

## **Level of Awareness of the Rights and Privileges of Persons with Disabilities (PWD's) in Tabuk City**

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### **Abstract**

This study was conducted to look into the Level of Awareness of the Rights and Privileges of PWD's in Tabuk City as an intervention to reduce poverty among indigent PWDs particularly in Tabuk City. Specifically, it sought to determine the basis of selection of beneficiaries of the program; the mode of distribution and the level of satisfaction of the recipients. The study conducted in fifteen (15) barangays namely; Nambucayan, Guilayan, Dupag, Suyang, Magnao, Bulo, Malalao, Laya East, San Julian, Bulanao Norte, Cudal, Agbannawag, San Juan, Magsaysay and Laya West with total of 226 respondents. Descriptive research design was used with questionnaire as the main tool in gathering the data needed for evaluation. Interviews and documentary analysis were made to enrich the study. The data were categorized and described using frequency counts, percentages and mean. From the data gathered, it was found out that majority of the indigent PWD were single and they were not able to attend the formal schooling. It is therefore recommended that the advocacy and promotion campaign should be more aggressive by utilizing the Barangay officials as conduit for its conduct. There should be a regular program on radio since most of the PWDs are from barrios. There should be also a regular Health Service Providers and other institutions/stakeholders to conduct Information and Education Campaign for the Persons with Disability and regular monitoring done by the Municipal/City Social Welfare and Development Office to provide their needs and privileges.

**Keywords:** Persons with Disabilities; Level of Awareness; Rights; Privileges

### **Introduction**

People with disabilities face all forms of discrimination and exclusion from the social, cultural, political, and economic life of their communities. People with disabilities are more likely to experience poverty, yet are often not appropriately considered or included in development programs. Responding to the needs and priorities of people with disabilities requires context-specific information on the lived experience of disability and how this intersects with access to essential life domains, such as health, education, employment, and social inclusion (Islam, 2015).

Nowadays, persons with disability (PWDs) or differently abled persons are still looked down upon by many and labeled as useless, unproductive, and unfit to work. However, Persons with Disability (PWD) should not be viewed as a problem like most people does because Persons with Disability (PWDs) are actually greatly capable workers that contribute plenty to productivity. Persons with disability (PWDs), despite their handicaps, are also human beings that are full of potentials. There are several Republic Acts, Batas Pambansa, Presidential Decrees, Administrative Orders, Proclamations, Ordinances, Circulars, and Memoranda that take into account the well-being of persons with disability (PWDs) in the Philippines. These numerous laws are all designed to promote the welfare of persons with disability (PWDs) and integrate accessibility for public spaces. However, the abundance of laws doesn't automatically translate to an all-access utopia. People with disabilities are human beings who have rights which most people seem to forget as discrimination and judgment are still increasingly rampant. Persons with disability (PWDs) have the same rights with the persons without disabilities. Persons with disability (PWDs) have civil rights of respect for dignity, freedom to make choices on their own, independence, non-discrimination, full participation in society, and equal treatment.

Notably, Persons with Disability (PWDs) find it hard to compete in the society because of their limitations. Although, Persons with Disability (PWDs) have limitations for some tasks, they are still capable of bringing their full talents to the table. Regardless whether a person is differently-able person or not, only one person is needed for one specific job. Persons with disability (PWDs) do not need to be that versatile because they can be assigned to only one specific job and still be productive.

Mainstreaming disability into international development policy and local development plans in order to define inclusive policies at local level should become a greater priority among both disability movements and various development organizations. It should be recognized as a key change to achieve in order to ensure that the persons with disability enjoy the same rights as any other citizen.

According to Albert et.al (2015), "Person with Disability (PWD) stand for person with disability- and how apt that the word "person" comes before "disability." Just because these people have to live with physically and mentally challenging conditions doesn't mean that their world end there. Like every one of us, our actions

are our fate.” Just like Ronnel del Rio who is blind but a broadcast journalist, who pushed and strived to become a voice for the unheard Persons with Disability (PWDs) in the Philippines for a more accessible services for his country. Gone were the days when the differently-abled persons are not given equal opportunities. They deserve recognition and respect. Persons with disability (PWDs) are just as skilled in a variety of different ways although they are restricted in some bounds, and their work ethics are also quite commendable. As persons with disability (PWDs) continue to grow in number, there is all the more reason for them not to be ignored or seen as problems any further but instead recognized and treated with dignity.

