

An Exploratory Study on the Situation of Children with Disabilities in Eastern Samar

Dolores

Demographic Profile of the Interviewed Families

Table 1-Dolores: Distribution of Respondents according to Family Size

No. of Members per Family	No. of respondents	Actual family members
1	0	0
2	2	4
3	11	33
4	24	96
5	31	155
6	29	174
7	34	238
8	26	208
9	27	243
10	9	90
11	10	110
12	4	48
13	2	26
14	1	14
Total	210	1439

Observations:

A total of 210 families were surveyed in the municipality of Dolores. There are 1,439 family members counted or an average family size of seven. The highest number of respondents (27 of them or 12.86% of the total number of respondents) has 9 family members. The lowest family size is two and biggest family size is fourteen.

Chart 1-Dolores is a graphical representation of the distribution of families according to their family size.

Chart 1-Dolores: Distribution of Families According to Family Size

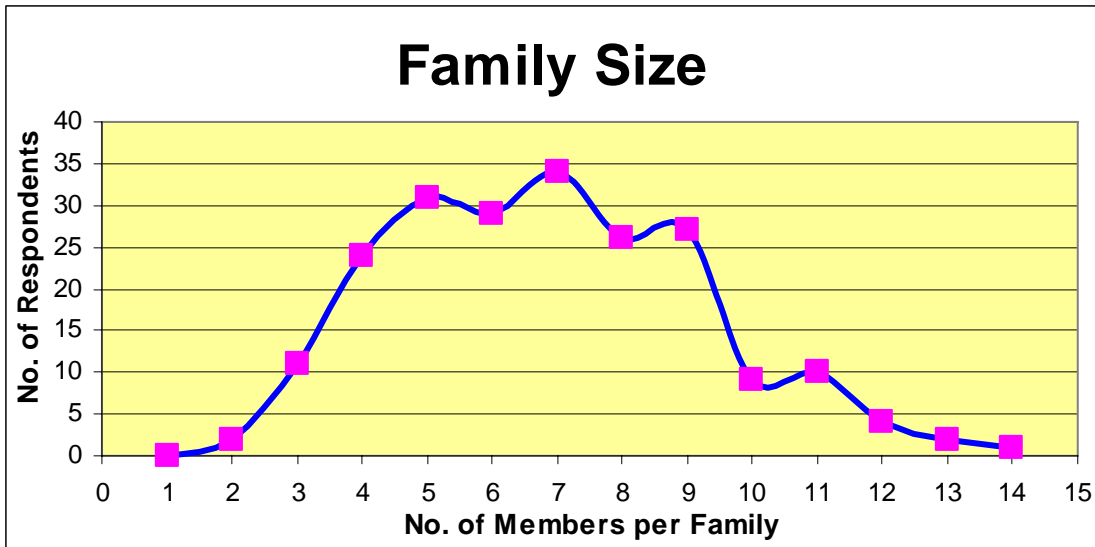


Table 2-Dolores: Distribution of Respondents with Family Members Aged Below 18 years old

No. of Family Members Below 18 years old	No. of respondents	Actual family members below 18 years old
1	13	13
2	31	62
3	40	120
4	42	168
5	33	165
6	22	132
7	18	126
8	5	40
9	3	27
10	3	30
Total	210	883

Observations:

A total of 883 children and youth were counted among the 210 families surveyed. This is translated into an average of 4 children and youth aged 18 years old and below per family. Out of these 883 children and youth, a total of 235 (or 27% of the total children and youth surveyed) were found to have disabilities of various nature.

Table 3-Dolores: Distribution of Family Members according to Age

Age (in years)	No. of family members	Percentage
0-4	192	13.34%
5 -9	241	16.75%
10 - 14	271	18.83%
15 - 18	179	12.44%
19 - 24	102	7.09%
25 - 29	66	4.59%
30 - 34	84	5.84%
35 - 39	78	5.42%
40 - 44	73	5.07%
45 - 49	64	4.45%
50 - 54	34	2.36%
55 - 59	19	1.32%
60 - 64	3	0.21%
65 and above	33	2.29%
Total	1439	100.00%

Observations:

The population included in the study in Dolores is relatively young with 61% of family members are in the age bracket 18 years old and below.

