



SPECIAL RELEASE

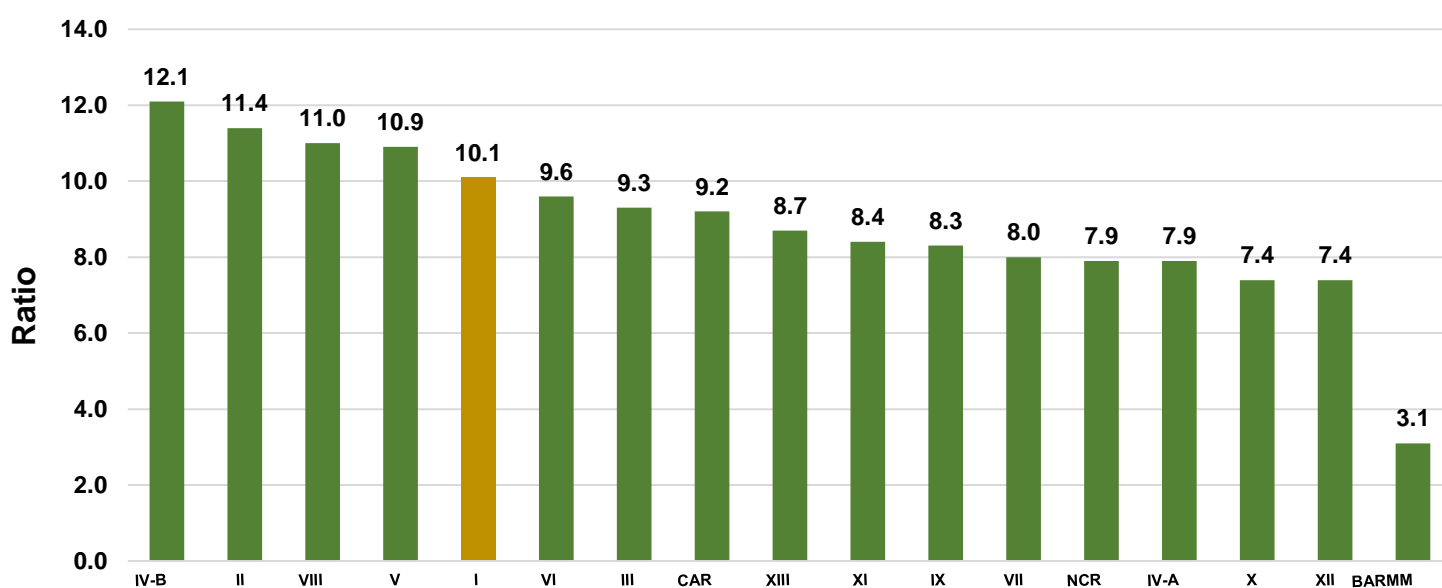
Functional Difficulty in Ilocos Region: Household Population Five Years Old and Over

(Results of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing)

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In 2020, Ilocos Region ranked fifth among the seventeen regions of the Philippines with the highest person ratio of 10.1 percent of the household population with at least one domain of functional difficulty. The domain includes the difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering or concentrating, self-caring, and communicating.

Figure 1. Proportion of Household Population With At Least One Domain of Functionality Difficulty by Region: Philippines, 2020



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH)