With this, the Researchers have been motivated to conduct this study on the Level of Awareness and Extent on the Implementation of R.A. 7277 in order to determine if there is a piece of deprivation and discrimination that is happening on the rights and privileges of Persons with Disability. Further, the provisions of R.A 7277, as cited by Yap (2009), as implemented by the LGU-City Government of Tabuk defines the following programs;

1. Community-Based Rehabilitation
2. PWD International Day
3. Leadership Training
4. Orientation and Organization of all Barangays regarding the Magna Carta and other programs and services
5. Program, Review and Evaluation Workshop cum Planning
6. Social Pension/ 1,500 Quarterly (120 Indigent PWDs & Severe PWDs)
7. Provision of Assistive Device (Wheelchair, Crotches, Cane)

The stated programs and services aboved are conducted by the CSWD-Office of the Persons with Disability Affair to ensure to meet the needs of their beneficiaries.

### **Objectives of the Study**

This study aimed to assessed the Level of Awareness of the Persons with Disability (PWDs) of Tabuk City on the Provision of R.A 7277 and its extent of implementation.

Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the respondents relative to;
  - 1.1 Age
  - 1.2 Sex
  - 1.3 Civil Status
  - 1.4 Highest Educational Attainment
  - 1.5 Type of Disability
  - 1.6 Status of Employment
2. What is the level of awareness of the respondents on their rights and privileges along the following areas as indicated in the provision of R.A 7277?
  - 2.1 Employment
  - 2.2 Education
  - 2.3 Health
  - 2.4 Auxiliary Social Services
  - 2.5 Telecommunications
  - 2.6 Accessibility
  - 2.7 Political and Civil Rights
3. What is the level of awareness of the respondents on the rights and privileges along the Persons with Disability Act of Tabuk City when grouped according to the Barangay?
4. Is there a significant difference between the level of awareness of the respondents on the provision of R. A 7277 when grouped according to their profile variables?
5. What is the level of awareness of the respondents on the provision of R.A 7277 according to their profile variables?

### **Methodology**

This study used descriptive correlational design in obtaining information relative to the study and in determining the relationship among variables. This design was used to determine the level of awareness of the respondents on the provision of R.A. 7277, its extent of implementation, and their relationship. The study involved 226 Persons with Disability in the City of Tabuk. They were selected using purposive sampling. Barangays with high number of Persons with Disability were selected as the locale of this study and these Barangays are Nambucayan, Guilayon, Dupag, Suyang, Magnao, Bulo, Malalao, Laya East, San Julian, Bulanao Norte, Cudal, Agbannawag, San Juan, Magsaysay, and Laya West.

The data gathering tool used in this study was questionnaire. The researcher used questionnaires for the profile of PWD-respondents, for the level of awareness of the respondents and the extent of implementation of RA 7277. The questionnaire was prepared by the researcher based on the provision of RA 7277 particularly on Persons with Disability's rights and privileges. The researchers used this tool to extract information relevant to the study on the implementation of laws pertaining to the PWD-respondents in the City. This was also used to check the reliability of the data, the researcher conducted a documentary analysis. After the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Tabuk City granted the permission to conduct the study, the researchers were administered to the respondents. The data gathered were kept in strict confidentiality and were immediately retrieved in order to ensure 100 percent retrieval rate. After which, the researcher tabulated the result, analyzed, and interpreted the data. The Researchers also ask the assistance of the family of the respondents especially those who have cerebral palsy and autism so that the researchers will gather reliable data.

This study utilized descriptive and correlational statistics in analyzing and interpreting data. The profile of the respondents was determined through the use of the simple frequency, percentage, standard deviation, and mean. The level of awareness and assessment of the extent of implementation on Magna Carta for disable person in the City of Tabuk was determined using the Pearson test. The assessment on level of awareness and extent of implementation on R.A. 7277 relative to employment, education, health, telecommunication, mobility, and political and civil rights were analyzed using mean and descriptive scale. The 3-point likert scale was used in interpreting the results of the questionnaire. From the answered items, the researchers computed for the mean. Referring to the likert scale, the researchers was to determine the statistical range with the corresponding descriptive equivalent rating. The comparison on the level of awareness of the respondents on the provision of R.A. 7277 when grouped according to profile variable and the correlation on the level of awareness and the extent of implementation of the law were analyzed using 2-tailed Pearson correlation test.

