



# SPECIAL RELEASE

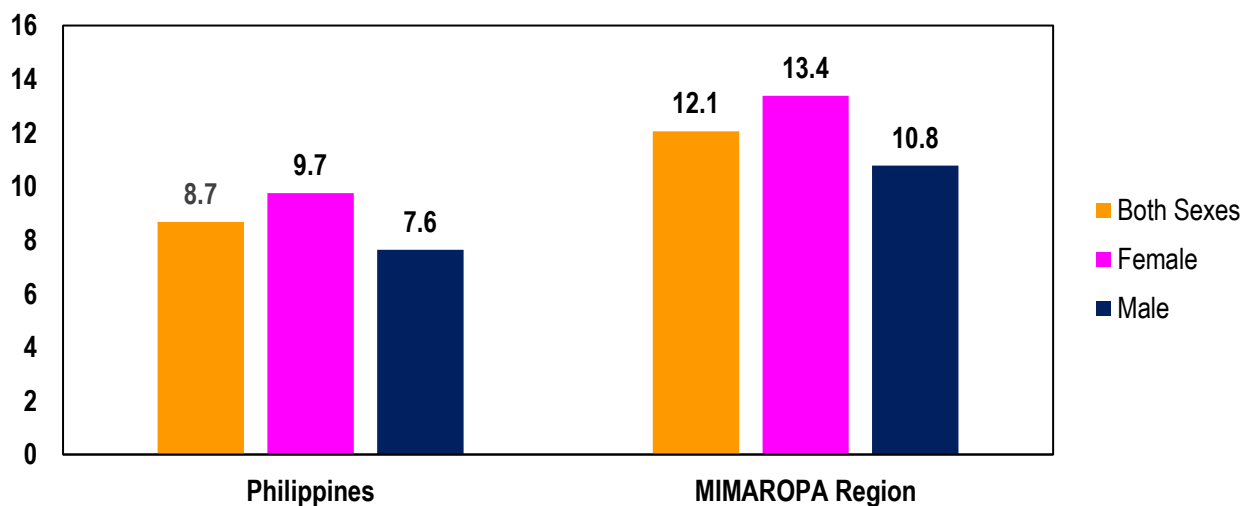
## Women and Men with Functional Difficulty in the MIMAROPA Region: For Household Population Five Years Old and Over based on the 2020 Census of Population and Housing

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### Persons with functional difficulty posted at 12.1 percent

Of the 2.88 million household population five years old and over in the MIMAROPA Region as of 12:01 a.m. of 01 May 2020, about 347.1 thousand persons in the region had at least one domain of functional difficulty. That is, more than three in every 25 persons or 12.1 percent has at least one of any of the six functional domains of seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, remembering or concentrating, self-caring (washing all over or dressing) or communicating. (Figure 1)

**Figure 1. Proportion of Household Population Five Years Old and Over with at least One Domain of Functional Difficulty by Sex, MIMAROPA and Philippines: 2020**



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



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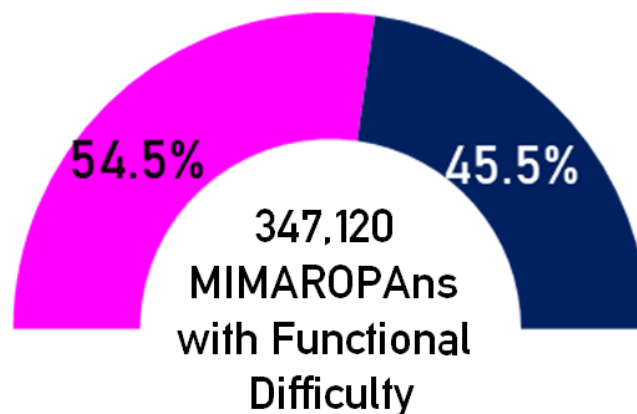
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The prevalence of the region’s household population with at least one domain of functional difficulty is higher than the prevalence at the national level at 8.7 percent. By looking at the prevalence of functional difficulty by sex, it was seen that more women (13.1 percent) than men (10.8 percent) had functional difficulty in at least one domain.