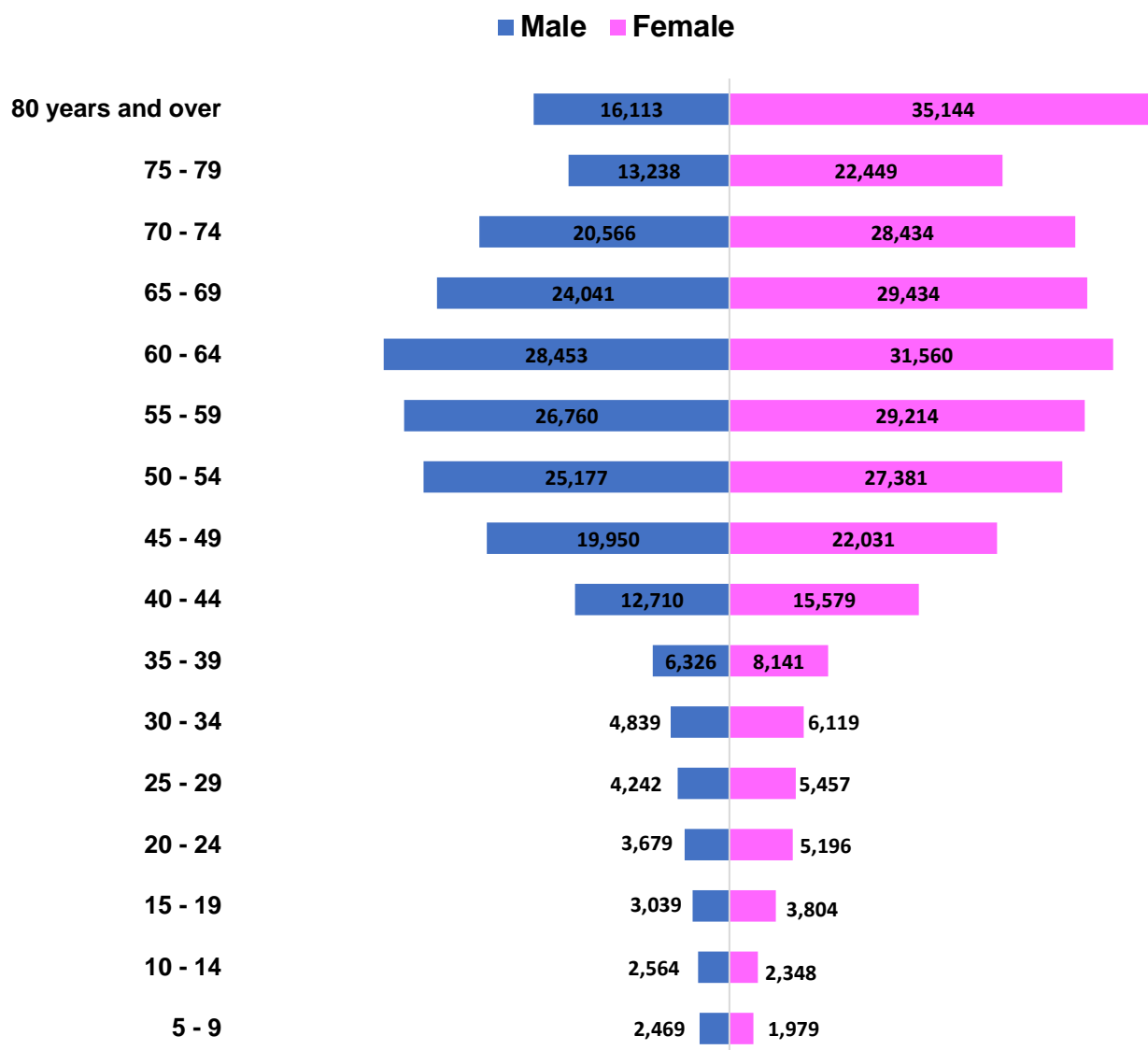
Table 1. Persons Five Years Old and Over With at Least One Functional Difficulty Domain by Region: Philippines, 2020

Region	Household Population Five Years Old and Over	Household Population Five Years Old and Over Who Have At Least One Functional Difficulty Domain	
		Number	Percent
Philippines	97,600,336	8,469,426	8.7
National Capital Region (NCR)	12,124,096	958,859	7.9
Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)	1,632,709	150,757	9.2
I – Ilocos	4,812,461	488,436	10.1
II – Cagayan Valley	3,349,120	381,222	11.4
III – Central Luzon	11,199,347	1,046,090	9.3
IV-A - CALABARZON	14,586,677	1,158,034	7.9
MIMAROPA	2,880,314	347,120	12.1
V – Bicol	5,388,419	585,087	10.9
VI – Western Visayas	7,173,917	687,104	9.6
VII – Central Visayas	7,228,144	575,242	8.0
VIII – Eastern Visayas	4,055,906	444,171	11.0
IX – Zamboanga Peninsula	3,436,251	285,461	8.3
X – Northern Mindanao	4,461,503	332,177	7.4
XI – Davao	4,681,836	393,530	8.4
XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	3,881,544	288,069	7.4
XIII – Caraga	2,510,426	219,657	8.7
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)	4,197,666	128,410	3.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH)

The region recorded 488,436 persons five years old and over who have at least one functional difficulty domain which was equivalent to 10.1 percent of the total 4,812,461 household population five years old and over.

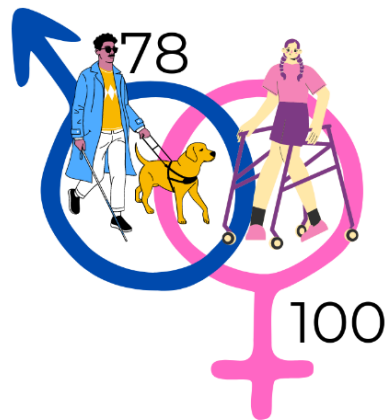
Figure 2. Number of Household Population Five Years Old and Over with at Least One Domain of Functional Difficulty by Age Group and Sex: Ilocos Region, 2020



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH)

The age group 60 to 64 years old recorded 60,013 persons which is the highest among age brackets in the Ilocos Region with at least one domain of functional difficulty. Of the 60,013 persons, 31,560 or 52.59 percent were female, while 28,453 or 47.41 percent were male. The age group 5 to 9 years old has the least number of persons with at least one domain of functional difficulty at 4,448 wherein 1,979 or 44.49 percent were females, and 2,469 or 55.51 percent were males.

