



## Investigation the Services Provided to Disabled in Çanakkale

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### Research Article

**Abstract** – Every healthy person is a disabled candidate, which is why disabled people have an important place in our society and worldwide. However, our citizens with disabilities face many problems in society every day. In this study, some of the problems faced by the disabled and the studies aimed at eliminating these problems were examined and compared with the studies in the literature. In the study, a survey of 60 questions was organized to be answered by disabled individuals residing in Çanakkale province. The survey, which was answered by 60 disabled individuals, was analyzed by Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 22.0. 44 (73.3 %) of the employees participating in the study are male, 24 (40 %) of them are between 36-45 years. Only 19 (31.7 %) of the participants have received higher education and higher education. 41 of the participants (68.3%) are working. Only 17 (41.5%) of the working participants work in the public sector. Of the participants, 23 (38.3%) were physical, 8 (13.4%) were mental, 7 (11.7%) were auditory, 2 (3.3%) had speech disorders, 2 (3.3%) had learning disabilities, 2 of them (3.3%) had visual impairment and 16 (26.7%) had disability in the other category. The data focused on the safe passage zones for the disabled, sports field, sports guidance and the insufficiency of the disabled staff in public institutions. The identified problems can be solved by establishing a unit for the determination, analysis and follow-up of the services to be provided for disabled individuals within the municipality.

**Keywords** – Çanakkale, disabled, disability employment, disability issues, occupational health and safety

## 1. Introduction

In our language and in many languages, many terms that mean disability and disability are used. However, due to the differences in these terms, many uncertainties arise, and disabled people cannot express themselves fully due to these ambiguities. The definition of World Health Organization (WHO) disability; categorized it in three groups as "the deficiency or limitation that arises in the development and fulfillment of the body functions expected from a person or the body functions of a person as a whole" ([Chikwanka & Chiluba, 2020](#)).

According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), a person with a disability is defined as an individual whose hopes of securing safety and finding a suitable job are greatly reduced as a result of physical or mental impairment ([Karabulut, 2017](#)).

According to the Disabled Law No. 5378 (2005); "Individuals who have difficulties in adapting to social life and meeting their daily needs and who need protection, care, rehabilitation, counseling and support services as a result of having physical, mental, spiritual, sensory and social abilities at various degrees for any reason, congenital or subsequently" are defined as disabled ([Uzunaslana, 2016](#)).

In Turkey, the concept of "disabled" was used in legal regulations until the end of the 1990s, and in the following years the word "disabled", which is a synonym for the word disabled, has been used. Recently, these two expressions have lost their usage and the term "disabled" has been used ([Şişman, 2012](#)).

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Factors causing disability; Prenatal causes are divided into 3 groups as causes occurring at the time of birth and postpartum causes. In the Turkey Disability Survey (2002), disability; orthopedic, visual, hearing, language and speech, mentally handicapped and chronic diseases. In the study of the problems and expectations of the Disabled conducted by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) (2010); mental and emotional disabilities and multiple disabilities are also included in the classification ([Üzer, 2019](#)).

While the classifications vary according to the sources, the classification of disability according to the special education services regulation is shown in [Figure 1](#).

