without pay for their households' farm businesses.

Among the most common occupations of the mobility-impaired, however, are store keeper/manager (15.4%) and e-load business owner (15.4%). There are also farmer/farm worker, office clerk/manager, teacher/instructor, musician, construction worker/laborer, assistant surveyor, haircutter, stick maker, and upholstery maker in the mobility group.

If masseur is the most common job of the visually-impaired respondents in Metro Manila, it is farmer/farm worker in Rosario, Batangas. Other occupations of the visually-impaired respondents are as follows: factory worker, musician, launderer, ice vendor, stick maker, and tricycle operator. Similar to hearing-impaired, there is one visually-impaired respondent who is also an unpaid family worker. None, however, is working as a masseur among the respondents.

Among the respondents with multiple impairments, one is a farmer/farm worker, housekeeper/helper, bet collector, and rice cake vendor. There is also one who is an unpaid family worker and another one is a restaurant owner.

Table 30. Distribution of respondents by primary occupation and by mode of labor force participation						
Occupation	Magnitude			Percent (%)		
	Fully employed	Under-employed	Total	Fully employed	Under-employed	Total
With income-generating job/business	19	23	42	82.6	100.0	91.3
Farmer/farm worker	5	5	10	21.7	21.7	21.7
Office clerk/manager	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.2
Factory worker/supervisor	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.2
Store keeper/manager	2	0	2	8.7	0.0	4.3
Teacher/instructor	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.2
Artist/musician	0	2	2	0.0	8.7	4.3
Others	12	13	25	52.2	56.5	54.3
Barangay Health Worker	2	0	2	8.7	0.0	4.3
Construction worker/laborer	1	2	3	4.3	8.7	6.5
Assistant surveyor	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.2
Baby sitter	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.2
Housekeeper/helper	2	1	3	8.7	4.3	6.5
Launderer	1	1	2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Hair cutter/pedicurist	1	1	2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Bet collector	1	0	1	4.3	0.0	2.2
Business manager/owner	1	0	1	4.3	0.0	2.2
Restaurant owner	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.2
E-load business owner	1	1	2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Ice vendor	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.2
Rice cake vendor	1	0	1	4.3	0.0	2.2
Stick maker	1	1	2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Tricycle operator	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.2
Upholstery maker	0	1	1	0.0	4.3	2.2
Unpaid family worker	4	0	4	17.4	0.0	8.7
Total	23	23	46	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 31. Distribution of respondents by major occupation		
Major occupation	Frequency	Percent (%)
Officials of government and special-interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors and supervisors	3	6.5
Professionals	1	2.2
Technicians and associate professionals	2	4.4
Clerks	2	4.4
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	5	10.9
Farmers*, forestry workers and fishermen	8	17.4
Trades and related workers	5	10.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1	2.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	19	41.3
Total	46	100.0

* includes livestock and poultry farm workers/helpers

Table 32. Distribution of respondents by sector of work		
Sector	Frequency	Percent (%)
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	15	32.6
Industry	6	13.0
Manufacturing	3	6.5
Construction	3	6.5
Services	25	54.3
Wholesale and retail trade	7	15.2
Hotels and restaurants	1	2.2
Transport, storage and communication	2	4.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	1	2.2
Education	1	2.2
Health and social work	2	4.3
Other community, social and personal service activities	5	10.9
Private households	6	13.0
Total	46	100.0

Table 33. Distribution of respondents by primary occupation and by impairment type					
Occupation	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
With income-generating job/business	100.0	88.9	88.9	83.3	91.3
Farmer/farm worker	7.7	22.2	33.3	16.7	21.7
Office clerk/manager	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Factory worker/supervisor	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	2.2
Store keeper/manager	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
Teacher/instructor	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Artist/musician	7.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	4.3
Others	53.8	44.4	55.6	66.7	54.3
Barangay Health Worker	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	4.3
Construction worker/laborer	7.7	0.0	11.1	0.0	6.5
Assistant surveyor	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Baby sitter	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	2.2
Housekeeper/helper	0.0	0.0	11.1	16.7	6.5
Launderer	0.0	11.1	5.6	0.0	4.3
Hair cutter/pedicurist	7.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	4.3
Bet collector	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	2.2
Business manager/owner	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	2.2
Restaurant owner	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	2.2
E-load business owner	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
Ice vendor	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	2.2
Rice cake vendor	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	2.2
Stick maker	7.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	4.3
Tricycle operator	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	2.2
Upholstery maker	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Unpaid family worker	0.0	11.1	11.1	16.7	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Grouping the primary occupations into major categories, Figure 21 tells us that the mobility-impaired respondents assume most of the higher level occupations such as officials/managers/supervisors (33%), professionals (100%) and technicians/associate professionals (50%). Half of the clerks, 20 percent of the service workers/shop and market sales workers, and 40 percent of the trades and related workers are also mobility-impaired. Table 34 reveals that almost all major occupational groups have at least one mobility-impaired respondent. Looking across occupational group, however, many of the mobility-impaired are laborers/unskilled workers and trades/related workers.

The visually-impaired respondents, on the other hand, are limited to the following groups of occupation: technicians/associate professionals, plant and machine operators/assemblers, farmers/forestry workers/fishermen, trades/related workers, and laborers/unskilled workers. Like the mobility-impaired, Table 34 shows that many of the visually-impaired are laborers/unskilled laborers, trades/related workers, and agricultural workers.

Half of the hearing-impaired are laborers/unskilled workers. The other half of the employed hearing-impaired respondents are composed of service workers/shop and market sales workers, farmers/forestry workers/fishermen, and officials/managers/supervisors. Figure 21, however, tells us that the hearing-impaired respondents largely comprised the following occupational groups: service workers/shop and market sales workers (80%), agricultural workers (50%), and laborers/unskilled workers (47.4%).

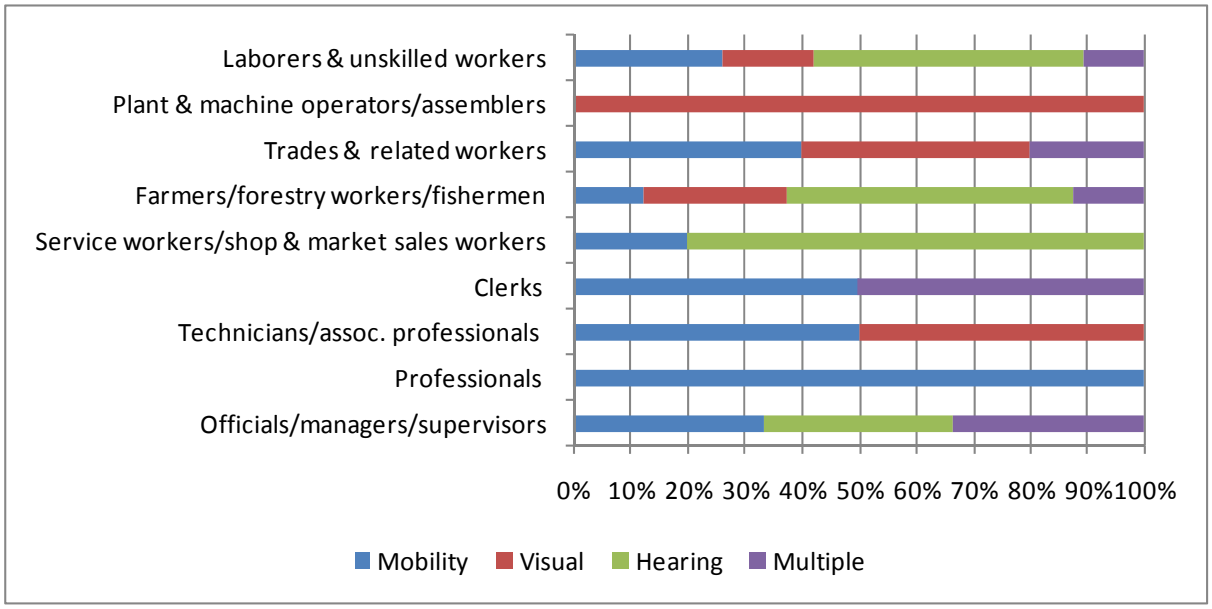

Figure 21. Distribution of respondents by major occupation and by impairment type (across impairment type)

Like other impairment groups, respondents with multiple impairments are largely composed of laborers/unskilled workers. It is interesting to note also that there is a respondent in this group who assumes a high level of responsibility (official/manager/supervisor). Other respondents in this group are either clerk, agricultural worker, or trades/related worker.

Table 34. Distribution of respondents by major occupation and by impairment type					
Major occupation	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Officials of government and special-interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietors and supervisors	7.7	0.0	5.6	16.7	6.5
Professionals	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Technicians and associate professionals	7.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	4.3
Clerks	7.7	0.0	0.0	16.7	4.3
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	7.7	0.0	22.2	0.0	10.9
Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen	7.7	22.2	22.2	16.7	17.4
Trades and related workers	15.4	22.2	0.0	16.7	10.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	2.2
Laborers and unskilled workers	38.5	33.3	50.0	33.3	41.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* includes livestock and poultry farm workers/helpers

In terms of sector of work, Figure 22 shows that the services and the industry sectors are largely composed of the mobility-impaired. The agriculture sector, on the other hand, comprised mostly of the hearing-impaired.

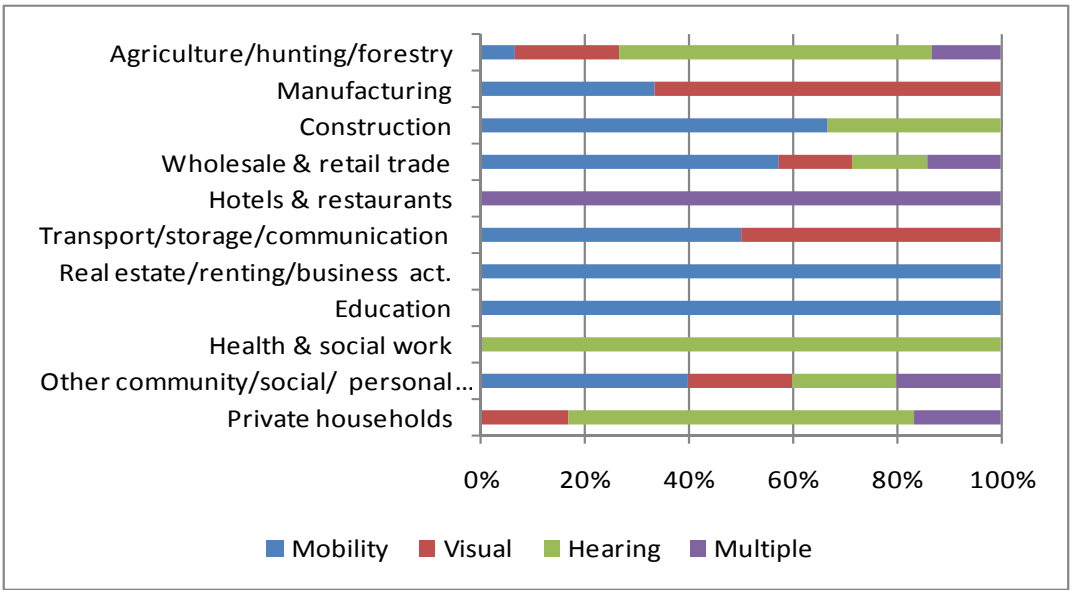

Figure 22. Distribution of respondents by sector of work and by impairment type (across impairment type)

Table 35 somehow confirms the above findings. Around 70 percent of the mobility-impaired are employed under the services sector. Twenty-three percent (23%) of them are classified as industry workers while only 7.7 percent are agricultural workers. On the contrary, more hearing-impaired are engaged in agriculture than in services. Half of the hearing-impaired are employed under the agriculture sector while 44.4 percent of them are categorized under the services sector. Very few (5.6%) of the hearing-impaired are industry workers.

Different patterns can be observed with the visually-impaired. The largest group of workers among the visually-impaired is in the services sector (44.4%), followed by those in agriculture (33.3%), and those in the industry sector (22.2%). Employed respondents with multiple impairments are mostly found in the services sector. About two-thirds of them are engaged in services while one-third of them are engaged in agriculture. None among those with multiple impairments are industry workers.

Table 35. Distribution of respondents by sector of work and by impairment type

Sector	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	7.7	33.3	50.0	33.3	32.6
Industry	23.1	22.2	5.6	0.0	13.0
Manufacturing	7.7	22.2	0.0	0.0	6.5
Construction	15.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	6.5
Services	69.2	44.4	44.4	66.7	54.3
Wholesale and retail trade	30.8	11.1	5.6	16.7	15.2
Hotels and restaurants	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	2.2
Transport, storage and communication	7.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	4.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Education	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Health and social work	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	4.3
Other community, social and personal service activities	15.4	11.1	5.6	16.7	10.9
Private households	0.0	11.1	22.2	16.7	13.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Class of worker

Although the module on economic activities in the survey is not designed to capture informal employment, looking into some items like class of worker and employment status somehow gives an idea on the formality or informality of the jobs of the respondents. Maligalig (2008) (as cited in Cuevas et al. 2009) noted that informal employment can either be informal self employment or informal wage employment. Informal self employment includes employers in informal enterprises[15], own-account workers in informal enterprises, unpaid family workers, and members of informal producers' cooperatives. Informal wage employment, on the other hand, includes employees without formal contracts, worker benefits, or social protection who are employed either in formal or informal enterprises. In addition, ILO (2009) noted that self-employed workers (without paid employees) and contributing family workers are considered to have relatively higher risk of getting zero or negative income in the face of economic, natural and other types of shocks. These workers were also said to have informal work arrangements and less likely to have access to employment benefits or social protection programs.

[15] Informal enterprises are household enterprises engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating employment and incomes to the persons concerned; and that typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labor and capital as factors of production, and on a small scale (Maligalig 2008).

Upon examination of the data, it can be said that the majority of the employed respondents are considered as vulnerable workers. As shown in Table 36, both the self-employed and unpaid family workers account for exactly 50 percent of all the employed. Based on the definitions provided in the preceding paragraph, these workers are considered as informally employed. Among the 21 respondents who are wage/salary workers, many satisfy at least one criterion of engaging in informal employment when you look at their employment status. Seven (7) of them are hired as temporary workers without a written contract. Only one of the temporary workers reported that he has a written contract. Another one has a seasonal work. Eight are hired on a daily basis and 3 of these are working for private household. On top of this, the businesses of most of the employers are operating on a small-scale and the total number of their paid employees is less than 10. One of the employers has 3 paid employees while the other one hired 9 employees for his two small-scale businesses.

Table 36. Distribution of respondents by class of worker

Class of worker	Frequency	Percent (%)
Wage/salary worker	21	45.7
Private household	8	17.4
Private firm/establishment	7	15.2
Public organization	3	6.5
Family-operated farm/business	3	6.5
Own-account worker	21	45.7
Self-employed	19	41.3
Employer	2	4.3
Unpaid family worker	4	8.7
Total	46	100.0

Figure 23 shows that there is at least one hearing-impaired respondent in all employment classes. Among wage/salary workers, most (57%) of them are hearing-impaired. Wage/salary workers with multiple impairments work only in private households. There is also no visually-impaired who is working in a government organization. In addition, none among the wage/salary workers in the mobility group are working in private households or in family-operated farm/business.

Own-account workers are largely composed of mobility-impaired. Employers are either mobility- or hearing-impaired while self-employed includes respondents from all impairment types.

Half of the unpaid family workers are hearing-impaired. One of the unpaid family workers has visual impairment while the other one has multiple impairments.

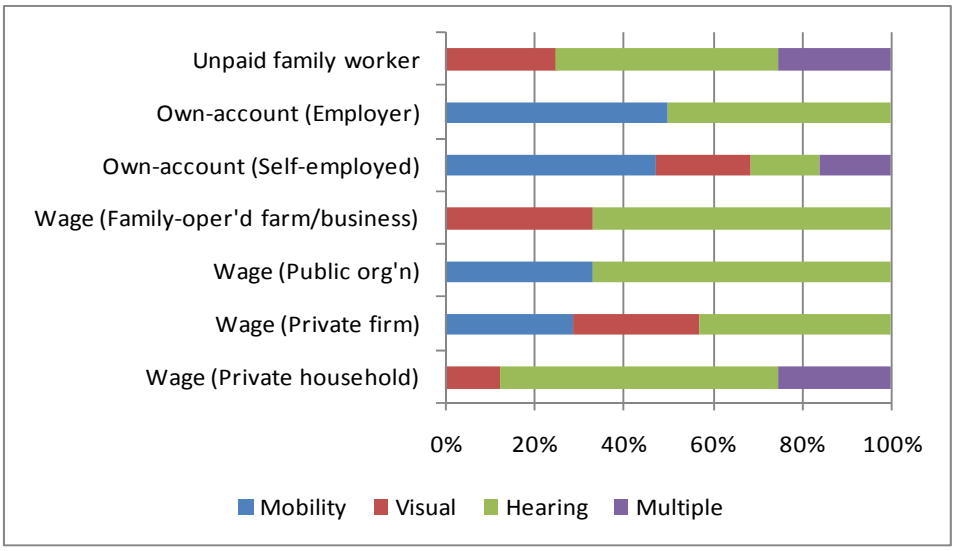

Figure 23. Distribution of respondents by class of worker and by impairment type (across impairment type)

Table 37, however, shows that most of the employed mobility-impaired respondents are own-account workers. Similarly, many of those with multiple impairments are self-employed. In contrast, the majority of the hearing-impaired are wage/salary workers. Meanwhile, there are almost as many visually-impaired respondents who are wage employed as those who are self-employed.

Table 37. Distribution of respondents by class of worker and by impairment type

Class of worker	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Wage/salary worker	23.1	44.4	66.7	33.3	45.7
Private household	0.0	11.1	27.8	33.3	17.4
Private firm/establishment	15.4	22.2	16.7	0.0	15.2
Public organization	7.7	0.0	11.1	0.0	6.5
Family-operated farm/business	0.0	11.1	11.1	0.0	6.5
Own-account worker	76.9	44.4	22.2	50.0	45.7
Self-employed	69.2	44.4	16.7	50.0	41.3
Employer	7.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	4.3
Unpaid family worker	0.0	11.1	11.1	16.7	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Employment vis-à-vis respondent's profile

It is also interesting to look at the individual characteristics of the respondents from different impairment types and from different employment statuses.

Sex

Six (6) out of the 10 employed respondents are male but most of them are underemployed (Figure 24). In fact, 35.4 percent of male are underemployed while only 22.9 percent are fully employed. Female respondents, on the other hand, are mostly unemployed or not part of the labor force. Among the employed female respondents, the fully employed are twice that of

the underemployed. Almost 4 out of 10 female respondents are economically inactive while 26 percent of them have no work but are looking and available for work.

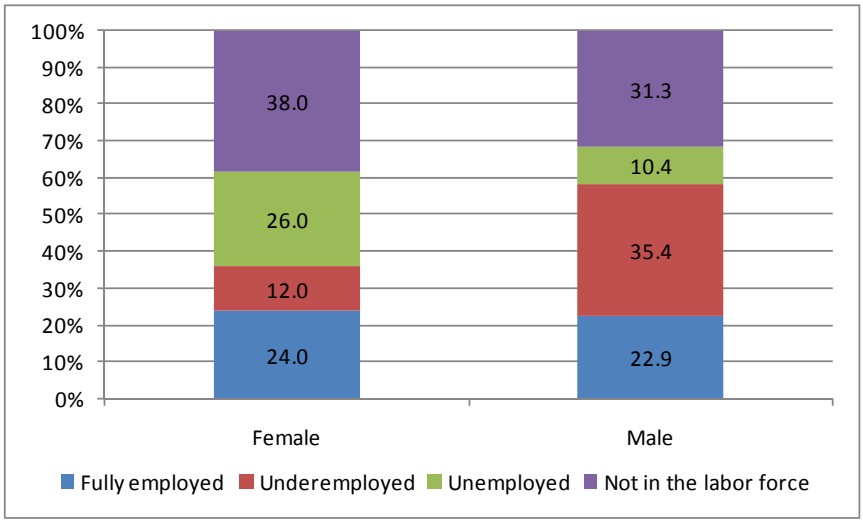

Figure 24. Distribution of respondents by mode of labor force participation and by sex

Figure 25 shows that the proportion of male employed respondents decreases from mobility to visual to hearing to multiple. Almost three-fourths of the employed mobility-impaired are male while roughly two-thirds of the employed visually-impaired are male. Around 55 percent of the employed hearing-impaired are male, while only around 35 percent of the employed respondents with multiple impairments are male. On the contrary, the proportion of female respondents who are not working (either unemployed or not in the labor force) is higher than that of male respondents, and this is true for all impairment types.

In terms of class of worker, the proportion of male wage/salary workers decreases also when you go from mobility to visual to hearing, and then becomes zero in the multiple group (Figure 26). All of the mobility-impaired respondents who are wage/salary workers are male. Among wage/salary workers who are visually-impaired, around 75 percent are male. The proportion of male wage/salary workers is even lower among the hearing-impaired, at only 50 percent.

Own-account workers who are hearing-impaired are all males. Own-account workers who have mobility and multiple impairments are both dominated by males too. Around 70 percent of own-account workers in the mobility and multiple groups are male. Own-account workers among the visually-impaired, however, have equal distribution of males and females.

Unpaid family workers who have hearing and multiple impairments are both female while the one who has a visual impairment is male.

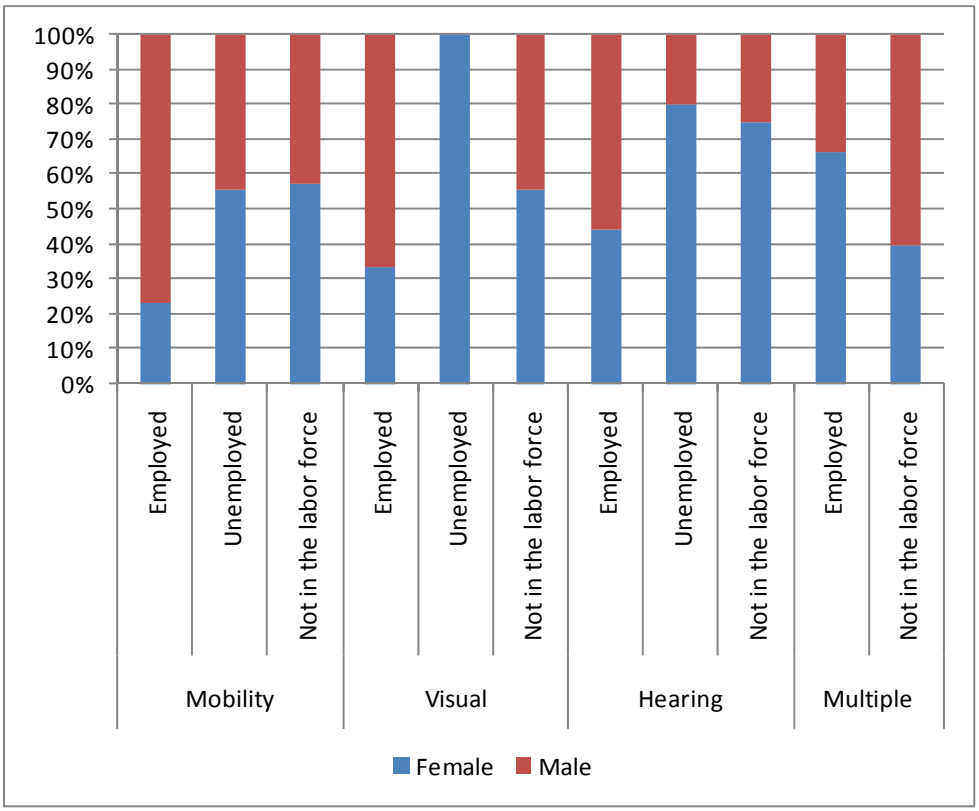

Figure 25. Distribution of respondents by mode of labor force participation, by sex and by impairment type

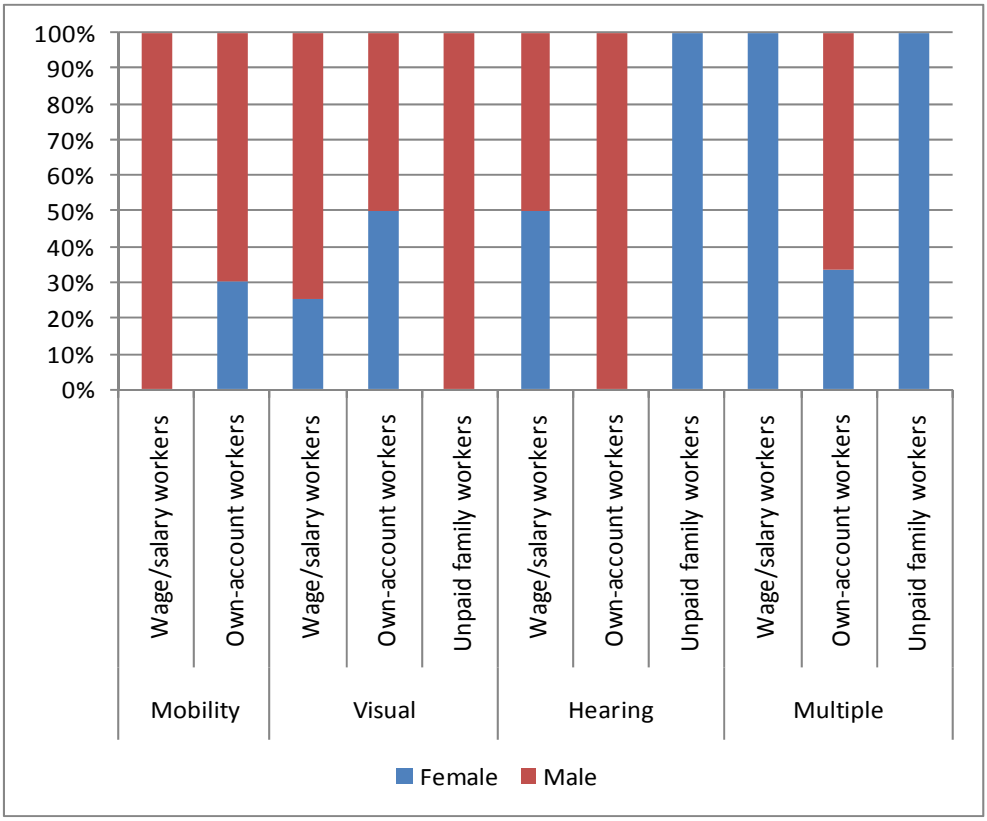

Figure 26. Distribution of respondents by class of worker, by sex and by impairment type

Age, Relationship to household head, and Marital status

Figure 27 shows that the majority of the respondents in the youngest (aged 15-19) and oldest (≥60) groups are not part of the labor force. On the other hand, bulk of the respondents who are in their 20's are engaged in economic activities, although most of them want either additional hours of work or an additional job. It can also be observed that high proportion of the respondents aged 30-39 are unemployed. The proportion of employed among the respondents went up again when you go to the next age group (40-49) and then gradually went down as you proceed to the last two brackets (50-59 and ≥60, respectively). One of the possible reasons behind this is that almost all of the respondents below 40 are either son or daughter of the household head (Figure 28). The majority of the respondents who are household head are aged 40 and above while most of the sons/daughters are below 40 years old.

Table 38 shows that more than half of the respondents who are household head are employed, and a large proportion of them are underemployed. Similarly, almost half of the underemployed respondents are household heads. This particular finding seems to tell us that, even among PWDs (especially in rural areas), the pressure to have a job/business and earn income for the household is high among the heads. Having an income-generating job/business is also common among respondents who are married/married-like, or with a family. Figure 29 shows that around 70 percent of the respondents who are married/married-like are employed. Apparently, most of these employed and married respondents have bigger household size (3 or more), as shown in Figure 30.