## **Results and Discussion**

### *Profile of Respondents*

The study reveals that majority of the respondents have belong to the Barangay Agbannawag with a frequency of 33 or 14.60 % followed by Barangay Dupag with a frequency of 32 or 14.16% followed by Barangay Cudal with a frequency of 20 or 8.85% and only one barangay having the lowest frequency of 2 or 0.88% and that is barangay Malalao. Furthermore, most of the respondents are young who are within the age group of 11-20 followed the age group of 21-30 with a frequency of 41 or 18.4% followed by 31-40 years old with a frequency of 36 or 15.93%. There are senior respondents who belong to the age bracket of 81-90 with 1 or 0.44%. Generally, the data shows that the respondents have a mean age of 35.58 with a standard derivation of 17.64 which implies that the respondents are in their adolescent age.

Additionally, 124 or 54% are single, 78 or 34.5 % are married, 13 or 5.75% are missing/ not identified themselves as to their civil status and 11 or 4.87 % of them are widowed. Most of the respondents are very much single. Hence still strong and healthy. The data also showed that 102 or 45.13 % have not attain education at all (No Education), 26 or 11.50 % have reached elementary level, 23 or 10.18 are college graduates, 1 or 0.44 % finished only grade 5. This shows that majority of the respondents failed to earn education due to their physical disability. Meanwhile, a total of 72 or 31.86% of the respondents has an epilepsy, followed by 39 or with a percentage of 17.26 percent suffer from cerebral palsy, 37 or 16.67 % suffer from different primary disability like cleft palate , focal seizure , seizure , physical , disability and kidney, disease respectively. This implies that respondents are affected with types of disability or ailments.

In terms of secondary disability, 10 or 4.42% of the respondents have secondary disability on hearing /speech, 10 or 4.42 % have an orthopedic disability, intellectual and psychological disability respectively. This implies that respondents suffer from secondary disabilities. As to primary disability grouped according to sex and civil status, there are 11 or 5.42% males and 4 or 1.97% females having Congenital Heart Disease. While 3 or 1.48% males and 1 or 0.49 females % suffer from Meningitis, 14 or 6.90% are males while 20 or 9.85% females have Cerebral palsy, 14 or 6.90% male while 10 or 4.93% females have Rheumatic Heart Disease, 8 or 3.94% males while 6 or 2.96% females who have Aneurism Carcinoma. This implies that there are more male that suffer from primary disability respondents.

On the other hand, as to primary disability grouped according to sex and civil status, there are 32 or 15.76% males and 34 or 16.75% females having Epilepsy. While 4 or 1.97% males and 5 or 2.46 females % suffer from Down's Syndrome, 15 or 7.39% are males while 18 or 8.87% females have Autism, 1 or 0.49% female had Cleft Palate while 1 or 0.49% male had Focal Seizure, 1 or 0.49% male has Physical Disability while 1 or 0.49% female who has Aneurism Carcinoma. This implies that there are more male that suffer from primary disability respondents.

The study also reveals that majority of the respondents from Barangay Dupag have primary with disability with a frequency of 28 or 12.39 percent. This is followed by Barangay Agbannawag with a frequency

of 22 or 9.73 percent. On the other hand, respondents from Barangay Malalaohas only 1 or 0.44 percent primary disability. This data also reveals that majority of respondents have Epilepsy with a frequency of 72 or 31.86 percent followed by Cerebral Palsy with a frequency of 39 or 17.26 percent, while the least is Meningitis with a frequency of 4 or 1.77 percent. This implies that epilepsy can be prevalent to anyone of any age. As mentioned by Banergee et.al (2009), the largest percent of people as per results of the study, developing epilepsy for comes from forty plus age group. Over 2.5 million people suffer from epilepsy. The international league against epilepsy describes a seizure as an alternative term for “epileptic attack”. The person may or may not lose consciousness.