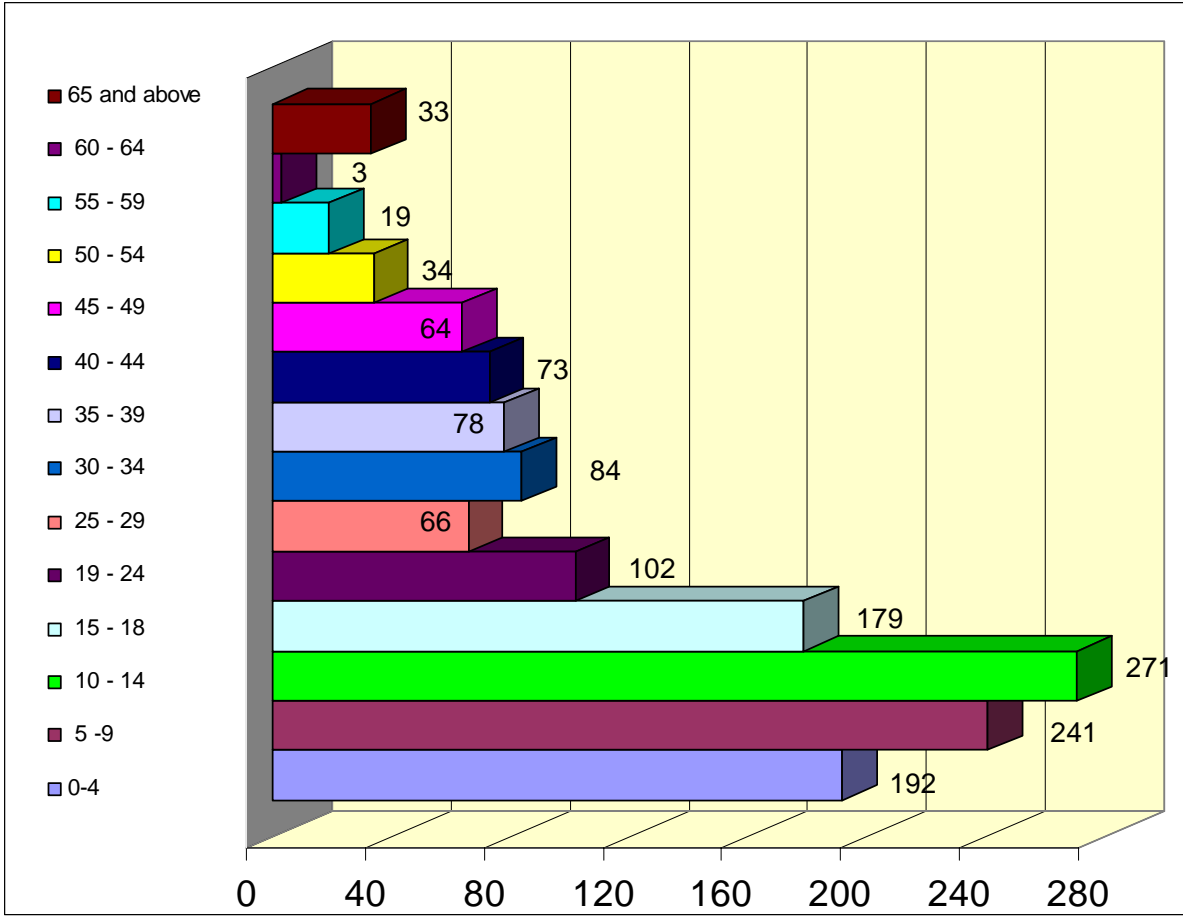


Chart 2-Dolores: Distribution of Family Members According to Age.

Observations:

The table above shows the family composition of the study population. There are 135 (9% of the study population) individuals who are extended family members such as siblings, in-laws, parents, grandchildren and other relatives of the head of family or spouse, and helpers.

Table 4-Dolores: Distribution of Family Members according to their Relationship to Head of Family

	Relationship of family members to head of family
Head of family	209
Spouse	190
Children	900
Siblings	13
Son or daughter-in-law	8
Parents of head of the family	36
Grand children	43
Relatives	30
Boarder	
House help	5
No answer	5
Total	1439

Chart 2-Dolores: Distribution of Family Members According to Age

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The population included in the study in Dolores is relatively young with 61% of family members are in the age bracket 18 years old and below.

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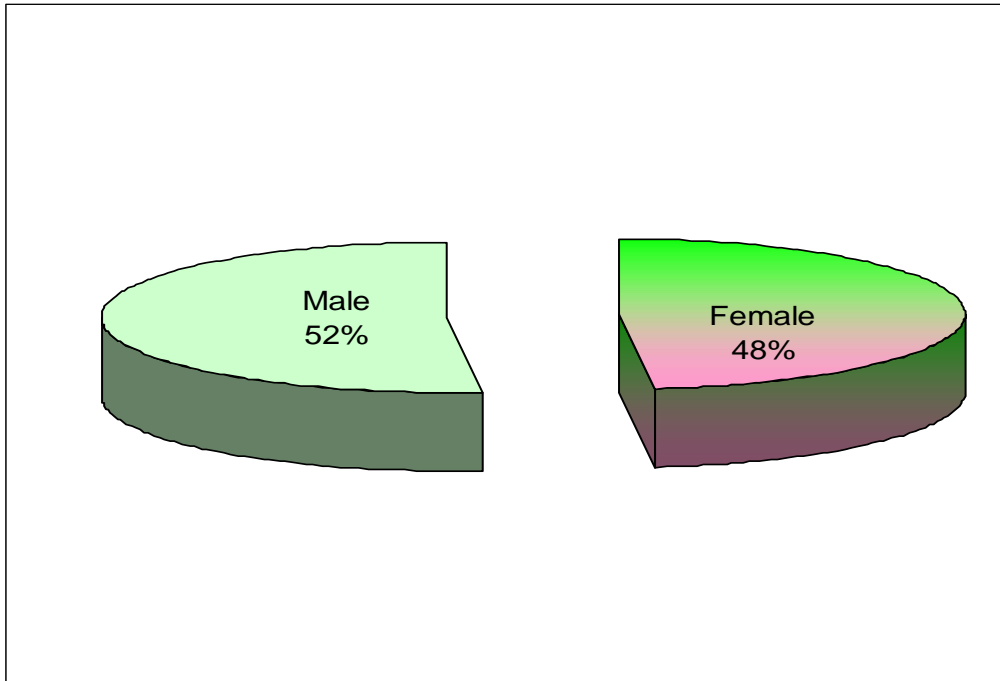
Observations:

The table above shows the family composition of the study population. There are 135 (9% of the study population) individuals who are extended family members such as siblings, in-laws, parents, grandchildren and other relatives of the head of family or spouse, and helpers.

Table 5-Dolores: Distribution of Family Members according to Sex

Sex	No. of Family Members	Percentage
	No. of family members	
Female	694	48%
Male	745	52%
Total	1439	100%

Chart 3-Dolores: Distribution of Family Members According to Sex



Observations:

Majority of the family members (52%) are males

Table 6-Dolores: Distribution of Family Members according to Marital Status

Marital status	No. of family members
Single	969
Married	403
Separated	17
Widow/widower	33
Live-in	17
Not applicable	
Total	1439

Socio-economic Profile of the Interviewed Families

Table 7-Dolores: Distribution of Family Members according to Educational Attainment

	Highest educational attainment of the family members	Percentage
No formal education or has not gone to school yet	153	10.63%
Pre-school	42	2.92%
Elementary level or has not graduated from elementary	493	34.26%
Graduated from elementary	124	8.62%
High school or has not graduated from high school	272	18.90%

Graduated from high school	135	9.38%
College level	69	4.79%
Graduated from college	40	2.78%
Vocational/technical	13	0.90%
Answer not clear	1	0.07%
No answer	3	0.21%
Not applicable*	94	6.53%
Total	1439	100.00%

In terms of educational attainment, close to half or 42.8% of family members of respondents have either completed or had several years of elementary education, while 28.3% have either completed or had several years of high school. Only 2.8% of family members of respondents graduated from college.