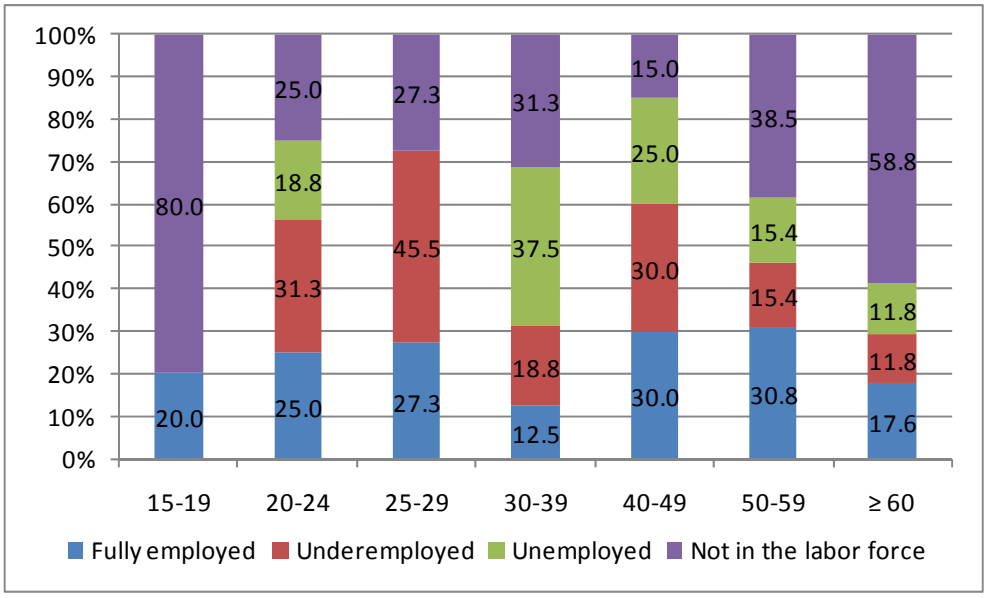

Figure 27. Distribution of respondents by mode of labor force participation and by age group

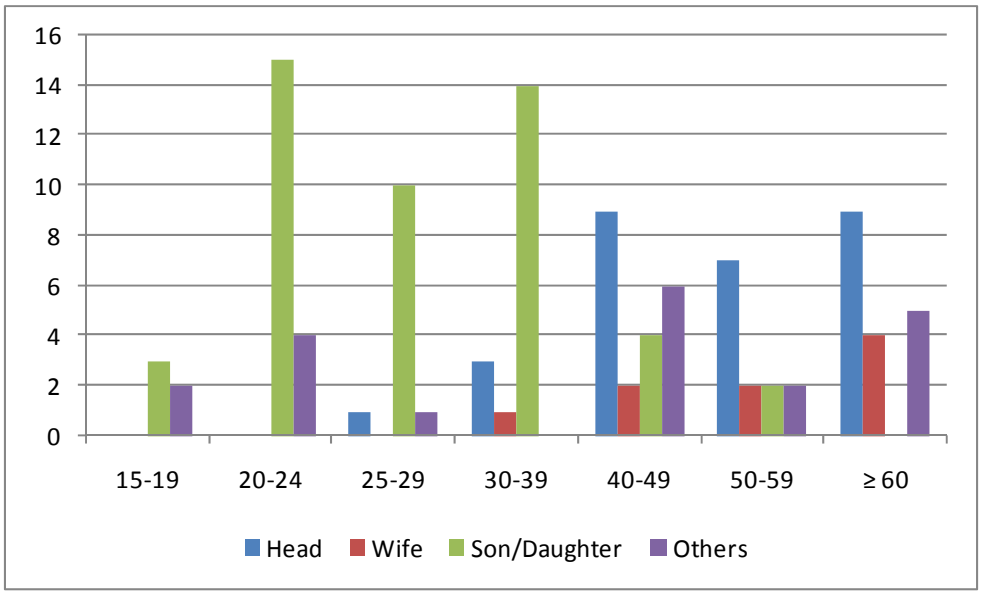

Figure 28. Distribution of respondents by relationship to household head and by age group

Table 38. Distribution of household head respondents by mode of labor force participation					
Indicator	Fully employed	Under-employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force	Total
Household head	5	11	3	7	26
All respondents	23	23	18	34	98
Proportion to total no. of household heads	19.2	42.3	11.5	26.9	100.0
Proportion to total no. of respondents	21.7	47.8	16.7	20.6	26.5

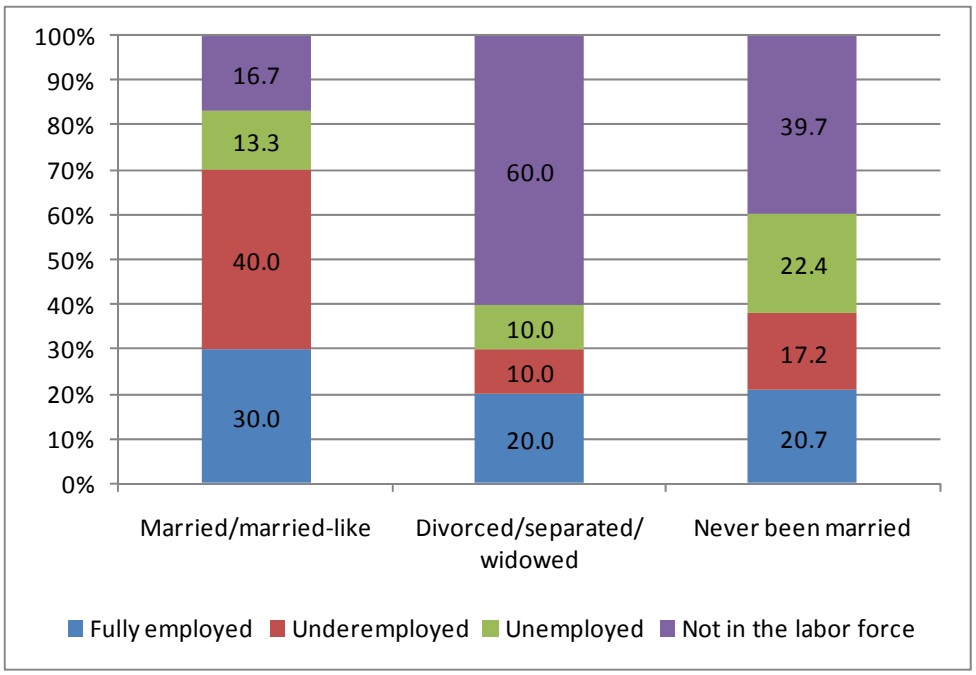

Figure 29. Distribution of respondents by relationship to household head and by age group

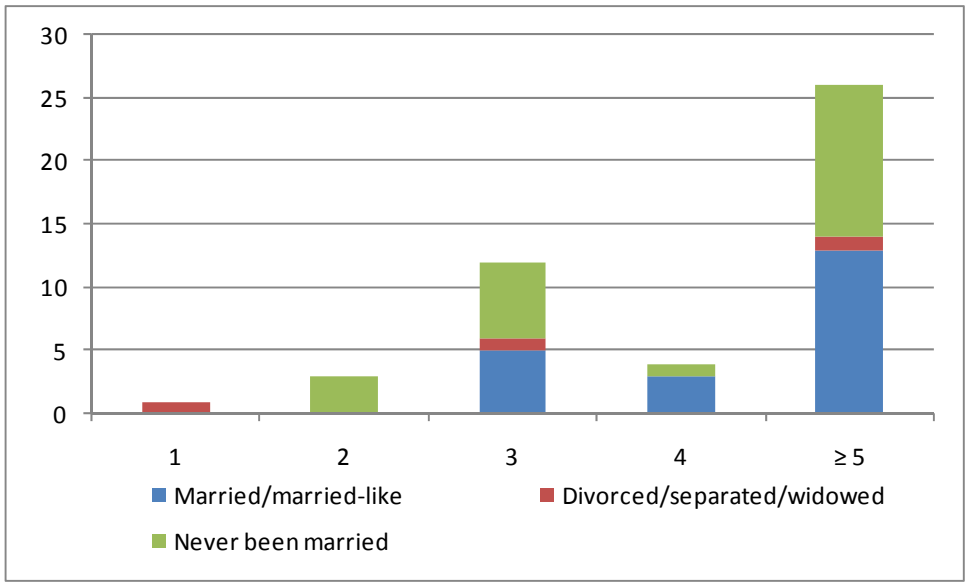

Figure 30. Distribution of employed respondents by marital status and by household size

Across impairment type, however, Figure 31 shows that the majority of the employed mobility-impaired are aged 30 to 49. The employed visually-impaired, however, are mostly in their 20's. Similarly, many of the employed hearing-impaired are aged 20 to 29. There are also some employed hearing-impaired who are aged 40-49. Meanwhile, employed respondents with multiple impairments have ages 40 and above. In general, employed respondents with multiple impairments are the oldest while both the employed visually- and hearing-impaired are the youngest.

Similar to employed, the majority of the non-working mobility-impaired respondents are aged 30 to 49. Among the non-working visually-impaired, the majority are 50 years old and over. The hearing-impaired who have no job/business, however, are mostly below 25 years old.

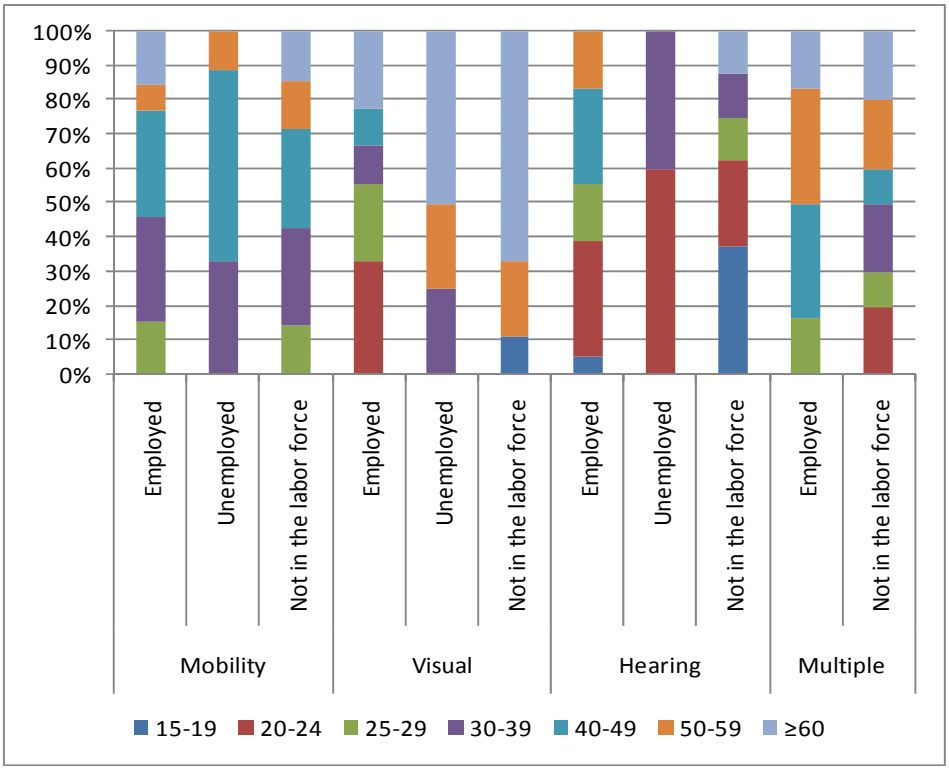

Figure 31. Distribution of respondents by mode of labor force participation, by age group and by impairment type

Among the wage/salary workers who are mobility-impaired, one-third of them are in their mid- to late 20's, one-third are in their 40's while another one-third are in their 50's (Figure 32). Wage/salary workers in the visual group are mostly in their 20's while those in the hearing group are either 20-29 or 40-49. Fifty percent (50%) of the wage/salary workers who have multiple impairments, however, are in their 40's while the other half are at least 60 years old.

Most of the own-account workers who are mobility-impaired are between 30 to 49 years old while those who are hearing-impaired are in their 20's. Interestingly, half of the own-account workers in the visual group are aged 20 to 24 while the other 50 percent are aged 60 and above. Own-account workers with multiple impairments, however, are between 40 and 59 years old.

One of the unpaid family workers who is visually-impaired is in his 30's while the one with multiple impairments falls under the 25-29 age group. Unpaid family workers who are hearing-impaired are both below 25 years old.

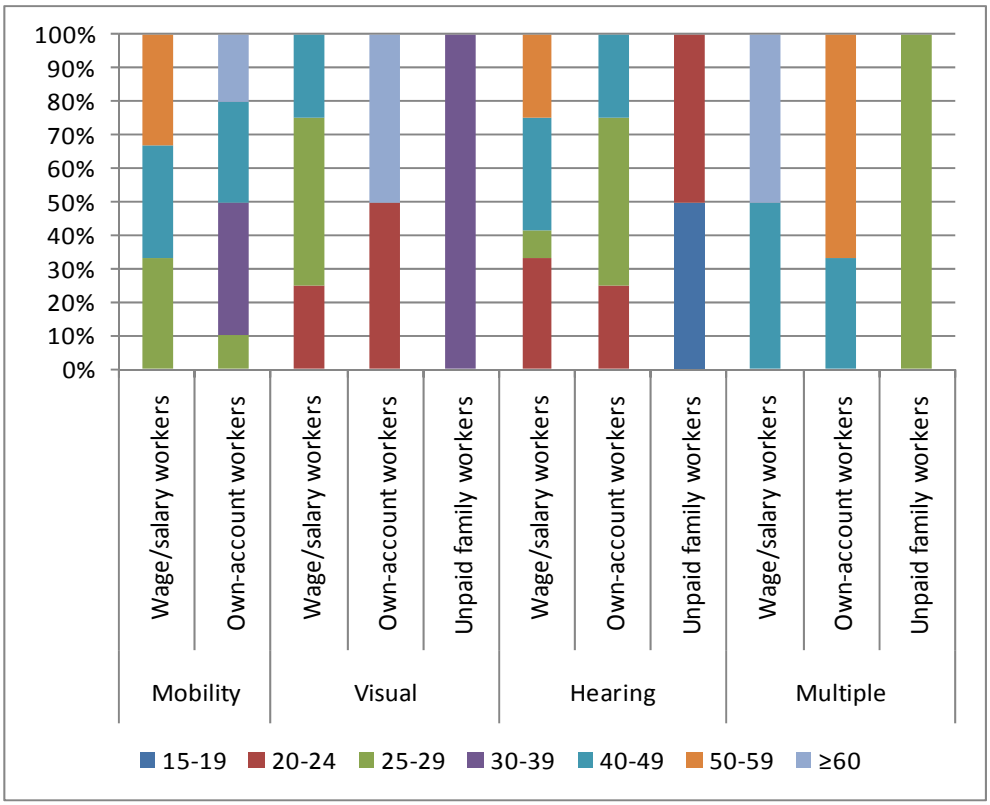

Figure 32. Distribution of respondents by mode of labor force participation, by age group and by impairment type

Among the employed mobility-impaired, 60 percent are household heads (Figure 33). Similarly, two-thirds of the employed respondents with multiple impairments are heads. Among the employed visually- and hearing-impaired, however, almost 60 percent are sons/daughters.

Most of the non-working mobility-impaired respondents are either spouses or sons/daughters. Among the visually-impaired, most of the unemployed are spouses of the heads while many of those who are not in the labor force are either heads or other relatives of the heads (i.e., neither spouses nor sons/daughters). Moreover, the majority of the non-working respondents with hearing and multiple impairments are sons/daughters of the household heads.

In terms of class of worker, all of the wage/salary workers with mobility impairment are heads while the own-account workers are either heads or sons/daughters (Figure 34). Similarly, wage/salary workers who have multiple impairments are either heads or spouses while all of the own-account workers are heads. Wage/salary workers in the visual and the hearing groups are either sons/daughters or other relatives of the heads. On the other hand, the majority of the own-account workers in both the visual and the hearing groups are sons/daughters. Unpaid family workers are mostly sons/daughters.

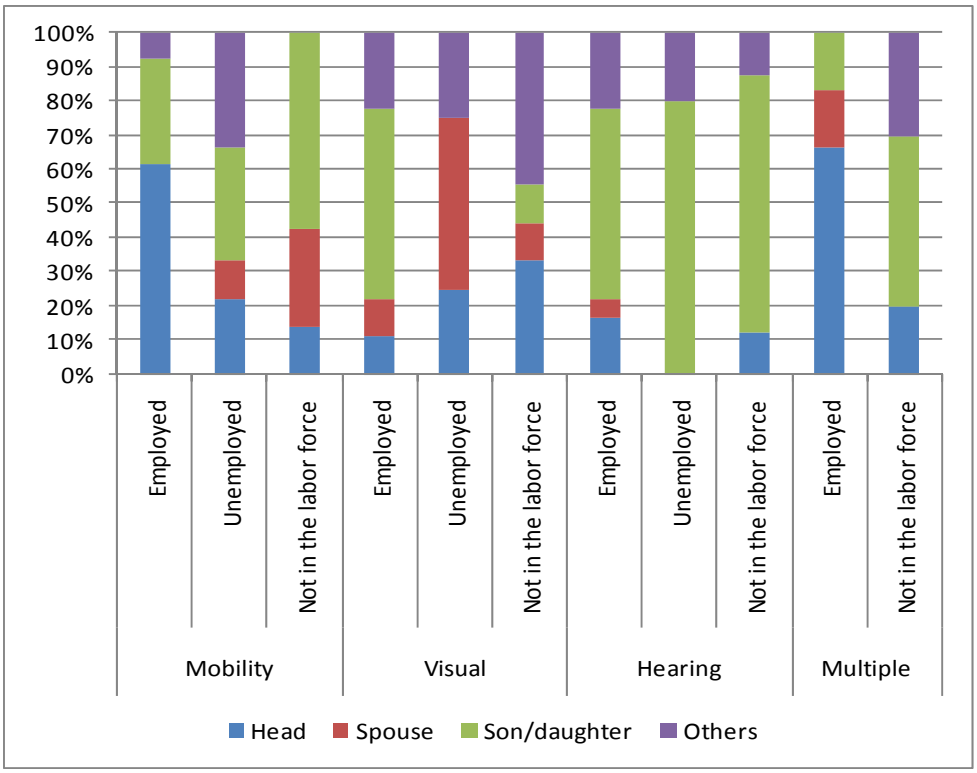

Figure 33. Distribution of respondents by mode of labor force participation, by relationship to household head and by impairment type

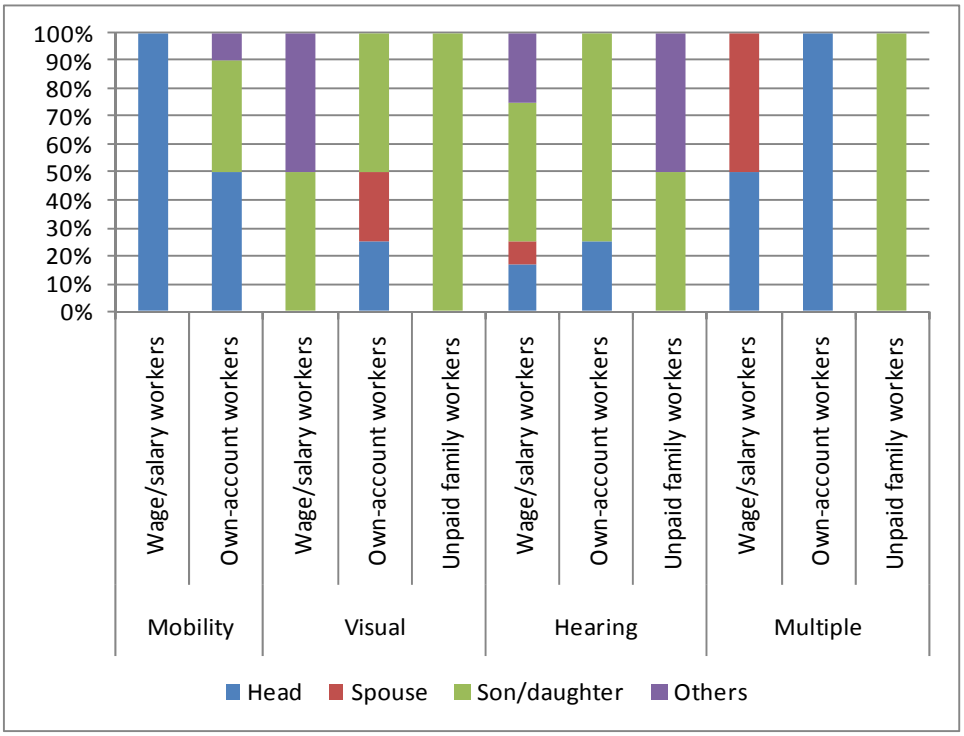

Figure 34. Distribution of respondents by class of worker, by relationship to household head and by impairment type

Education

Except for post-secondary, Figure 35a shows that the majority of those with at least high school diploma have work. It is good to note that the respondents who are college/university graduates are all fully employed. Those with college units mostly have work also, although many are not satisfied with their total working hours. Vocational school graduates, however, are all underemployed. Moreover, more than half of the respondents who only reached secondary level of education (but did not finish it) have no work, and a very low percentage of them are seeking and available for work. Figure 35b confirms the above findings. Seventy percent (70%) of the respondents with high school diploma are employed. Around 25 percent of them do not have work but are looking and available for work. Only 5 percent of them are considered as economically inactive. On the other hand, only 41 percent of the respondents whose highest educational attainment is at most high school level are employed while the other 59 percent do not have job/business. Among those without work, more than two-thirds are not part of the labor force.

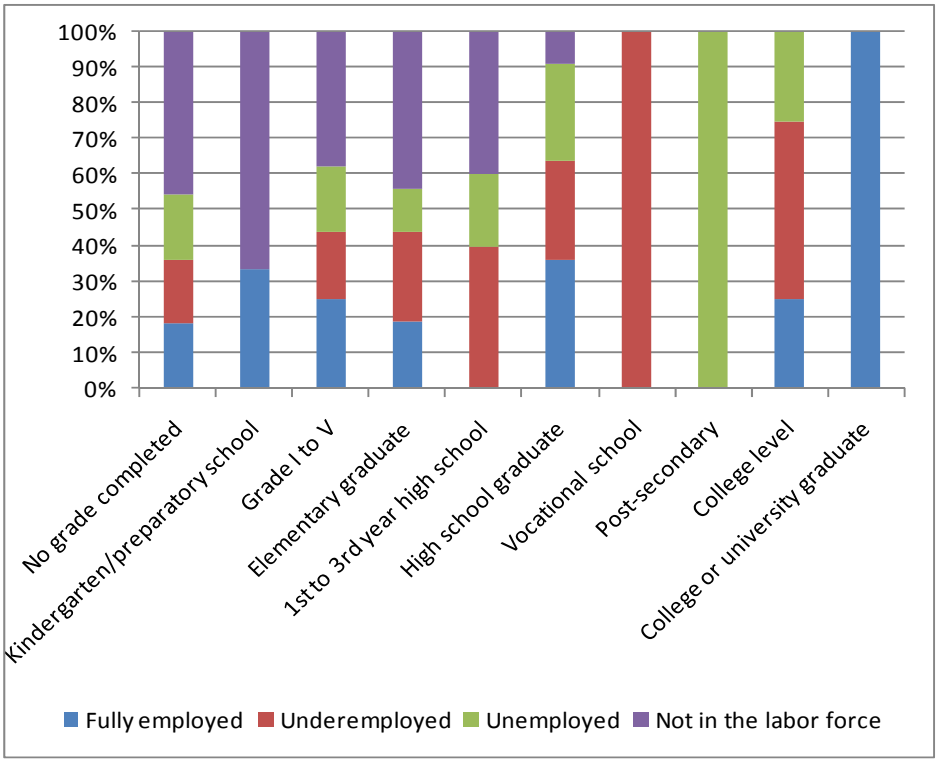

Figure 35a. Distribution of respondents by mode of labor force participation and by highest educational attainment (all levels)

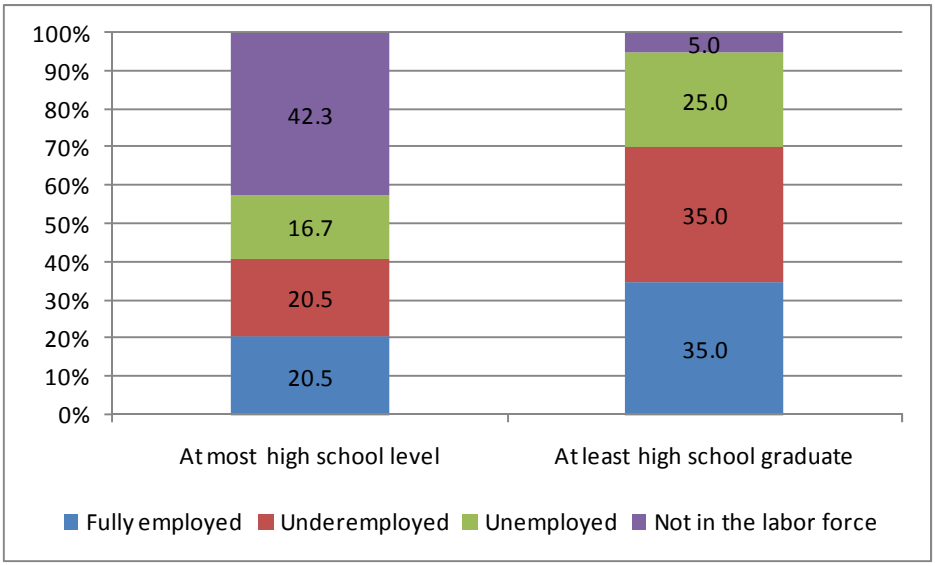

Figure 35b. Distribution of respondents by mode of labor force participation and by highest educational attainment (at most high school level vs. at least high school graduate)

Looking closely at the educational attainment of the respondents across impairment types, it can be observed that all of the employed mobility-impaired are at least elementary graduate (Figure 36). Like those with multiple impairments who are employed, the highest educational attainment of employed mobility-impaired is college/university graduate. However, only one-third of those employed respondents with multiple impairments are either vocational or college/university degree holders. Two-thirds of them either do not have formal education or reached only elementary level. On the contrary, the majority of the employed respondents from the visual and hearing groups either did not complete any grade or reached only elementary level but did not finish it. The highest educational attainment of the employed visually-impaired is high school graduate while that of the employed hearing-impaired is college level.

Moreover, most of the respondents with no job/business (regardless of impairment types) are either elementary undergraduates or have no formal education at all. However, the highest educational attainment among them is either elementary graduate or high school level, except for the unemployed mobility-impaired. More than half of the mobility-impaired respondents who are unemployed are at least high school graduates. In fact, about 1 out of 5 of them has a post-secondary degree or had reached college level.

Interestingly, all college/university graduates as well as graduates of vocational schools are engaging in entrepreneurial activities (Figure 37). These groups of respondents have either mobility or multiple impairments. Respondents who reached college level are either working as wage/salary workers or own-account workers. These groups of respondents, on the other hand, are either mobility- or hearing-impaired.

Among wage/salary workers, it seems that the mobility-impaired have relatively the highest educational attainment while those with visual and multiple impairments have the lowest educational attainment. The mobility-impaired also have the highest educational attainment among the own-account workers while the visually-impaired own-account workers have the

lowest educational attainment. Meanwhile, almost all unpaid family workers, particularly those with visual and multiple impairments, do not have any formal education.