Furthermore, majority of the respondents’ secondary disabilities with primary disability is the Hearing; Speech with a frequency of 10 or 58.82 percent, while Hearing; Psychological; Learning, Visual; Speech. Psychological; Speech; Chronic; Orthopedic, Orthopedic; Learning have a frequency of only 1 or 5.88 percent. This means that hearing loss is the most common physical disability in Tabuk City. Daniel (2007) noted that about 28 million people have some level of hearing impairment that interferes with their ability to understand normal speech and participate in conversations. Another 2 million cannot hear at all. Age is the most common factor in increasing hearing loss. About 30 percent of people between 65 and 74 experience some difficulty in hearing. That percentage and the severity of the loss increase with age.

As could be gleaned from the data, majority of the respondents are unemployed with a frequency of 197 or 87.17 percent, 27 or 11.95 percent are employed, while 2 or 0.88 percent are unemployed. This signifies that most of the respondents are unemployed due to circumstance. As cited in the study of Mina (2013) entitled “Employment of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in the Philippines: The case of Metro Manila and Rosario Batangas”, Persons with disability (PWDs) are among the vulnerable groups in the country that need utmost attention from government. This is perhaps the reason why the institutional and legal environment has been made favorable to this particular groups, especially in the area of employment. However, earlier reports note that the quality of employment of PWDs still needs Data presented during a recent workshop in Pasay City attended by trade officials revealed that 15 percent or one billion of the world’s population are PWDs and 80 percent are unemployed.

*Level of Awareness and Extent of Implementation of the Magna Carta for Disable Person in the City of Tabuk*

**Table 1. Level of awareness of the Respondents on the Rights and Privileges on the Provision of R.A 7277 (Magna Carta for Disable Person) in the City of Tabuk**

Rights and Privileges of PWD	Dimension	Level of Awareness		Extent of Implementation	
		Mean	Adj. Value	Mean	Adj. Value
Employment	EMP1	2.64	Not Aware	2.63	Not Aware
	EMP2	2.64	Not Aware	2.69	Not Aware
	EMP3	2.66	Not Aware	2.68	Not Aware
	EMP4	2.63	Not Aware	2.66	Not Aware
	EMP5	2.62	Not Aware	2.64	Not Aware
	EMP6	2.65	Not Aware	2.65	Not Aware
	EMP7			2.63	Not Aware
	Mean	2.64	Not Aware	2.65	Not Aware
Education	EDU1	2.64	Not Aware	2.63	Not Aware
	EDU2	2.64	Not Aware	2.63	Not Aware
	EDU3	2.64	Not Aware	2.65	Not Aware
	EDU4	2.64	Not Aware	2.64	Not Aware
	EDU5	2.68	Not Aware	2.66	Not Aware
	EDU6	2.66	Not Aware	2.65	Not Aware
	Mean	2.65	Not Aware	2.64	Not Aware
Health	HLTH1	2.68	Not Aware	2.69	Not Aware
	HLTH2	2.67	Not Aware	2.69	Not Aware
	HLTH3	2.65	Not Aware	2.67	Not Aware
	Mean	2.67	Not Aware	2.68	Not Aware
Telecommunication	TEL1	2.69	Not Aware	2.68	Not Aware

s	TEL2	2.60	Not Aware	2.62	Not Aware
	TEL3	2.70	Not Aware	2.69	Not Aware
	Mean	2.66	Not Aware	2.67	Not Aware
Accessibility	ACCS1	2.65	Not Aware	2.67	Not Aware
	ACCS2	2.64	Not Aware	2.67	Not Aware
	ACCS3	2.62	Not Aware	2.65	Not Aware
	ACCS4			2.59	Not Aware
	Mean	2.63	Not Aware	2.64	Not Aware
Political and Civil Rights	PCR1	2.62	Not Aware	2.59	Not Aware
	PCR2	2.59	Not Aware	2.56	Not Aware
	PCR3	2.58	Not Aware	2.58	Not Aware
	Mean	2.59	Not Aware	2.58	Not Aware
Over-all Mean		2.64	Not Aware	2.64	Not Aware
Note: Interval Scale: 1.00-1.66=Very Aware      1.67-2.33= Aware      2.34-3.00 Not Aware					

The above table indicates that as to employment, the dimension “Apprenticeship” obtained the highest mean of 2.66 and interpreted as not “Not Aware”, followed by implementing Rules and Regulations” with a mean of 2.65 and 2.62 and interpreted as not “Not Aware”. The over-all mean for employment is 2.64 and interpreted as “Not Aware”. This implies that majority of the respondents are not fully “mindful” or “wary” of the rights and privileges as a member of the PWD relative to employment along “apprenticeship” as stipulated in the Magna Carta for Disable Person in the City of Tabuk.