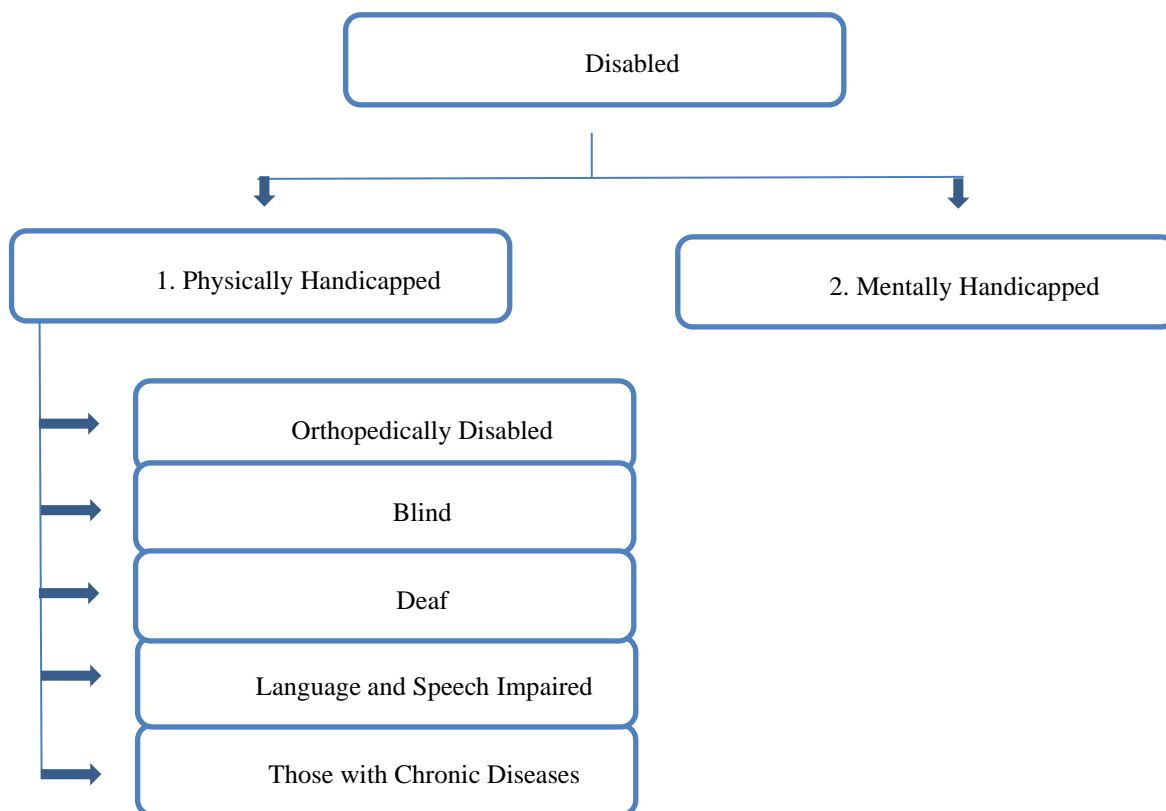


Figure 1. Classification of disability

According to the determination of the WHO, today 600 million people in the world; In other words, 10% of the world population is struggling to participate in life with their disabilities ([Alsancak, Tomruk, Çatana, Türkekul, & Dolamaç, 2013](#)). Despite living in different conditions, the common problem shared by all of them is exclusion and discrimination. In general, this problem does not only affect people with disabilities and their families, but it is also a phenomenon that includes all societies and directly affects the economic and social development of societies. The disabled person is primarily defined as a person in need of care, in miserable condition and as an abnormal person, and is kept separate from the rights used by other members of the society. As a result, the participation of the disabled person in society is prevented and their rights are restricted. It is extremely important to eliminate the conditions that cause disability, to increase social awareness, and to provide the necessary opportunities to create a society in which disabled individuals are fully included in the social, economic and political arena ([Alsancak et al., 2013](#)).

Disability is a social phenomenon that has existed from past to present. Today, this phenomenon has become more important with the developments both in our country and in the world. Many developments such as state-provided services for persons with disabilities, explaining their rights to persons with disabilities, and state support for private organizations operating in this field have increased the number of institutions serving persons with disabilities in various ways ([Lindsay, Cagliostro, Albarico, Mortaji, & Karon, 2018](#)). With the increase in the services provided to disabled individuals, the number of people working with disabled individuals has also increased. The effectiveness and efficiency of these institutions that serve the disabled coincides with the state policies, they benefit individuals with disabilities, and increases the number of private

institutions operating in this field, so more people with disabilities can be served. However, achieving efficiency and productivity is only possible with the success and happiness of the employees. Employees can be successful and happy if they are supported by their institutions, do not cool down for any reason from their profession and provide satisfaction from their work. However, when the business life is examined, one of the most important problems encountered is that the employees are not satisfied with their jobs and workplaces. In such a situation, employees cannot be expected to be successful or performing ([Sahan, 2018](#)).

Although Occupational Health and Safety is thought to focus only on occupational accidents, the definition of safety culture covers the whole life ([Dalyan, Canpolat, Dalyan, Öztürk, & Pişkin, 2021a](#); [Dalyan, Özkaya, Pişkin, & Öztürk 2021b](#)). Safety culture can be created with OHS training and applied to cover the whole life ([Dalyan & Pişkin, 2020](#)). In the literature, there is no study in the literature on occupational health and safety (OHS) for the disabled in working life in Çanakkale. On the other hand, according to the literature review, there are two studies for the disabled in Çanakkale. One of these studies is [Kanyılmaz Polat, Bacak & Kiroğlu \(2020\)](#). It was conducted with 12 visually impaired individuals employed in the public sector of Çanakkale. In the research, data were collected by interview method. It has been reported that while visually impaired citizens constitute approximately 10% of the population in Turkey, the number of schools for the visually impaired is very low. In another study conducted by [Kanyılmaz Polat \(2020\)](#), qualitative research was conducted with 9 disabled employees employed according to the quota system in the example of Çanakkale. Data were collected with a semi-structured interview form. The data obtained from the interviews were analyzed with the Maxqda Analytics Pro 2020 program. The data obtained from the interviews were gathered under the themes of "recruitment process, problems related to the nature of the job, career problems, attitudes and expectations". The most frequently expressed problems by the participants are working in jobs below their qualifications, working in vacant jobs that are not suitable for the disabled, and negative employer attitudes. Disabled employees want their belief that they cannot do anything because they are disabled. It was stated that the society and employers would be more productive if they were confident. It is one of the common points of the studies that we searched for answers to similar questions in the same region between the two studies and our study. There are significant differences in the analysis methods applied in the studies and in terms of the number of disabled citizens studied.