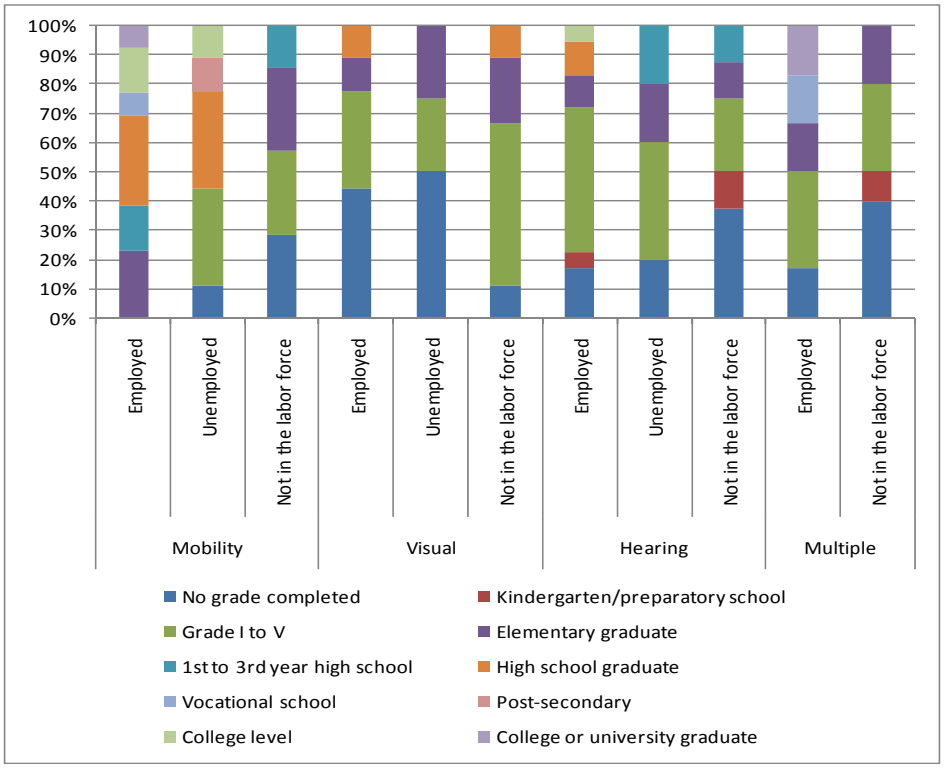

Figure 36. Distribution of respondents by mode of labor force participation, by highest educational attainment and by impairment type

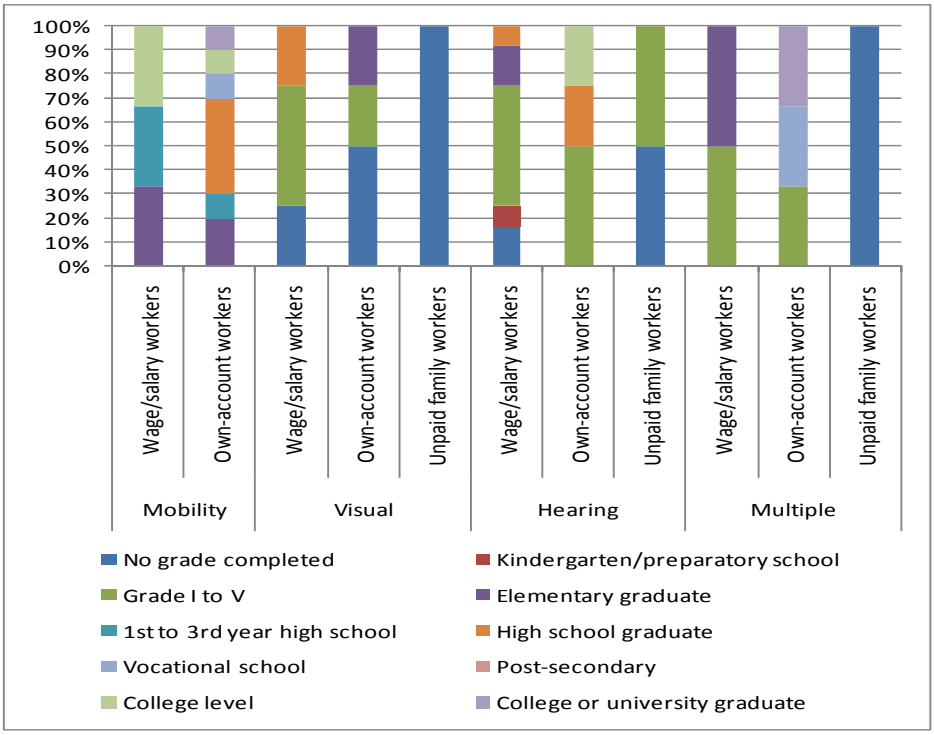

Figure 37. Distribution of respondents by class of worker, by highest educational attainment and by impairment type

DSHO membership

It is also interesting to note that high proportion of respondents who are members of DSHO are working (Figure 38). Eighteen percent (18%) of them are fully employed while 35 percent are underemployed. Among those with no job/business, 63 percent are actively looking and available for work.

Among those who are DSHO members, more than 50 percent are mobility-impaired, 30 percent are hearing-impaired, almost 12 percent have multiple impairments, while 6 percent are visually-impaired (Figure 39). This finding, again, differs from that in the Metro Manila study in the sense that many of the visually-impaired there are members of DSHOs.

Moreover, among those who are members of DSHO and are employed, two-thirds are mobility-impaired, 22.2 percent are hearing-impaired while only 11.1 percent are visually-impaired.

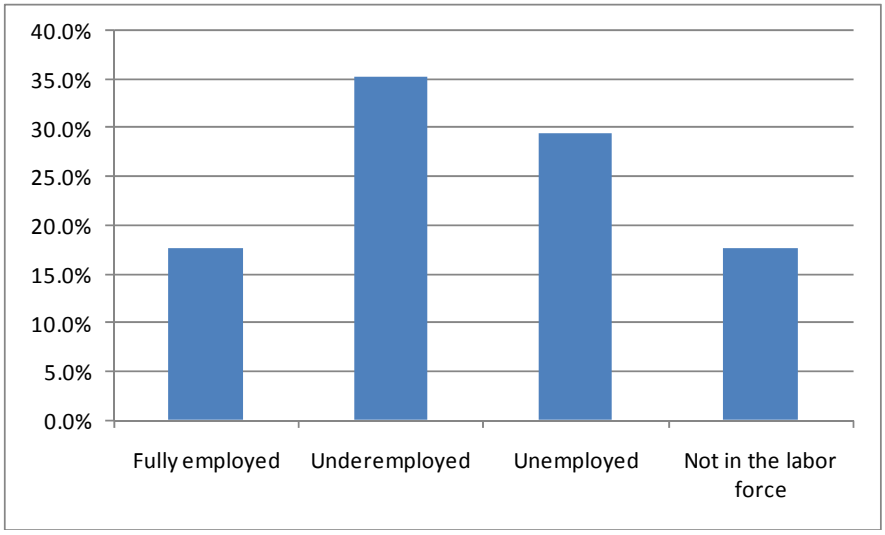

Figure 38. Distribution of respondents who are members of Disability Self-Help Organization by mode of labor force participation

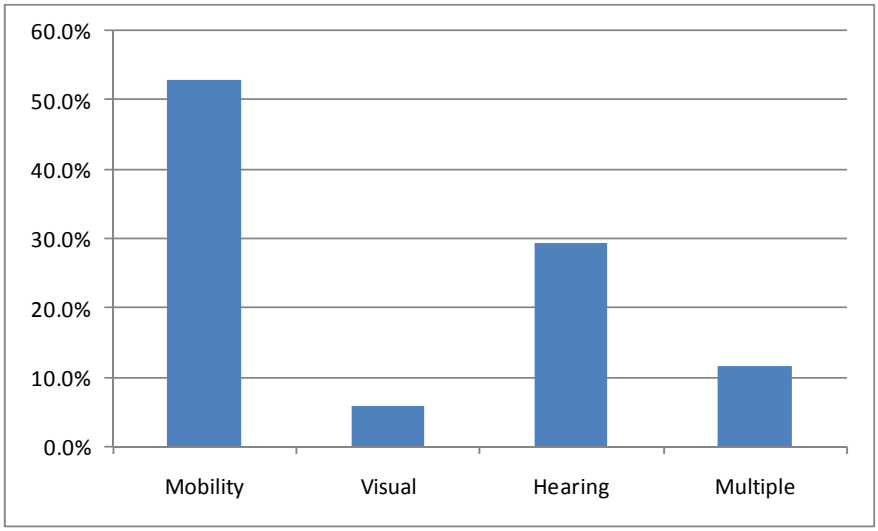

Figure 39. Distribution of respondents who are members of Disability Self-Help Organization by impairment type

Begging

Among the respondents, only three admitted that they are engaged in begging (Table 39). One of them is visually-impaired and is unemployed. Two of them, however, are not in the labor force. One of the two is mobility-impaired while the other is visually-impaired.

Table 39. Distribution of respondents who are engaged in begging by impairment type and by mode of labor force participation

Mode of labor force participation	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Unemployed	0	1	0	0	1
Not in the labor force	1	1	0	0	2

Employment vis-à-vis household profile

Table 40 shows that on the average, households of the fully employed respondents have the smallest size (at 4.8), followed by the households of the economically inactive (at 5.3). Households of the unemployed have the biggest size on the average (at 6.3), followed by those of the underemployed (at 5.3).

Table 40. Distribution of respondents by mode of labor force participation and household composition

Household composition	Fully employed	Under-employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force	Total
Mean household size	4.8	5.7	6.3	5.3	5.5
Mean age dependency ratio	37.8	77.3	49.8	62.2	57.5
Mean proportion of employed members	42.3	42.0	30.2	22.2	32.8
Proportion of respondents whose households have at least one remitting family member/relative/friend	26.1	47.6	55.6	14.7	32.3

In terms of age dependency ratio[16], households of underemployed respondents have the highest mean. On the average, their households are composed of 4 members in their economically productive ages while 3 are in their dependent ages. This means that the number of age-dependent members is almost equal to the number of the working-aged members. Households of the respondents who are not in the labor force have a mean dependency ratio of 62.2, followed by 49.8 of those of the unemployed. Interestingly, households of the fully employed respondents, although relatively smaller, have only around 4 age-dependent members out of the 10 working-aged members on the average.

Looking at the proportion of working members, households of the employed respondents have the highest mean. Around 4 out of their 10 members have work. Households of the unemployed respondents only have 3 working members out their 10 members. On the other

[16] Ratio of members in the dependent ages (below 15 and over 64) to members in the economically productive ages (15 to 64) ("Children in the Philippines", www.nscb.gov.ph)

hand, the proportion of working members is lowest among households of the economically inactive respondents, at only 22.2 percent.

Few of the economically inactive respondents (around 15%) have at least one remitting family members/relatives/friends abroad. Around 26 percent of the fully employed respondents have at least one from their family members, relatives or friends abroad who are sending money to their households. Meanwhile, roughly half of the underemployed and of the unemployed receive remittances from at least one of their family members, relatives or friends abroad.

The figures somehow tell us that perhaps the fully employed respondents might not need to work because their other members are already working for their households. They usually have the lowest ratio of age-dependent members to working-aged members and in fact, the highest proportion of working members. In addition, around 1 out of 4 of them have at least one family members, relatives or friends from abroad who are sending remittances to their households. On the other hand, it seems that there is a need for the underemployed respondents to work. Although around 40 percent of their members have work and almost half of them receive remittances from at least one of their family members/relatives/friends abroad, they also have a very high proportion of dependents (both children and elderly). Similarly, the composition of household of the respondents who are not in the labor force suggests that they might need financial assistance for a number of reasons. First, they have high proportion of age-dependent members. Second, they have low proportion of working members. Third, only few of them have at least one remitting family members/relatives/friends from abroad. All of these arguments can be confirmed or negated by the sub-section on income.

Among impairment groups, Table 41 shows that on the average, households of the hearing-impaired are the biggest while those of the mobility-impaired are the smallest. The mean household size of the hearing-impaired is 6.4 while households of the mobility-impaired have an average of around 5 members.

In terms of age dependency ratio, households of the visually-impaired are the highest (72.5%) while those who have multiple impairments are the lowest (47.6%).

The mean proportion of employed members is highest among mobility- and visually-impaired (35%) while lowest among those with multiple impairments (29.9%).

Meanwhile, around 40 percent of the visually- and mobility-impaired respondents have at least one remitting family member/relative/friend and mobility impairments. Only 17 and 27 percent of those with multiple and hearing impairments, respectively, receive remittances from at least OFW.

Table 41. Distribution of respondents by impairment type and household composition					
Household composition	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Mean household size	4.7	4.9	6.4	5.9	5.5
Mean age dependency ratio	52.5	72.5	57.1	47.6	57.7
Mean proportion of employed members	35.2	35.3	31	29.9	33
Proportion of respondents whose households have at least one remitting family member/relative/friend	40	43.5	26.7	16.7	32.7

Income

Mean personal and household income by impairment type

Personal income is highest among the mobility-impaired and lowest among those with multiple impairments (Table 42). In Metro Manila, the visually-impaired got the highest income among the groups while the hearing-impaired and those with multiple impairments have the lowest income. Although the hearing-impaired have the highest proportion of wage/salary workers (66.7%), the mobility-impaired got the highest proportion of workers who are engaged in entrepreneurial activities (76.9%). Entrepreneurial income of the mobility-impaired comprised 76.2 percent of their total personal income. Income from wages/salaries accounted for only 18.6 percent.

The second highest income earners are the hearing-impaired. Their average income is about PhP5,000 lower than that of the mobility-impaired. While they have the highest proportion of wage/salary workers, their income from wage employment is only one-third of their personal income. Interestingly, 58 percent of their personal incomes were derived from other sources including remittances from their family members/relatives/friends abroad. Only 12 percent of their personal income came from entrepreneurial activities.

The visually-impaired had an average personal income of PhP13,588.89 in 2009, which is only half of the mean personal income of the hearing-impaired. Although the proportion of wage employed visually-impaired is equal to that of self-employed, about two-thirds of their personal income are wage income, while only 1.9 percent came from entrepreneurial sources. One of the plausible explanations to this is that 75 percent of the self-employed workers did not earn any income in 2009 since they have irregular works.

Those working respondents with multiple impairments had an average personal income of only PhP9,375.00 in 2009. Sixty-four percent (64%) of that was derived from entrepreneurial activities while only 3.6 percent came from wage employment. One-third of those with multiple impairments are wage/salary workers who are working for private households. A very low income was earned by those respondents because fifty percent of them had zero income in 2009. Respondents with multiple impairments sourced one-third of their personal income from other sources such as cash receipts from family members/relatives/friends abroad.

A slightly different story can be told with the household income across impairment type.

Please note that household income in the table includes those of the unemployed and not in the labor force. However, the incomes earned by the respondents who are not currently employed were not included in the computation of the household income. Thus, personal income of the currently employed may be greater than or equal to the household income of not currently employed.

The figures show that households of the hearing-impaired had the highest total income, followed by those of the mobility-impaired. Total household income is lowest among the visually-impaired (among the impairment groups). Per capita income, however, is highest among the mobility-impaired, followed closely by the hearing-impaired. Per capita income of visually-impaired and those with multiple impairments are relatively lower at PhP13,656.02 and PhP13,612.65, respectively.

Table 42. Mean personal and household income of respondents in 2009 (PhP), by impairment type

Income	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Personal*					
Total	30,843.85	13,588.89	25,438.89	9,375.00	22,552.61
Entrepreneurial	23,491.33	255.56	3,064.71	6,000.00	8,461.27
Salary/wage	5,726.67	9,333.33	8,600.00	333.33	6,878.22
Other	4,196.17	4,000.00	14,764.71	3,041.67	8,081.91
Household**					
Per capita	28,663.16	13,656.02	26,869.88	13,612.65	22,026.63
Total	116,227.70	64,853.73	126,929.10	107,297.20	105,825.30
Entrepreneurial	15,535.48	14,252.00	33,730.63	73,127.78	30,505.47
Salary/wage	58,548.65	41,626.60	66,920.63	31,350.00	52,466.35
Other	36,337.14	8,975.13	26,277.81	2,819.44	21,155.37

* includes only those of currently employed;
** includes those of households of not currently employed but their personal incomes were excluded from the estimation of their household incomes

Household income of the hearing-impaired was derived mostly (52.7%) from salaries/wages. It appears that the combined salaries/wages of other members of their households are relatively higher than those of the other impairment groups. Around 26.6 percent came from entrepreneurial sources while 20.7 percent was from other sources.

Household incomes of the mobility-impaired and the visually-impaired were mostly derived from salaries/wages. Around 50.4 percent of household income of the mobility-impaired came from wage employment while only 13.4 percent came from entrepreneurial activities. Around one-third of their income came from other sources. Income from other sources is highest among households of the mobility-impaired. Apparently, the mobility group has the highest number of respondents with at least one remitting family member/relative/friend abroad. Around 64.2 percent of household income of the visually-impaired was derived from salaries/wages while 22 percent came from entrepreneurial activities.

Households of those with multiple impairments have relatively higher income than those of the visually-impaired. Roughly two-thirds of household income of those with multiple impairments was sourced from entrepreneurial activities while only 29.2 percent came from salaries/wages.

Mean personal and household income by sex

Table 43 shows that among the currently employed, male respondents have relatively higher personal income than female respondents. In fact, the average personal income of the employed male respondents (PhP27,289.29) is almost twice that of the employed female respondents (PhP15,184.44).

A large percentage (42.6%) of personal income of male respondents came from other sources. Sixty percent (60%) of the respondents who receive remittances from at least one family member/relative/friend are male. However, only one-third of their personal income was sourced from entrepreneurial activities and another one-third came from salaries/wages. While this is true, incomes of male respondents from salaries/wages and entrepreneurial sources are relatively higher than those of female respondents. Apparently, 57.1 percent of wage/salary workers are male while 71.4 percent of own-account workers are male.

Female respondents, on the other hand, derived 51 percent of their personal income from entrepreneurial sources. Around 38.6 percent came from salaries/wages while only 16.3 percent came from other sources.

Interestingly, if personal income of male respondents is twice that of female respondents, the gap between their per capita incomes is smaller. Households of female respondents have mean per capita income of PhP18,148.61, which is relatively lower than that of the male respondents, which amounted to PhP25,904.64. Gender disparity almost disappears when we look at their total household income. Average household income of female respondents amounted to PhP103,592.20, which is slightly lower than that of male respondents (PhP108,058.40).

Forty-seven percent (47%) of household income of the male respondents are wage income. About one-fourth makes up entrepreneurial income while the remaining 27.6 percent came from other sources. Other income of households of male respondents is higher than that of female respondents. Again, this can be explained by the fact that the majority (60%) of respondents whose households receive remittances from at least one family member/relative/friend abroad are male.

Similarly, household income of female respondents is mostly derived from wage employment (51.8%). Wage income of female respondents is slightly higher than that of male respondents. This can be explained by a slightly higher proportion of employed members in households of female respondents (34.6%) than that of male respondents (31.4%). Around 32.8 percent came from entrepreneurial activities while 12.1 percent came from other sources.

Table 43. Mean personal and household income* of respondents in 2009 (PhP), by sex			
Income	Female	Male	Total
Personal*			
Total	15,184.44	27,289.29	22,552.61
Entrepreneurial	7,747.06	8,910.96	8,461.27
Salary/wage	5,860.00	7,496.43	6,878.22
Other	2,470.59	11,614.96	8,081.91
Household**			
Per capita	18,148.61	25,904.64	22,026.63
Total	103,592.20	108,058.40	105,825.30
Entrepreneurial	33,966.60	27,044.34	30,505.47
Salary/wage	53,705.91	51,226.79	52,466.35
Other	12,523.46	29,787.29	21,155.37

* includes only those of currently employed;
** includes those of households of not currently employed but their personal incomes were excluded from the estimation of their household incomes

Mean household income by mode of labor force participation

Across mode of labor force participation, households of the employed respondents earned the highest income in 2009, amounting to PhP116,723.90, followed by those economically inactive with PhP109,616.90 (Table 44). Households of the unemployed respondents earned the lowest income among the 3 groups, with only PhP79,091.11. This is equivalent to roughly two-thirds of those of the employed and of the economically inactive.

Per capita income is also highest among households of the employed respondents, at PhP29,439.37, while lowest among those of the unemployed (PhP12,523.64).

Looking at the components of the household incomes, it can be seen from the table that income from salaries/wages got the highest share among the 3 sources, regardless of mode of labor force participation.

Despite having the lowest proportion of employed members, households of respondents who are not part of the labor force got the highest wage and entrepreneurial incomes. Their wage/salary income amounted to PhP61,498.91, which is equivalent to 56.1 percent of their total income. This amount is higher than the wage incomes of households of the economically active respondents. In addition, their entrepreneurial income is about 1.5 and 2 times that of the employed and unemployed, respectively. These observations imply that members of these households earn relatively higher income compared to members of the households from other groups. Also, although they have relatively higher proportion of age-dependent members, these findings somehow justify the idea that respondents who are not in the labor force might not need to work or look for work since their household have relatively higher income.

Households of the employed respondents sourced 46.4 percent of their income from salaries/wages. Around 24.2 percent of their income came from entrepreneurial sources while 26.1 percent came from other sources. Interestingly, their income from other sources is the

highest among the groups. Apparently, this group has the highest number of remittance-receiving households. It is interesting to note that although they receive financial supports from their family members, relatives, friends or from other entities, they still prefer to work not just for himself/herself but for his/her household as well.

Moreover, households of the unemployed respondents got the lowest income among the 3 groups. Almost half of their income was derived from salaries/wages. One-fourth came from entrepreneurial sources while the other one-fourth came from other sources. Except for income from other sources, this group has the lowest entrepreneurial and wage incomes among the groups. This is despite the fact that their households are the biggest; half of their members are considered as age-dependents; and, only 30 percent of their members are employed. Given these observations, it seems that they, or most probably their other working-aged household members, really need to look for work and earn for their households.

Table 44. Mean household income* of respondents in 2009 (PhP), by mode of labor force participation

Income	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force	Total
Per capita	29,439.37	12,523.64	17,310.83	22,124.54
Total	116,723.90	79,091.11	109,616.90	107,346.10
Entrepreneurial	28,243.48	19,720.56	40,373.82	30,886.53
Salary/wage	54,116.96	40,838.33	61,498.91	54,239.11
Other	30,450.47	18,532.22	7,744.13	20,383.69

* includes those of households of not currently employed but their personal incomes were excluded from the estimation of their household incomes

Poverty status

In order to have an idea whether household income of the respondents are sufficient to meet their basic food and non-food needs, annual per capita income of households were compared with the official food and poverty thresholds released by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB). Individual as well as household characteristics of the respondents from different groups were then examined.

The official food and poverty thresholds for Batangas for 2009 (using the new poverty methodology) are shown in Table 45. It should be noted that although the municipality of Rosario is a rural area, 6 out of its 48 barangays are urban, namely: Alupay, Poblacion A, Poblacion B, Poblacion C, Poblacion D, and Poblacion E. These thresholds were then compared with the annual per capita income of households to determine their poverty and food poverty statuses. If the per capita income is below the poverty (food) threshold, the household is considered as income poor (food poor). Otherwise, the household is tagged as nonpoor.

Table 45. Annual per capita food and poverty thresholds (PhP), Batangas, 2009, by urban/rural classification		
Item	Urban	Rural
Food threshold	13,164.80	12,523.17
Poverty threshold	18,848.63	17,929.97

Source: NSCB

As shown in Table 46, 61.3 percent of the households are considered as income poor while 54.7 percent are food poor. Only seven income-poor households are not food poor.

Table 46. Distribution of respondents by poverty/food poverty status		
Poverty/food poverty status	Frequency	Percent (%)
Poverty status		
Income poor	65	61.3
Income nonpoor	41	38.7
Food poverty status		
Food poor	58	54.7
Food nonpoor	48	45.3
Total	106	100.0

The poverty rate for PWDs should be higher if extra costs associated with having disabilities were considered. Because of these extra costs, their poverty thresholds are higher than the non-PWDs. A study in the United Kingdom found that the poverty rate for disabled people was 23.1 percent compared to 17.9 percent for non-disabled people, but when extra expenses associated with being disabled were considered, the poverty rate for people with disabilities shot up to 47.4 percent. However, because there are no estimates on these extra costs that can be used for this study, the real poverty rate among PWDs could not be estimated.

Around 41.7 percent of the respondents who are living in urban barangays are both income and food poor (Table 47). On the other hand, 63.8 percent of those living in rural barangays have per capita income below the poverty threshold while 56.4 percent are living below the food threshold.

Table 47. Distribution of respondents by poverty/food poverty status and by urban/rural classification of barangays						
Poverty/food poverty status	Frequency			Percent (%)		
	Urban Barangay	Rural Barangay	Total	Urban Barangay	Rural Barangay	Total
Poverty status						
Income poor	5	60	65	41.7	63.8	61.3
Income nonpoor	7	34	41	58.3	36.2	38.7
Food poverty status						
Food poor	5	53	58	41.7	56.4	54.7
Food nonpoor	7	41	48	58.3	43.6	45.3
Total	12	94	106	100.0	100.0	100.0

Across impairment type, poverty incidence is highest among households of those with multiple impairments (72.2%), followed by those with visual impairments (68%) (Table 48). These two groups also had the highest subsistence incidence among the groups. The visual group has the highest proportion of food poor, at 64 percent, followed by those with multiple impairments (61.1%). Apparently, these two groups had the lowest per capita income among the groups. In particular, household income of the visually-impaired is substantially lower than those of the other groups.

Poverty incidence is slightly lower among households of the mobility-impaired, at 61.3 percent, and lowest among those with hearing impairment (50%). The hearing group also has the lowest incidence of food poverty (40.6%). Interestingly, the hearing-impaired earned the highest income in 2009 despite the fact that they have the most number of members among the groups. Since household sizes across impairment type do not largely differ, the hearing-impaired still got the highest per capita income.

Table 48. Distribution of respondents by poverty/food poverty status and by impairment type

Poverty/food poverty status	Frequency					Percent (%)				
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Poverty status										
Income poor	19	17	16	13	65	61.3	68.0	50.0	72.2	61.3
Income nonpoor	12	8	16	5	41	38.7	32.0	50.0	27.8	38.7
Food poverty status										
Food poor	18	16	13	11	58	58.1	64.0	40.6	61.1	54.7
Food nonpoor	13	9	19	7	48	41.9	36.0	59.4	38.9	45.3
Total	31	25	32	18	106	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

There is also gender disparity in terms of poverty incidence, although the gap is not that wide. Poverty incidence among households of male respondents is 66 percent, which is relatively higher than that of female respondents (56.6%) (Table 49). The gap between the two groups is smaller in terms of subsistence incidence. Apparently, the number of households who are income poor but not food poor is higher among male respondents than among female respondents.

One possible explanation on why poverty incidence is relatively higher among male respondents despite the fact that its per capita income is higher is the difference in the proportions of urban and rural dwellers across gender. Around 58 percent of those who are living in urban barangays (where food and poverty threshold are higher) are male. At the same time, 48 percent of those who are living in rural barangays (where food and poverty thresholds are lower) are male.

Table 49. Distribution of respondents by poverty/food poverty status and by sex						
Poverty/food poverty status	Frequency			Percent (%)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Poverty status						
Income poor	30	35	65	56.6	66.0	61.3
Income nonpoor	23	18	41	43.4	34.0	38.7
Food poverty status						
Food poor	28	30	58	52.8	56.6	54.7
Food nonpoor	25	23	48	47.2	43.4	45.3
Total	53	53	106	100.0	100.0	100.0

Despite the fact that households of those who are not part of the labor force have the highest entrepreneurial and wage incomes, this group also has the highest poverty and subsistence incidence. Around two-thirds of them are considered as income poor while 58.8 percent are tagged as food poor (Table 50). One possible explanation to this is that the difference between the number of poor and the number of nonpoor is highest in this group.

On the other hand, poverty incidence is lowest among households of the unemployed even if this group has the lowest per capita income. Similar to the earlier observation, the gap between the number of poor and of nonpoor is smallest among the unemployed.

Subsistence incidence, however, is lowest among households of the employed. In terms of proportions of food poor and food nonpoor, this group has the lowest difference among the 3 groups.

Table 50. Distribution of respondents by poverty/food poverty status and by mode of labor force participation								
Poverty/food poverty status	Frequency				Percent (%)			
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labor force	Total
Poverty status								
Income poor	28	10	23	61	60.9	55.6	67.6	62.2
Income nonpoor	18	8	11	37	39.1	44.4	32.4	37.8
Food poverty status								
Food poor	24	10	20	54	52.2	55.6	58.8	55.1
Food nonpoor	22	8	14	44	47.8	44.4	41.2	44.9
Total	46	18	34	98	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Households of the unpaid family workers are all living below the poverty line (Table 51). In fact, their incomes are not even sufficient to meet their basic food needs. However, households of wage/salary workers and those of own-account workers have the same poverty and subsistence incidence.

Table 51. Distribution of respondents by poverty/food poverty status and by class of worker								
Poverty/food poverty status	Frequency				Percent (%)			
	Wage/ salary workers	Own-account workers	Unpaid family members	Total	Wage/ salary workers	Own-account workers	Unpaid family members	Total
Poverty status								
Income poor	12	12	4	28	57.1	57.1	100.0	60.9
Income nonpoor	9	9	0	18	42.9	42.9	0.0	39.1
Food poverty status								
Food poor	10	10	4	24	47.6	47.6	100.0	52.2
Food nonpoor	11	11	0	22	52.4	52.4	0.0	47.8
Total	21	21	4	46	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Poverty incidence among households with at least one remitting family member/relative/friend abroad (42.4%) is almost 30 percent lower than that without remitting family member/relative/friend abroad (72.1%) (Table 52). There is also a relatively lower proportion of food poor among households receiving remittances from at least one family member/relative/friend abroad.