Also, the dimension on sheltered employment achieved the highest mean of 2.69 and interpreted as “Not Implemented”, followed by the dimension on “Apprenticeship” with a mean of 2.68 or “Not Implemented”, while the least is the dimension on “Equal Opportunity for Employment”, and “Incentives for Employer” with a mean of 2.63 and interpreted as “Not Implemented”. The overall mean is 2.65 or “Not Implemented”. This means that all dimensions for employment are not being observed and executed for the welfare of the beneficiaries particularly the PWD.

As to education the dimensions on “Non-Formal Education” has the highest mean of 2.68 and interpreted as “Not Aware”, while the least are the dimensions on “Access to Quality Education”, “Assistance to Disabled Students”, “Special Education”, and “Vocational or Technical and other training program” with a frequency of 2.64 an interpreted as “Not aware”. The over-all mean is 2.65 or “Not Aware”. This signifies that majority of the respondents are not knowledgeable as well as have not realized the importance of their rights and privileges of PWD as stipulated in the Magna Carta for Disable Person in the City of Tabuk.

As to education, the dimensions on “Non-Formal Education” has the highest mean of 2.66 and interpreted as “Not Aware”, followed by “Special Education”, and “State Universities and Colleges” with a mean of 2.65 or “Not Implemented”. The least is dimension on Access to Quality Education”, and “Assistance to Disabled Students” with a frequency of 2.63 and interpreted as “Not implemented “. The over-all mean is 2.64 or “Not Implemented. This implies that all dimensions for education are not implemented accordingly.

As to health, the dimension National Health Program achieve the highest mean of 2.68 and interpreted as “Not Aware”, followed by “Rehabilitation Centers”, and “Health Services” with a mean of 2.67 or “Not aware “. This reveals that respondents are not aware on the rights and privileges of PWD relative to “health programs” as manifested in the Magna Carta for Disable Person in the City of Tabuk.

Moreover, “National Health Program”, and “Rehabilitation Centers” obtained a mean of 2.69 and interpreted as “Not Implemented”, while “Health Services” has the least mean of 2.67 and interpreted as “Not Implemented”. The over-all mean is 2.68 and interpreted as “Not Implemented”. This means that the rights and privileges relative to health programs and use of rehabilitation centers for the PWDs are not properly observed and executed by the implementers. As to Telecommunications, the dimension “Free Postal Charges for the Disabled” has the highest mean of 2.70 and interpreted as “Not Aware”, while “Broadcast Media” has a mean of 2.69 or “Not Aware”. The over-all mean 2.66 or “Not Aware”. This reveals that respondents are not ware on the rights and privileges of PWD relative to telecommunications, particularly on the “free postal charges for the disables” as stipulated in the Magna Carta for Disable Person in the City of Tabuk.

On the other hand, the dimension “Free Postal Charges for the Disabled” has the highest mean of 2.69 and “Telephone Services” has the least mean of 2.62 or “Not Implemented”. The over-all mean is 2.67 or “Not Implemented”. This means that rights and privileges of PWD relative to the dimensions on “Telecommunications” as detailed in the Magna Carta for Disable Person in the City of Tabuk are not properly implemented.

As to Accessibility, the dimension “Barrier-Free Environment” achieved the highest mean of 2.65 or “Not Aware” while “Access to Public Transport Facilities” has the least mean of 2.62 or “Not Aware”. The over-all mean is 2.63 or “Not Aware”. This implies that respondents are not aware on the rights and privilege of PWD relative to “access” as defined in the Magna Carta for Disable Person in the City of Tabuk.