### **More women than men have at least one domain of functional difficulty**

Of the 347.1 thousand household population aged five years and over with at least one domain of functional difficulty in the MIMAROPA Region, women accounted for 54.5 percent, while men comprised the remaining 45.5 percent. These figures resulted in a sex ratio of 84 men for every 100 women with at least one domain of functional difficulty. (Figure 2)

**Figure 2. Percent Distribution of Household Population Five Years Old and Over with at least One Domain of Functional Difficulty by Sex, MIMAROPA: 2020**

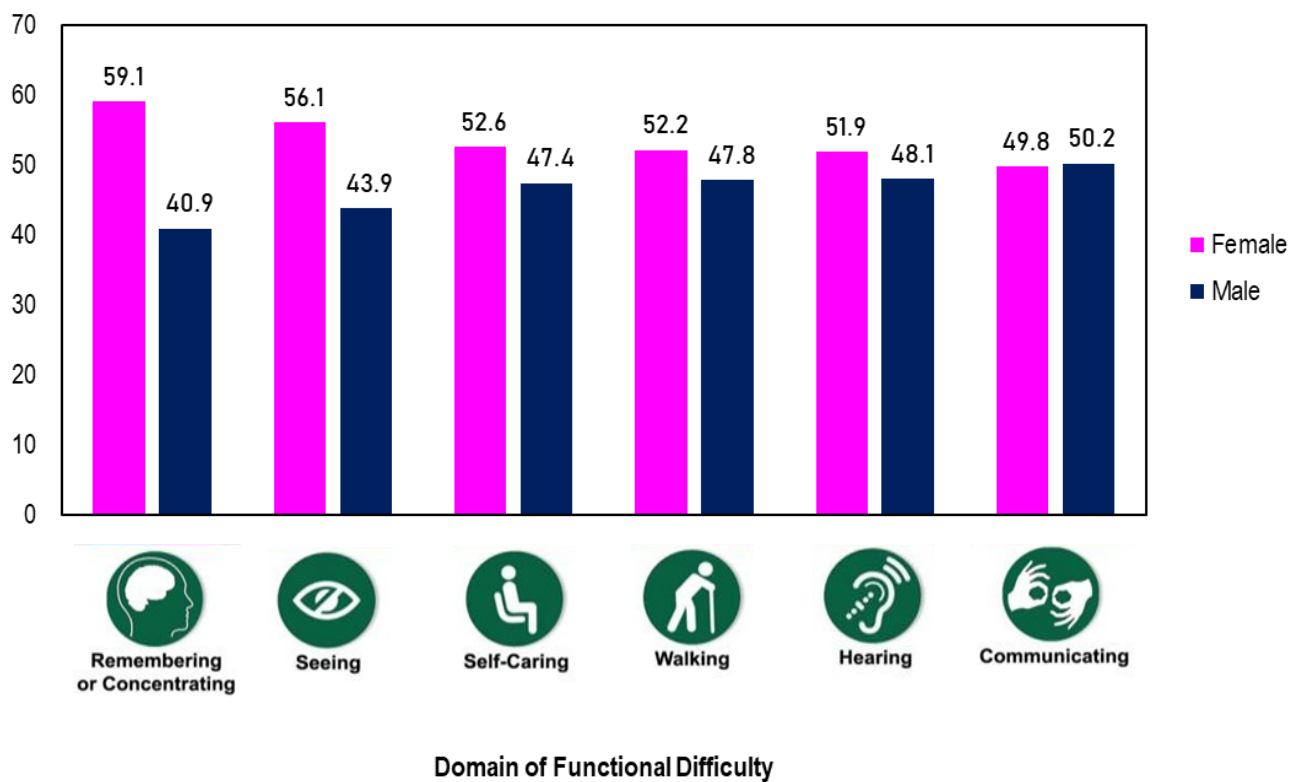


**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

Women out-proportioned men in all domains of functional difficulty except on functional communication. Sex differential was most pronounced among those with functional difficulty in remembering and concentrating where women had 59.1 percent share and men got 41.9 percent share. This was followed by those with functional difficulty in seeing where women got 56.1 percent share while men had only 43.9 percent. (Figure 3)

A 5.2 percentage point sex difference in favor of women was noted among those with functional difficulty in self-caring (52.6 percent were women and 47.4 percent were men). Moreover, a narrower sex difference was seen among those with functional difficulty in walking at 4.7 percentage points (52.2 percent were women and 47.8 percent were men). The smallest sex differential of 3.8 percentage points was observed among those with functional difficulty in hearing (51.9 percent were females and 48.1 percent were males).

**Figure 3. Proportion of Household Population Five Years Old and Over with at least One Domain of Functional Difficulty by Sex and Domain of Functional Difficulty, MIMAROPA: 2020**



**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

On the other hand, 50.2 percent out of 22,694 household population ages five years old and over with functional communication difficulty were males while 49.8 percent were females.