Table 52. Distribution of respondents by poverty/food poverty status and by OFW indicator						
Poverty/food poverty status	Frequency			Percent (%)		
	With OFW	Without OFW	Total	With OFW	Without OFW	Total
Poverty status						
Income poor	14	49	63	42.4	72.1	62.4
Income nonpoor	19	19	38	57.6	27.9	37.6
Food poverty status						
Food poor	12	44	56	36.4	64.7	55.4
Food nonpoor	21	24	45	63.6	35.3	44.6
Total	33	68	101	100.0	100.0	100.0

I. Unpaid Works and Time Use

Aside from economic activities, some of the respondents are also doing some unpaid but productive activities, in addition to their personal activities. As shown in Table 53, it appears that there are relatively more employed respondents who are doing unpaid works such as household chores and child care than the respondents who are not working. Interestingly, these respondents largely came from the hearing group, followed by the visual group. Among those with no job/business, respondents who are not part of the labor force and are engaged in unpaid activities outnumber those who are unemployed. Again, these non-working respondents are mostly hearing-impaired.

Table 53. Distribution of respondents who are doing unpaid works					
Activity	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	Multiple	Total
Employed					
Housekeeping	1	8	10	2	21
Child care	1	2	3	2	8
Farming	1	1	3	0	5
Livestock/poultry	1	3	3	1	8
Fishery	0	0	1	0	1
Unemployed					
Housekeeping	2	1	5	0	8
Child care	2	0	2	0	4
Farming	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock/poultry	0	0	0	0	0
Fishery	0	0	0	0	0
Not in the labor force					
Housekeeping	0	3	8	4	15
Child care	0	3	6	0	9
Farming	0	0	0	0	0
Livestock/poultry	0	0	0	0	0
Fishery	0	0	0	0	0

Information on unpaid works cannot be sufficiently gathered by simply asking the respondent whether he/she is engaged in unpaid works. Such information can be captured best by time-use surveys. The importance of time-use data has grown in recent times because of the need to improve the measurement and valuation of unpaid work. Although many PWDs do not participate in the labor force, it is noteworthy to show how they are contributing to their households and the community by looking at how they spend their time.

The module on time use was included in the PWD rural survey questionnaire in order to determine the amount of time allocated by each of the respondents on various activities, whether they are economic or domestic, productive or personal, in a working and non-working day. It is also interesting to compare the set of major and minor activities done by the different groups of respondents across impairment types, sex and mode of labor force participation.

Collecting time-use data is a challenging one, not only for the respondent but also for the interviewer. To be able to facilitate the respondent in recalling all the activities that he/she did in a day, the reference periods used are the nearest past working and non-working days. For instance, if the respondent works from Mondays through Fridays and does not work on weekends, the nearest past working day should be Friday while the nearest non-working day should be Sunday for an interview conducted on Monday.[17]

[17] For respondents who are not employed, their nearest past working day was left blank. For those who work all days of the week, their non-working day was also left blank.

Activities of respondents by sex

From the figures below, it can be observed that sleeping has consistently got the big chunk among the various activities done by the PWD respondents. Being PWD or being a rural dweller (wherein late night activities are very seldom unlike in urban areas) might provide a plausible explanation on this. It is also apparent that female respondents allot relatively more time on sleeping than male respondents. Female respondents also spend more time on household chores and child care, both in working and non-working days. As expected also, the amount of time spent on meals and personal care are larger among females.

On the other hand, male respondents spent more time on work. At the same time, they also allot more time on their hobbies, entertainment, and social affairs, even during working days. From 14 percent during working days, the average time spent by male respondents on leisure during non-working days increases to 33 percent, an increase of more than 100 percent.

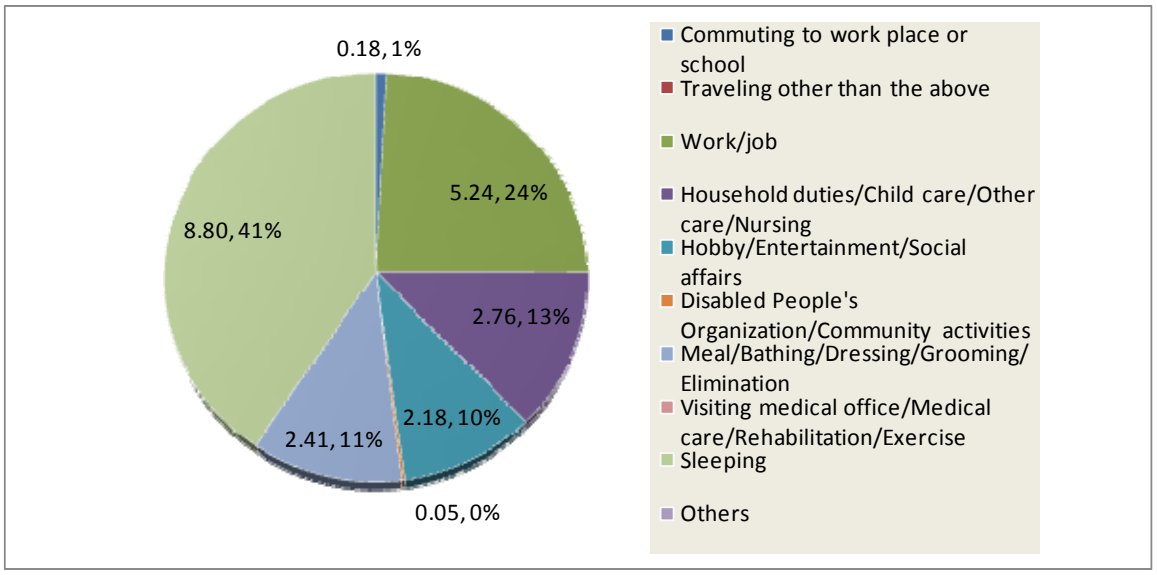

Figure 40. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by female respondents on various activities during the nearest past working day (%)

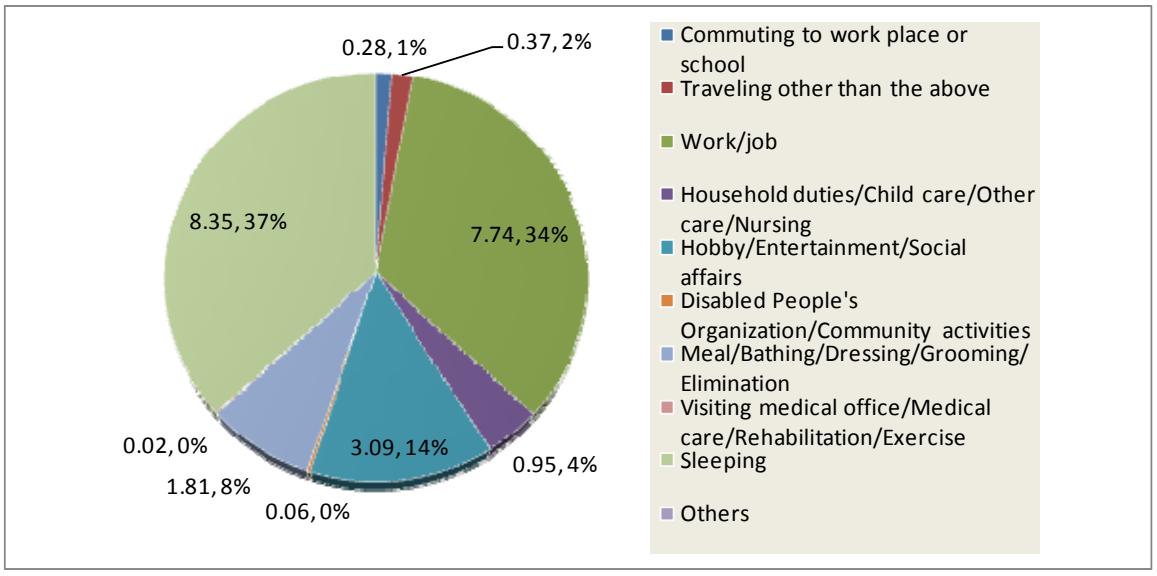

Figure 41. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by male respondents on various activities during the nearest past working day (%)

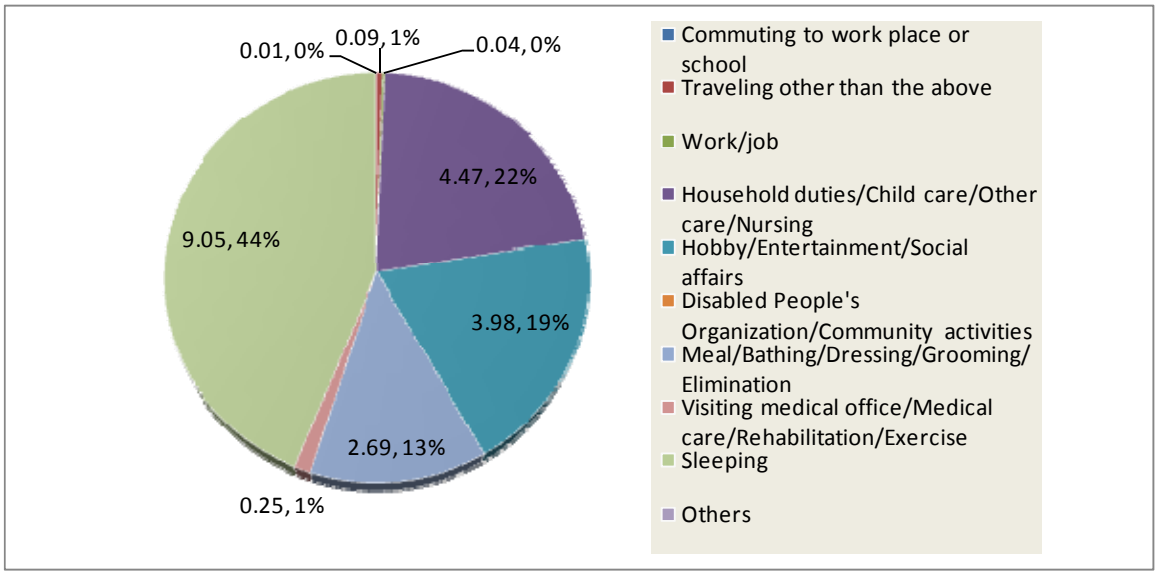

Figure 42. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by female respondents on various activities during the nearest past non-working day (%)

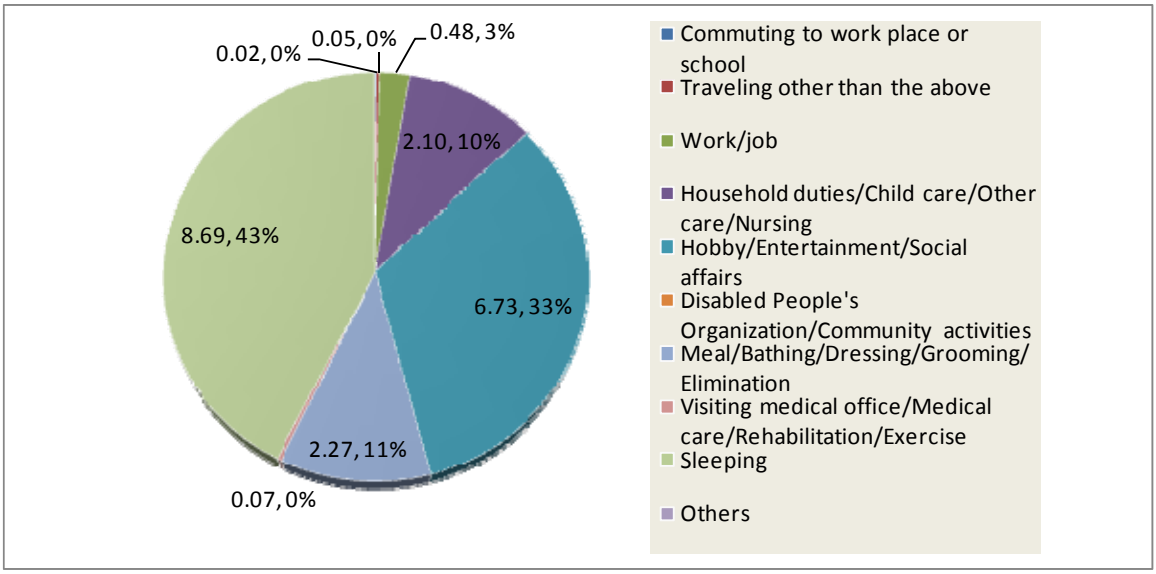

Figure 43. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by male respondents on various activities during the nearest past non-working day (%)

Activities of respondents by impairment type

During working days, the visually-impaired respondents have the longest sleeping hours (with an average of 8.86 hours a day) among the groups while those with multiple impairments have the shortest (with an average of 7.96 hours a day). Being the most employed group, the hearing respondents allot relatively more time on work, followed by mobility-impaired respondents. On the average, the hearing-impaired work for 7.62 hours, which accounts for 32 percent of their time, in a typical working day. A slightly lower 7.53 hours, which is equivalent to 31 percent, are allocated by the mobility-impaired on economic activities. Respondents with multiple impairments allot 26 percent of their time on work while the visually-impaired allocate 23 percent of their time on work.

During working days, respondents with multiple impairments spend an average of 4 hours a day or 17 percent of their time doing household duties, compared to other groups who only spend less than 2 hours on those activities. Accordingly, the amount of time allocated by the respondents with multiple impairments on leisure is the smallest, at an average of 2.27 hours or 9 percent of their time. The hearing group allotted the largest amount of time on leisure (14% of their time), followed by mobility (11%) and then visual (10%).

On the other hand, the hearing-impaired respondents spend the largest amount of time (around 4.04 hours, or 17% of their time) on household chores and/or child care during non-working days. All other PWD groups allot 13 percent of their time on household duties. The mobility group spends 27 percent of their time on leisure when they do not have work, followed by the hearing and the multiple group (both with 22 percent), and then the visual group (with 17%). We can also observe that during non-working days, respondents with visual and multiple impairments spend more than 3 hours (around 14 and 13% of their time, respectively) on meals and personal care, while the mobility- and hearing-impaired respondents spend less 2.5 hours (or less than 10% of their time) on those activities.

We can also observe from the pie charts that only the visually-impaired spend a little time on DPO/community activities during working days. During non-working days, however, some respondents from the different impairment groups (except for the hearing-impaired), spend a few minutes on any of the activities pertaining to medical care.

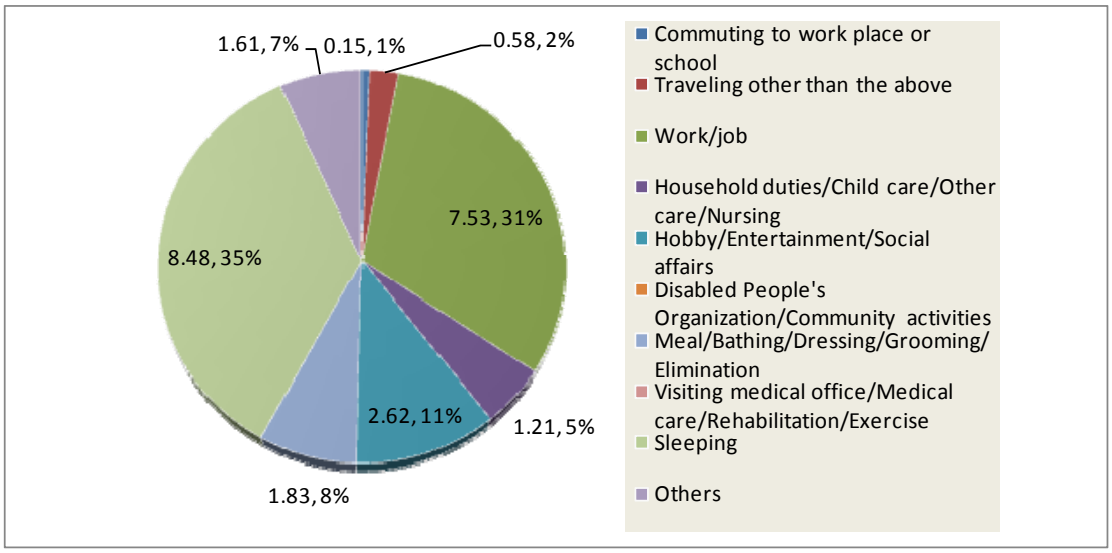

Figure 44. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by mobility-impaired respondents on various activities during the nearest past working day (%)

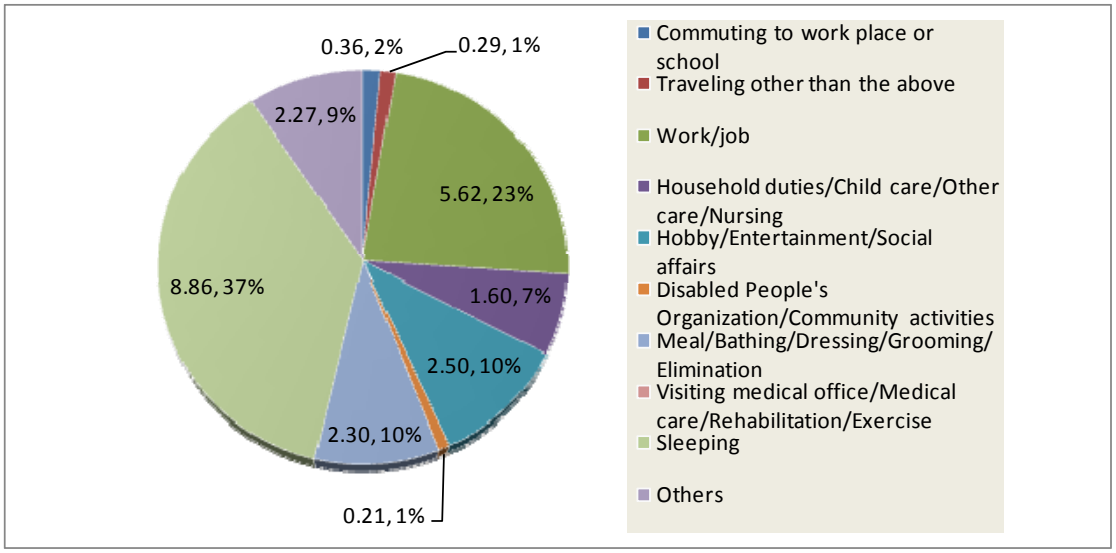

Figure 45 Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by visually-impaired respondents on various activities during the nearest past working day (%)

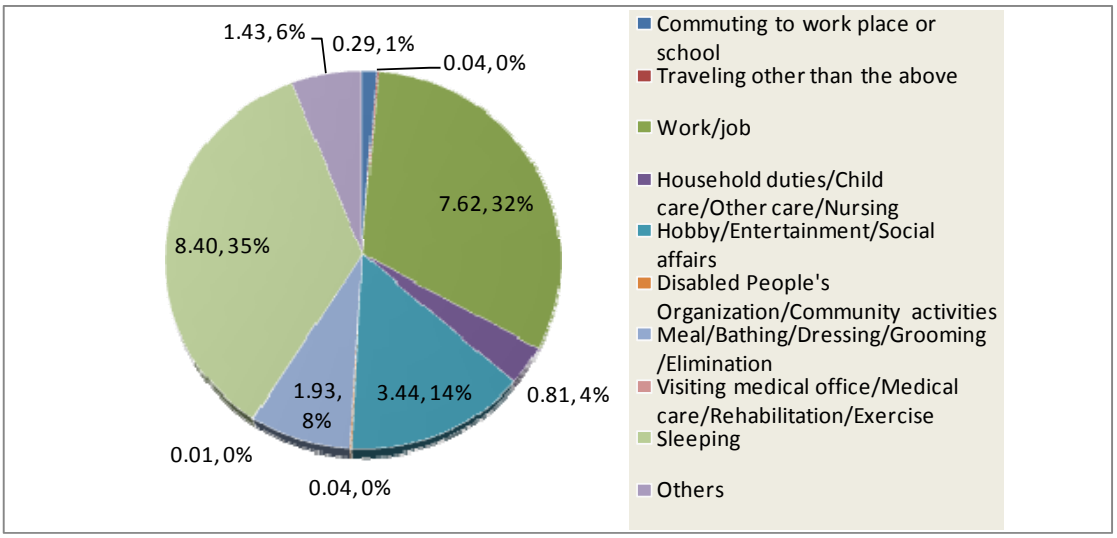

Figure 46. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by hearing-impaired respondents on various activities during the nearest past working day (%)

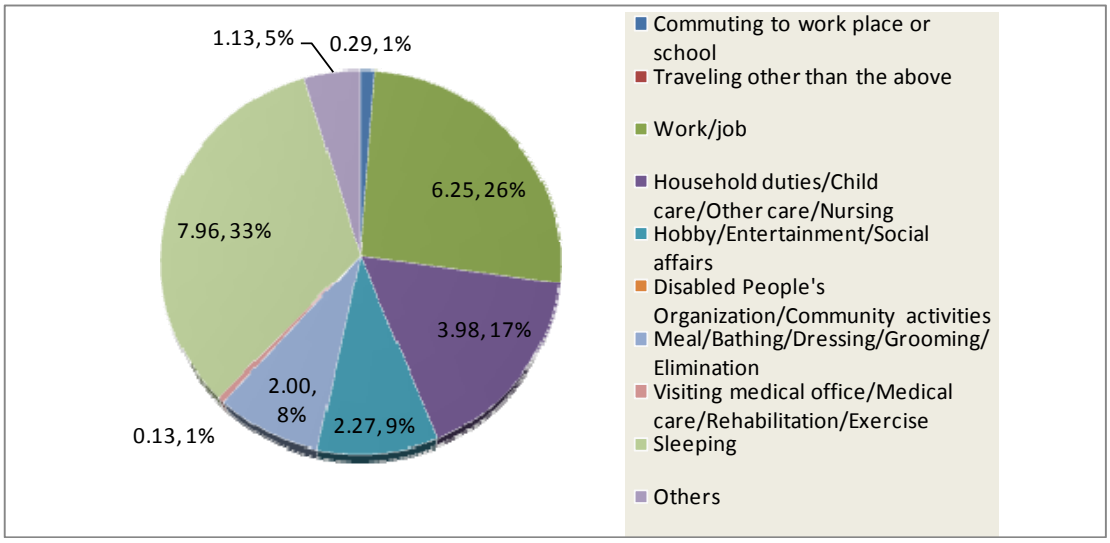

Figure 47. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by respondents with multiple impairments on various activities during the nearest past working day (%)

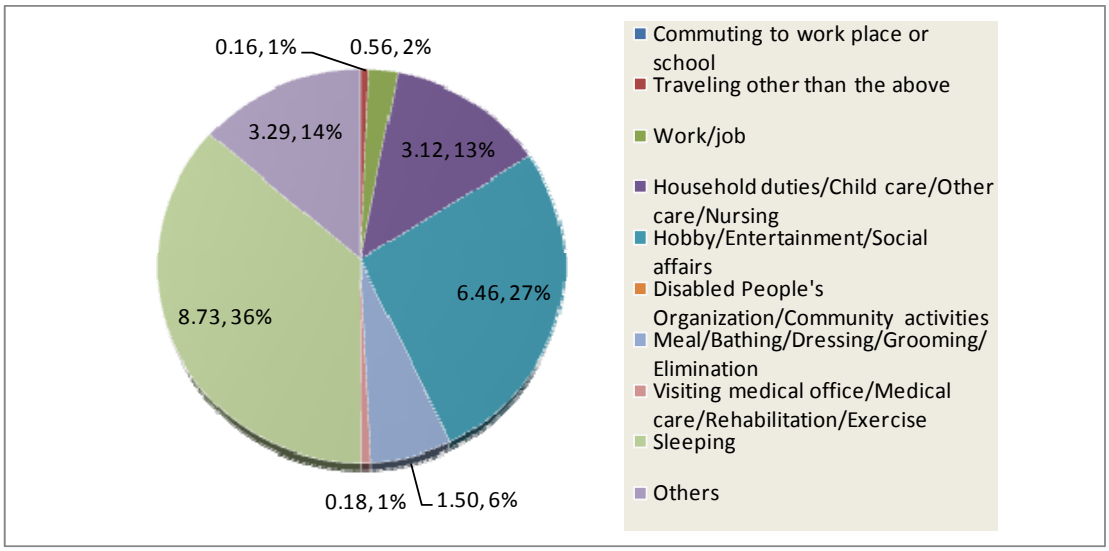

Figure 48. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by mobility-impaired respondents on various activities during the nearest past non-working day (%)

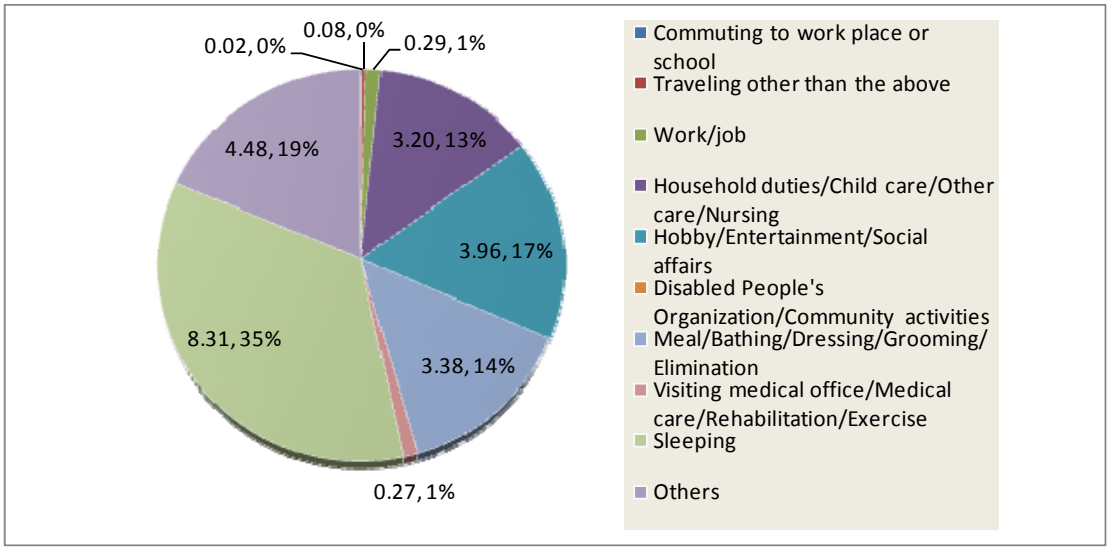

Figure 49. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by visually-impaired respondents on various activities during the nearest past non-working day (%)

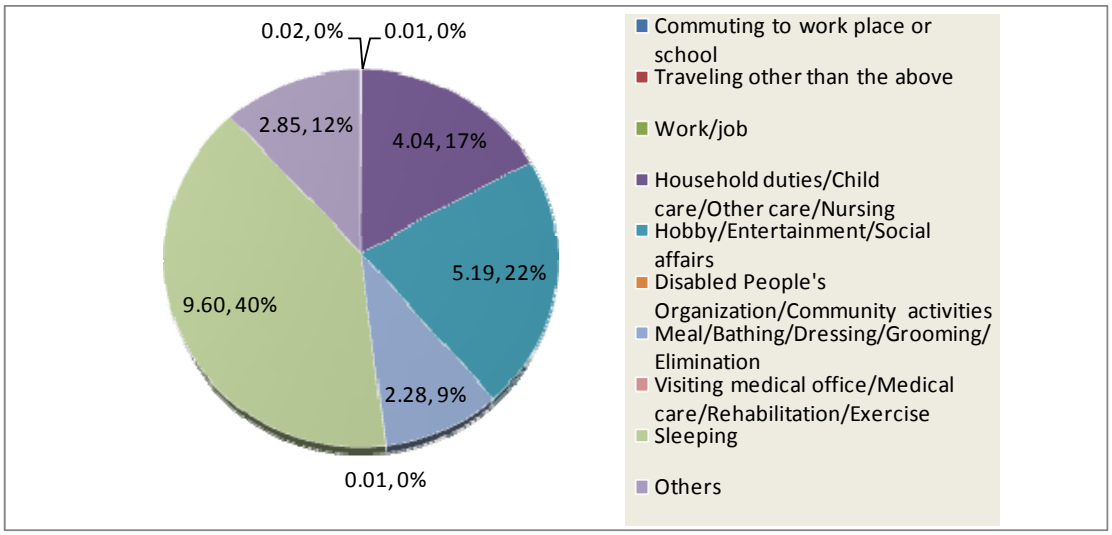

Figure 50. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by hearing-impaired respondents on various activities during the nearest past non-working day (%)

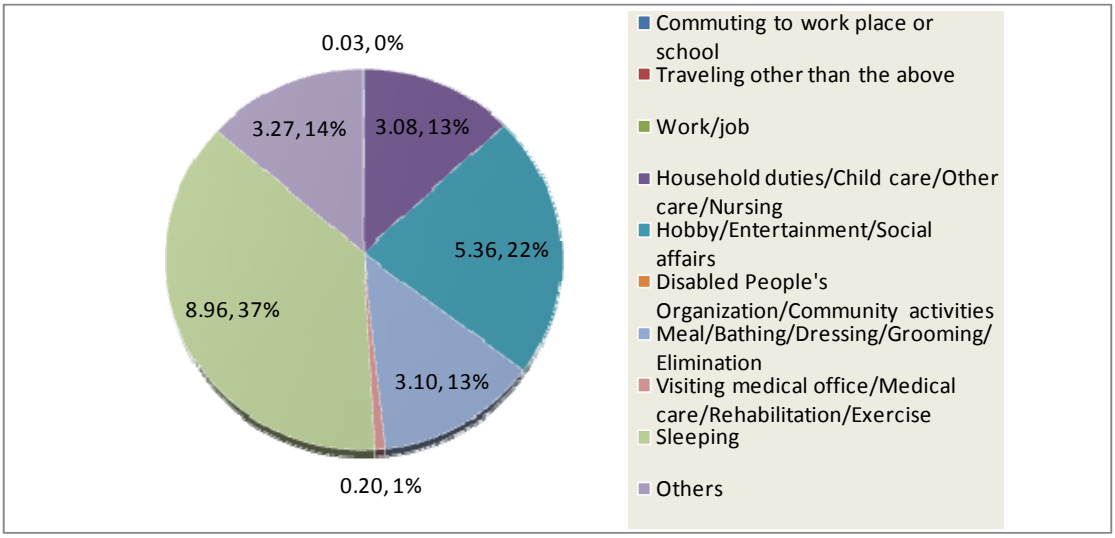

Figure 51. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by respondents with multiple impairments on various activities during the nearest past non-working day (%)

Activities of respondents by mode of labor force participation

Looking at the activities of respondents across mode of labor force participation, it is apparent that the fully employed respondents allot relatively more time on work than the underemployed. During working day, a fully employed respondent spends an average of 7.93 hours (33% of his/her time) on work while an underemployed respondent spends a slightly smaller amount of time (7.16 hours or 30% of his/her time) on similar activity. The fully employed respondents spend more time also on household chores and/or child care, at 1.84 hours or 8 percent of their time. The underemployed respondents spend less than 1 hour on household duties, which is equivalent only to half of the time spent by the fully employed. In contrast, leisure time (during working days) of the underemployed is relatively more than that of the fully employed. The underemployed also allot relatively more time on other activities,

which include resting (other than sleeping) and agriculture-related unpaid works[18], than the fully employed. It can also be observed that there are also underemployed respondents who spend time on traveling that is not work-related.