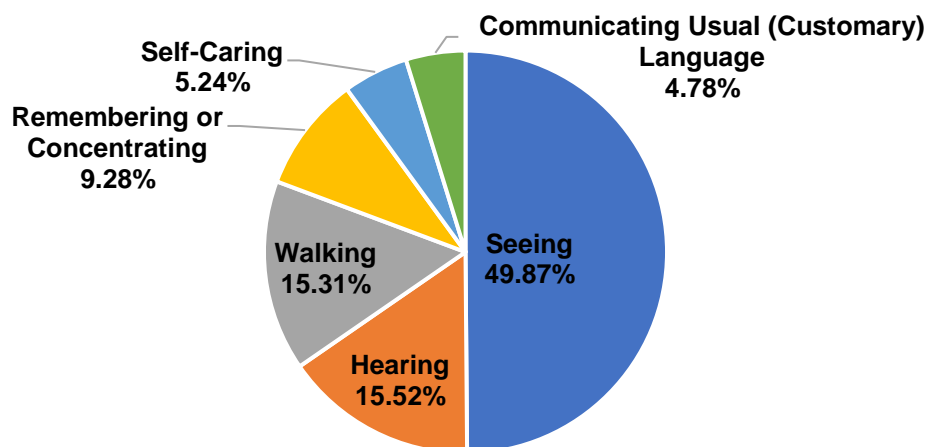
Figure 3. Sex Ratio of Household Population Five Years Old and Over With at Least One Domain of Functional Difficulty: Ilocos Region, 2020



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH)

The sex ratio of the household population five years old and over with at least one domain of functional difficulty in Ilocos region was posted at 78. This implies that there were 78 males for every 100 females five years old and over with at least one domain of functional difficulty.

Figure 4. Percentage Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Domain or Category: Ilocos Region, 2020



Source: Philippines Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH)

Among the six domains or categories, difficulty in seeing has the highest number of the household population five years old and over with at least one domain of functional difficulty in the region. It composed of 49.87 percent of the total number. Difficulty in hearing and walking follows at 15.52 percent and 15.31 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, difficulty in communicating recorded the least number of household population five

years old and over with at least one domain of functional difficulty in region at 4.78 percent.

Table 2. Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Domain or Category and Level of Severity of Functional Difficulty: Ilocos Region, 2020

Type of Functional Difficulty and Level of Severity	Seeing	Total	389,973	Percent
		Mild	358,258	91.87
		Moderate	23,060	5.91
		Severe	5,093	1.31
		Not Reported	3,562	0.91
	Hearing	Total	121,327	Percent
		Mild	99,867	82.31
		Moderate	14,413	11.88
		Severe	3,482	2.87
		Not Reported	3,565	2.94
	Walking	Total	119,693	Percent
		Mild	88,994	74.35
		Moderate	17,894	14.95
		Severe	9,237	7.72
		Not Reported	3,568	2.98
	Remembering or Concentrating	Total	72,596	Percent
		Mild	56,621	77.99
		Moderate	9,003	12.40
		Severe	3,395	4.68
		Not Reported	3,577	4.93
	Self-Caring	Total	40,972	Percent
		Mild	19,376	47.29
		Moderate	7,242	17.68
		Severe	10,350	25.26
Not Reported		4,004	9.77	
Communicating Using his/her Usual (Customary) Language	Total	37,347	Percent	
	Mild	18,832	50.42	
	Moderate	7,894	21.14	
	Severe	6,886	18.44	
	Not Reported	3,735	10.00	

Source: Philippines Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH)

Across all the domains of functional difficulty, the majority of the reported cases were mild. The majority of the mild cases were from the domain of Seeing with 358,258 cases. According to magnitude, most of the severe cases were from Self-caring at 10,350 cases. Meanwhile, there were a total of 22,011 cases that were not reported throughout all of the domains.

TECHNICAL NOTES

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) conducted the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH) in September 2020, with 01 May 2020 as the reference date. The 2020 CPH was the 15th census of population and 7th census of housing that was undertaken in the Philippines since the first census in 1903. It was designed to take an inventory of the total population and housing units in the country and collect information about their characteristics. The Philippine Standard Geographic Codes as of April 2022 was used for the disaggregation of geographic levels of the 2020 CPH.

Concepts and Definitions:

Household is a social unit consisting of a person or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food.

Household population refers to all persons who are members of the household.

Sex is the biological and physiological reality of being a male or female.

Age refers to interval of time between the person's date of birth and his/her last birthday prior to the census reference date. It is expressed in completed years or whole number.