It has been determined that relatively similar studies have been carried out in different provinces other than Çanakkale province. It was carried out by [Özmen & Çetinkaya \(2012\)](#) within the scope of Manisa province with the participation of families of individuals with mental disabilities. 106 disabled families supported the study with a questionnaire consisting of 28 questions. The data of the study were evaluated with descriptive statistics and chi-square significance test in SPSS 15.0 for Windows program. In the study; While parameters such as the age of the mother and father, income level, gender of the child, whether the disability is congenital or later, the type of disability, when it was noticed are not seen as problems experienced in caring for the disabled child, the more problematic; It was reported that there was another disabled child in the family, that the disabled child had additional expenses, and that there were difficulties in the treatment of the disabled. It is one of the results of the research that although the sensitivity and services for the disabled have increased recently, the problems experienced by the disabled have not come to an end.

In the case study they conducted in Kastamonu province, [Belkayalı & Güloğlu \(2019\)](#) talked about the physical and social problems faced by the disabled in open spaces and parks. With the questionnaire method, 124 disabled and 382 healthy individuals participated in the study. Survey data were evaluated by multivariate regression analysis method. As a result of the research, it has been revealed that both disabled and healthy individuals face similar problems in open areas and parks and are generally not satisfied with businesses. At the same time, this study revealed that public institutions do not fulfill their duties towards the disabled. While focusing only on the specific subject in the study narrows the scope, the comparison of the problems encountered between both disabled and healthy individuals has been one of the issues that add originality to the study.

In the Alanya region, [Hüseyinli, Göçmen & Nasibov \(2017\)](#) in their study; The awareness of disabled people about their rights or services and the extent to which they benefit from these rights and services have been determined. This research was conducted using a qualitative method and face-to-face interviews were

conducted with disabled individuals. It was determined that most of the interviewed disabled individuals did not have information about the rights or services they could benefit from. Although some disabled individuals are informed about the services offered, they partially benefit from these opportunities for various reasons or do not want to benefit from the rights or services offered to them. Today, with the changing understanding of social state and social municipality, the services provided to the disabled in general aim to ensure that the disabled people enjoy their rights equally like the people who are not disabled and exist in the society. With this approach, the political structures, cultures, and socio-economic conditions of the countries differ. Studies in the literature aim to reveal the differences between countries in disability services.

When the situation of the disabled in universities is wanted to be examined, the deficiencies in the literature stand out. Although it is seen that studies investigating the disability status of students and their effects on the basis of universities are relatively limited, [Özdelikara & Arslan](#)'s study in 2017 to determine the disability status of the students of Ondokuz Mayıs University Faculty of Health Sciences Nursing Department and to determine the services for the disabled draws attention. 369 students participated in the study with the surveys method and the data were analyzed using the SPSS 21 package program and the percentage calculation method. Considering the results of the research, 2.5% of the students are orthopedic, 3.3% are visual, 2.2% are hearing, 1.1% are language and speech, 10.1% are mental/emotional and 2% are It was observed that 0.8 of them had chronic diseases. It was determined that 60.6% had difficulty in following the lesson, 28.1% felt uncomfortable in the society and 23.2% felt embarrassed. As a result of these data, it has been reported that there are disabled students who are not registered in the disabled student center and that physical arrangements should be made especially for these students.

According to [Gökçe, Güneş & Seyitoğlu, \(2016\)](#), it was seen that the students of İnönü University Faculty of Medicine tried to determine their behaviors towards disabled individuals by using the survey method. 658 students participated in the research. Survey data were tested using t-Test and One-Way Analysis of Variance for independent variables. As a result of the research, the positive attitudes of the medical faculty students towards the disabled individuals attracted attention but it was suggested that the attitude towards the disabled individuals should be included as a social activity in the curriculum in addition to the educational programs.