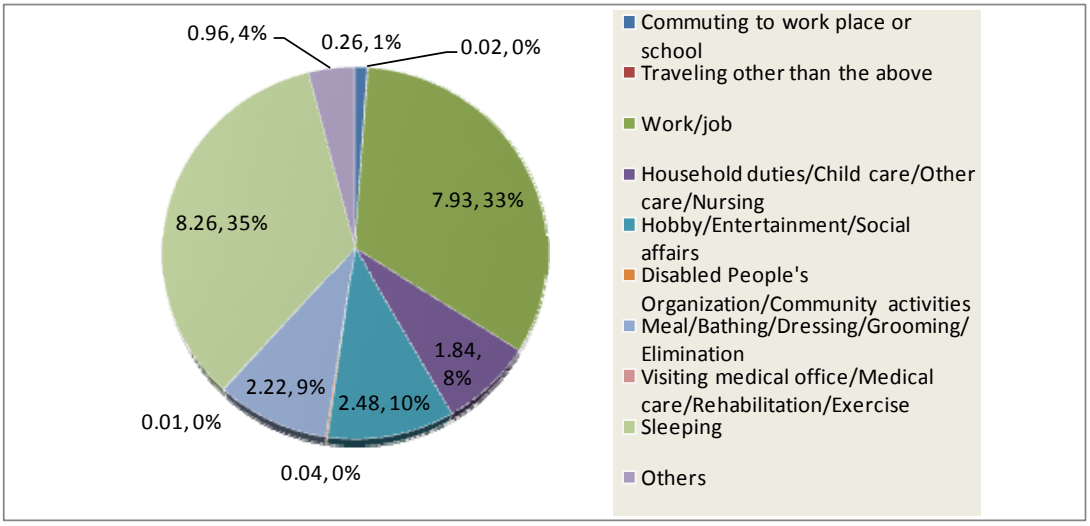

Figure 52 Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by fully employed respondents on various activities during the nearest past working day (%)

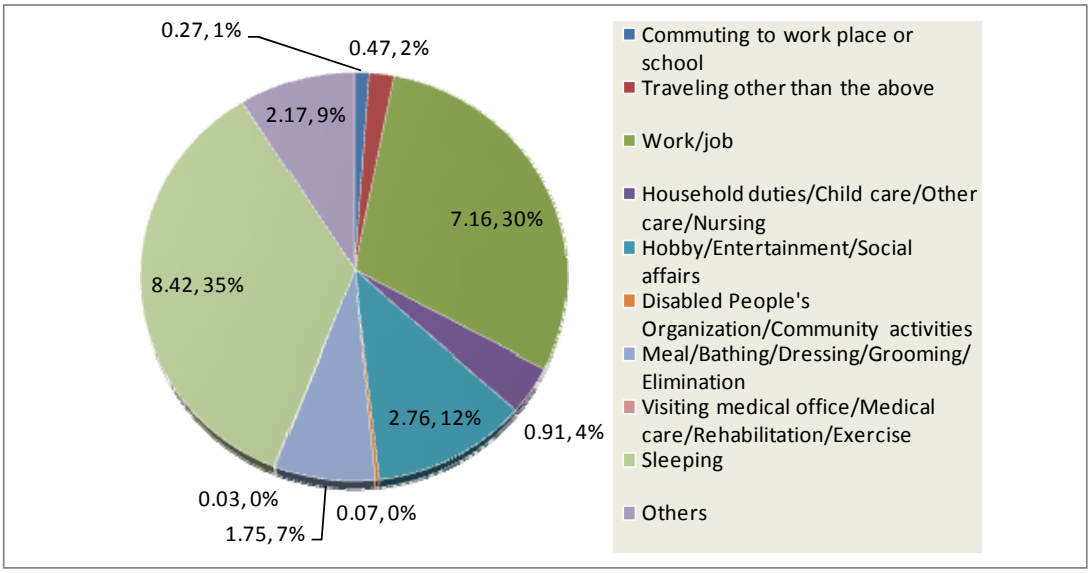

Figure 53. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by underemployed respondents on various activities during the nearest past working day (%)

Figures _ and _ confirm the earlier observation that there are some respondents who render overtime during non-working days. During these days also, the fully employed respondents spend 19 percent of their time on household duties, followed by the unemployed who spend 17 percent. The underemployed spend 15 percent on household duties while those who are not part of the labor force allot 12 percent of their time on these activities.

As expected, the majority of the respondents allot most of their time on leisure during non-working days. Among the groups, the underemployed spend the largest amount of time on these activities; around 5.66 hours on the average, which is equivalent to 24 percent of their

[18] works carried out by the respondents for the agriculture-related business of their household

time. Almost similarly, the fully employed and the economically inactive respondents allot around 5.22 and 5.10 hours (or 22 and 21 percent of their time), respectively, on their hobbies, entertainment or social affairs. The unemployed, on the other hand, spend only less than 5 hours or 19 percent of their time on leisure. Interestingly, this is just slightly larger than their amount of time spent on household chores and/or child care.

We can also see from the pie charts that aside from the unemployed, the underemployed spend a little time on traveling that are not work-related. In addition, the underemployed and those not part of the labor force spend a small amount of time on activities related to medical care.

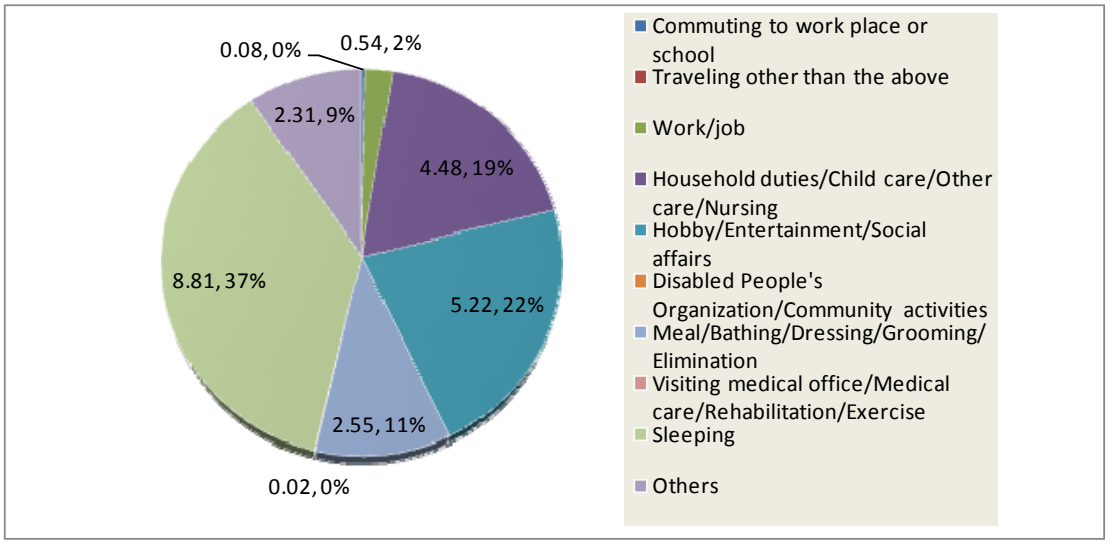

Figure 54. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by fully employed respondents on various activities during the nearest past non-working day (%)

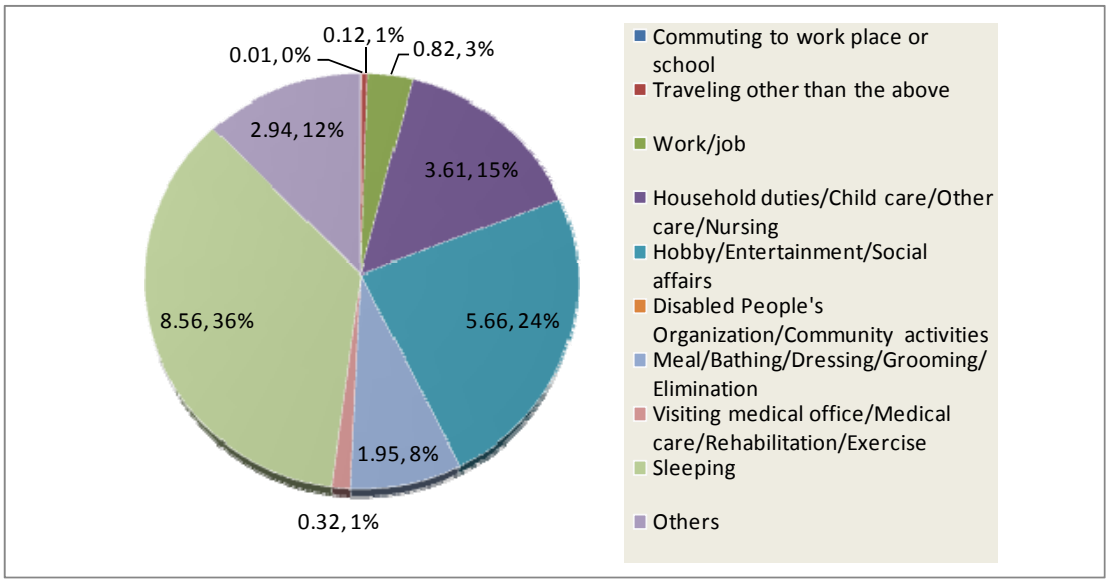

Figure 55. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by underemployed respondents on various activities during the nearest past non-working day (%)

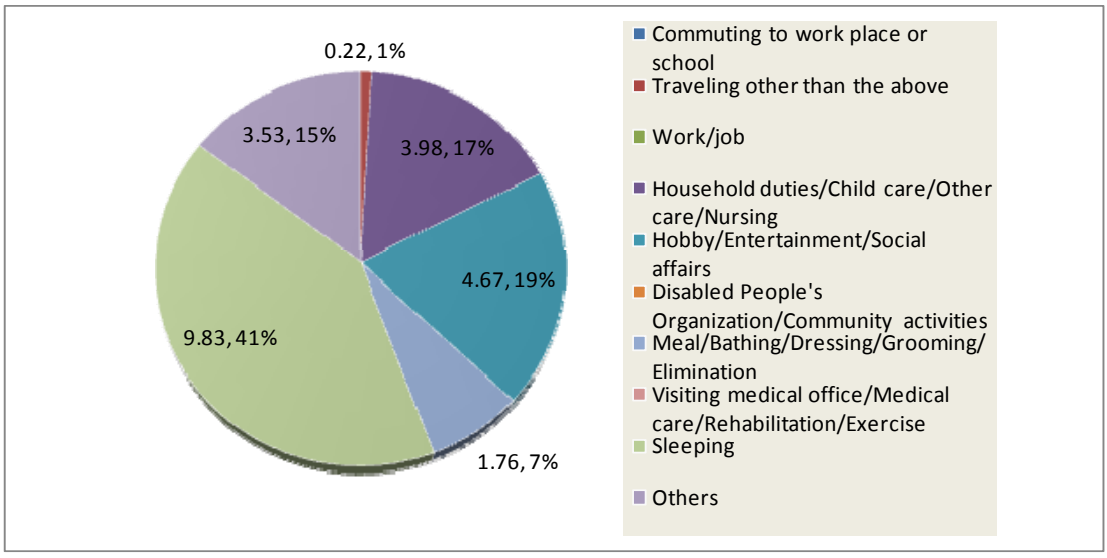

Figure 56. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by unemployed respondents on various activities during the nearest past non-working day (%)

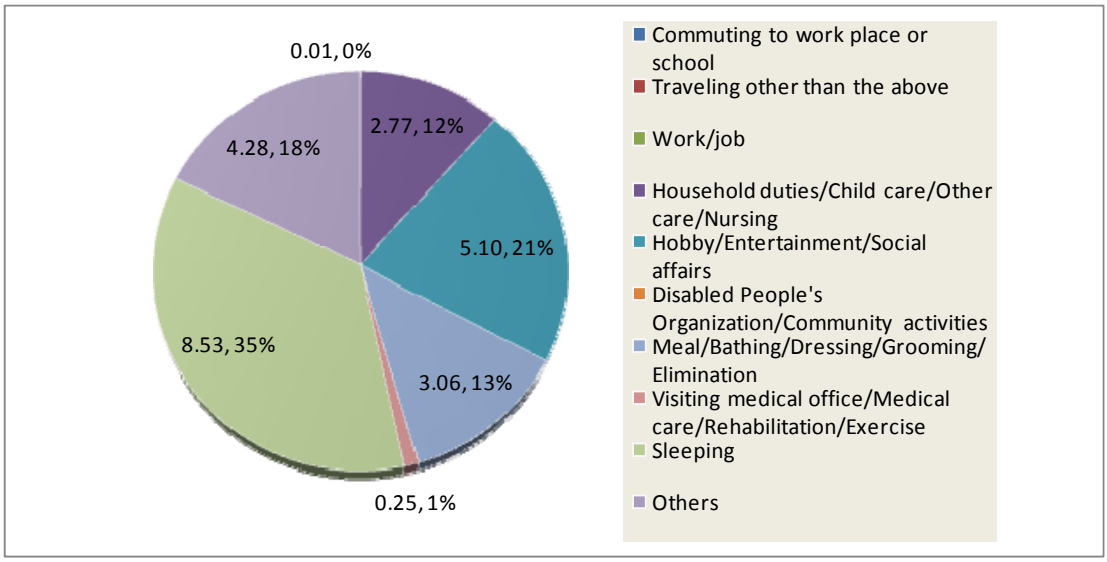

Figure 57. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by economically inactive respondents on various activities during the nearest past non-working day (%)

Activities of respondents by class of worker

In terms of class of workers, respondents who are employers spend the largest amount of time on economic activities. On the average, they spend around 9 hours a day on work-related activities, which is equivalent to 37 percent of their time. Interestingly, this figure is higher than their sleeping time, which only accounts for 29 percent of their time. This implies that the respondents who belong to this class value work so much perhaps because earnings from these activities comprise a significant part of their household income. Respondents who belong to other class of workers also spend a lot of time on work. Self-employed spend an average of 7.62 hours, or 32 percent of their time, on work while the wage/salary workers work for about 7.16 hours, or 30 percent of their time.

While the employer-respondents allot most of their time on work, they also spend the largest amount of time on leisure. Around 17 percent of their time (equivalent to 4 hours), on the average, are spent on hobbies/entertainment/social affairs. The wage/salary workers spend around 3.37 hours, or 14 percent of their time, on leisure, while self-employed respondents allot only 1.61 hours, or 7 percent of their time, on such activities.

Respondents from all classes spend relatively the same amount of time on household duties during working days, which is around 5-6 percent of their time. It can also be observed that the self-employed allot some time on traveling that are not work-related as well as on DPO/community activities.

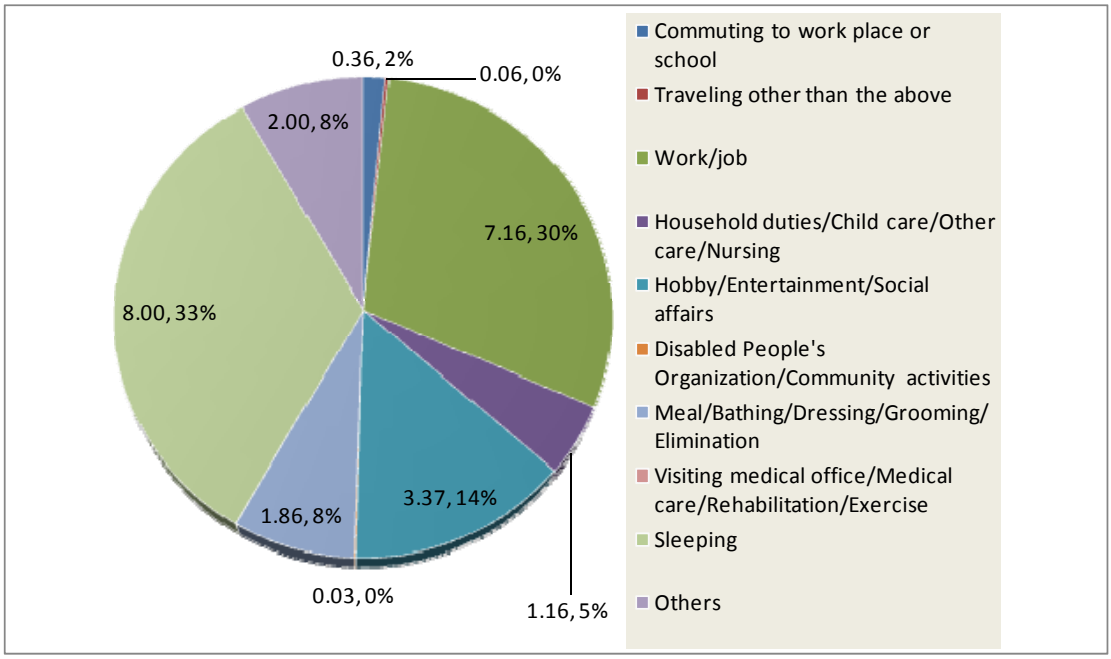

Figure 58. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by respondents who are wage/salary workers on various activities during the nearest past working day (%)

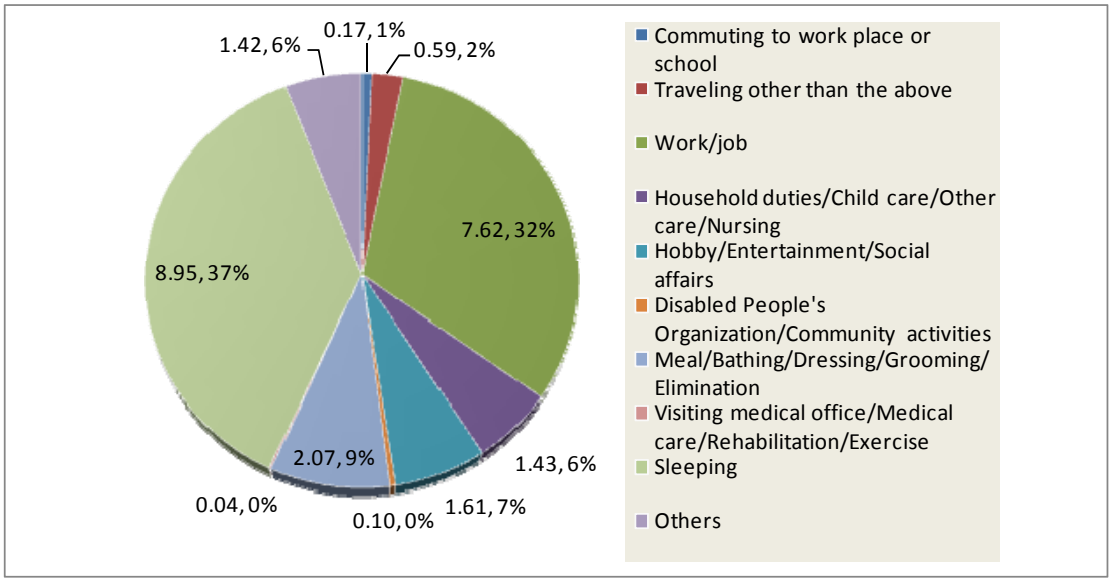

Figure 59. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by respondents who are self-employed on various activities during the nearest past working day (%)

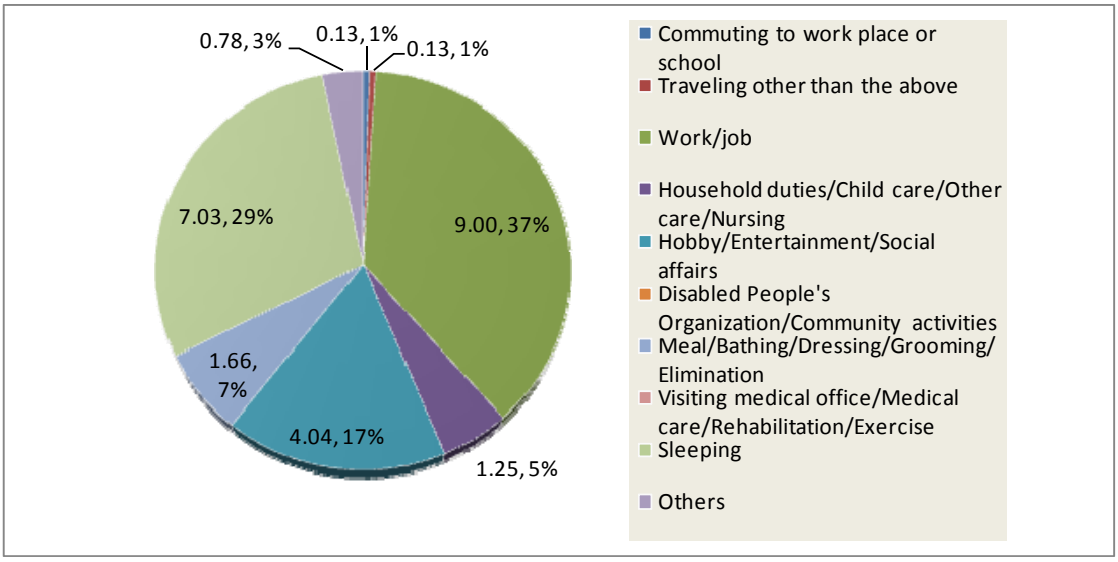

Figure 60. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by respondents who are employers on various activities during the nearest past working day (%)

The pie charts clearly show that during non-working days, the self-employed as well as the wage/salary workers spend some time on work-related activities. The self-employed spend around 1.40 hours, or 6 percent of their time, while the wage/salary workers allot roughly 30 minutes, or 2 percent of their time. It seems that some respondents who belong to these classes of workers do not have rest day.

It can also be observed that the respondents who are employers spend the largest amount of time on household duties when they have no work. It is good to note that respondents belonging to this employment class spend a large amount of their time on productive activities both during working and non-working days. Ironically, the amount of time spent by these respondents on leisure during non-working days is slightly smaller than that during working days, although the same percentage. Also, their leisure time during non-working days (4 hours, 17%) is shorter than that of the other group of respondents (more than 5 hours, 23%), i.e., wage/salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers. In addition, they also spend the smallest amount of time on meals and personal care activities when they have no work; less than 1 hour, which is even smaller than their time spent on similar activities during working days. Other groups of respondents allot around 9-11 percent of their time on meals and personal care activities.

Meanwhile, the unpaid family workers spend the largest amount of time (4.26 hours or 18% of their time) on other activities, which include resting (other than sleeping) and unpaid works for the business of their households. Employer-respondents spend around 4 hours or 17 percent of their time on other activities, wage/salary workers have 2.49 hours (10%), while self-employed have around 2.14 hours (9%).