Observations.

*The age bracket for this category belongs to 0-2 years old. The bases for this are as follows:

- ✓ presence of entries in the survey forms that 3 year old children are already enrolled in Day Care schools
- ✓ actual practice in communities where 3 year old children are enrolled in Barangay-ran Day Care schools

The table above does not categorically provide any solid information on who are currently enrolled or not.

Chart 4-Dolores: Distribution of Family Members According to Educational Attainment

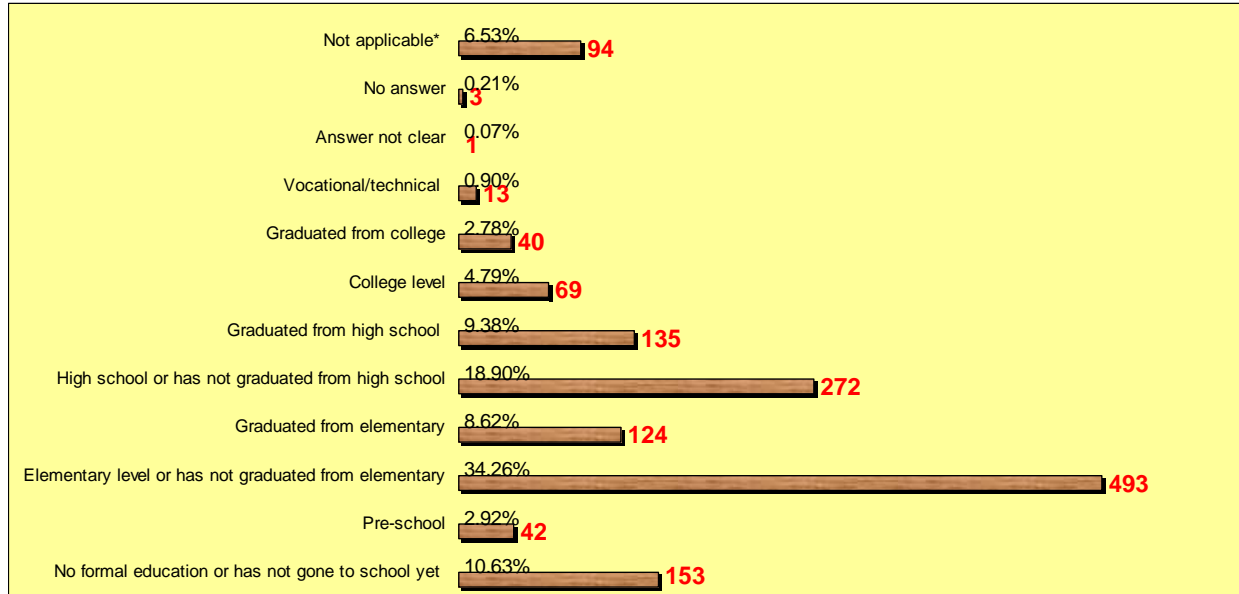


Table 8-Dolores: Distribution Of Families According To Main Source Of Income Of The Head Of Family

Occupation	No. of families
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Farmer & related farm work	102
Forestry or related work	1
Fisherfolk	34
Self-employed/business owner	10
Government employee	7
Driver (tricycle, jeepney, bus, pedicab) & drivers' assistants, conductor, inspector	26
Construction worker/laborer/manual worker	35
Domestic helper/washers	5
Clerks, service & sales workers	6
Handicraft, printing & related trade workers	2
Professional	1
Overseas worker	
Others	
Security guard	3
BHWs	1
Electrical technician	1
Pensioner	2
None	2

Observations:

Top five sources of income of breadwinners are as follows:

- ✓ Majority of families or 49% are into farming or related farm work. Related farm work includes coconut wine (tuba) gathering, mat weaving, copra processing.
- ✓ Laborers, manual/construction workers who comprise 17% of the families.
- ✓ Fisherfolk comprise 16% of the surveyed population
- ✓ Drivers (tricycle, jeepney, bus, pedicab) & drivers' assistants, conductor, inspector) are 12% of the surveyed population
- ✓ Small scale business (generally selling food) owners are 5% of the surveyed population

The table below shows the occupation of those interviewed who are generally the breadwinners' housewives.

Table 9-Dolores: Distribution of families according to the respondent's/spouse's occupation

Occupation	No. of respondents
Farmer & related farm work	49
Forestry or related work	
Fisherfolk	11
Self-employed/business owner	9
Government employee	7

Driver (tricycle, jeepney, bus, pedicab) & drivers' assistants, conductor, inspector	11
Construction worker/laborer/manual worker	18
Domestic helper/washers	6
Clerks, service & sales workers	8
Handicraft, printing & related trade workers	2
Professional	
Housewife/house maker	103
Student	
Others	
Electronic technician	1
Security guard	1
BHWs	1
No answer	6

Observations:

Despite a combined effort of 2 members of the families and engagement with one or more types of economic activities, 97% of the families live below the poverty line.

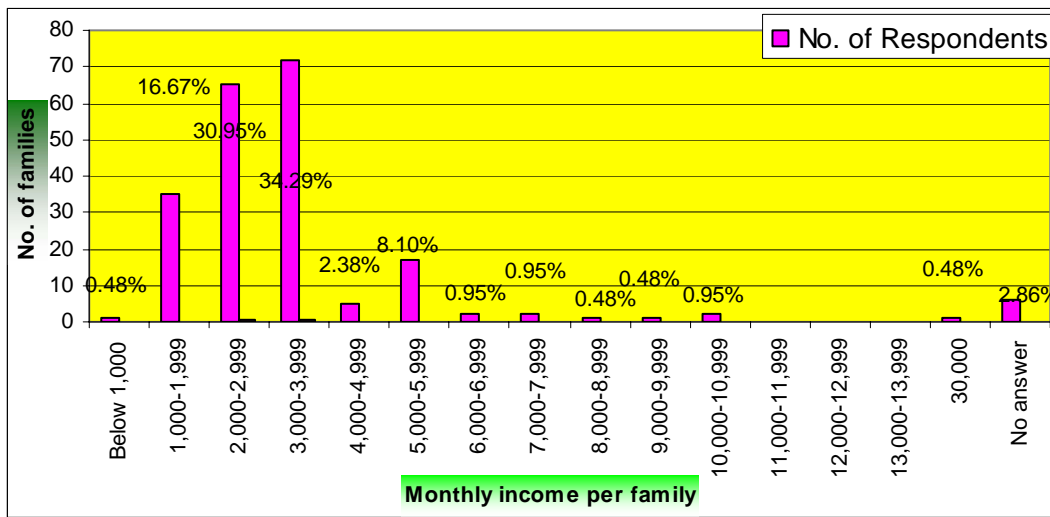
One family has the highest monthly income at Php30,000.00 while one family has the lowest monthly income at Php500. The 210 families surveyed in Dolores have an average monthly take home pay of Php2,815.71.