**Difficulty in seeing, even when wearing glasses, is the most common domain of functional difficulty**

Of the 347.12 thousand MIMAROPANs with at least one domain of functional difficulty, 189.1 thousand or 79.8 percent reported having difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses. Of these, women outnumbered men with 56.1 percent share and with a corresponding sex ratio of 80 men per 100 women with functional difficulty in seeing. (Table 1)

**Table 1. Household Population Five Years Old and Over with at least One Domain of Functional Difficulty by Sex, MIMAROPA: 2020**

Domain of Functional Difficulty	Total Cases	Sex	
		Women	Men
<b>Household population five years old and over with at least domain of functional difficulty</b>	<b>347,120</b>	<b>189,103</b>	<b>158,017</b>
Difficulty in seeing, even when wearing glasses	276,850	155,381	121,469
Difficulty in walking or climbing steps	77,436	40,395	37,041
Difficulty in hearing, even when using a hearing aid	74,154	38,514	35,640
Difficulty in remembering or concentrating	65,738	38,822	26,916
Difficulty in communicating using his/her usual (customary) language	22,694	11,298	11,396
Difficulty in self-caring (washing all over or dressing)	22,211	11,681	10,530

**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

Household population five years old and over with difficulty in walking or climbing steps and those with difficulty in hearing, even when using a hearing aid followed at 22.3 percent and 21.4 percent, respectively. In the region, women got 52.2 percent share to those with difficulty in walking or climbing steps and 51.9 percent share to those with difficulty in hearing.

Meanwhile, those with difficulty in self-caring was the least common functional difficulty in the region as reported by 22,211 MIMAROPANs (6.4 percent) and 52.6 of which were women. Difficulty in communicating using usual/customary language as reported by 22,694 MIMAROPANs was next with women comprising 49.8 percent.

## Almost nine in every ten persons have mild functional difficulty

Of the 347.12 thousand MIMAROPAns with at least one domain of functional difficulty, 85.8 percent were reported to have mild cases, 10.8 percent had moderate cases, and 3.4 percent had severe cases.

**Table 2. Household Population Five Years Old and Over with at least One Domain of Functional Difficulty by Level of Severity, MIMAROPA: 2020**

Domain of Functional Difficulty	Total Cases	Level of Severity		
		Mild	Moderate	Severe
<b>Household population five years old and over with at least domain of functional difficulty</b>	<b>347,120</b>	<b>297,691</b>	<b>37,536</b>	<b>11,893</b>
Difficulty in seeing, even when wearing glasses	276,850	254,491	20,023	2,336
Difficulty in hearing, even when using a hearing aid	74,154	63,451	8,645	2,058
Difficulty in walking or climbing steps	77,436	59,660	12,713	5,063
Difficulty in remembering or concentrating	65,738	56,702	7,034	2,002
Difficulty in self-caring (washing all over or dressing)	22,211	12,194	4,377	5,640
Difficulty in communicating	22,694	13,133	5,443	4,118

**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

Mild case was the highest among those with functional difficulty in seeing at 254,491 cases. This was followed by those with difficulty in hearing (63,451 cases), difficulty in walking or climbing steps (59,660 cases), and difficulty in remembering or concentrating (56,702 cases).

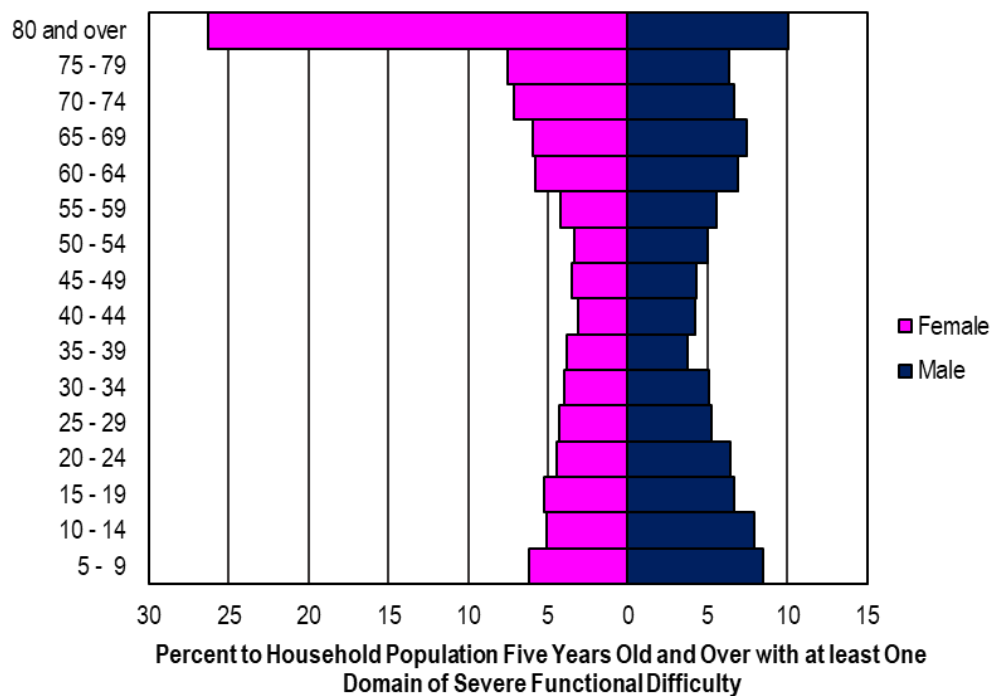
Among moderate cases, those with functional difficulty in seeing were also the highest at 20,023 cases. This was followed by those with difficulty in walking or climbing steps (12,713 cases) and those with difficulty in hearing (8,645 cases).