On the other hand, “Barrier-Free Environment”, and “Mobility” obtained a mean of 2.67 or “Not Implemented” while “Implementing Rules and Regulation” has the least mean of 2.59 or “Not Implemented”. This means that the rights and privileges of PWD along “barrier-free environment and mobility” have not been fully implemented in the city of Tabuk.

As to Political and Civil Rights, the dimension “System of Voting” obtained the highest mean of 2.62 or “Not Aware”, while “Right to Organize” achieve a mean of 2.59 and 2.58 or “Not Aware” respectively. The over-all mean is 2.64 or “Not Aware”. This reveals that respondents are not aware on the rights and privileges of PWD relative to “political and civil rights” as identified in the Magna Carta for Disable Person in the City of Tabuk.

On the other hand, “System of Voting” achieved a mean of 2.59 or “Not Implemented”, while “Right to Assemble”, and Right to Organize” have mean of 2.56 and 2.58 or Not Implemented”, respectively. This signifies that he rights and privileges of PWD relative to “System of Voting” as detailed in the Magna Carta for Disable Person in the City of Tabuk are not observed and executed for the benefit of the PWDs.

**Table 2. Relationship in the Level of Awareness and Assessment on the Extent of Implementation of the Respondents in the Different Rights and Privileges of PWDs in the City of Tabuk**

<b>Rights and Privileges</b>						
Level of Awareness	<b>Extent of Implementation</b>					
	Employment	Education	Health	Telecommunications	Accessibility	Political and Civil Rights
Employment	0.89	0.88	0.66	0.82	0.74	0.66
Education	0.86	0.89	0.72	0.78	0.77	0.69
Health	0.65	0.73	0.80	0.58	0.65	0.70
Telecommunications	0.80	0.78	0.58	0.83	0.68	0.56
Accessibility	0.72	0.77	0.67	0.66	0.81	0.80
Political and Civil Rights	0.58	0.66	0.61	0.48	0.70	0.86

Note: All the above Spearman R coefficients are significant at 0.05 level

The above table indicates that there is significant relationship between the level of awareness and assessment on the extent of implementation by respondents of the different rights and privileges of PWDs in the City of Tabuk relative to employment, education, health, telecommunication, accessibility, and civil rights, thus, the acceptance of the null hypothesis at 0.05. In terms of the rights and privileges of the PWDs it is found that there is relationship with the extent of implementation at .05 level. This implies that the respondents are very aware of the provisions of R.A 7277, and how it is being implemented.

**Table 3. Mean of Level of Awareness of Respondents of their Rights and Privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when Grouped according to their Barangay**

<b>Barangay</b>	<b>Level of Awareness</b>	<b>Adj. Value</b>
Agbannawag	2.93	NA
Bulanaonorte	2.91	NA
Bulo	2.88	NA
Cudal	2.82	NA
Dupag	2.36	NA
Guilayon	2.34	NA
Laya east	2.89	NA
Laya west	2.99	NA
Magnao	2.17	A

Magsaysay	2.97	NA
Malalao	3.00	NA
Nambucayan	2.04	A
San Juan	3.00	NA
San Juliian	1.97	A
Suyang	2.44	NA
All Groups	2.64	NA
Note: Interval Scale: 1.00-1.66-Very Aware; 1.67-2.33- Aware; 2.34-3.00 - Not Aware		

The table shows the level of awareness of respondents on the different rights and privileges when grouped according to their select profile variables of the different barangays respondents, barangay Malalao and San Juliian have 3.0% level of awareness among different barangays which is describe as “not aware” and San Julian has 1.97% level of awareness which describe as “aware”. This implies that majority of barangay respondent are not aware of their rights and privilege, hence, the Local Government Unit through the City Social Welfare Officer will strengthen their advocacies on the rights and privileges of the PWD’s.

**Table 4. Analysis of Variance of the Respondents Level of Awareness of their Rights and Privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when Grouped according to their Barangay**

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom, df	Mean Square	F	P
Group (Barangay)	26.9122	14	1.92	32.22	0.00**
Error	12.59055	211	0.06		
Total	39.50	225	Note: **- Significant at 0.01 level		

As seen in the above table, there is a significant difference on the respondents’ level of awareness of their rights and privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk among the different grouped according to their Barangay, hence rejection of the null hypothesis at 0.01. This implies that the different barangays exhibit different level of awareness.