In addition to the studies carried out in Turkey, the policies applied for the disabled in other countries were investigated, and some of the studies mentioned below drew attention. According to [Maja, Mann, Sing, Steyn, & Naidoo \(2011\)](#) conducted a study investigating employer experiences regarding the employment of people with disabilities in the manufacturing and financial sector in South Africa. In the research, a questionnaire consisting of 20 questions, semi-structured interviews and the policies used by businesses when hiring disabled people were used. As a result of the research, it has been reported that the knowledge and awareness of employers about the contribution of disabled people to the workforce is not at a sufficient level. He also stated that people with disabilities do not clearly state their disability due to the concern of not being able to find a job. In addition to the stated findings, businesses stated that disabled people have more competitive, more productive and more positive attitudes.

[Bungau, Tit, Popa, Sabau, & Cioca \(2019\)](#) conducted a study on the legislation, practices and public attitude regarding the employment of disabled people in Romania. It is stated in the novel that with the abolition of the communist regime, the perspective and attitude towards the disabled changed positively, and it was stated that the local people were still affected by the communist regime. As a result of the research, it was stated that the employment and wages of the disabled should be increased, and it was stated that it was necessary to classify the disabled in order to improve the living conditions of the disabled. For example, there is a big difference between the needs of a person with a physical disability and the needs of a person with a learning disability. Attention was also drawn to the importance of solving the accessibility problem of the disabled. It was stated that the need to adapt transportation vehicles according to the needs of the disabled should be urgently resolved.

[Verulava & Bedianashvili \(2021\)](#) conducted a study to examine the problems faced by disabled people residing in the Tbilisi state of Georgia in employment. The data collection method in the research was carried out using in-depth interviews and focused discussions. According to the results of the research, the factors that hinder the employment of the disabled; Inadequate legislation, low public awareness, discriminatory physical environment, non-inclusive education system are listed as. He stated that the lack of institutions and organizations that can act as intermediaries between disabled individuals and employers is an important shortcoming. It has been recommended that the government encourage employers to employ people with disabilities.

In the world and in our country, attitudes and behaviors towards the disabled are developing relatively positively, thanks to both state policies and social media. However, because of the literature studies we have done, the inadequacy of academic studies for the disabled has led us to work in this field. Within the scope of this study, the necessary literature was searched and as mentioned above, sample studies on the examination of the services provided to the disabled were seen. However, literature studies have shown that studies focus on more specific issues and more comprehensive studies are not available. In this study, we examined the demographic status of the disabled, whether they work or not, the suitability of their working environment if they work, the positive/negative situations they encounter in public transportation, their safety in the city they live in, the training they receive, the social activities in the city, being disabled in the society, the expectations of the disabled from public institutions from a more general framework.

In this study, a survey method was applied to a total of 60 disabled people, 41 of whom were working and 19 were unemployed in Çanakkale. The main problems faced by people with disabilities were analyzed with the SPSS 22.0 and compared with previous studies in the literature. It is thought that the data obtained from the study will provide solutions to the problems faced by the disabled in social life in terms of occupational health and safety.

## **2. Materials and Methods**

### **2.1. Research Method**

In this study, survey questions were prepared by searching the literature about disabled people and taking expert opinions. The questions in the questionnaire used were prepared by [Hacibebekoğlu, Oğuz Yiğitbaş, Hacibebekoğlu, Kaynar & Muratdağı \(2015\)](#)'s survey questions were adapted to our own study. The survey questions used in the research are given in Annex-1. This study is a descriptive research study, using survey and comparative research methods. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Graduate Education Institute with the number E-84026528-050.01.04-2100073618 dated 20/05/2021.

### **2.2. Data Collection Tools**

In this study, a survey form consisting of 2 parts was prepared to evaluate the services provided to persons with disabilities and to raise awareness. The created survey was carried out by interviewing individuals face to face. After giving information about the general research and the survey, a survey was applied to the individuals whose voluntary consent was obtained. The data of the study were collected between 24.05.2021–31.05.2021. Since the opinions of disabled people are needed, a literature review was carried out and a question pool was created. Afterwards, the comments of two experts who conducted academic studies on the subject were received. The final version of the questionnaire was prepared as a result of the controls made by the researchers. In the first part of the questionnaire, to determine the demographic characteristics of the participants, there are 7 questions: age, gender, educational status, employment status, characteristics of the institution, suitable area, and disability status. On the other hand, in the other part of the questionnaire, there are 60 questions to determine the problems faced by the disabled in social life.

### 2.3. Participants

The population of the research consists of disabled individuals residing in Çanakkale. The sample of the study consisted of 60 personnel according to the 95% confidence level (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970). Simple random sampling method, one of the probability sampling methods, was used in order to have no effect on the selection of the participants and to make a random selection (Yıldız, 2011). A pilot study was conducted with 7 disabled individuals, and it was seen that there was no need for any change in the survey and the pilot study data were added to the research. The demographic characteristics of the selected individuals participating in the study and the data related to the survey are detailed under the heading of findings.