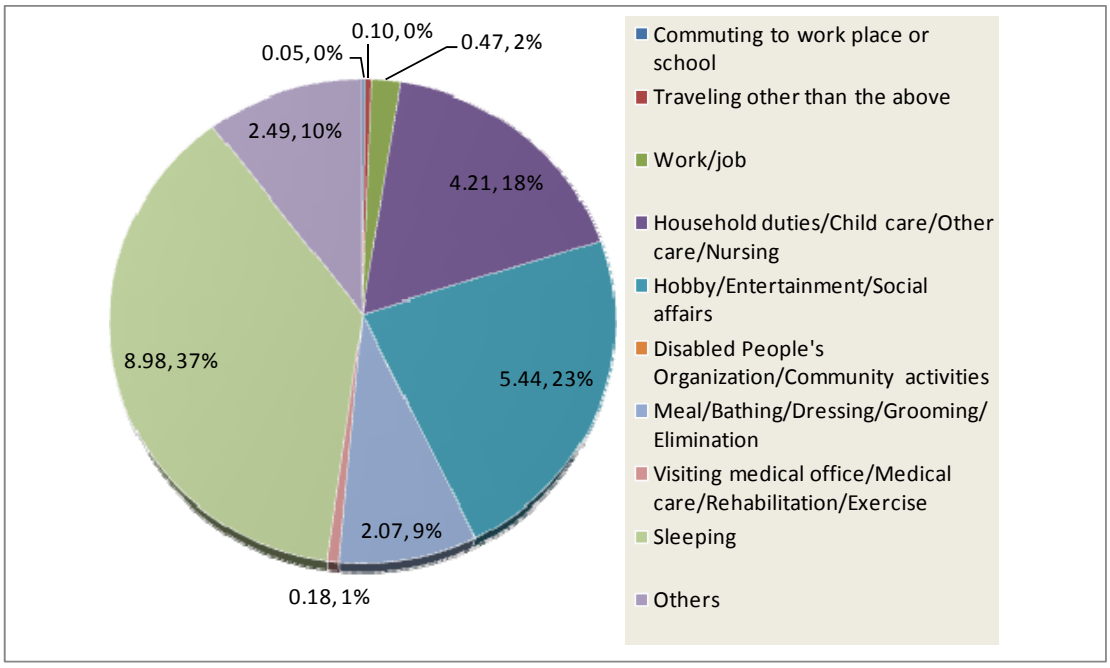

Figure 61. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by respondents who are wage/salary workers on various activities during the nearest past non-working day (%)

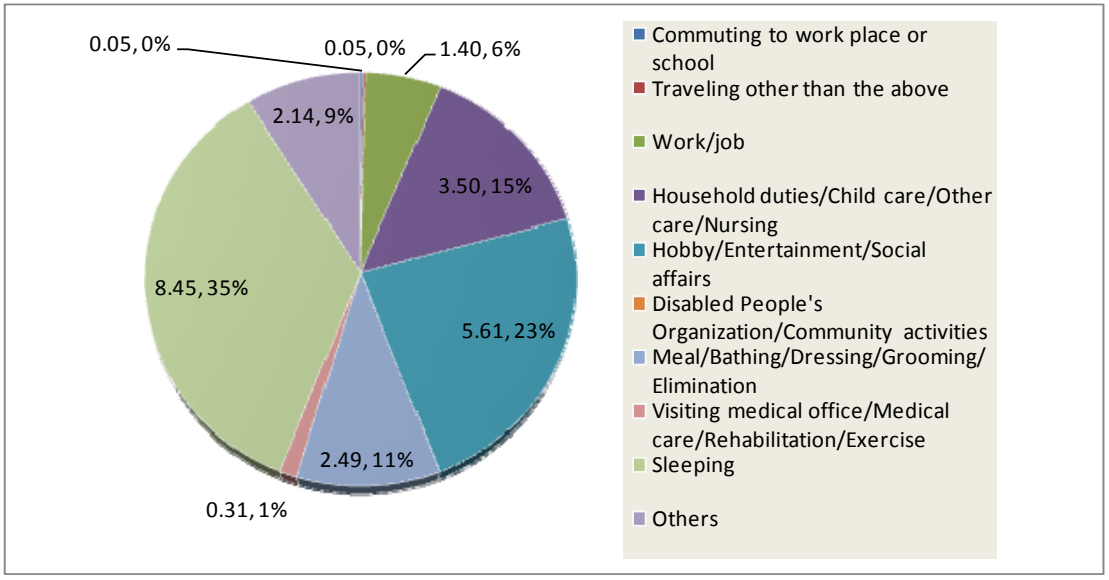

Figure 62. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by respondents who are self-employed on various activities during the nearest past non-working day (%)

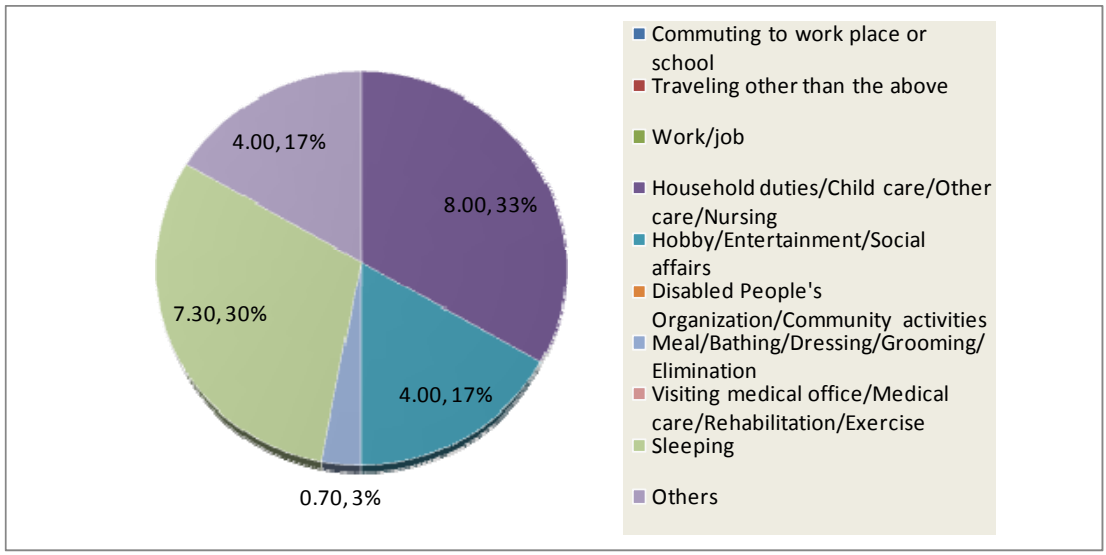

Figure 63. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by respondents who are employers on various activities during the nearest past non-working day (%)

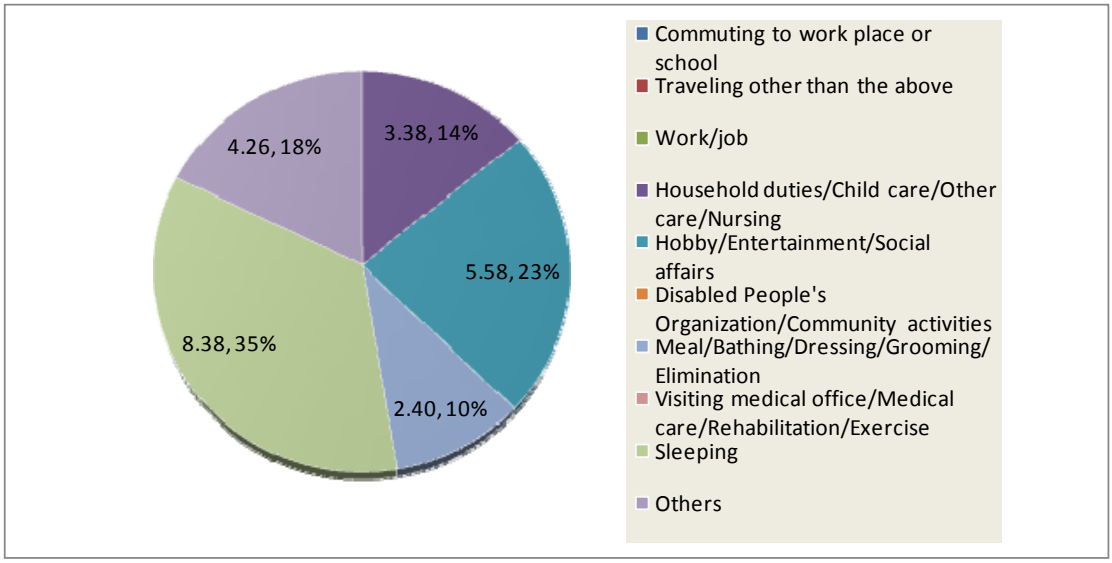

Figure 64. Mean amount and percentage of time allocated by respondents who are unpaid family workers on various activities during the nearest past non-working day (%)

J. Range of Movements

One of the objectives of the study on PWD in the rural areas is to assess their range of movements. Because of their disability, PWD experience various kinds of constraints in the society that may be social or physical in nature preventing them to fully participate as citizens. Are they able to move freely from one place to another? Do they participate in organization or church activities? Are they able to go to the market to buy what they want? What exactly prevents them to partake in the society? These are the questions that are probed to get a better understanding of their conditions.

Membership in organizations among PWDs in the rural areas is low. Only 17 out of the 106 respondents (16% of total) are members in any PWD organizations. Of these, 9 are mobility impaired and 5 are deaf. Out of the 17 PWD members, 15 are members of the Municipal Federation of PWDs while the rest are part of the Norfil. The main reasons cited by respondents on what motivated them to enlist themselves in organizations are career growth (occupation and skills development), and socialization. In some occasions, the PWDs were encouraged by their families to join organizations. Other PWDs were advised by either the *barangay* health worker or people from the local government unit to enlist themselves with PWD organizations.

In the organizations, the most common activity is socialization (59%), followed by occupational training (41%). Others reported that their organizations do learning, advocacy campaigns, rehabilitation and others such as providing groceries and doing band performances.

Table 54. Distribution of respondents by type of activities in organizations

Activity	Freq.	Percent
Learning	2	11.8
Occupational or skills development training/livelihood	7	41.2
Advocacy to the public	2	11.8
Socialization	10	58.8
Rehabilitation/medical mission	2	11.8
Others	2	11.8

The PWD members meet with their organization on the average about 2 times a year. However, one out of 5 does not attend organization meetings and affairs at all. Notably, majority of those with organization do frequent visits of about 2 to 4 times a year (Table 55). Those who reported that they do not go and meet with their organization were all mobility-impaired persons. In terms of distance, the PWDs travel about 500 meters to as far as 15 kilometres to get to their organization's office.

In addition to looking at membership in PWD organizations, this study also inquired on the frequency of going to places like church and market. Notably, PWD go to the church and market quite often. Among the 106 respondents, 56 percent go to church at least once a month. In going to the church, they have to travel an average distance of 3.4 km, with the nearest is 30 meters and the farthest is 15 km. For those away from the church located in the town proper, they usually go to nearby chapels in neighboring barangays.

Meanwhile, 4 out of 10 respondents reported that they visit the market at least once a month. The rest (58%) do not. Those located nearer the market tend to visit it more frequently. Market refers not only to the public market usually found in the town proper, but also includes the sari-sari stores/community markets found just around the corner. The average distance that PWD have to travel in going to the market is 5.6 km.

Table 55. Frequency of going to various places			
Frequency	PWD organization (per year)	Church (per year)	Market (per month)
0	4	74	62
Irregular 1/	.	.	3
1	4	6	16
2	3	4	8
3	2	2	5
4	4	2	3
6	0	0	1
8	0	0	1
10	0	1	1
12	0	18	2
24	0	15	0
26	0	0	1
28	0	0	1
30	0	0	2
36	0	7	0
48	0	17	0
More than 48 times	0	2	0
1/ On the average, not even once a month; for instance around 4 to 5 times a year			

The most common mode of transportation or mobility among the PWD is the tricycle (Figure 65), followed by jeepney. The tricycle is the most common transport mode in the rural areas because it can pass through narrow roads which are typical of the barangays in the rural areas.

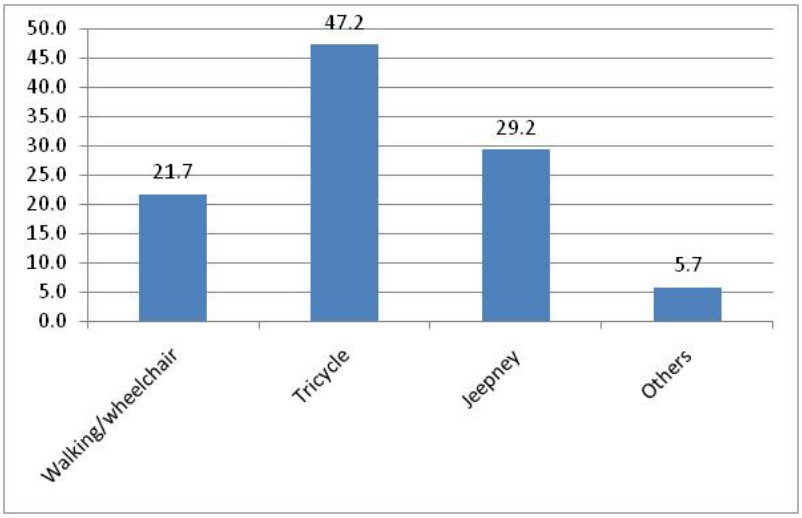

Figure 65. Usual mode of transportation/mobility among PWD

In summary, although a significant number of PWDs go to church and market, there are still a great number of them who do not go out. More importantly, there are very few who participate in PWD organizations. These indicate that there are constraints that limit the range

of movements of PWDs. What are these? A key factor may be psychosocial in nature. The survey teams found that the PWD are adamant to go out and partake in circles because they themselves chose to remain in their homes, after all they have disability and are therefore unable to explore things. They feel uncomfortable to go out because of their shyness and inferiority. They simply do not want to bother their family members to bring them to places they want to go. At the same time, many parents do not allow their family members to wander alone for fear that other people might do them harm. Others worry that the PWD become subjects of ridicule.

More importantly, PWDs in the rural areas face challenging physical constraints. Going out from their houses to the town proper takes costs. Many of them live in difficult to reach areas where there are no roads. For some, the pathways are difficult even for the non-PWD. In the survey, the respondents complained of high transportation costs. The study reveals that a one-way tricycle ride to the town proper/*poblacion* costs P30 to P150 pesos depending on the location.

Because of these factors, PWD depends on people (the barangay officials and BHW) around them to inform them of things that potentially benefit them (such as the PWD ID cards, government programs, and the policies in place for their welfare). In the survey, it was usual to see answers like "PWD was not informed," or "no one came by to give the ID" to questions on the reasons for not knowing about the policies/programs and for not having the ID card for PWD.

K. Policy Awareness

To help improve the well-being of PWD, there are already a number of key policies that have been enacted. Most notable of these are the Magna Carta for PWD, enacted in 1991 and its amendment which was passed into law in 2007. The amended version had further widened the range of privileges that PWD are entitled for. In particular, this law stipulated a list of discount privileges for PWD in hotels, restaurants, cinema houses, recreational facilities, medical and dental facilities, air, and land transportation.

In the survey, the level of awareness of PWD was examined by asking them whether they are aware of the said policies and privileges or not. The table below shows the results. About 3 in 10 respondents reported that they are aware of any of the policies – the 1991 Magna Carta for PWD, its amended version, or any of the privileges enumerated above. Among the types of impairment, the mobility-impaired (MI) has the highest awareness rate at 48 percent, followed by the visually-impaired (VI) at 36 percent, and hearing-impaired (HI) with 22 percent. There is zero awareness among those with multiple impairments.

Table 56. Proportion of respondents with policy awareness by type of impairment							
	Aware			Total			
Impairment	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Aware (%)
Mobility	6	9	15	13	18	31	48.4
Visual	3	6	9	13	12	25	36.0
Hearing	4	3	7	18	14	32	21.9
Multiple	0	0	0	9	9	18	0.0
All	13	18	31	53	53	106	29.2

There were more male (34% of total) than female (24%) respondents who reported awareness. It was only among the HI respondents where women slightly dominated the men (Figure 66).

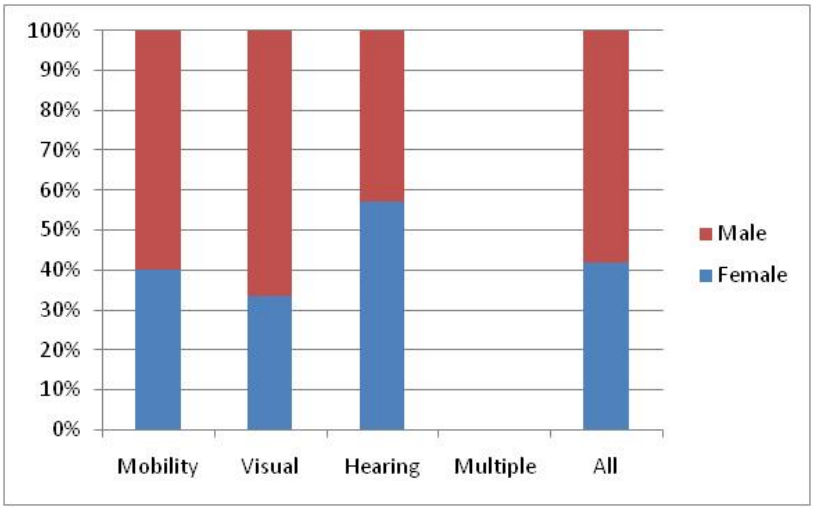

Figure 66. Proportion of aware respondents by sex and impairment type

As expected, awareness level increases with years of education (Figure 67). In particular, only 22 percent of those who have finished at most elementary level have knowledge about the policies while 67 percent of the respondents who have reached college or university have.

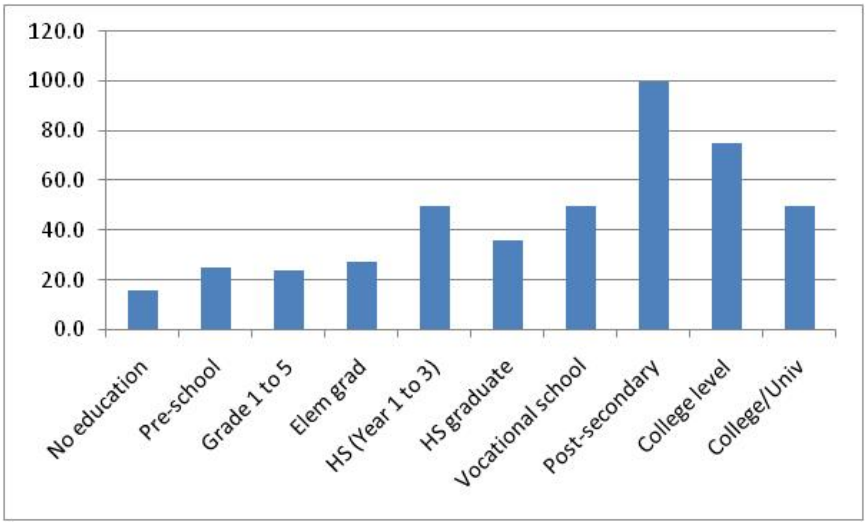

Figure 67. Awareness rate of respondents by educational attainment

Among the types of services/facilities where discount can be availed from, the land transportation discount is the most popular among the respondents where 23 percent reported having knowledge about it. The second most popular is the discount in hotels and restaurants. The least known discount is the one on air travel, probably because the respondents do not travel by air a lot.

It is also interesting to note that for the MI persons, their awareness rate is highest for hotels and restaurants (42 percent). For the VI, meanwhile, their awareness rate is highest for land transportation with 32 percent of them being aware of it.

Table 57. Proportion of respondents who are aware about discount policies, %				
Hotel and restaurants	41.9	24.0	12.9	21.7
Cinema and others	35.5	24.0	3.2	17.0
Medical and dental (public)	35.5	28.0	12.9	20.8
Medical and dental (private)	35.5	28.0	12.9	20.8
Air travel	32.3	24.0	0.0	15.1
Land transportation	38.7	32.0	12.9	22.6

Because of low awareness on policies and programs that affect their lives, there is very low participation among PWDs on various programs. Such is the case of discount privileges that the law mandated. In fact, availment rate is low in discount privileges among the respondents even when they are aware of the discounts. Among the 31 PWD who reported having knowledge about any of the discount policies, only 10 of them have ever enjoyed at least one of these benefits.

In particular, only 6 out of 23 respondents who reported being aware of the land transportation discount policy have ever enjoyed the privilege. This is also the case for the discount in hotels and restaurants. The most common reasons obtained from those who provided a response are not being able to go out and not having the PWD ID which is needed, though not strictly, for them to avail the discount.

Table 58. Reasons of not availing of discounts in land transportation; and in hotels and restaurants		
Reason	Land transportation (Frequency)	Hotels and restaurants (Frequency)
No PWD ID	3	3
Bus drivers do not know about the discount/not honor the card	2	0
Does not go out/no chance	5	5
Does not know whom to talk about this	1	1
No answer	6	8

The law stipulates that for PWDs to avail or participate in discount programs, they have to present identification to various facilities from where they are availing the discounts that they are indeed persons with disability. The ID card is a proof that the holder was examined and certified by the local government as a PWD. Unfortunately, the survey revealed a very low rate of issuance of PWD ID card. Only 1 in 10 respondents (10 out of 106) possessed an ID card. The local government of Rosario, Batangas therefore needs to fast track the processing of ID cards to PWDs.

The most common reason provided by the respondents for not having a PWD ID is because they are not aware of it (Table 59). They mentioned that they do not socialize much and do not often go out that they do not hear of such things. Also, many of them reported that the reason why they do not have ID yet is because nobody comes to inform them about it. Only a few reported that their ID cards are still being processed by the local government.

Table 59. Reasons for not having the PWD ID card	
Reason	Frequency
ID still under process/not yet available	4
Not aware of the ID card/does not go out or socialize	24
Nobody tells them about it	7
Aware but no one has approached them about it	1
No need	1
No answer	69

V. Summary

The field survey in Rosario interviewed 106 respondents from 31 barangays. Of these, 29 percent are mobility-impaired (MI), 24 are visually-impaired (VI) and 30 are hearing-impaired (HI). The rest of the respondents (about 18%) have more than one type of impairment, hence called persons with multiple disabilities (PWMD). The sample was equally divided among male and female interviewees. Most of the respondents are within the prime ages 20 to 39 and are single or never been married.

The survey revealed that the PWDs in the rural areas have very low educational attainment. Majority of the survey respondents attained only up to the fifth grade in elementary school. A low 19 percent have completed at least high school (that is, high school graduate or higher), this very low when compared to the rate of 54 percent in urban areas. Among the impairment types, the MI persons have the highest percentage of those who have completed at least high school at 42 percent. In all impairment groups except for the multiple, more men are educated than women. Interestingly, 11.3 percent of the survey respondents had special education, most of which have hearing impairments, and are aged 21 and below. The most common reason for not going to school ever or completing schooling is poverty.

Meanwhile, almost all the PWD households included in the survey own a house and a television set. The other most common assets that they have are electric fan, and

telephone/cellular phone. Majority of them also have sala set, dining set, and electric iron. In terms of personal assets, the cellular phone is the most common type of asset that PWD respondents own for their exclusive use.

In terms of housing, most of the houses of PWDs have walls and roofs that are made of strong or predominantly strong materials. Majority also reported that either they themselves or their family own the lot that they occupy.

The spouses of PWD respondents have very low educational attainment with around 70 percent having 6 years of education or less. The parents as well have very low education achievement. Meanwhile, there are considerable gaps between the conditions of PWDs and their immediate siblings especially in terms of education and employment. For instance, only 19 percent of the PWDs have finished secondary education while majority (55%) of the siblings have. Likewise, it is evident that PWDs have had limited opportunities in terms of employment. PWDs who have graduated from high school are usually self-employed while their siblings with about the same educational attainment were/are employed in private firms/public sector.

Notably, one-third of the survey respondents reported that they have family members, relatives, and friends who live abroad and remit money to them or their household members. The visually impaired respondents have the highest proportion of households that have OFWs.

In 2009, the respondents with OFWs received on the average PhP44,758 per household, or PhP11,666 per person, in remittances from abroad. Among the groups, the mobility-impaired ones have the highest mean remittances per capita at PhP21,290 followed by the hearing-impaired ones with PhP10,198. The visually impaired persons received on the average PhP5,083 while those with multiple cases of disability received only PhP42. On average, one-third of the total income of the households comes from overseas remittances. Notably, half of the income of MI persons' households is sourced from OFW earnings.

Employment rate among the respondents in Rosario, Batangas is slightly lower, at 47 percent, than that in Metro Manila (50%). The visually-impaired have the highest proportion with income-generating jobs (72%) in Metro Manila while the hearing-impaired has the lowest (32%) among the three major impairment types. In Rosario, the hearing-impaired has the highest employment rate (58%) while the visually-impaired has the lowest (41%).

The most common occupation, specifically among the visually-impaired, in Metro Manila is masseur. In Rosario, the occupations of the respondents are varied but the majority of them are farmers/farm workers, particularly the hearing-impaired and the visually-impaired. The mobility-impaired, however, tend to be either store keeper/manager or e-load business owner.

The majority of employed respondents in Rosario, regardless of impairment type, either fall under the following major occupational groups: agricultural workers and laborers/unskilled workers. In terms of sector of work, many of the respondents are engaged in agriculture and services. The mobility-impaired and those with multiple impairments are more engaged in services while the hearing-impaired are more engaged in agriculture.

Most of the employed respondents are considered as vulnerable workers. Half of them are self-employed and unpaid family workers, and are therefore informally employed. The other half includes the following: one-third are temporary wage/salary workers without written contract; one has a seasonal work; 8 are hired on a daily basis but 3 of them are working for private households; employers are operating on a small-scale and the total number of their paid employees is less than 10. Most (57%) of the wage/salary workers and unpaid family workers are hearing-impaired while own-account workers are largely composed of mobility-impaired.

Employment rate among male respondents is 60 percent while employment rate among female respondents is around 36 percent. Most of the female respondents have no job/business. The proportion of male respondents who are employed is highest among the mobility-impaired while lowest among those with hearing and multiple impairments. Similarly, the proportion of male who are wage/salary workers is highest among the mobility-impaired while lowest among the hearing-impaired. Own-account workers are dominated by males. Unpaid family workers, however, are dominated by females.

Household heads who are aged 40 and above tend to be employed. Also, most of the respondents who are in their 20's are employed. The majority of the respondents in the dependent ages (<15 and ≥65) are not part of the labor force. Meanwhile, 70 percent of the respondents who are married/married-like are employed.

In terms of education, all respondents with college/university and vocational degrees are engaged in entrepreneurial activities, and they have either mobility or multiple impairments. Respondents with college units are either wage/salary or own-account workers, and are either mobility- or hearing-impaired. Among wage/salary and own-account workers, the mobility-impaired have the highest educational attainment while the visually-impaired have the lowest. Almost all unpaid family workers do not have any formal education.

Roughly 50 percent of the respondents who are members of DSHO are employed. Two-thirds of these are mobility-impaired, 22.2 percent are hearing-impaired while only 11.1 percent are visually-impaired.

Households of the hearing-impaired are the biggest among the groups while those of the visually-impaired have the highest age dependency ratio. Households of both the mobility-impaired and visually-impaired have the highest proportion of employed members. The visual group has the highest number of respondents whose households have at least one remitting family member/relative/friend abroad, followed by the mobility group.

Personal income is highest among the mobility-impaired (PhP30,843.85) and lowest among those with multiple impairments (PhP9,375.00). In Metro Manila, the visually-impaired got the highest income among the groups while the hearing-impaired and those with multiple impairments have the lowest income. Entrepreneurial income comprised most of the income of those with mobility and multiple impairments while wage income comprised most of the income of the visually-impaired. Those with multiple impairments derived most of their income from other sources.

Total household income is highest among the hearing-impaired (PhP126,929.10) and is lowest among the visually-impaired (PhP64,853.73). Salaries/wages largely comprised the household income of the mobility-impaired, visually-impaired and the hearing-impaired while entrepreneurial income comprised most of the income of those with multiple impairments. The mobility- and the hearing-impaired have higher per capita income (PhP28,663.16 and PhP26,869.88, respectively) than those with visual and multiple impairments (with PhP13,656.02 and PhP13,612.65, respectively).

Male respondents have relatively higher personal, household and per capita income than female respondents. Their income gap is wider in terms of personal income but smaller in terms of household income. Most of the personal income of female respondents is derived from entrepreneurial activities while that of male respondents came from other sources. On the other hand, both groups sourced most of their household income from salaries/wages.

Per capita income is highest among the employed while lowest among the unemployed. Similarly, household income is highest among the employed while lowest among the unemployed. Salaries/wages comprised most of the income of all the groups.

Poverty incidence is: (i) higher among respondents living in rural barangays; (ii) highest among those with multiple impairments (72.2%) and lowest among the hearing-impaired (50%); (iii) higher among male respondents (66%); (iv) highest among those who are not in the labor force (67.6%) and lowest among the unemployed (55.6%); (v) highest among the unpaid family workers; and, (vi) higher among those who do not receive remittances from family members/relatives/friends abroad (72.1%).

Subsistence incidence, however, is: (i) higher among respondents living in rural barangays; (ii) highest among the visually-impaired (64%) and lowest among the hearing-impaired (40.6%); (iii) higher among male respondents (56.6%); (iv) highest among those who are not in the labor force (58.8%) and lowest among the employed (52.2%); (v) highest among the unpaid family workers; and, (vi) higher among those who do not receive remittances from family members/relatives/friends abroad (64.7%).

There are relatively more employed respondents who are doing unpaid works such as household chores and child care than the respondents who are not working. These respondents largely came from the hearing group, followed by the visual group. Among those with no job/business, respondents who are not part of the labor force and are engaged in unpaid activities outnumber those who are unemployed.

Female respondents allot relatively more time on household duties and personal activities (i.e., meals, grooming) both in working and non-working days. Male respondents spend more time on work and leisure, even during working days.

During working days, the hearing-impaired allot the largest amount of time on work as well as leisure. However, those with multiple impairments allot the largest amount of time on household duties but the least amount of time on leisure. During non-working days, the amount of time allocated by the hearing-impaired on household duties is the largest. The mobility-impaired spend the largest amount of time on leisure.

During working days, fully employed respondents spend more time on household duties than underemployed respondents. In contrast, the underemployed have more time on leisure, traveling other than going to work, and other activities which include resting (other than sleeping) and agriculture-related unpaid works. During non-working days, the fully employed spend the largest amount of time doing household duties while the underemployed allot the largest amount of time on leisure. The unemployed spend most time on sleeping while those not in the labor force allot the largest amount of time on meals and personal care.