**Table 5. Mean of Level of Awareness of Respondents of their Rights and Privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when Grouped according to their Age Bracket**

Age	Level of Awareness	Adj. Value
10 and below	2.92	NA
11-20	2.71	NA
21-30	2.72	NA
31-40	2.61	NA
41-50	2.66	NA
51-60	2.55	NA
61-70	2.40	NA
71-80	2.28	NA
81-90	1.87	A
All Groups	2.64	NA
Note: Interval Scale: 1.00-1.66-Very Aware; 1.67-2.33- Aware; 2.34-3.00 - Not Aware		

Table 5 presents the mean on the level of awareness of respondents on the provisions of R.A 7277 when grouped according to their age. There is only one dimension where the respondents are “aware” which is?, Majority of the respondents are not aware. This implies that most of the respondents are not aware of their rights and privileges as provided for by PWD Act.

**Table 6. Analysis of Variance of the Respondents Level of Awareness of their Rights and Privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when Grouped according to their Age Bracket**

Source of Variation	Sum Squares	degree of Freedom, df	Mean Square	F	P
Group (Age Bracket)	3.74	8	0.47	2.85	0.00**
Error	35.32	215	0.16		
Total	39.06	223	Note: ** - Significant at 0.01 level		

Based on the above table, there is a high significant difference on the respondent level of awareness of their rights and privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when grouped according to their Age Bracket, Hence the rejection of the null hypothesis at 0.01.

**Table 7. Mean of Level of Awareness of Respondents of their Rights and Privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when Grouped according to their Sex and Civil Status**

Sex	Civil Status	Level of Awareness			
		Mean	Adj. Value	Mean	Adj. Value
Male	Married	2.54	NA	2.70	NA
	Single	2.72	NA		
	Widow/Widower	2.83	NA		
Female	Married	2.47	NA	2.58	NA
	Single	2.76	NA		
	Widow/Widower	2.50	NA		
All Groups		2.65		NA	

Note: Interval Scale: 1.00-1.66-Very Aware; 1.67-2.33- Aware; 2.34-3.00 - Not Aware

Relative to the above table, all groups obtained a mean of 2.65 and interpreted as “not Aware”, which implies that the respondents are not mindful on the importance of PWD Act. Male widow achieve the highest mean 2.83 or “Not Aware”, while male married has at least mean of 2.54 or “Not Aware” and 2.72 or “Not Aware” for male single. Moreover, female single obtained the highest mean of 2.76 or “Not Aware” and female widow achieve a mean 2.50 or “Not Aware”. This is a manifestation that the respondents are not aware of their rights and privileges under the PWD Act when grouped according to their Sex and Civil Status in the City of Tabuk.

**Table 8. Analysis of Variance of the Respondents Level of Awareness of their Rights and Privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when Grouped according to their Sex and Civil Status**

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	degree of Freedom, df	Mean Square	F	P
Sex	7.36	1	7.36	3.07	0.08 <sup>ns</sup>
Civil Status	974.37	2	487.18	202.94	0.00**
Error	480.12	200	2.40	Note: <sup>ns</sup> - not significant	
Total	1454.92	203	Note: ** - Significant at 0.01 level		

As seen in the above table, there is a high significant difference on the respondent level of awareness of their rights and privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when grouped according to their civil status, hence, the null hypothesis is rejected at 0.01 level of significance. On the other hand, there is a no significant difference on the respondents level of awareness of their rights and privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when grouped according to their sex, hence null hypothesis is accepted at 0.01 level of significance.

The data show the comparison between the level of awareness of the respondents on the provisions of R.A 7727 when grouped according to their disability. Autism , Congenital Heart Disease , cerebral palsy, Rheumatic Heart Disease , Epilepsy, Meningitis ,Down Syndrome , Cleft Palate , Focal Seizure and Kidney Diseases show indication that the respondents suffer from there disabilities are” not aware “. This implies that



there must be information drive to be undertaken to the different barangay respondents become knowledgeable and enlightened of their rights and privilege as provided by PWD Act.