### 2.4. Data Analysis

In this study, the validity and reliability analysis of the data obtained was made with SPSS 22.0. Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient of the survey scale was found to be a reliable value such as  $\alpha = 0.719$ . Whether the survey data showed normal distribution and whether the variances were homogeneously distributed was checked with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. As a result of the applied test, the analyzes in the parametric test group were used because the data sets showed normal distribution (Eymen, 2007). Independent Sample t Test and One-Way Analysis of Variance (One Way Anova), which are parametric tests, were applied to compare whether there were significant differences between the demographic characteristics, which are the dependent variables, and the means of the survey questions, which are the independent variables. To determine the effect size of the independent variable on the dependent variable, the eta-squared effect size coefficient was calculated. Eta-squared effect size; If  $d < 0.2$ , very small (very little), if  $0.2 < d < 0.5$ , small (less), if  $0.5 < d < 0.8$ , medium, if  $0.8 < d < 1$  then large and If  $1 < d$  is interpreted as a very large effect (Kılıç, 2014). The demographic characteristics of the employees participating in the survey and the findings regarding the survey questions are presented in tables using the frequency (f) and percentage (%) measurements. The obtained findings were evaluated at 95% confidence interval and 5% significance level (Özdamar et al., 1999).

## 3. Results and Discussion

According to Table 1, 16 (26.7%) of the participants were female and 44 (73.3%) of them were male. 1 (1.7%) of the participants was under the age of 18. Of the participants, 14 (23.3%) were between 19-25 years old, 17 (28.3%) were between 26-35 years old and 24 (40%) were between 36-45 years old. 4 (6.7%) of the participants were over the age of 45. Of the participants, 23 (38.3%) were primary, 18 (30%) high school, 11 (18.3%) college, 7 (11.7%) degree and 1 (1.7%) postgraduate. Of the participants; 9 (15%) had less than 1 year, 9 (15%) between 1-5 years, 8 (13.3%) between 5-10 years and 15 (15%) had more than 10 years of professional experience. Of the participants, 17 (28.3%) work in the public sector and 24 (40%) in the private sector. While of the participants; 25 (41.7%) work in the suitable profession, 16 (26.7%) of them work outside the field. Of the participants, 19 (31.7%) do not work actively. Of the participants, 23 (38.3%) were physical, 8 (13.4%) were mental, 7 (11.7%) were auditory, 2 (3.3%) had speech disorders, 2 (3.3%) had learning disabilities, 2 (3.3%) had visual impairment and 16 (26.7%) had disability in the other category. The frequencies and percentages of the demographic characteristics of the individuals participating in the survey are given in Table 1.

Table 1  
Frequencies and percentages of demographic characteristics

Demographic features	f	%	
Gender	Female	16	26.7
	Male	44	73.3
Age	15-18 age range	1	1.7
	19-25 age range	14	23.3
	26-35 age range	17	28.3
	36-45 age range	24	40.0
	45 above age	4	6.7
Education status	Primary / Secondary School	23	38.3
	High school	18	30.0
	College	11	18.3
	Degree	7	11.7
	Postgraduate	1	1.7
Professional Experience	Less than 1 year	9	15.0
	From 1 to 5 years	9	15.0
	5-10 years	8	13.3
	Over 10 years	15	25.0
	I am not working	19	31.7
Institution of Work	Public	17	28.3
	Special	24	40.0
	I am not working	19	31.7
Suitable Job for the Field	Yes	25	41.7
	No	16	26.7
	I am not working	19	31.7
Disability situation	Physical	23	38.3
	Mental	8	13.4
	Auditory	7	11.7
	Speech impairment	2	3.3
	Learning difficulties	2	3.3
	Defect of vision	2	3.3
	Other	16	26.7

The independent t-test results according to the gender variable of the mean of the answers given to the survey questions by the disabled individuals participating in the research are given in [Table 2](#).

Table 2  
Independent t-Test results according to the gender variable of the mean of the survey

Groups	N	$\bar{X}$	Sd	t	p
Female	16	1.71	.15	.77	.44
Male	44	1.69	.15		

As seen in [Table 2](#), when the results obtained from the survey were examined in terms of gender, the average of female were ( $\bar{X} = 1.71$ ) and the average of male were ( $\bar{X} = 1.69$ ). According to the t test, there is no statistically significant difference between the test averages of female and male employees ( $t = .77$ ;  $p > .05$ ).

The independent t-test results of the gender variable according to all the answers given to the survey questions by the disabled individuals participating in the research are given in [Table 3](#).