During working days, employers allot the largest amount of time on work and leisure while own-account workers tend to spend the largest amount of time on household duties, sleeping, meals and personal care. During non-working days, employers allot the largest amount of time on household duties and smallest amount of time on leisure. Wage/salary workers have the longest sleeping hours while the self-employed spend the largest amount of time on meals and grooming. Meanwhile, both the self-employed and wage/salary workers also work during non-working days.

Although a significant number of PWDs go to church and market, there are still a great number of them who do not go out. There are very few who participate in PWD organizations. These indicate that there are constraints that limit the range of movements of PWDs. PWDs are adamant to go out and partake in circles because they themselves chose to remain in their homes. They feel uncomfortable to go out because of their shyness and inferiority. They simply do not want to bother their family members to bring them to places they want to go. At the same time, many parents do not allow their family members to wander alone for fear that other people might do them harm. Others worry that the PWD become subjects of ridicule. Going out from their houses to the town proper also takes costs. Many of them live in difficult-to-reach areas where there are no roads.

Only 3 out of 10 respondents are aware of important policies that were intended to improve their well-being. The mobility-impaired persons have the highest awareness rate, followed by the visually-impaired, and the hearing-impaired. Meanwhile, those with multiple impairments are not aware of any policy at all. There were more male (34% of total) than female (24%) respondents who reported awareness and awareness level increases with years of education as expected.

Among the 31 respondents who have knowledge about any of the policies on discounts, only 10 of them have ever enjoyed at least one of these benefits. Therefore, only about 10 percent of all the respondents have ever benefited from any of these discounts. The main reasons for not availing despite awareness are not having the chance to go out and travel and not having the PWD ID card which is a requirement, as imposed by law, for them to avail of the discount privileges. In fact, only 10 out of 106 respondents possessed a PWD ID card. The main reasons for this are lack of awareness because they don't socialize much. Others reported that nobody comes to inform them about it.

Notably, lack of awareness and participation stems from not having the chance to go out and mingle with other people reflecting the social, economic, and physical constraints that PWDs in the rural areas are facing. Physically, the rural areas have a wide range of barriers that

prevents them from going out of their homes to socialize with their neighbours. Many of the respondents live in far flung villages with no roads. Others opt not to go out because the way is already inconvenient even for non-PWD. Economically, PWD families cannot afford to help their PWD members go out to socialize because of poverty. Socially, PWDs feel that they are not well accepted in the society and so they tend to isolate themselves. This, all the more, prevents them from improving their capacities and harnessing their potentials.

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Annex A. 2010 CPH questions on disability

Core Questions:

1. Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?
   a. No- no difficulty
   b. Yes- some difficulty
   c. Yes- a lot of difficulty
   d. Cannot do at all

2. Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
   a. No- no difficulty
   b. Yes- some difficulty
   c. Yes- a lot of difficulty
   d. Cannot do at all

3. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
   a. No- no difficulty
   b. Yes- some difficulty
   c. Yes- a lot of difficulty
   d. Cannot do at all

4. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
   a. No- no difficulty
   b. Yes- some difficulty
   c. Yes- a lot of difficulty
   d. Cannot do at all

Additional Questions:

5. Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?
   a. No- no difficulty
   b. Yes- some difficulty
   c. Yes- a lot of difficulty
   d. Cannot do at all

6. Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?
   a. No- no difficulty
   b. Yes- some difficulty
   c. Yes- a lot of difficulty
   d. Cannot do at all

Annex B. List of selected PWDs in Rosario, Batangas

Interviewed

Barangay	No. of PWDs		
	Mobility	**Visual**	**Hearing**
LGU list	**30**	**23**	**31**
Alupay	4		
Bagong Pook	6	1	2
Balibago	1	1	1
Baybayin		1	2
Bulihan	1	2	2
Colongan			1
Itlugan		1	
Maligaya		1	
Macalamcam A			1
Macalamcam B			1
Marilag	1	1	1
Masaya	1	2	1
Mavalor	1		1
Mayuro	1		
Natu			1
Namuco	1	1	2
Namunga	1		2
Natu		1	
Pinagsibaan	1	5	
Barangay A (Pob.)		1	
Barangay B (Pob.)			1
Barangay D (Pob.)			1
Barangay E (Pob.)	1		1
Putingkahoy	2	3	2
Salao	2	1	1
San Carlos	2	1	
San Ignacio			1
San Roque	2		1
Santa Cruz	1		2
Timbugan	1		
Tiquiwan			3
Replacements	**8**	**7**	**7**
Alupay	2		
Bagong Pook		1	
Baybayin		1	
Cahigam			1
Barangay B (Pob.)	1		1
Salao			1
Maalas-As			1
Macalamcam B	1		
Marilag		1	
Mayuro	4		
Natu		1	
Putingkahoy		1	
Salao		1	
Tiquiwan		1	3
Total	**38**	**30**	**38**

Not interviewed (in the LGU list)

Barangay	No. of PWDs			Remarks
	Mobility	Visual	Hearing	
Alupay	1		2	not available
BagongPook		3		misclassified, not available
Cahigam		1		cannot be located
Maalas-As			1	cannot be located
Mabunga	5			too far, upland area
MacalamcamB	1			not available
Malaya	1			misclassified
Marilag			1	migrated to Bicol already
Namuco	1			not available
Natu			1	cannot be located
Pinagsibaan		4	2	not available; misclassified
Barangay A (Pob.)		1		misclassified
Putingkahoy		5		not available, misclassified
Salao			1	not available
SanCarlos	1			misclassified
SantaCruz		2		not available
Tiquiwan			1	misclassified
Total	**10**	**16**	**9**	

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Socio-Economic Survey of Persons with Disabilities
Part 1: Life and Environment

This survey is completely voluntary. The purpose of this survey is to better understand the current situation of socio-economic life of persons with disabilities in the Philippines. Information disclosed by the respondents will be treated as strictly confidential and the information collected will be used for research only. Respondents' name will not be used in any document prepared based on this survey.

Respondent No. /__/__/__/

A. BASIC ATTRIBUTES

1. Name of Respondent _____

2. Address _____

_____

3. Home Telephone No. _____

4. Cellular Phone No. _____

5. Fax No. _____

6. E-Mail Address _____

7. Age _____

8. Sex ❑ 1. Female ❑ 2. Male

9. Marital Status
   - ❑ 1. Married/Married-like
   - ❑ 2. Divorced or Separated
   - ❑ 3. Widowed
   - ❑ 4. Never been married

10. In which province were you born? _____

11. What is your religion?
    - ❑ 1. Catholic
    - ❑ 2. Protestant
    - ❑ 3. Other Christian
    - ❑ 4. Muslim
    - ❑ 5. Buddhist
    - ❑ 6. Others, please specify _____

12. How many are living in this household? _____ persons

13. Members of the household

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Relationship to household head	Employed?	In school?
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

Overseas Employment

14. How many of your family members, relatives, and friends live abroad and remit to you and/or your household members? _____

15. Please estimate the amount of remittance received from abroad during the past year (January to December 2009): _____ pesos

Education

16. Which degree/grade did you attain? (Multiple answers allowed)
- ❑ 0. No grade completed, *answer 19*
- ❑ 1. Kindergarten/Prep, *answer 20*
- ❑ 2. Grade I to V, *answer 20*
- ❑ 3. Elementary graduate, *answer 20*
- ❑ 4. 1st to 3rd Year High School, *answer 20*
- ❑ 5. High School Graduate, *answer 20*
- ❑ 6. Vocational school, *answer 20*
- ❑ 7. Post-secondary (diploma courses/certificate) , *answer 20*
- ❑ 8. College level, *answer 20*
- ❑ 9. College or University graduate
- ❑ 10. Master or higher

17. Have you been to any Special Education School (Deaf School, Blind School, SPED, etc.)?
- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No

18. How many years did you go to the Special Education school? _____ years

19. Why did you not go to school?
- ❑ 1. You were rejected by the school due to your disability.
- ❑ 2. Your family did not allow you to go to school.
- ❑ 3. You did not want to go to school.
- ❑ 4. Any school which you want to go was not available in your neighborhood.
- ❑ 5. Others, please specify _____

20. Why did you not finish schooling?
- ❑ 1. You were rejected by the school due to your disability.
- ❑ 2. Your family did not allow you to go to school.
- ❑ 3. You did not want to go to school.
- ❑ 4. Any school which you want to go was not available in your neighborhood.
- ❑ 5. Others, please specify _____

Assets

21. Which of the following assets does your household own?
- ❑ 1. House/Real estate
- ❑ 2. Automobile (car, jeep)

- ❑ 3. Bicycle/Motorbike/Motorcycle
- ❑ 4. TV
- ❑ 5. Video/DVD/VCD player
- ❑ 6. Stereo/Component/Karaoke
- ❑ 7. Radio/Radio cassette
- ❑ 8. Telephone/cellular phone
- ❑ 9. Airconditioner
- ❑ 10. Washing Machine
- ❑ 11. Computer
- ❑ 12. Refrigerator
- ❑ 13. Electric iron
- ❑ 14. LPG Gas Stove/Range
- ❑ 15. Sewing machine
- ❑ 16. Microwave oven
- ❑ 17. Sala set
- ❑ 15. Dining set
- ❑ 16. Other assets, please specify _____

22. Do you have any of the following assets for your exclusive use?

- ❑ 1. Cellular phone
- ❑ 2. Personal computer
- ❑ 3. Electric Fan
- ❑ 4. TV
- ❑ 5. Video/DVD/VCD player
- ❑ 6. Radio/Radio cassette
- ❑ 7. Bicycle
- ❑ 8. Other assets, please specify_____

Housing and Lot

23. What type of building does your household reside in?

- ❑ 1. Single detached house
- ❑ 2. Duplex
- ❑ 3. Apartment/Condominium/Townhouse
- ❑ 4. Commercial/Industrial/Agricultural building house
- ❑ 5. Others, please specify_____

24. What type of materials used in constructing the walls of your housing unit?

- ❑ 1. Strong materials (concrete, brick, stone, wood, galvanized iron, asbestos)
- ❑ 2. Light materials (bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa)
- ❑ 3. Salvaged/makeshift materials
- ❑ 4. Mixed but predominantly strong materials
- ❑ 5. Mixed but predominantly light materials
- ❑ 6. Mixed but predominantly salvaged/makeshift materials

25. What type of materials used in constructing the roof of your housing unit?

- ❑ 1. Strong materials (concrete, brick, stone, wood, galvanized iron, asbestos)
- ❑ 2. Light materials (bamboo, sawali, cogon, nipa)
- ❑ 3. Salvaged/makeshift materials
- ❑ 4. Mixed but predominantly strong materials
- ❑ 5. Mixed but predominantly light materials
- ❑ 6. Mixed but predominantly salvaged/makeshift materials

26. Who owns your dwelling unit?

- ❑ 1. Respondent, *go to 27*
- ❑ 2. Family, *go to 27*
- ❑ 3. Relative(s)
- ❑ 4. Friend(s)
- ❑ 5. Others, please specify _____
- ❑ 6. Do not know

26a. Do you pay rent to live in your residence/dwelling unit?

- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No, *go to 27*

26b. How much rent do you pay per month? _____ pesos

27. What is the tenure status of the lot occupied by your household?

- ❑ 1. Own or owner-like possession of lot
- ❑ 2. Rent lot
- ❑ 3. Rent-free lot with consent of owner
- ❑ 4. Rent-free lot without consent of owner
- ❑ 5. Others, specify _____

Respondent's Spouse

28. Is your spouse still alive?
- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No, *go to 30*
- ❑ 3. Do not know

29. How old is your spouse now? _____, *go to 32*

30. In what year did your spouse pass away? _____

31. How old was s/he when s/he passed away? _____

32. Which degree/grade did s/he attain? (Multiple answers allowed)
- ❑ 0. No grade completed
- ❑ 1. Kindergarten/Prep
- ❑ 2. Grade I to V
- ❑ 3. Elementary graduate
- ❑ 4. 1st to 3rd Year High School
- ❑ 5. High School Graduate
- ❑ 6. Vocational school
- ❑ 7. Post-secondary (diploma courses/certificate)
- ❑ 8. College level
- ❑ 9. College or University graduate
- ❑ 10. Master or higher

33. What is/was your spouse's most recent sector of employment?
- ❑ 0. Never employed
- ❑ 1. Ever employed: public sector
- ❑ 2. Ever employed: private sector
  - ❑ 2a. Private firm/establishment
  - ❑ 2b. Private household
- ❑ 3. Have run a business other than agriculture
- ❑ 4. Engaged in agriculture (i.e., farming, fishing, forestry/hunting)
- ❑ 5. Others, please specify _____

34. Does your spouse have any of the following impairment/s?
- ❑ 1. Mobility
- ❑ 2. Visual
- ❑ 3. Hearing

- ❑ 4. Cognitive
- ❑ 5. Mental health
- ❑ 6. Others, please specify_____
- ❑ 7. No impairment

Respondent's Father

35. Is your (biological) father still alive?
- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No, *go to 37*
- ❑ 3. Do not know

36. How old is your father now? _____, *go to 39*

37. In what year did your father pass away? _____

38. How old was he when he passed away? _____

39. Which degree/grade did he attain? (Multiple answers allowed)
- ❑ 0. No grade completed
- ❑ 1. Kindergarten/Prep
- ❑ 2. Grade I to V
- ❑ 3. Elementary graduate
- ❑ 4. 1st to 3rd Year High School
- ❑ 5. High School Graduate
- ❑ 6. Vocational school
- ❑ 7. Post-secondary (diploma courses/certificate)
- ❑ 8. College level
- ❑ 9. College or University graduate
- ❑ 10. Master or higher

40. What is/was your father's most recent sector of employment?
- ❑ 0. Never employed
- ❑ 1. Ever employed: public sector
- ❑ 2. Ever employed: private sector
  - ❑ 2a. Private firm/establishment
  - ❑ 2b. Private household
- ❑ 3. Have run a business other than agriculture
- ❑ 4. Engaged in agriculture (i.e., farming, fishing, forestry/hunting)
- ❑ 5. Others, please specify _____

41. Does (Did) your father have any impairment except for that caused by aging?

- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No, *go to 43*

42. What is/are the impairment/s?

- ❑ 1. Mobility
- ❑ 2. Visual
- ❑ 3. Hearing
- ❑ 4. Cognitive
- ❑ 5. Mental health
- ❑ 6. Others, please specify_____

Respondent's Mother

43. Is your (biological) mother still alive?

- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No, *go to 45*
- ❑ 3. Do not know

44. How old is your mother now? _____, *go to 47*

45. In what year did your mother pass away? _____

46. How old was she when she passed away? _____

47. Which degree/grade did she attain? (Multiple answers allowed)

- ❑ 0. No grade completed
- ❑ 1. Kindergarten/Prep
- ❑ 2. Grade I to V
- ❑ 3. Elementary graduate
- ❑ 4. 1st to 3rd Year High School
- ❑ 5. High School Graduate
- ❑ 6. Vocational school
- ❑ 7. Post-secondary (diploma courses/certificate)
- ❑ 8. College level
- ❑ 9. College or University graduate
- ❑ 10. Master or higher

48. What is/was your mother's most recent sector of employment?

- ❑ 0. Never employed
- ❑ 1. Ever employed: public sector
- ❑ 2. Ever employed: private sector
  - ❑ 2a. Private firm/establishment
  - ❑ 2b. Private household
- ❑ 3. Have run a business other than agriculture
- ❑ 4. Engaged in agriculture (i.e., farming, fishing, forestry/hunting)
- ❑ 5. Others, please specify _____

49. Does (Did) your mother have any impairment except for that caused by aging?

- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No, *go to 51*

50. What is/are the impairment/s?

- ❑ 1. Mobility
- ❑ 2. Visual
- ❑ 3. Hearing
- ❑ 4. Cognitive
- ❑ 5. Mental health
- ❑ 6. Others, please specify _____

Respondent's Immediate Elder Sibling

51. Do you have an elder sibling?

- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No *(Proceed to section on immediate younger sibling; 59)*
- ❑ 3. Do not know *(Proceed to section on immediate younger sibling; 59)*

52. What is the sex of your immediate elder sibling? ❑ 1. Female ❑ 2. Male

53. How old is she/he? _____

54. Which degree/grade did she/he attain? (Multiple answers allowed)

- ❑ 0. No grade completed
- ❑ 1. Kindergarten/Prep
- ❑ 2. Grade I to V
- ❑ 3. Elementary graduate
- ❑ 4. 1st to 3rd Year High School

- ❑ 5. High School Graduate
- ❑ 6. Vocational school
- ❑ 7. Post-secondary (diploma courses/certificate)
- ❑ 8. College level
- ❑ 9. College or University graduate
- ❑ 10. Master or higher

55. What is her/his most recent sector of employment?

- ❑ 0. Never employed
- ❑ 1. Ever employed: public sector
- ❑ 2. Ever employed: private sector
  - ❑ 2a. Private firm/establishment
  - ❑ 2b. Private household
- ❑ 3. Have run a business other than agriculture
- ❑ 4. Engaged in agriculture (i.e., farming, fishing, forestry/hunting)
- ❑ 5. Others, please specify _____

56. Does she/he have any impairment except for that caused by aging?

- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No, *go to 58*

57. What is/are the impairment/s?

- ❑ 1. Mobility
- ❑ 2. Visual
- ❑ 3. Hearing
- ❑ 4. Cognitive
- ❑ 5. Mental health
- ❑ 6. Others, please specify _____

58. Does she/he have any of the following assets for her/his exclusive use?

- ❑ 1. Cellular phone
- ❑ 2. Personal computer
- ❑ 3. Electric Fan
- ❑ 4. TV
- ❑ 5. Video/DVD/VCD player
- ❑ 6. Radio/Radio cassette
- ❑ 7. Bicycle

❑ 8. Other assets, please specify_____

Respondent's Immediate Younger Sibling

59. Do you have a younger sibling?

❑ 1. Yes

❑ 2. No *(Proceed to section on IMPAIRMENTS)*

❑ 3. Do not know *(Proceed to section on IMPAIRMENTS)*

60. What is the sex of your immediate younger sibling? ❑ 1. Female ❑ 2. Male

61. How old is she/he? _____

62. Which degree/grade did she/he attain? (Multiple answers allowed)

❑ 0. No grade completed

❑ 1. Kindergarten/Prep

❑ 2. Grade I to V

❑ 3. Elementary graduate

❑ 4. 1st to 3rd Year High School

❑ 5. High School Graduate

❑ 6. Vocational school

❑ 7. Post-secondary (diploma courses/certificate)

❑ 8. College level

❑ 9. College or University graduate

❑ 10. Master or higher

63. What is her/his most recent sector of employment?

❑ 0. Never employed

❑ 1. Ever employed: public sector

❑ 2. Ever employed: private sector

- ❑ 2a. Private firm/establishment
- ❑ 2b. Private household

❑ 3. Have run a business other than agriculture

❑ 4. Engaged in agriculture (i.e., farming, fishing, forestry/hunting)

❑ 5. Others, please specify _____

64. Does she/he have any impairment except for that caused by aging?

❑ 1. Yes

❑ 2. No, *go to 66*

65. What is/are the impairment/s?

- ❑ 1. Mobility
- ❑ 2. Visual
- ❑ 3. Hearing
- ❑ 4. Cognitive
- ❑ 5. Mental health
- ❑ 6. Others, please specify _____

66. Does she/he have any of the following assets for her/his exclusive use?

- ❑ 1. Cellular phone
- ❑ 2. Personal computer
- ❑ 3. Electric Fan
- ❑ 4. TV
- ❑ 5. Video/DVD/VCD player
- ❑ 6. Radio/Radio cassette
- ❑ 7. Bicycle
- ❑ 8. Other assets, please specify_____

B. IMPAIRMENTS

1. Do you have any of the following impairments?
   - ❑ Mobility impairment (difficulty walking or unable to walk), *Go to Part 2A*
   - ❑ Visual impairment (difficulty seeing), *Go to Part 2B*
   - ❑ Hearing impairment (difficulty hearing), *Go to Part 2C*

2. In addition to the impairments above, what other impairments do you have?
   - ❑ Cognitive impairment (difficulty with thinking/understanding)
   - ❑ Mental health impairment (difficulty controlling thoughts/emotion/actions)
   - ❑ Others, please specify _____

C. LIFE

Range of Movements

1. Are you a member of a Disability Self-Help Organization? ❑ 1. Yes ❑ 2. No

   1a. If yes, why? _____

   1b. If no, why not? _____, *go to 5*

2. List the name(s) of the organization(s) that you are actually involved in, as well as the location and distance from your home:

Name	Location	Distance from home	
		in meters	in hours/minutes
1.			
2.			
3.			

3. How often in a month do you go to Disability Self-Help Organization? _____ times

4. What activities do you do in the organization(s)?
   - ❑ 1. Learning
   - ❑ 2. Occupational or skills development training/livelihood
   - ❑ 3. Advocacy to the public
   - ❑ 4. Socialization
   - ❑ 5. Rehabilitation/medical mission
   - ❑ 6. Others, please specify _____

5. How often in a month do you go to Church or other religious places? _____ times

6. How far is this from your home? _____ meters _____hours/minutes

7. What is the name and location of the church? _____

8. How often in a month do you go to shopping fresh produce from markets or shops? _____ times

9. How far is this from your home? _____ meters ____ hours/minutes

10. What is the name and location of the market? _____

11. Which of the following is your usual mode of transportation/mobility?
   - ❑ 1. By walk/wheelchair
   - ❑ 2. By tricycle
   - ❑ 3. By jeepney
   - ❑ 4. By bus
   - ❑ 5. Others, please specify _____

Do you place a high value on going to the following places?

12. Disability Self-Help Organization ❑ 1. Yes ❑ 2. No

12a. If yes, why? _____

12b. If no, why not? _____

13. Church or other religion-related places ❑ 1. Yes ❑ 2. No

13a. If yes, why? _____

13b. If no, why not? _____

14. Shopping fresh produce from markets or shops ❑ 1. Yes ❑ 2. No

14a. If yes, why? _____

14b. If no, why not? _____

Is a personal assistant/SL interpreter/guide help (paid or unpaid) usually available to go to the following places?

15. Disability Self-Help Organization ❑ 1. Yes ❑ 2. No

15a. If yes, do you pay personal assistant/SL interpreter/guide help?
❑ 1. Yes ❑ 2. No ❑ 3. Sometimes

16. Church or other religion-related places ❑ 1. Yes ❑ 2. No

16a. If yes, do you pay personal assistant/SL interpreter/guide help?
❑ 1. Yes ❑ 2. No ❑ 3. Sometimes

17. Shopping fresh produce from markets or shops ❑ 1. Yes ❑ 2. No

17a. If yes, do you pay personal assistant/SL interpreter/guide help?
❑ 1. Yes ❑ 2. No ❑ 3. Sometimes

18. At home, do you need an assistant for your activities in your daily living?
❑ 1. Yes
❑ 2. No

19. Do you have a personal assistant/SL interpreter/guide help?
❑ 1. Yes ❑ 2. No, *go to 26*

20. If yes, who is your personal assistant/SL interpreter/guide help?
❑ 1. Unpaid family member, *skip 25*
❑ 2. Paid family member
❑ 3. Unpaid non-family member, *skip 25*

- ❑ 4. Paid non-family member
- ❑ 5. Others, specify _____

21. How old is your personal assistant/SL interpreter/guide help? _____

22. Does the personal assistant/SL interpreter/guide help exclusively assist you in your daily life?
    - ❑ 1. Yes
    - ❑ 2. No, *go to 24*

23. Did the personal assistant/SL interpreter/guide help have any job/employment prior to the onset of your disability?
    - ❑ 1. Yes
    - ❑ 2. No

24. How many hours a day, on the average, does the personal assistant/SL interpreter/guide help usually devote to taking care of you? _____, *go to 26*

25. How much do you pay to the personal assistant/SL interpreter/guide help for one day? _____ pesos

Part 1

26. Time Usage

26a. Respondent

Please list all of the activities that you did during the nearest past working and non-working days.

Time	Activities & time spent (Working day)	Activities & time spent (Non-working day)
12:01 a.m. - 1:00 a.m.		
1:01 a.m. - 2:00 a.m.		
2:01 a.m. - 3:00 a.m.		
3:01 a.m. - 4:00 a.m.		
4:01 a.m. - 5:00 a.m.		
5:01 a.m. - 6:00 a.m.		
6:01 a.m. - 7:00 a.m.		
7:01 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.		
8:01 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.		
9:01 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.		
10:01 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.		
11:01 a.m. - 12:00 n.n.		
12:01 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.		
1:01 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.		
2:01 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.		
3:01 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.		
4:01 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.		
5:01 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.		
6:01 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.		
7:01 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.		
8:01 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.		
9:01 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.		
10:01 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.		
11:01 p.m. - 12:00 m.n.		

List of possible activities:

Exercise; Bathing; Toileting; Toothbrushing; Dressing; Eating; Commuting to working place/school; Working; Household duties/Child care/Nursing/Other care; Chatting with colleagues/ friends; Watching TV; Listening to radio; Reading; Computer time; Going to church or any religious-related places; Going to market; Disabled People's Organization (DPO)/Community activities; Visiting medical office/Medical care/Rehabilitation; Family bonding; Visit to friends/relatives; Going home; Sleeping

Exclusive to mobility-impaired PWDs: Catheterization (ICP, Condom cath, Foley cath, etc.); Transferring from bed to wheelchair; Draining of urine bag

26b. The household member who takes care of the respondent the most

Relationship with the respondent (e.g., mother, brother, etc.): _____

Please list all of the activities that you did during the nearest past working and non-working days.

Time	Activities & time spent (Working day)	Activities & time spent (Non-working day)
12:01 a.m. - 1:00 a.m.		
1:01 a.m. - 2:00 a.m.		
2:01 a.m. - 3:00 a.m.		
3:01 a.m. - 4:00 a.m.		
4:01 a.m. - 5:00 a.m.		
5:01 a.m. - 6:00 a.m.		
6:01 a.m. - 7:00 a.m.		
7:01 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.		
8:01 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.		
9:01 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.		
10:01 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.		
11:01 a.m. - 12:00 n.n.		
12:01 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.		
1:01 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.		
2:01 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.		
3:01 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.		
4:01 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.		
5:01 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.		
6:01 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.		
7:01 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.		
8:01 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.		
9:01 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.		
10:01 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.		
11:01 p.m. - 12:00 m.n.		