Table 10-Dolores: Distribution of families according to monthly income

Income bracket (in Phil. Peso)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 1,000	1	0.48%
1,000-1,999	35	16.67%
2,000-2,999	65	30.95%
3,000-3,999	72	34.29%
4,000-4,999	5	2.38%
5,000-5,999	17	8.10%
6,000-6,999	2	0.95%
7,000-7,999	2	0.95%
8,000-8,999	1	0.48%
9,000-9,999	1	0.48%
10,000-10,999	2	0.95%
11,000-11,999	0	0.00%
12,000-12,999	0	0.00%
13,000-13,999	0	0.00%
30,000	1	0.48%

No answer	6	2.86%
Total	210	100%

Chart 5-Dolores. Monthly family income



Demographic Profile of Children and Youth with Disabilities

Table 11-Dolores: Distribution of Families according to Number of Children/Youth with Disabilities

No. of children/youth with disability per family	No. of families	Actual no. of children/youth with disabilities
1	188	188
2	20	40
3	1	3
4	1	4
Total	210	235

Observations:

A total of 235 children and youth were identified to have disabilities in various forms in Dolores. Ninety (90%) percent of the surveyed population have one child/youth with disability per family. Ten (10%) percent have 2 children with disabilities each.

Table 12-Dolores: Distribution of children/youth with disabilities according to age and sex

Age in Years	No. of Children & Youth with Disabilities		Percentage
	Female	Male	
0-1 y/o	7	7	5.96%

2 y/o	8	7	6.38%
3 y/o	6	13	8.09%
4 y/o	8	11	8.09%
5 y/o	6	7	5.53%
6 y/o	5	9	5.96%
7 y/o	9	8	7.23%
8 y/o	5	10	6.38%
9 y/o	4	7	4.68%
10 y/o	4	9	5.53%
11 y/o	6	6	5.11%
12 y/o	6	5	4.68%
13 y/o	11	9	8.51%
14 y/o	4	8	5.11%
15 y/o	2	0	0.85%
16 y/o	4	8	5.11%
17 y/o	5	3	3.40%
18 y/o	3	5	3.40%
Sub-total	103	132	100.00%
Total	235		

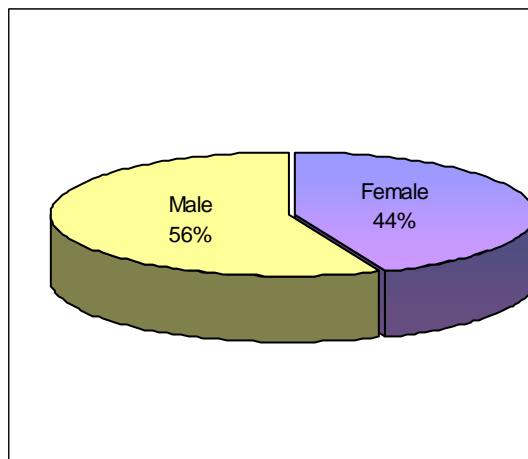
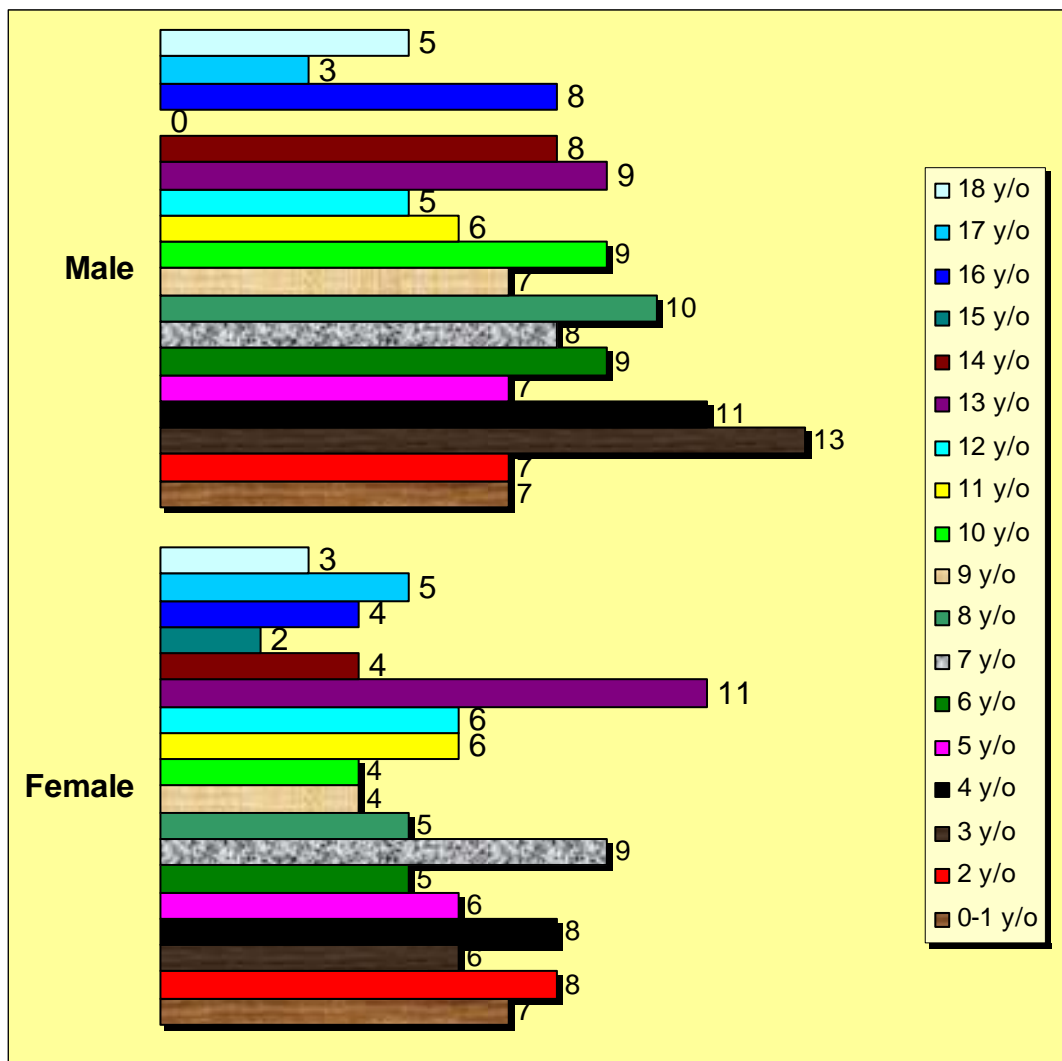