Table 3  
Independent t-Test results of the survey questions according to gender variable

Groups	Gender of the participants	N	$\bar{X}$	ss	T	p
Are safe structures suitable for you built across the street?	Female	16	1.75	.44	2.588	.011*
	Male	44	1.38	.49		
Are the physical structures of the theatre and cinema suitable for you?	Female	16	1.68	.47	2.477	.016*
	Male	44	1.34	.47		
Internet, telephone, etc. Can you get service by accessing with methods?	Female	16	1.25	.44	2.108	.010*
	Male	44	1.68	.77		

p<.05\*, p=.05

According to [Table 3](#), "Are safe structures suitable for you built for crossings?" when the expression results were compared according to the gender variable, a significant difference was observed in favor of female between the average of female ( $\bar{X} = 1.75$ ) and the mean score of male ( $\bar{X} = 1.38$ ) ( $t = 2.588$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). "Are the physical structures of the theater and cinema suitable for you?" when the expression results were compared according to the gender variable, a significant difference was observed in favor of female between the average of female ( $\bar{X} = 1.68$ ) and the mean score of males ( $\bar{X} = 1.34$ ) ( $t = 2.477$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). "Internet, telephone, etc. to institutions. Can you get service by accessing with methods?" When the expression results were compared according to the gender variable, a significant difference was observed in favor of male between the average of male ( $\bar{X} = 1.68$ ) and the mean score of females ( $\bar{X} = 1.25$ ) ( $t = 2.108$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ).

One-Way Variance analysis results of the survey average according to the variables of age, education level, professional experience, institution, job, and disability status appropriate to the field are given in [Table 4](#).

Table 4  
One-Way Variance analysis results of the survey average according to the variables of age, education level, professional experience, institution, job, and disability status appropriate to the field

	Source of variance	Sum of squares	Sd	Mean of squares	F	p	Meaningful difference
Disability	Between groups	.269	6	.045	2.245	.05*	1>2
	Within groups	1.056	53	.020			4>2

p<.05\* 1. Speech disability, 2. Mental disability, 3. Physical disability, 4. Other disability

According to [Table 4](#), a statistically significant difference was determined between the average of the survey and the disability status ( $F = 2.245$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ). LSD multiple comparison test was conducted to understand which disability is significant difference. It was observed that the significant difference was between the speech disorder and the mental disability in favor of the speech disorder, the other disability, and the physical disability in favor of the other disability, and the other disability and the mental disability in favor of the other disability. According to the result of calculated effect size Eta-squared ( $\eta^2 = .20$ ), it was determined that this difference is highly effective.

One-Way Variance analysis results of the survey questions according to the professional experience variable are given in [Table 5](#).



Table 5

One-Way Variance analysis results of the survey questions according to the professional experience variable

	Group	N	$\bar{X}$	ss	F	P	Significant Difference
Are you looking for a job?	Less than 1 year	9	1.11	.33	3.295	.017*	
	From 1 to 5 years	9	1.00	.00			3>1
	5-10 years	8	1.37	.51			3>2
	More than 10 years	15	1.06	.25			3>4
	Not working	19	1.00	.00			3>5
Are you still studying?	Less than 1 year	9	1.55	.52	3.260	.018*	
	From 1 to 5 years	9	1.88	.33			2>5
	5-10 years	8	1.62	.51			4>5
	More than 10 years	15	1.66	.48			
	Not working	19	1.26	.45			
Is there a sport you want to deal with?	Less than 1 year	9	1.11	.33	4.874	.002*	
	From 1 to 5 years	9	1.66	.50			2>1
	5-10 years	8	1.62	.51			3>1
	More than 10 years	15	1.53	.51			4>1
	Not working	19	1.10	.31			

p < .05 \* less than 1.1 years, 2.1-5 years, 3.5-10 years, 4. more than 10 years, 5. I am not working

According to [Table 5](#), a statistically significant difference was observed between the statement "Are you looking for a job" and at least two variables of professional experience ( $F = 3.295$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). It was observed that the significant difference was in favor of 5-10 years and 5-10 years among other groups. According to the result of calculated effect size Eta-squared ( $\eta^2 = .19$ ), it was determined that this difference has a very small effect. A statistically significant difference was observed between the statement "Are you still continuing to study" and at least two variables of professional experience ( $F = 3.260$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). Significant difference was found between 1-5 years in favor of not working and 1-5 years in favor, and between more than 10 years and not working for more than 10 years. According to the result of calculated effect size Eta-squared ( $\eta^2 = .19$ ), it was determined that this difference has a very small effect. A statistically significant difference was observed between the statement "Is there a sport you want to deal with?" And at least two variables of professional experience ( $F = 4.874$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). Significant difference was found between 1-5 years to less than 1 year in favor of 1-5 years, 5-10 years to less than 1 year in favor of 5-10 years, more than 10 to less than 1 year in favor of more than 10 years. According to the result of the calculated effect size Eta-squared ( $\eta^2 = .26$ ), it was determined that this difference has a small effect.