**Table 9. Analysis of Variance of the Respondents Level of Awareness of their Rights and Privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when Grouped according to their Disability**

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	degree of Freedom, df	Mean Square	F	P
Group (Primary Disability)	5.37	11	0.49	3.06	0.00**
Error	34.13	214	0.16		
Total	39.50	225	Note: **- Significant at 0.01 level		

Based on the above table, there is a high significant difference on the respondent level of awareness of their right privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when grouped according to their disability, thus the rejection of the null hypothesis at 0.01. This implies that disabilities of the respondents do not influence their level of awareness as regards their rights and privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk.

**Table 10. Mean of Level of Awareness of Respondents of their Rights and Privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when Grouped according to their Educational Attainment**

Educational Attainment	Level of Awareness	Adj. Value
No Education	2.81	NA
Elem Level	2.51	NA
HS Level	2.25	NA
HS Graduate	2.56	NA
College Level	2.58	NA
College Graduate	2.48	NA
All Groups	2.65	NA

Note: Interval Scale: 1.00-1.66-Very Aware; 1.67-2.33- Aware; 2.34-3.00 - Not Aware

As shown in the table in the level of the respondent on the provision of R.A.7272. When group according to their educational attainment. All the dimension where the respondent's answer what that not answer their implies that respondent's whether they are College graduate, High school graduate, or Elementary graduate in regardless with their educational studies they are not all aware with their rights and privileges.

**Table 11. Analysis of Variance of the Respondents Level of Awareness of their Rights and Privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when Grouped according to their Educational Attainment**

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	degree of Freedom, df	Mean Square	F	p
Group (Educational Attainment)	5.42	5	1.08	7.06	0.00**
Error	33.15	216	0.15		
Total	38.57	221	Note: **- Significant at 0.01 level		

As reflected in the above table, there is a high significant difference on the respondents level of awareness of their rights and privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when grouped according to their Educational Attainment, thus the rejection of the null hypothesis at 0.01. This implies that the educational attainment of the respondents influence their rights and privileges under the PWD act in the City of Tabuk. Meaning the more educated, the more knowledgeable of their rights and privileges.

**Table 12. Mean of Level of Awareness of Respondents of their Rights and Privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when Grouped according to their Employment Status**

	Level of Awareness	Adj. Value
Under-employed	2.02	A
Employed	2.54	NA
Unemployed	2.66	NA
All Groups	2.64	NA

Note: Interval Scale: 1.00-1.66-Very Aware; 1.67-2.33- Aware; 2.34-3.00 - Not Aware

Table 12 presents the level of awareness with respondents on the rights and privileges when grouped according to employment status. Only one dimension shows that they are aware with the rights and privileges of the R.A.7272 and majority are not aware. This indicates that majority with the respondents are not aware in all the dimensions except for the underemployed.

**Table 13. Analysis of Variance of the Respondents Level of Awareness of their Rights and Privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when Grouped according to their Employment Status**

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	P
Group (Employment Status)	1.19	2	0.59	3.46	0.03*
Error	38.31	223	0.17		
Total	39.50	225	Note: *- Significant at 0.05 level		

As seen in the above table, there is a significant difference on the respondent level of awareness of their rights and privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk when grouped according to their Employment Status, hence the rejection of the null hypothesis at 0.05. This means that employment status influences their level of awareness of their rights and privileges under the PWD Act in the City of Tabuk.

#### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

In the light of the findings of the study, it is concluded that the profile variables on age, gender, civil status, highest educational attainment, type of disability, and status of employment play a significant role in the assessment of the level of awareness of the respondent in all dimensions. Further, the results of the study indicate that respondents were not aware on the provisions of the R.A. 7277. It is recommended that there is a need to make persons with disabilities, their families, and the general public aware of the available services. Additionally, there should be political will among local government units (LGU's) to enforce the provision of the R.A. 7277. On a similar note, local officials should formulate ordinances or resolutions and take necessary actions that all PWDs receive quarterly pension. There should also be a continuous review on the policies, procedures and guidelines in the provision of PWD for possible inclusion of all PWD to the programs, a Universal Social Pension so to speak in the name of social justice. Lastly, a similar study should be replicated in other cities or municipalities to establish a more credible and reliable feedback mechanism not only for the improvement of the program but also in fulfilling or attaining justice for PWDs.

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