

**FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
ON THE EDUCATION OF LEARNERS WITH DISABILITIES**

QUESTION	RESPONSE
1. Where can I enroll my child with special needs/disability?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The child should be enrolled in a nearest school where his/her residence is located.</i>
2. What are the documents or requirements to present for my child to be accepted or accommodated in the school or in the SPED Center?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The birth certificate, assessment report if the child is already medically diagnosed.</i> • <i>If the condition/disability is visible (visual impairment or blind, hearing impaired or deaf, physically handicapped), just the birth certificate but medical certificate or report is important.</i>
3. What type of class will my child attend?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The placement of the child in any learning environment shall depend on the severity or nature his/her disability.</i> • <i>If the learner has a mild to moderate condition, he/she should be mainstreamed in a regular class.</i> • <i>If the learner has a severe to profound disability, he/she is recommended for a self-contained class or in a transition program.</i>
4. Is there tuition or some amount to pay for the Child with Special Needs/disability during enrollment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In public schools, no tuition/payment is required for all learners with special needs or disability.</i> • <i>However, in a private school, tuition/payment is required. The amount of tuition fee varies from school to another.</i> • <i>Per RA 9442 Amending RA 7277 or known as Magna Carta for Persons with Disability, Section 6.7, the learner with PWD ID shall be entitled to a discount of 20%.</i> • <i>RA 10754 provides educational benefits and privileges of PWDs in both public and private Education at all levels.</i>
5. Can a child with special needs or disability from a SPED Center be accepted in a regular class?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The placement of the learner from a SPED center to a regular class shall depend on the severity and nature of his or her disability. The performance of the LWD in the class may also serve as basis for making decision of his or her placement.</i>

<p>6. Can my child be enrolled in school but will have home school program? Because our home is so far from the school?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, but coordinate with the nearest SPED Center where there is an itinerant teacher or schools implementing the distance education program for children with disabilities
<p>7. Is there a cut-off age for children with disabilities to be enrolled?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entry age is 5 years old while his or her exit age in basic education is 24 years old. However, if the learner with disability is beyond the school age of a typically developing learner in basic education, he/she can be recommended for other option like the ALS program. After which, he/she may take the A & E test or the PEPT.
<p>8. What steps shall I take if the school will not accept my child with disability?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools should not reject any learner based on his/her disability. There are existing legal mandates protecting the rights of the child to education at all levels. Hence, should this happen, seek the assistance of the District or Division Office for appropriate action.
<p>9. What is an Individualized Education Plan?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Individualized Education Plan (IEP) is a written statement of the educational program designed to meet a child's individual needs. Every child who receives special education services must have an IEP. <p>The IEP has two general purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to set reasonable learning goals for the child 2. to state the services that the school shall provide to the child
<p>10. What should I do as parent before the IEP meeting?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of the IEP meeting is to develop the child's Individualized Education Plan. You can prepare for this meeting the following information/data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ list of the child's strengths and weaknesses. ✓ talk to teachers and/or therapists and get their thoughts about the child. ✓ visit the child's class and perhaps other classes that may be helpful to him or her.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ talk to your child about his or her feelings toward school.✓ write down what you think your child can accomplish during the school year. It also helps to make notes about what you would like to say during the meeting.
11. What should be used to communicate with my child? Is it the deaf language or the Filipino Sign Language (FSL) as a mother language of the deaf?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The Special Education program is anchored on <i>inclusion</i> which is a core principle of the Enhanced Basic Education Program (DepEd Order No. 43, s. 2013) in promoting the deaf language and the Filipino Sign Language. Hence, the inclusion of Filipino Sign Language as the mother language of the deaf shall be considered as articulated in R.A. 10533.