One-Way Variance analysis results of the survey questions according to the institution variable are given in [Table 6](#).

Table 6

One-Way Variance analysis results of the survey questions according to the institution variable

	Group	N	$\bar{X}$	ss	F	P	Significant Difference
Can you find employment opportunities suitable for your disability in the province?	Public	17	1.94	.24	4.932	.011*	1>2 1>3
	Special	24	1.54	.50			
	Not working	19	1.52	.51			
Are you still studying	Public	17	1.70	.46	5.231	.008*	1>3 2>3
	Special	24	1.66	.48			
	Not working	19	1.26	.45			
Is there a sport you want to deal with?	Public	17	1.47	.51	4.524	.015*	1>3 2>3
	Special	24	1.50	.51			
	Not working	19	1.10	.31			
Do you think disabled people's needs can be accurately determined?	Public	17	2.00	.61	3.285	.045*	1>2
	Special	24	1.50	.58			
	Not working	19	1.73	.65			
Are the physical conditions of public institutions suitable for persons with disabilities?	Public	17	1.64	.44	3.507	.037*	1>2
	Special	24	1.25	.44			
	Not working	19	1.47	.51			

p &lt;.05 \* 1. Public, 2. Private, 3. Not working.

According to [Table 6](#), a statistically significant difference was observed between the statement "Do you have access to employment opportunities suitable for your disability in the province" and at least two institution variables ( $F = 4.932$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). It was observed that the significant difference was in favor of the public between the public and private sectors, and the public in favor of the public and not working. According to the result of calculated effect size Eta-squared ( $\eta^2 = .14$ ), it was determined that this difference has a very small effect. A statistically significant difference was observed between the statement "Are you still continuing to receive education" and at least two variables of the institution ( $F = 5.231$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). It was observed that the significant difference was between the public and the non-working in favor of the public, and between the private and not working in the private sector. According to the result of the calculated effect size Eta-squared ( $\eta^2 = .15$ ), it was determined that this difference has a very small effect. A statistically significant difference was observed between the statement "Is there any sport you want to deal with?" And at least two variables of the institution ( $F = 4.524$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). It was observed that the significant difference was between the public and the non-working in favor of the public, and between the private and not working in the private sector. According to the result of the calculated effect size Eta-squared ( $\eta^2 = .13$ ), it was determined that this difference has a very small effect. A statistically significant difference was observed between the statement "Do you think the needs of the disabled can be determined correctly" and at least two variables of the institution ( $F = 3.285$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). It was observed that the significant difference was in favor of the public between the public and private sectors. According to the result of the calculated effect size Eta-squared ( $\eta^2 = .10$ ), it was determined that this difference has a very small effect. A statistically significant difference was observed between the statement "Are the physical conditions of public institutions suitable for the disabled" and at least two variables of the institution ( $F = 3.507$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). It was observed that the significant difference was in favor of the public

between the public and private sectors. According to the result of the calculated effect size Eta-squared ( $\eta^2 = .10$ ), it was determined that this difference has a very small effect.

One-Way Variance analysis results of the survey questions according to the field appropriate business variable are given in [Table 7](#).

Table 7

One-Way Variance analysis results of the survey questions according to the field-appropriate business variable

	Group	N	$\bar{X}$	ss	F	P	Significant Difference
Are you still studying?	Yes	25	1.64	.48	5.510	.006*	1>3 2>3
	No	16	1.75	.44			
	Not working	19	1.26	.45			
Was the vocational training received useful and sufficient for you?	Yes	25	1.20	.40	4.147	.021*	2>1
	No	16	1.62	.50			
	Not working	19	1.42	.50			
Is there a sport you want to deal with?	Yes	25	1.56	.50	5.442	.007*	1>3
	No	16	1.37	.50			
	Not working	19	1.10	.31			

p < .05 \* 1. Yes, 2. No, 3. Not working.