Chart 6-Dolores. Age and Sex distribution of children & youth with disabilities



Observations:

Twelve percent of the children/youth with disabilities are at the vulnerable age of infancy (0-2 years old). Twenty six percent are within the age of puberty from 13-18 years old, who, aside from the challenges they face in relation to their disabilities have to cope with reproductive health challenges of puberty.

Table 13-Dolores: Distribution Of Children & Youth With Disabilities According To Their Relationship To The Head Of Family

	Relationship of affected child to head of family	Percentage
Children	210	89.36%
Siblings	2	0.85%
Grand children	11	4.68%
Relatives	11	4.68%
No answer	1	0.43%
Total	235	100.00%

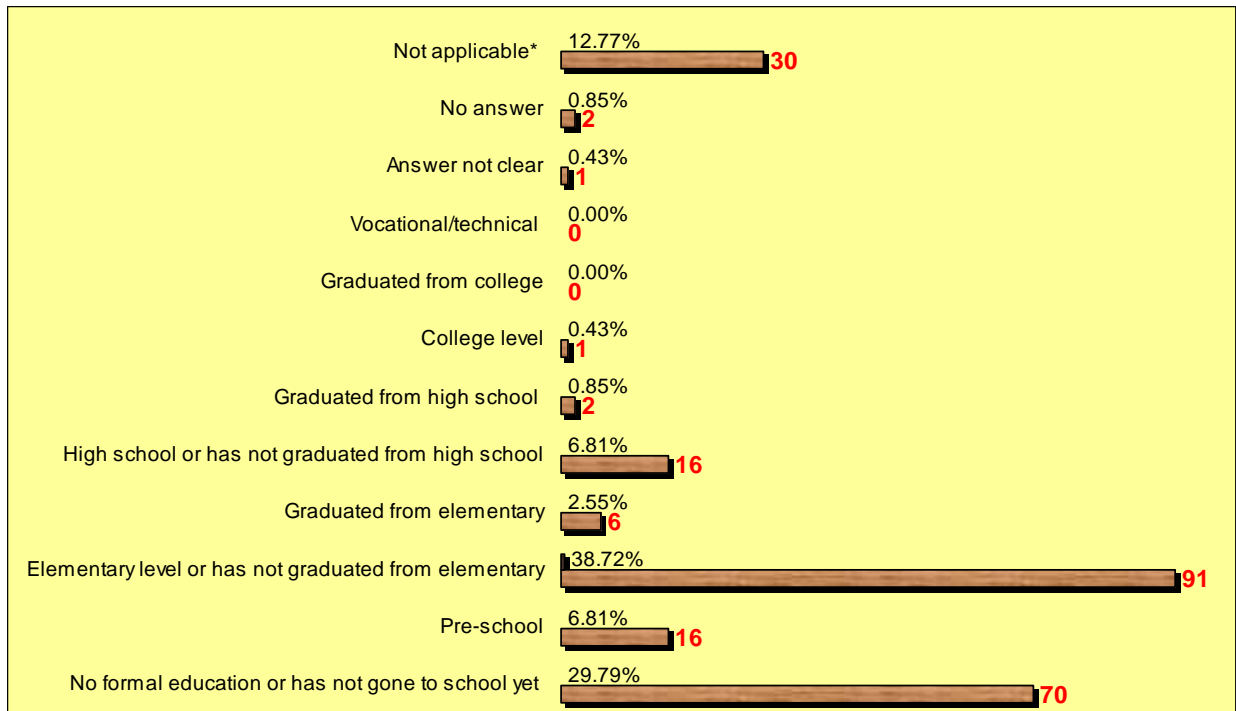
Observations:

Majority or 89% of the children and youth with disabilities are children of the head of the family; 5% are grandchildren and another 5% are relatives; the rest are siblings.

Table 14-Dolores: Distribution Of Children/Youth With Disabilities According To Educational Attainment

Level of education	Highest educational attainment of the affected children
No formal education or has not gone to school yet	70
Pre-school	16
Elementary level or has not graduated from elementary	91
Graduated from elementary	6
High school or has not graduated from high school	16
Graduated from high school	2
College level	1
Graduated from college	0
Vocational/technical	0
Answer not clear	1
No answer	2
Not applicable*	30
Total	235

Chart 6-Dolores. Distribution Of Children/Youth With Disabilities According To Educational Attainment



Observations:

Infants aged 0-2 years old are in the “not applicable” category for reasons that are self-explanatory. They are not expected to be in any form or level of formal educational activity.