Meanwhile, severe cases of functional difficulty, on the other hand, were highest among those with difficulty in self-caring (5,640 cases), followed by those with difficulty in walking or climbing steps (5,063 cases), and difficulty in communicating (4,118 cases).

## Severe cases of functional difficulty are most prevalent among female senior citizens

Severe cases of functional difficulty were most common among senior citizens (60 years old and over) and children aged 5 to 19. Of the 11,893 severe cases of functional difficulty, persons aged 80 years and above posted the highest prevalence rate (2,183 cases or 18.4 percent). By sex, the prevalence rate in this age group 80 years and over was more pronounced among women (26.3 percent) than among men (10.1 percent). (Figure 4)

**Figure 4. Age-Sex Pyramid of Household Population Five Years Old and Over with at least One Domain of Severe Functional Difficulty, MIMAROPA: 2020**

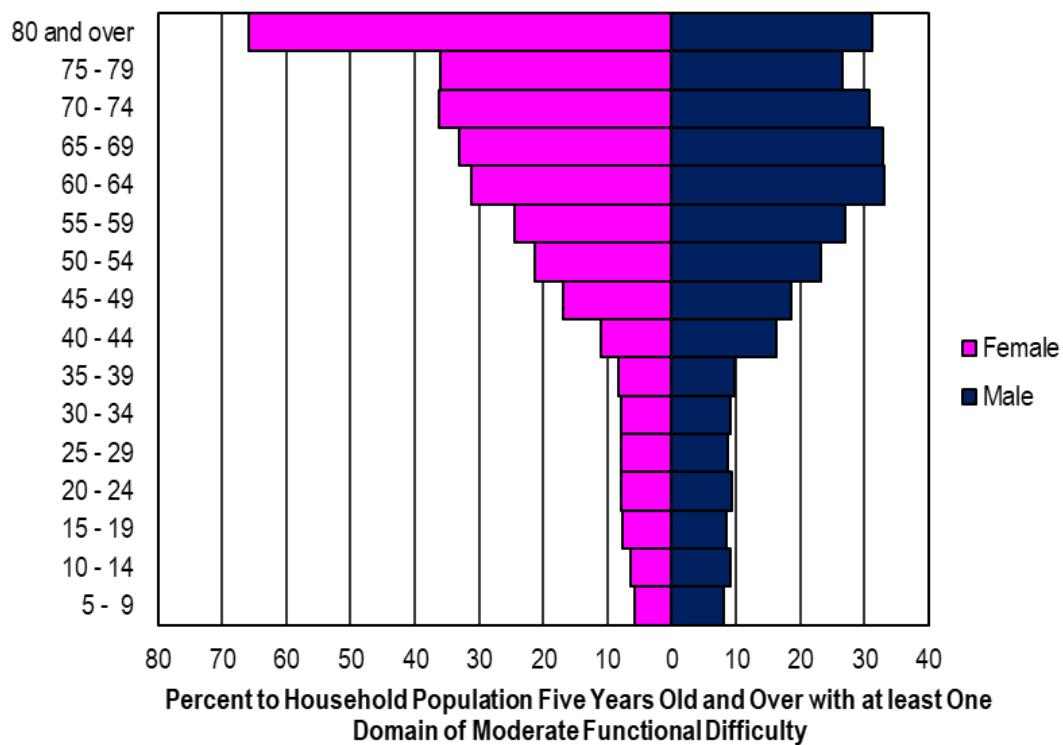


**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

The next highest prevalence rate of severe cases were observed in the age groups 75 to 79 years old (826 cases or 6.9 percent) and 70 to 74 years old (822 cases or 6.9 percent). Prevalence rate in these age groups were higher in women (7.5 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively) than men (6.4 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively).