Health refers to the general condition of the body or mind with reference to soundness, vitality, and freedom from disease.

Problem refers to the respondent's perception of a departure from physical, mental or emotional well-being. This includes specific health problems such as a disease or chronic condition, a missing limb or organ or any type of impairment or physical or psychological symptoms. It also includes more vague disorders not always thought of as health-related such as senility, depression, developmental delay or intellectual impairment, drug dependency, accidental injuries, and others.

a) Difficulty in seeing, even when wearing glasses

Seeing refers to an individual using his/her eyes and visual capacity in order to perceive or observe what is happening around him/her.

Even when wearing glasses refers to difficulty seeing with glasses if the person has, and uses, them – NOT how vision would be if glasses, or better glasses, were provided or available to the one who needed them.

Included are problems in:

1. seeing things close up or far away; and
2. seeing out of one eye or only seeing directly in front but not to the sides.

Any problem with vision that the person considers a problem is captured

b) Difficulty in hearing, even when using hearing aid

Hearing refers to an individual using his/her ears and auditory (or hearing) capacity in order to know what is being said to him/her or the sounds of activity, including the danger that is happening around him/her.

Even when using a hearing aid refers to difficulty hearing with a hearing aid if the respondent has, and uses, that device – NOT how hearing would be if hearing aids, or better hearing aids were provided or available to the one who needed them.

Included are problems in:

1. hearing in a noisy or a quiet environment;
2. distinguishing sounds from different sources; and
3. hearing in one ear or both ears.

Any difficulty with hearing that is considered a problem is captured.

c) Difficulty in walking or climbing steps

Walking refers to the use of lower limbs (legs) in such a way as to propel oneself over the ground to get from point A to point B. The capacity to walk should be without assistance of any device (wheelchair, crutches, walker, and others) or human. If such assistance is needed, the person has difficulty walking.

Difficulty in walking includes those resulting from impairments in balance, endurance or other non-musculoskeletal systems, for example, blind people having difficulty walking in an unfamiliar place or deaf people climbing stairs when there is no lighting.

Included are problems in:

1. walking short (about 100 yards/meters) or long distances (about 500 yards/meters);
2. walking any distance without stopping to rest; and
3. walking up or down steps.

Any difficulty with walking (whether it is on flat land or up or down steps) that is considered a problem is captured.

d) Difficulty in remembering or concentrating (cognitive)

Remembering refers to the use of memory to recall incidents or events. It means the individual can bring to mind or think again about something that has taken place in the past (either the recent past or further back). With younger people, remembering is often associated with storing facts learned in school and being able to retrieve them when needed.

Remembering should NOT be equated with memorizing or with good or bad memories.

Concentrating refers to the use of mental ability to accomplish some tasks, such as reading, calculating numbers or learning something. It is associated with focusing on the task at hand in order to complete the task.

Included are problems in:

1. finding one's way around, being unable to concentrate on an activity or forgetting one's whereabouts or the date; and
2. problems remembering what someone just said or becoming confused or frightened about most things.

Any difficulty with remembering, concentrating or understanding that is going on around them that they or family members (if the family member is the respondent) consider a problem is captured.

Note: Difficulties remembering or concentrating because of common everyday situations such as high workload or stress, or as a result of substance abuse are excluded.

e) Difficulty in Self-care such as washing all over or dressing

Washing all over refers to the process of cleaning one's entire body (usually with soap and water) in the usual manner for the culture.

The washing activity includes cleaning hair and feet, as well as gathering any necessary items for bathing such as soap or shampoo, a wash cloth or water.

Dressing refers to all aspects of putting clothing or garments on the upper and lower body, including the feet if culturally appropriate.

Included are the acts of gathering clothing from storage areas such as closet, dressers, securing buttons, tying knots, zipping, and others.

Washing and dressing represent tasks that occur on a daily basis and are considered basic, universal activities.

f) Difficulty in communicating using usual (customary) language

Communicating refers to a person exchanging information or ideas with other people through the use of language. Communication difficulties can originate in numerous places in the exchange process. It may involve mechanical problems such as hearing impairment or speech impairment, or it may be related to the ability of the mind to interpret the sounds that

the auditory system is gathering and to recognize the words that are being used or an inability of the mind to compose a sentence or say a word even when the person knows the word and sentence.

Included is the use of the voice for the exchange or using signs (including sign language) or writing the information to be conveyed. Included are problems making oneself understood, or problems understanding other people when they speak or try to communicate in other ways.

Note: Difficulty in understanding or being understood due to non-native or unfamiliar language is not included.

Note that the inclusion of assistive devices in the aforementioned domains was considered only in two domains – seeing and hearing, as limitations in these domains can often be easily overcome with the use of glasses or hearing aids, the use of which is common in most countries.


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