As in Table 7 on level of educational attainment of family members, it is not possible to determine from the data if the children and youth are currently enrolled. What is possible to infer is that based on their actual age at the time of survey:

- ✓ Around 16 youth aged 17-18 years old should have graduated from high school and/or about to enter college. But the table above shows only two have graduated thus far from high school and one is college level at the time of survey;
- ✓ Ideally, 46 youth aged 13-16 years old at the time of survey should be in high school but the table above shows only 16 are in category 5 or “has not graduated from high school” and only 2 have graduated from high school.
- ✓ There are 79 children aged 7-12 years old who should be in elementary but 91 are still at the elementary level and only 6 have graduated from elementary; 27 children aged 5 & 6 years old who should be in pre-school but only 16 are in pre-school. There are 29 infants and 38 3-4 years old who may or may not have gone to school. The table above shows that there are 70 who have no formal education.
- ✓ If we are going to look at the type of disabilities that these children and youth have, there are 38 of them who are suffering from disabilities that affect their mental faculties such as mental retardation, mental illness, autism, encephalitis, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, hydrocephalus, and mongoloid. Eight are totally paralyzed. Fifteen are mute and three are blind (two eyes). These are the kind of children and youth who are most likely out of school.
- ✓ It can be deduced that many of the children & youth with disabilities in Dolores have remained or dropped out from elementary and secondary education.

Table 16-Dolores: Distribution of Children/Youth according to Type of Disabilities

Type of disabilities	No. of children & youth with disabilities	Percentage
A. Mental		
Mentally retarded	13	16.17%
Mentally ill	6	
Autistic	2	
Epilepsy,	6	
Encephalitis	1	
Meningitis	1	
Cerebral palsy	4	
Hydrocephalus	3	
Mongoloid	2	
Subtotal	38	
B. Sensory functions/pain		
Paralysis, Total	8	8.94%
Partial paralysis	13	
Subtotal	21	
C. Hearing, Voice & Speech		
Mute	15	54.89%
Speech defect	40	
Cleft palate/lip	21	
Deaf both ears	16	
Deaf, 1 ear	6	
Poor hearing	29	
ear discharge	2	
Subtotal	129	
D. Physical/Orthopedic		
Loss of 1 or both hands/arms		13.62%
Loss of 1 or both feet/legs	3	
Club foot	6	
Club feet	2	
Polio	7	
Crab hand/foot	11	
Hunchback		
"Pilay"	2	
Dislocated pelvic bone	1	
Subtotal	32	
E. Sight and Visual		
Blind, 2 eyes	3	

Blind, 1 eye	7	11.49%
Cross eyed	10	
Color blind	1	
Poor vision	6	
Subtotal	27	
F. Skin/Face		
Scabies	3	1.28%
Facial deformity		
Subtotal	3	
G. Respiratory		
Asthmatic	78	33.19%
Subtotal	78	
H. Others		
Mass	2	5.11%
"eye defect"	1	
Sinusitis	1	
Congenital heart disease	1	
Urinary problem (urethral opening)	1	
Hernia	3	
migraine	3	
Subtotal	12	

Observations:

- ✓ Many of the children & youth have multiple disabilities.
- ✓ More than half (54.9%) of children have hearing, voice &/or speech disabilities..
- ✓ One third of the children & youth surveyed are suffering from Bronchial Asthma. Majority of the respondents considered the disease as "inborn". Evidences say otherwise, as bronchial asthma, specially among children is considered as one of the tobacco related diseases. These families have to be referred for tobacco control measures and diagnostic procedures for possible pulmonary tuberculosis or primary complex.
- ✓ Close to one-fifth (16.2%) are mentally challenged.

Table 17- Dolores: Source of Information Regarding Child/Youth's Disability

How did the family know of the child's disability	No. of respondents
At birth or born with disability	131
BHW /midwife/nurse informed the family	1
Doctor informed the family	16
Traditional birth attendant informed the family	0
Observed while the child was growing	109
Accident	2

Most of respondents learned about the child's disability at birth and while the child was growing up from observation.

Table 18- Dolores: Health Seeking Behavior of Families Upon Knowing Child/Youth's Disability

What did the family do upon knowing child/youth's disability	No. of Respondents
Nothing/Accepted it as God's will	80
Nothing/Family has no money for medical consultation and medicines	64
Nothing/No need for medical consultation and outside help	5
Consulted/sought help from relatives	2
Consulted/sought help from traditional birth attendant/traditional healer	6
Consulted/sought help from BHWs/midwife/nurse	4
Consulted/sought help from doctor/medical specialist	103
Consulted/sought help from a government agency	6

Self-medicated with herbal meds	2
Consulted/sought help from priest/church	1
Waited until the doctor gave ok for operation of cleft lip	1
No answer	1

Upon knowing that the child had a disability, the most common response of the family were:

1. Consulted or sought the help of a medical doctor/specialist
2. Nothing/Accepted it as God's will
3. Nothing/Family has no money for medical consultation and medicines

Table 19- Dolores: Effects of disabilities on Child/Youth

Effects on Child/Youth	No. of Respondents
Nothing/As if child has no disability	96
Child/youth acts like a normal child/youth	130
Child/youth is not worried about his/her disability	51
Does not like to go out of the house	3
Likes to stay at home/own room, does not like to be with other people	9
Difficulty in moving around or transfer to other areas	12
Dependent on others	16
Could not do when alone/needs help	18
Always irritable, sensitive	59
Low self esteem/no self confidence	25
Others	
Couldn't play like any other normal child	2
Difficulty in breathing	2
Complains of pain	6
Hyperactivity	1
Child doesn't say what he/she feels	1
Affected child's schooling	1
Weak/poor health	3
Difficulty in getting dressed	1
Child is too young to feel the problem	4
Child wants to play with others but they do not want to play with him/her	1
No answer	1

According to the respondents, the most common effect/s of the disability/ies on the child/youth were:

1. Nothing/As if child has no disability; child/youth acted like a normal child/youth; child/youth is not worried about his/her disability
2. Always irritable, sensitive
3. Low self esteem/no self confidence

Table 20- Dolores: Effects of disabilities on Whole Family

Effects on Family	No. of respondents
Nothing/as if the child does not have problems	49
Other family members do not mind the child's problems	47
Family treats him/her like a normal child	125
Child brings good luck to the family	14
Family treats child differently from other normal children	5
Family finds it difficult to take care of the child	35
Costly/expensive	22
Child needs special care, protection, service	47
Family's activities are delimited by the child's disability	15
Family seeks outside help in taking care of the child	5
Family is protective/takes care of the child	22
Family seeks financial/material help to provide child's needs from government & other institutions	8
Child's disability is the source of family's quarrels and other problems	3
Others:	
Family is worried of child's condition/ considers child condition a big Problem	14
No problem if children do not have asthmatic attacks	1
Seeks immediate treatment for the child	3
No answer	1