According to [Table 7](#), a statistically significant difference was observed between the statement "Are you still continuing to receive education" and at least two field-appropriate job variables ( $F = 5.510$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). It has been observed that the significant difference is in favor of those who work in a job suitable for the field and I do not work, in favor of those who do not work in a suitable job for the field, and those who do not work, in favor of those who do not work in the field. According to the result of the calculated effect size Eta-squared ( $\eta^2 = .16$ ), it was determined that this difference has a very small effect. A statistically significant difference was observed between the statement "Is the vocational education received useful and sufficient for you" and at least two field-appropriate job variables ( $F = 4.147$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). It has been observed that the significant difference is in favor of those who do not work in a suitable job for the field and those who do not work in the field suitable for the field. According to the result of calculated effect size Eta-squared ( $\eta^2 = .12$ ), it was determined that this difference has a very small effect. A statistically significant difference was observed between the statement "Is there a sport you want to deal with" and at least two appropriate job variables ( $F = 5.442$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). It has been observed that there is a significant difference between those who work in a job suitable for the field and I do not work in favor of those who work in a suitable job for the field. According to the result of the calculated effect size Eta-squared ( $\eta^2 = .16$ ), it was determined that this difference has a very small effect.

In a study conducted with 12 visually impaired individuals employed in the public sector in Çanakkale province, 58.3% (7) of the participants were reported to have graduated from college or higher ([Kanyılmaz Polat et al, 2020](#)). Again, in a study conducted with 9 disabled individuals working in the private sector in Çanakkale province, 22.2% (2) of the participants were reported to have graduated from college or higher ([Kanyılmaz Polat, 2020](#)). In a study conducted with 274 visually impaired individuals working in the public and private sectors in Ankara, it was reported that 46.3% (127) of the participants graduated from college or higher ([Yıldız & Gürler, 2018](#)). In a study conducted in the Canadian provinces of Ontario and British Columbia, it was reported that 87% (1729) of the participants (with and without disabilities) graduated from

college or higher ([Curtis Breslin, Morgan Lay, Jetha & Smith, 2018](#)). In this study, it was determined that 31.7% (19) of 60 disabled individuals working in the public and private sectors were graduates of higher education.

In a study conducted with 12 visually impaired individuals employed in the public sector in Çanakkale province, it was reported that 69.2% of the participants were affected by unsuitable environmental conditions that could cause crashes, falls and injuries, and 23.1% of the participants had difficulty in accessing the workplace ([Kanyılmaz Polat et al., 2020](#)). In another study conducted with 274 visually impaired individuals in Ankara in our country, it was reported that 56.6% of the participants always faced with obstacles in transportation ([Yıldız & Gürler, 2018](#)). In this study, half of the participants stated that disabled people are not given priority in traffic. 48.3% (29) of the participants stated that there are no suitable crossings for the disabled in crossings. In addition, it has been determined that women experience more problems than men in traffic and in unfavorable environmental conditions.

In a study conducted with visually impaired individuals in Çanakkale province in our country, 15.4% of the participants think that the disabled staff in public institutions are insufficient ([Kanyılmaz Polat et al., 2020](#)). In a study conducted in Tbilisi, Georgia, 80% of the participants suggest that the employment of disabled personnel is insufficient and that employers should be informed about the abilities of the disabled ([Verulava & Bedianashvili, 2021](#)). In this study, it was determined that 65% (39) of the participants think that the employment of disabled people is not enough in Çanakkale province, 61.6% (37) of them think that there is not enough work done on employment. In addition, it has been determined that disabled individuals working in public institutions are more pessimistic about the adequacy of employment opportunities compared to individuals working in the private sector.

#### **4. Conclusion**

To examine and overcome the problems faced by the disabled in social life, the data obtained as a result of the questionnaire applied to 60 disabled people residing in Çanakkale province were analyzed with SPSS 22.0. The reliability analysis of the survey scale was found as  $\alpha=0.719$ . The results obtained in this study were compared with the results of previous studies in the literature and suggestions were presented to help disabled people overcome the problems they encounter in social life.

The data obtained focused on the safe transition zones for the disabled in the province and the inadequacy of the disabled staff in public institutions. The problem of inadequacy of safe passage areas for the disabled may arise from the lack of adequate safe passages for the disabled, especially in traffic. Municipal services continue to work for the disabled throughout the province, but the data obtained show that the studies are not sufficient. The aforementioned problem can be solved by establishing a unit for the determination, analysis and follow-up of the services to be provided for disabled individuals within the municipality. By encouraging the employment of disabled people in the unit to be established, the disabled staff in public institutions can be increased and it can contribute to the design of safe transition zones for the disabled.

Another result of the analysis data is that although most of the disabled individuals want to participate in sports activities, they cannot fulfill their wishes. This may be due to the limited availability of sports fields for the disabled and sports guidance for the disabled throughout the province. Municipal services can solve the mentioned problem by increasing the number and quality of sports fields for the disabled. In addition, the access of sports guidance services to disabled individuals according to their disability may solve the problem.

#### **Author Contributions**

Leyla Yeşilçınar: Collected data and wrote the article.

Orkun Dalyan: Made the statistical analysis of the study and wrote the article.

Mehmet Pişkin: Planned the analysis and wrote the article.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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