List of possible activities:

Exercise; Bathing; Toileting; Toothbrushing; Dressing; Eating; Commuting to working place/school; Working; Household duties/Child care/Nursing/Other care; Chatting with colleagues/ friends; Watching TV; Listening to radio; Reading; Computer time; Going to church or any religious-related places; Going to market; Disabled People's Organization (DPO)/Community activities; Visiting medical office/Medical care/Rehabilitation; Family bonding; Visit to friends/relatives; Going home; Sleeping

Exclusive to mobility-impaired PWDs: Catheterization (ICP, Condom cath, Foley cath, etc.); Transferring from bed to wheelchair; Draining of urine bag

Economic Activities

27. Do you have an income-generating job?

- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No, *go to 35*

28. What kind of firm employs you?

- ❑ 1. Public organization (Government and related agencies)
- ❑ 2. Private sector
  - ❑ 2a. Private firm/establishment
  - ❑ 2b. Private household
- ❑ 3. Family/friends firm
- ❑ 4. Self-help organization
- ❑ 5. Self-employed/Own business
  - ❑ 5a. with Paid employee/s
  - ❑ 5b. with Unpaid employee/s
  - ❑ 5c. without employee/s
- ❑ 6. Others, please specify _____

29. What is your current occupation?

- ❑ 0. None
- ❑ 1. Farmer/farm worker
- ❑ 2. Fisherman
- ❑ 3. Forester/hunter
- ❑ 4. Masseur/*hilot*
- ❑ 5. Office clerk/manager
- ❑ 6. Factory worker/supervisor
- ❑ 7. Store keeper/manager/helper
- ❑ 8. Teacher/instructor
- ❑ 9. Artist/musician
- ❑ 10. Others, please specify_____

30. How many hours did you work during the past week? _____ hours

31. Did you want more hours of work during the past week?

32. What is the status of your job?
- ❑ 1. Permanent
- ❑ 2. Temporary
  - ❑ 2a. with Contract
  - ❑ 2b. without Contract
- ❑ 3. Daily hires
- ❑ 4. Self-employed
- ❑ 5. Others, please specify _____

33. How far is the workplace from home? _____ meters ____hours/minutes

34. How often do you get your wage/salary?
- ❑ 1. Everyday
- ❑ 2. Every week
- ❑ 3. Every 2 weeks
- ❑ 4. Every month
- ❑ 5. On an irregular basis
- ❑ 6. Others, please specify _____

35. Were you looking for a job (or additional job) during the past week?
- ❑ 1. Yes, *skip 38 to 40*
- ❑ 2. No, *go to 37*

36. Have you been to a job fair / job-placement office for a job?
- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No

37. Have you received an occupational/skills development/livelihood training during the past year (January to December 2009)?
- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No

38. Were you willing to take up work during the past week?
(or, Are you willing to take up work within the next two weeks)?
- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No

39. Had opportunity for work existed last week, would you have been available?
(or, If opportunity for work will exist within the next two weeks, will you be available?)
- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No

40. What are the main reasons why you did not look for work?

- ❑ 1. Believe no work is available
- ❑ 2. Awaiting results of previous job application
- ❑ 3. Temporary illness or disability
- ❑ 4. Bad weather
- ❑ 5. Wait for rehire or job recall
- ❑ 6. Too young/old
- ❑ 7. Retired/Recipient of a disability pension
- ❑ 8. Housekeeping
- ❑ 9. Schooling
- ❑ 10. Others, please specify _____

41. What occupation did you take in the past? Please answer the occupation which lasted longest.

- ❑ 0. No work experience
- ❑ 1. Farmer/farm worker
- ❑ 2. Fisherman
- ❑ 3. Forester/hunter
- ❑ 4. Masseur/*hilot*
- ❑ 5. Office clerk/manager
- ❑ 6. Factory worker/supervisor
- ❑ 7. Store keeper/manager/helper
- ❑ 8. Teacher/instructor
- ❑ 9. Artist/musician
- ❑ 10. Others, please specify _____

42. Do you run a business?

- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No, *go to 45*

43. What economic activity are you engaged in? (Multiple answers allowed)

- ❑ 1. Running an office (legal/administrative/accounting services, etc.)
- ❑ 2. Running a factory
- ❑ 3. Running a store
- ❑ 4. Investment trading
- ❑ 5. Massage/*hilot*
- ❑ 6. Agriculture-related (e.g., farming, fishery, forestry, poultry, livestock)

- ❑ 7. Renting rooms/houses
- ❑ 8. Selling ice
- ❑ 9. Selling e-load
- ❑ 10. Photocopy service
- ❑ 11. Street vending
- ❑ 12. Street entertainment
- ❑ 13. Others, please specify_____

44. Do you have any paid employees? ❑ 1. Yes ❑ 2. No

44a. If yes, how many? _____

45. Are you engaged in any unpaid works for family or else?

- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No, *go to 47*

46. Which unpaid activities are you engaged in? (Multiple answers allowed)

- ❑ 1. Housekeeping
- ❑ 2. Taking care of children or elderly
- ❑ 3. Farming
- ❑ 4. Poultry/livestock
- ❑ 5. Fishery

47. Are you currently engaged in begging?

- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No

Part 1

Income

48a. Entrepreneurial Income

What was the total net value of your personal/household income from the following activities during the past year (January to December 2009)? (in pesos) **[Note: If the respondent only got a job this year, please indicate income for the past month/week.]**	Personal		Household	
	in Cash	in Kind	in Cash	in Kind
(1) Crop farming and gardening such as growing palay, corn, roots and tubers, vegetables, fruits, nuts, ornamental plants, etc.				
(2) Livestock and poultry raising such as raising of carabaos, cattle, hogs, horses, chicken, ducks, etc., and the production of fresh milk, eggs, etc.				
(3) Fishing activities such as capture of fish; gathering of fry, shells, seaweeds, etc.; culturing fish, oyster, mussel, etc.				
(4) Forestry and hunting activities such as tree planting (falcata, gmelina, rubber trees etc.), firewood gathering, small-scale logging, charcoal making, gathering of forestry product (cogon, nipa, rattan, bamboo, resin, gum, etc.) or hunting of wild animals/birds, etc.				
(5) Wholesale and retail trade including market vending, sidewalk vending and peddling, etc.				
(6) Manufacturing activities such as mat weaving, tailoring, dressmaking, bagoong making, fish drying, etc.				
(7) Community, social and personal services such as medical and dental practice, practice of trade, operation of school, restaurants and hotels, etc.				
(8) Transportation, storage and communication service such as operation of jeepneys or taxis, storage and warehousing activities, messengerial services, etc.				
(9) Mining and quarrying activities such as mineral extraction like salt making, gold mining, gravel, sand and stone quarrying, etc.				
(10) Construction like repair of house, building or any structure				
(11) Activities not elsewhere classified, including electricity, gas and water, financing, insurance, real estate and business services				
Total Net Income from Entrepreneurial Activities				

48b. Salaries and Wages

During the past year (January to December 2009), how much was your gross salaries and wages, or gross salaries and wages earned by the employed members of your household? (in pesos) **[Note: If the respondent only got a job this year, please indicate income for the past month/week.]**	Personal		Household	
	in Cash	in Kind	in Cash	in Kind
Name(s) of employed household member(s):				
Total Salaries and Wages				

48c. Other Sources of Income

During the past year (January to December 2009), how much did you or any member of your household receive from the following sources? **[Note: If the respondent only got a job this year, please indicate income for the past month/week.]**	Personal		Household	
	in Cash	in Kind	in Cash	in Kind
(1) Net share of crops, fruits and vegetables produced or livestock and poultry raised by other households				
(2) Remittances from Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs)				
(3) Other Cash receipts, gift, support, relief and other income from abroad including pensions, retirement, workmen's compensation, dividends from investments, etc.				
(4) Cash receipts, support, assistance, relief and other income from domestic sources, including assistance from government and private sources				
(5) Rentals received from non-agricultural lands, buildings, spaces and other properties				
(6) Interest from bank deposits, interest from loans extended to other families.				
(7) Pension and retirement, workmen's compensation and social security benefits				
(8) Dividends from investments				
(9) Other sources, please specify: _____ _____				
Total Income from Other Sources				

49. Do you have (a) personal account(s) in a bank?

- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. No

50. How many meals do you take per day on the average? _____

51. Which of the following do you regularly take? (Multiple answers allowed)

- ❑ 1. Breakfast
- ❑ 2. Lunch
- ❑ 3. Merienda
- ❑ 4. Supper/Dinner
- ❑ 5. Other(s)

52. Which of the following meals does your household pay for? (Multiple answers allowed)

- ❑ 1. Breakfast
- ❑ 2. Lunch
- ❑ 3. Merienda
- ❑ 4. Supper/Dinner
- ❑ 5. Other(s)

D. ENVIRONMENT

National Government (PCSO, PAGCOR, PDAF)

1. Is there any (national) government organization that provides services to care for your type of disability?

- ❑ 1. Yes
- ❑ 2. None, *go to section on LGU*

2. What services does the organization provide? (Multiple answers allowed)

- ❑ 1. Job-Training (Income-generation training)
- ❑ 2. Rehabilitation
- ❑ 3. Socialization
- ❑ 4. Granting of assistive devices, specify _____
- ❑ 5. Stipulating special treatments for PWDs, specify _____
- ❑ 6. Others, please specify_____
- ❑ 7. None, *go to section on LGU*

2a. How did you learn about these services?

- ❑ 1. Barangay Health Worker (BHW)
- ❑ 2. Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS)

- ❑ 3. Barangay Official
- ❑ 4. NGO
- ❑ 5. Media (TV, radio)
- ❑ 6. LGU
- ❑ 7. Others, please specify _____

3. Are you a beneficiary of any of these services?
   - ❑ 1. Yes, please specify _____
   - ❑ 2. No, please give main reason _____

4. Are you a beneficiary of the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4Ps)/Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)?
   - ❑ 1. Yes, please specify _____
   - ❑ 2. No, please give main reason _____

Local Government Unit (LGU)

5. Does your LGU provide any of the following services to care for your disability? (Multiple answers allowed)
   - ❑ 1. Philhealth cards
   - ❑ 2. Job-Training (Income-generation training)
   - ❑ 3. Rehabilitation
   - ❑ 4. Socialization
   - ❑ 5. Granting of assistive devices, specify _____
   - ❑ 6. Stipulating special treatments for PWDs, specify _____
   - ❑ 7. Others, please specify_____
   - ❑ 8. No, *go to section on Barangay*

5a. How did you learn about these services?
   - ❑ 8. Barangay Health Worker (BHW)
   - ❑ 9. Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS)
   - ❑ 10. Barangay Official
   - ❑ 11. NGO
   - ❑ 12. Media (TV, radio)
   - ❑ 13. LGU
   - ❑ 14. Others, please specify _____

6. Are you a beneficiary of any of these services?
   - ❑ 1. Yes, please specify_____

❑ 2. No, please give main reason _____

Barangay

7. Is there any Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR) program in your barangay?
   - ❑ 1. Yes, please specify name of program _____
   - ❑ 2. None, *go to 9*

8. Are you a beneficiary of the program?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, please give main reason_____

9. Is there any other program that your barangay implements for the benefit of PWDs?
   - ❑ 1. None, *go to 11*
   - ❑ 2. Yes, please specify _____

   9a. How did you learn about this program?
   - ❑ 1. Barangay Health Worker (BHW)
   - ❑ 2. Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS)
   - ❑ 3. Barangay Official
   - ❑ 4. NGO
   - ❑ 5. Media (TV, radio)
   - ❑ 6. LGU
   - ❑ 7. Others, please specify _____

10. Are you a beneficiary of the program?
   - ❑ 1. Yes, specify _____
   - ❑ 2. No, please give main reason _____

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)/ Charitable Organizations/ Civic Groups

11. Is there any NGO, charitable organization or any civic group that provides services to care for your type of disability?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. None *(Proceed to section on <u>POLICY</u>)*

12. What services does the organization provide? (Multiple answers allowed)
   - ❑ 1. Job-Training (Income-generation training)
   - ❑ 2. Rehabilitation
   - ❑ 3. Socialization
   - ❑ 4. Granting of assistive devices, specify _____

- ❑ 5. Stipulating special treatments for PWDs, specify _____
- ❑ 6. Others, please specify_____
- ❑ 7. None *(Proceed to section on POLICY)*

12a. How did you learn about these services?

- ❑ 1. Barangay Health Worker (BHW)
- ❑ 2. Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS)
- ❑ 3. Barangay Official
- ❑ 4. NGO
- ❑ 5. Media (TV, radio)
- ❑ 6. LGU
- ❑ 7. Others, please specify _____

13. Are you a beneficiary of any of these services?

- ❑ 1. Yes, specify_____
- ❑ 2. No, please give main reason_____

E. POLICY

Magna Carta

1. Do you know the Magna Carta for PWDs?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, *go to 3*

1a. How did you learn about this?

- ❑ 1. Barangay Health Worker (BHW)
- ❑ 2. Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS)
- ❑ 3. Barangay Official
- ❑ 4. NGO
- ❑ 5. Media (TV, radio)
- ❑ 6. LGU
- ❑ 7. Others, please specify _____

2. Do you know the amendments of the Magna Carta in 2007?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, *go to 3*

2a. How did you learn about this?

- ❑ 1. Barangay Health Worker (BHW)
- ❑ 2. Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS)
- ❑ 3. Barangay Official
- ❑ 4. NGO
- ❑ 5. Media (TV, radio)
- ❑ 6. LGU
- ❑ 7. Others, please specify _____

Preferential Treatments

3. Do you know that PWDs can get twenty percent (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?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, *go to 5*

4. Have you ever enjoyed the abovementioned benefit?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, please give reason:_____

5. Do you know that PWDs can get twenty percent (20%) discount on admission fees charged by theaters, cinema houses, concert halls, circuses, carnivals and other similar places of culture, leisure and amusement for the exclusive use of enjoyment of PWDs?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, *go to 7*

6. Have you ever enjoyed the abovementioned benefit?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, please give reason:_____

7. Do you know that PWDs can get twenty percent (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)?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, *go to 9*

8. Have you ever enjoyed the abovementioned benefit?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, please give reason:_____

9. Do you know that PWDs can get twenty percent (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?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, *go to 11*

10. Have you ever enjoyed the abovementioned benefit?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, please give reason:_____

11. Do you know that PWDs can get twenty percent (20%) discount on fare for domestic air and sea travel for the exclusive use or enjoyment of PWDs?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, *go to 13*

12. Have you ever enjoyed the abovementioned benefit?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, please give reason:_____

13. Do you know that PWDs can get twenty percent (20%) discount in public railways, skyways and bus fare for the exclusive use and enjoyment of PWDs?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, *go to 15*

14. Have you ever enjoyed this benefit?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, please give reason:_____

15. Do you have any ID card as a PWD?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, please give reason:_____

16. Who issued the ID?

   ❑ 1. NCWDP ❑ 2. NCDA ❑ 3. LGU

17. Do you often get the discounts?
   - ❑ 1. Often
   - ❑ 2. Occasionally
   - ❑ 3. Never

18. Have you ever been refused to enjoy the discounts? If yes, which discount was (were) it (they)?
    - ❑ 1. Yes, specify _____
    - ❑ 2. No

Additional Costs (incurred by PWD not covered in the previous questions)

19. Please indicate/estimate the costs that you incur due to your disability:
    a. Medicine: _____ pesos/week
    b. Therapy: _____ pesos/month
    c. Medical Check-up: _____ pesos/month
    d. Transportation: _____ pesos/week
       d1. Please indicate the usual mode of transport: _____
    e. Others, please specify: _____

The End. Thank you for your cooperation!

Name(s) of Respondent(s) _____

Signature(s) _____

Date of Survey _____

The University of Tokyo
Faculty of Economics
7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 116-0033, Japan

and

Philippine Institute for Development Studies
Rm. 404, NEDA sa Makati Bldg., 106 Amorsolo St.,
Legaspi Village 1229, Makati City, Philippines

Socio-Economic Survey of Persons with Disabilities
Part 2A: Mobility

This is a companion piece to the Part 1 of the questionnaire under the same title. This piece is designed for the survey to persons with disability in mobility. Again, this survey is completely voluntary. The purpose of this survey is to better understand the current situation of socio-economic life of persons with disabilities in the Philippines. Information disclosed by the respondents will be treated as strictly confidential and the information collected will be used for research only. Respondents' name will not be used in any document prepared based on this survey.

Respondent No. /__/__/__/

Name of Respondent _____

Date of Survey _____

B. IMPAIRMENTS: MOBILITY

Condition

1. Which condition(s) primarily causes your mobility impairment?
   - ❑ 1. Spinal cord injury (Go to section **Spinal Cord Injury** after answering question 2)
   - ❑ 2. Cerebral palsy (Go to section **Cerebral Palsy** after answering question 2)
   - ❑ 3. Polio (Go to section **Polio** after answering question 2)
   - ❑ 4. Lower limb amputation due to an accident/disease (Go to section **Lower limb amputation** after answering question 2)
   - ❑ 5. Congenital lower limb defect (Go to section **Congenital lower limb defect** after answering question 2)
   - ❑ 6. Dwarfism (Go to section **Dwarfism** after answering question 2)
   - ❑ 7. Stroke (Go to section **Stroke** after answering question 2)
   - ❑ 8. Other conditions (Go to section **Other conditions** after answering question 2)

Onset

2. What year was the onset of your impairment(s)? _____.

Spinal cord injury

3. Which part(s) of spinal cord is injured?
   - ❑ 1. Cervix
   - ❑ 2. Thorax
   - ❑ 3. Lumbar
   - ❑ 4. Sacrum

4. Are you a:

1. Paraplegic?	❑ Yes	❑ No
2. Quadriplegic?	❑ Yes	❑ No
3. Hemiplegic?	❑ Yes	❑ No

5. Is your injury complete?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No
   - ❑ 3. Do not know

Cerebral palsy

6. Which type of cerebral palsy do you have?
   - ❑ 1. Spastic
   - ❑ 2. Athetoid
   - ❑ 3. Ataxic
   - ❑ 4. Mixed
   - ❑ 5. Do not know

Polio

7. Do you have paralysis or muscle weakness caused by your polio?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No

8. Which parts of your body do you have paralysis or muscle weakness? (Multiple responses allowed)
   - ❑ 1. Left leg
   - ❑ 2. Right leg
   - ❑ 3. Left arm
   - ❑ 4. Right arm
   - ❑ 5. Others, specify _____

9. Post-polio syndrome: Have you experienced the late effects of polio (post-polio syndrome)?
   - ❑ 1. Yes, approximately what year was the onset of the post-polio syndrome? _____
   - ❑ 2. No
   - ❑ 3. Do not know

Lower limb amputation due to an accident/disease

10. Which part of lower limb is missing?
   - ❑ 1. A foot
   - ❑ 2. Both feet
   - ❑ 3. A lower leg (below the knee)
   - ❑ 4. Both legs (below the knee)
   - ❑ 5. A leg (above the knee)
   - ❑ 6. Both legs (above the knee)

Congenital lower limb deficit

11. Which part of lower limb is affected?
   - ❑ 1. A foot
   - ❑ 2. Both feet
   - ❑ 3. A lower leg (below the knee)
   - ❑ 4. Both lower legs (below the knee)
   - ❑ 5. A leg (above the knee)
   - ❑ 6. Both legs (above the knee)

Dwarfism (Short statue)

12. Which parts of your body were affected by the dwarfism?
   - ❑ 1. Legs
   - ❑ 2. Arms
   - ❑ 3. Others, specify _____

Stroke

13. Which parts of your body were affected by the stroke?
   - ❑ 1. Legs
   - ❑ 2. Arms
   - ❑ 3. Others, specify _____

14. Due to the stroke, do you have any difficulty in:
   - ❑ 1. Thinking
   - ❑ 2. Emotions

- ❑ 3. Speech
- ❑ 4. Others, specify _____

Other conditions

15. Diagnosis: What is the medical name of the "other conditions" that caused your mobility impairment? _____
_____

16. Which parts of your body were affected?
    - ❑ 1. Legs
    - ❑ 2. Arms
    - ❑ 3. Others, specify _____

17. Do you have any difficulty in:
    - ❑ 1. Thinking
    - ❑ 2. Emotions
    - ❑ 3. Speech
    - ❑ 4. Others, specify _____

18. Do you have the following conditions regularly?

a. Pain	❑Yes	❑No
b. Spasticity	❑Yes	❑No
c. Respiratory infection	❑Yes	❑No
d. Circulatory problems	❑Yes	❑No
e. High blood pressure	❑Yes	❑No
f. Urinary tract infection	❑Yes	❑No
g. Bladder incontinence	❑Yes	❑No
h. Bowel incontinence	❑Yes	❑No
i. Stomach problems	❑Yes	❑No
j. Weight problems	❑Yes	❑No
k. Poor balance	❑Yes	❑No
l. Osteoporosis	❑Yes	❑No
m. Scoliosis	❑Yes	❑No
n. Contractures: Permanent limitation of joint movement	❑Yes	❑No

Assistive devices

19. Assistive device for mobility: Which assistive devices are available for you to go out?
    - ❑ 1. Cane
    - ❑ 2. Crutches
    - ❑ 3. Walker

- ❑ 4. Manual wheelchair
- ❑ 5. Electric-powered wheelchair
- ❑ 6. Scooter
- ❑ 7. Others, specify _____

20. How did you get the assistive devices? Select an appropriate code from the list below.

1.	Cane	( )
2.	Crutches	( )
3.	Walker	( )
4.	Manual wheelchair	( )
5.	Electric-powered wheelchair	( )
6.	Scooter	( )
7.	Others, pls. specify _____	( )

Codes:
a) Purchased or made by yourself
b) Get secondhand free
c) Given by a family member
d) Given by a friend
e) Given by a government
f) Given by a Non-Profit Organization
g) Others, pls. specify _____

Please go back to Question 2 of B.IMPAIRMENTS, Part 1 of Questionnaire.

Name(s) of Surveyor(s) _____

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Socio-Economic Survey of Persons with Disabilities
Part 2B: Visual Impairments

This is a companion piece to the Part 1 of the questionnaire under the same title. This piece is designed for the survey to persons with visual disability. Again, this survey is completely voluntary. The purpose of this survey is to better understand the current situation of socio-economic life of persons with disabilities in the Philippines. Information disclosed by the respondents will be treated as strictly confidential and the information collected will be used for research only. Respondents' name will not be used in any document prepared based on this survey.

Respondent No. /__/__/__/

Name of Respondent _____

Date of Survey _____

B. IMPAIRMENTS: VISUAL

Condition

1. Which condition(s) primarily causes your visual impairment?
   - ❑ 1. Corneal injury / keratopathy
   - ❑ 2. Lens disease
   - ❑ 3. Retinal disease
   - ❑ 4. Optic nerve disease
   - ❑ 5. Eyeballs are gone
   - ❑ 6. Other conditions, specify _____

Degree of impairments

2. Degree of vision loss
   - ❑ 1. Totally blind
   - ❑ 2. Low vision (both eyes)
   - ❑ 3. Totally blind in one eye, low vision in one eye

Onset

3. What year was the onset of your impairments? _____.

Literacy

4. Do you read Braille?
   - ❑ 1. Yes, *go to 6*
   - ❑ 2. No

5. Reasons of Braille illiteracy: What is the reason why you are illiterate?
   - ❑ 1. You were rejected by the school due to your disability.
   - ❑ 2. Your family did not allow you to go to school.
   - ❑ 3. You did not want to go to school.
   - ❑ 4. Any school which you want to go was not available in your neighborhood.
   - ❑ 5. Others, specify _____

Pain/Fatigue

6. Do you have the following conditions regularly?

1. Pain	❑ Yes	❑ No
2. Fatigue	❑ Yes	❑ No
3. Shoulder, elbow, or wrist problems	❑ Yes	❑ No

Assistive devices for reading and writing

7. Availability: Which assistive devices are available for you to read and/or write?
   - ❑ 1. Slate and stylus to write Braille
   - ❑ 2. Braille Type writer such as Parkins Brailler
   - ❑ 3. Magnifier
   - ❑ 4. CCTV (closed-circuit television)
   - ❑ 5. Computer with screen reader
   - ❑ 6. Computer with Braille display
   - ❑ 7. Computer and scanner including scanning software
   - ❑ 8. Note-taker such as Braille Lite
   - ❑ 9. Recording devices such as cassette tape recorder
   - ❑ 10. Monocular or binocular
   - ❑ 11. Cell phone with screen reader
   - ❑ 12. Talking book
   - ❑ 13. Computer with magnifier

8. Demand for devices for reading and writing: If any of the following devices are not currently available, do you want some of them?
    - ❑ 1. Slate and stylus to write Braille
    - ❑ 2. Braille Type writer such as Parkins Brailler
    - ❑ 3. Magnifier
    - ❑ 4. CCTV (closed-circuit television)
    - ❑ 5. Computer with screen reader
    - ❑ 6. Computer with Braille display
    - ❑ 7. Computer and scanner including scanning software
    - ❑ 8. Note-taker such as Braille Lite
    - ❑ 9. Recording devices such as cassette tape recorder
    - ❑ 10. Monocular or binocular
    - ❑ 11. Cell phone with screen reader
    - ❑ 12. Talking book
    - ❑ 13. Computer with magnifier

Assistive devices/animals for mobility

9. Assistive device/animal for mobility: Which assistive devices/animals are available for you to go out?
    - ❑ 1. Cane
    - ❑ 2. Glasses
    - ❑ 3. Guide-dog (seeing-eye dog)
    - ❑ 4. Others, please specify _____

10. Demand for devices/animals for mobility: If any of the above devices (#1-#3) are not currently available, do you want some of them?
    - ❑ 1. Cane
    - ❑ 2. Glasses
    - ❑ 3. Guide-dog (seeing-eye dog)
    - ❑ 4. Others, please specify _____

Please go back to Question 2 of B.IMPAIRMENTS, Part 1 of Questionnaire.

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Socio-Economic Survey of People with Disability
Part 2C: Hearing Impairments and Deaf

This is a companion piece to the Part 1 of the questionnaire under the same title. This piece is designed for the survey to persons with hearing disability and deaf. Again, this survey is completely voluntary. The purpose of this survey is to better understand the current situation of socio-economic life of people with disability in the Philippines. Information disclosed by the respondents will be treated as strictly confidential and the information collected will be used for research only. Respondents' name will not be used in any document prepared based on this survey.

Respondent No. /__/__/__/

Name of Respondent_____

Date of Survey _____

B. IMPAIRMENTS: HEARING

Condition

1. Which condition(s) primarily causes your hearing impairment?

- ❑ 1. Born Deaf (Heredity, familial, etc.)
- 2. Pre-Lingually (Before 3 years old) Deaf
- ❑ i. Caused by Medical disease or treatment (Pre-lingually = earlier than 3 years)
- ❑ ii. Caused by accidents other than above reasons
- 3. Post-lingually （After 3 years old） Deaf
- ❑ i. Caused by Medical disease or treatment
- ❑ ii. Caused by accidents other than above reasons, please specify year of onset of the injury_____
- ❑ 4. Other conditions, specify_____, please specify year of onset of your condition_____

Degree of impairment

2. Are you totally deaf for both ears?
   - ❑ 1. Yes *(Proceed to section Literacy 1)*
   - ❑ 2. No

3. Percentage: Do you know the degree of your deafness for each ear?

   Right Ear
   Severe Mild Light : (_____%, db)

   Left Ear
   Severe Mild Light : (_____%, db)

Literacy 1

4. Can you communicate in the following written/spoken languages?
   1. English ❑ a. Written ❑ b. Spoken
   2. Tagalog ❑ a. Written ❑ b. Spoken
   3. Other Philippine Language ❑ a. Written ❑ b. Spoken: Language name_____
   4. None

Literacy 2

5. Can you communicate in the following Sign Languages?
   1. Philippine/Filipino Sign Language ❑Yes ❑ No
   2. Other Sign Language ❑Yes ❑ No
      Specify the SL name_____

Sign Language Acquisition and Accessibility

6. Sign Language Acquisition: Why do you have no opportunity to learn Sign Language?
   1. Parents/Teacher does not allow you to learn it ❑Yes ❑ No
   2. You have no peers to learn Sign Language so far ❑Yes ❑ No
   3. You do not want to learn Sign Language ❑Yes ❑ No

7. Do any members of your household without hearing impairment know your sign language?

❑ 1. Yes, please specify the persons:

- ❑ i. Spouse
- ❑ ii. Father
- ❑ iii. Mother

- ❑ iv. Grandfather
- ❑ v. Grandmother
- ❑ vi. Child or Children (Specify number ____)
- ❑ vii. Sister(s) (Specify number ____)
- ❑ viii. Brother(s) (Specify number ____)
- ❑ ix. Relative(s) (Specify number ____)
- ❑ x. Friend(s) (Specify number ____)
- ❑ xi. Maid(s)/"Yaya"(s) (Specify number ____)
- ❑ xii. Other(s) (Specify _____#____.)

❑ 2. No

Assistive devices

8. Necessity of assistive device: Is any machinery/Electric assistive device (Hearing Aid) necessary for you to go out?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No

9. Assistive device Effect: Do you think the assistive devices are effective for you to talk with hearing people?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No

10. How do you get the Hearing Aid/other assistive device/s?
   - ❑ 1. You bought it by yourself.
   - ❑ 2. Your family bought it for you.
   - ❑ 3. Governmental Organization gave it to you for nothing
   - ❑ 4. Non-Governmental Organization gave it to you for nothing
   - ❑ 5. Others, specify _____

12. Have you used Sign Language interpreter service so far?
   - ❑ 1. Yes
   - ❑ 2. No, *go back to Question 2 of <u>B.IMPAIRMENTS</u>, Part 1 of Questionnaire*

13. If yes, please specify venue(s):
   - ❑ 1. Office / Workplace
   - ❑ 2. Medical / Doctor's Office, Hospital
   - ❑ 3. Church
   - ❑ 4. Others, please specify (_____)

14. Who pays for the SL interpreter fees?

- ❑ 1. Yourself
- ❑ 2. Employer
- ❑ 3. Association
- ❑ 4. Governmental Body
- ❑ 5. Others, please specify (_____)

Please go back to Question 2 of B.IMPAIRMENTS, Part 1 of Questionnaire.

Name(s) of Surveyor(s) _____