Meanwhile, according to the respondents, the most common effect/s on the family for having a child/youth with disability/ies were:

1. Family treats him/her like a normal child
2. Nothing/as if the child does not have problems
3. Other family members do not mind the child's problems
4. Child needs special care, protection, service

Table 21- Dolores: Family perception of child's special needs

Does the child have special needs?	No. of respondents
Yes	187
No	21
Others:	
Special tutor for autistic child	1
Seminars to teach parents/caregivers to treat/take care of the child well	1
Surgical operation	3
Medicines, Vitamins, food	3

Observations:

Families do recognize the special needs required by their children with disabilities. However, their economic and educational limitations hinder them from providing such.

Table 22- Dolores: Family response to child's special needs

Does the family provide the child's special needs	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	6	2.86%
No	21	10.00%
Yes, but not all; family needs help	168	80.00%
Child does not have special needs	13	6.19%
No answer	2	0.95%
Total	210	100.00%

Table 23 - Dolores: Reasons for Family's Inability to Provide for Child's Special Needs

Reasons for inability to provide child's special needs	No. of respondents
No money/Family cannot afford for child's needs because these are expensive	202
No time/ busy working	9

No program/services near the family	22
Program/services are far from the place	19
Child is happy even without the program/services	2
Family has adjusted already/family has provided for his special needs	9
Child does not have special needs	15
Family can afford to provide child's needs	
No answer	4

Among the most cited reasons identified by the respondents for their inability to provide for the special needs of the child with disability/ies were:

1. No money/Family cannot afford for child's needs because these are expensive
2. Program/services are far from their place; No program/services near the family

Observation:

Ninety six percent (96%) of the respondents consider financial barrier to utilizing or accessing programs and services for children and youth with disabilities.

Table 24- Dolores: Respondent's knowledge on Programs & Services for Children & Youth with Disabilities

Does the family know of programs & services for children & youth with disabilities	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	94	45%
No	113	54%
No answer	3	1%
Total	210	100%

Majority (54%) of the respondents said the family knows of programs and services for children/youth with disabilities.

Chart 7-Dolores. Respondents' knowledge on Programs & Services for Children & Youth with Disabilities

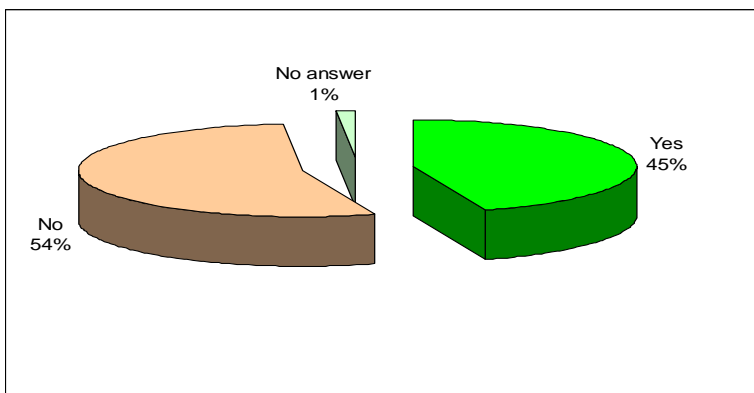


Table 25 - Dolores: Types of Programs & Services Accessed by Families for Children & Youth with Disabilities

Program service	No. of respondents	Institutions	No. of respondents	Availed/ Utilized	Not availed/ not utilized	No answer
EPI	41	RHU	41	40		1
vitamins/vit A & deworming	36	RHU	36	35		1
Feeding program	1	DSWD	1	1		
Medical mission/medical needs	9	GMA	1	1		
		government hospitals	1	1		
		NGO	3	2	1	
		MDGC	1	1		
		religious organizations	3	3		
Livelihood	1	religious organizations	1			1
No program service mentioned	8	religious organizations	3	2	1	
		NGO	2	1	1	
		no institution mentioned	2	2		
		DSWD	1	1		
None	146					

Observations:

A high 70% of the respondents have no answer to the particular question on programs and services they know of or utilized. For those who utilized the health services, they listed the RHUs as the number 1 provider, followed by religious organizations, and NGOs.

MAG was not specifically mentioned as a service provider in Dolores.

The significance of the table above are as follows:

- ✓ Only a limited number of institutions are known to the families surveyed in Dolores. There may be other institutions but they are lesser known. The next step is to know who are these organizations and stakeholders and if it is possible for them to include services for children & youth with disabilities in their respective programs
- ✓ RHUs are the institutions that reach out to these families and their services are popularly utilized. Their capabilities have to be developed so they can further assist families with children and youth who are suffering from various forms of disabilities.

- ✓ Among the institutions mentioned in the table, who will champion the cause of the children & youth with disabilities? Who will initiate institutionalizing programs and services for these children & youth?

Table 26 - Dolores: Respondent's Attitude towards Programs & Services for Children & Youth with Disabilities

Comments of respondents on the programs & services for children & youth with disabilities	No. of respondents
No knowledge of the program/services	98
Has not utilized/accessed the program/services	47
Helps the family	73
Helps to lighten the family problems	60
Helps to enable children & youth to work in the barangay or at home	12
Helps in sending child/youth to school	19
Helps in the medical needs of the child/youth for medicines, consultation	27
Helps in the family in acquiring necessary gadgets, tools, books, equipment, etc.	1
Program/services are not helpful	
Difficult to access program/services because they are far and expensive	1
Program staff are difficult to understand, do not know how to deal with people, not friendly, strict	1
Program/services are not needed	
"Wag maging ningas kugon"	1
It's good if services are implemented and can really help those in need	1
Thankful	1
Good services	1
No answer	3

The most commonly cited comments of the respondents on the programs & services for children/youth with disabilities were:

1. Helps the family; helps to lighten the family problems
2. Helps in the medical needs of the child/youth for medicines, consultation

Table 27 - Dolores: Respondent's Suggestions to Improve Programs & Services for Children & Youth with Disabilities

Respondents' suggestions	No. of respondents
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Provide bigger funds	139
Provide responsible staff who know how to deal with and provide services to children & youth with disabilities	76
Inform the public on program/services for children & youth with disabilities	19
Establish program/services in the barangay	110
Others	
Immediate action	1
"Totong serbisyo"	1
Help our children who are in need	1
Provide medicines/health services	1
No answer	9

Among the suggestions most often given by the respondents to improve programs and services for children/youth with disabilities were:

1. Provide bigger funds
2. Establish program/services in the barangay
3. Provide responsible staff who know how to deal with and provide services to children & youth with disabilities

Table 28- Dolores: Respondent's Awareness on the Rights of Children & Youth with Disabilities

If respondent is aware of the child's rights	No. of respondents	Percentage
Yes	183	87%
No	25	12%
No answer	2	1%
Total	210	100%

Observations:

There is a very high level of awareness on the rights of children & youth with disabilities among the respondents. These respondents are generally mothers. This can also be verified with the quantity and quality of responses enumerated in the table on the list of rights of children & youth with disabilities.

Table 29-Dolores: Source of Respondents' Information on Rights of Children & Youth with Disabilities

Source of Information	No. of respondents
No knowledge	28
Media (TV, radio, newspaper)	83
BHWs, midwife, nurse	143
NGOs	14
Government agencies	38

International agencies (UNICEF, etc.)	3
Friends, neighbors	10
Through this program	1
No answer	4
Self	2
Others:	
Bible	1
Only now during this interview	1

Observations:

The table above confirms observations on Table 25. It further affirms the credibility built through the years by BHWs, midwives as sources of valid information. A high 68% of respondents listed health workers as their number one source of information on rights of children & youth with disabilities.

Table 30-Dolores: Rights of Children & Youth with Disabilities according to Respondents

Rights of children and youth as enumerated by respondents	No. of respondents
Right to be educated like a normal child	98
Right to have more or special attention from/taken care of by parents/be given their special needs	46
Right to be protected (from violence, abuse, bad intentions, etc.)	22
Right better future	21
Right to live together with "good" parents/family	16
Right to identity/nationality	15
Right to play or be with friends/fellow children	14
Right to (free) quality health care	13
Right to health	12
Right to food/be given appropriate nutrition	11
Right to life and dignity	11
Right to material and financial support from/to be taken care of by the government/other agencies	9
Right to live and be treated like a normal child	7
Right to clothing	6

Right to be baptized	4
Right to freedom/ to express ones thoughts	4
Right to be respected like a normal child	3
Right to be disciplined/trained to have good behavior	3
Right to live in a decent abode	3
Right to understand their own situation/take care of their own	2
Right to be respected	2
Right to be taught handicraft	1
Right to a good environment	1
Right to be heard	1
Right to organize or be with organizations	1
Right to be given special attention/to be understood	1
Right to dream	1
Right to be loved	1
None	4
No answer	52

Table 31-Dolores: Knowledge of Respondents on Laws Pertaining to Children & Youth with Disabilities

Law	Yes	No	No answer	Total
1. Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities Act 2007 (RA 7277)	33	173	4	210
2. Child and Youth Welfare Code (PD No. 603) 1995	42	161	7	210
3. Accessibility Law (BP 344) 1982	31	171	8	210
4. Care and Protection of Disabled Children (C.A. 3203) 1935	54	155	1	210

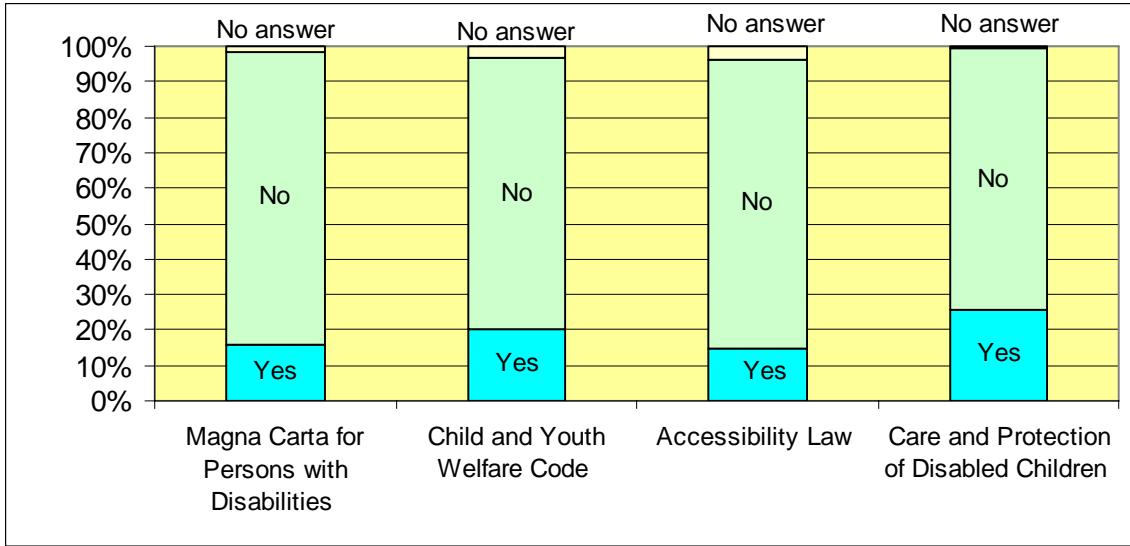


Chart 8-Dolores: Percentage of Responses On Knowledge Towards Laws on Children & Youth with Disabilities

Generally, only 2% of the respondents did not have any answer on this particular issue. However, a high 79% of all respondents from Dolores have no knowledge of all four laws on Children & Youth with disabilities. Only 19% of them have knowledge on the said laws. Pertaining to a single law, the highest number of respondents or 26% of them know C.A. 3203 of 1935 or the Care and Protection of Disabled Children. In comparison, the highest number or 82% of the total respondents do not have knowledge of Magna Carta for Persons with Disabilities.