Severe cases in children aged 5 to 9 years (869 cases or 7.3 percent) were also noted. However, the prevalence rate of severe cases among persons in this age group was higher among men (492 or 8.5 percent) than among women (377 cases or 6.2 percent).

**Figure 5. Age-Sex Pyramid of Household Population Five Years Old and Over with at least One Domain of Moderate Functional Difficulty, MIMAROPA: 2020**

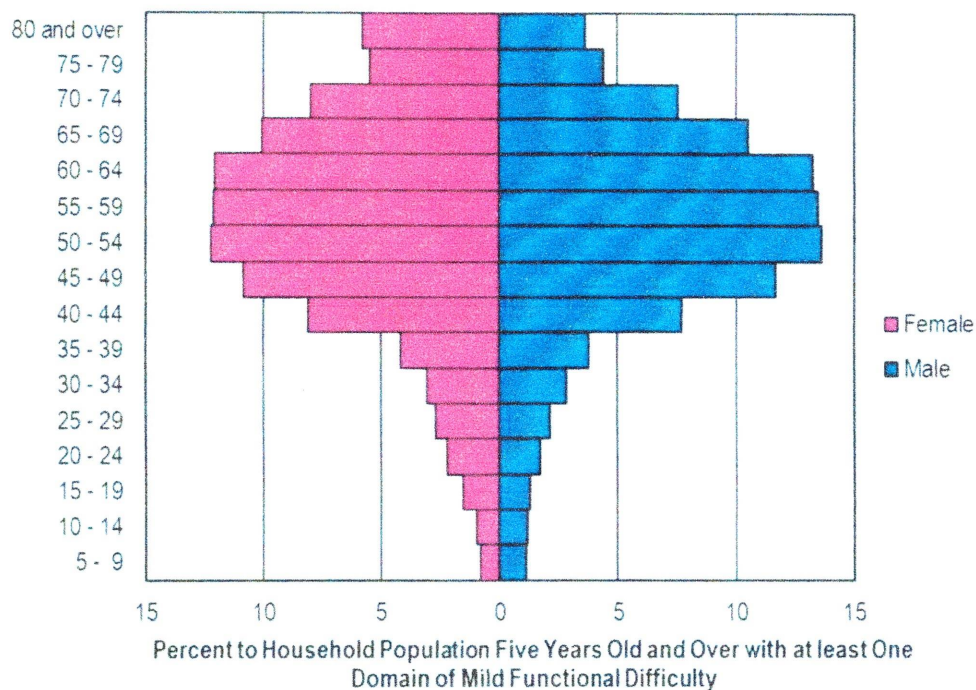


**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

Of the total 37,536 moderate cases, MIMAROPAns aged 80 years and over posted the highest prevalence rate at 5,824 cases (15.5 percent). This was followed by those belonging in the following age groups: 70 to 74 years old with 4,001 cases (10.7 percent), 65 to 69 years old with 3,932 cases (10.5 percent), 60 to 64 years old with 3,813 cases (10.2 percent), and 75 to 79 years old with 3,734 cases (9.9 percent). By sex, the prevalence rate of moderate cases among the female elderly population was higher than male elderly population aged 70 years old and over. However, the men had a higher prevalence rate among those below 70 years old than women. (Figure 5)

On the other hand, mild cases of functional difficulty were observed to be highest among persons aged 45 to 69 years. Persons 50 to 54 years old posted the highest prevalence rate at 12.9 percent, followed by the following age groups: 55 to 59 years old (12.7 percent), 60 to 64 years old (12.6 percent), 45 to 49 years old (11.2 percent), and 60 to 69 years old (10.3 percent). By sex, the prevalence rate of mild cases was slightly higher among men than among women in the said age groups. (Figure 6)

**Figure 6. Age-Sex Pyramid of Household Population Five Years Old and Over with at least One Domain of Mild Functional Difficulty, MIMAROPA: 2020**



**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

For the 2020 CPH, the data on functional difficulty of the household members five years and over were collected by asking the respondents whether each member have difficulty in seeing, even if wearing eyeglasses; hearing, even if using a hearing aid; walking or climbing steps; remembering or concentrating; self-caring; and/or communicating using their usual language.

The statistics presented in this report were based on the information provided by the respondent or any responsible household member who provided answers to the questions and gave correct information about all the household members.

The questions cover six functional domains: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care, and communication. Each question has four response categories: (1) No, no difficulty, (2) Yes, some difficulty, (3) Yes, a lot of difficulty and (4) Cannot do it at all.

  
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**LENI R. RIOFLORIDO**  
 Regional Director 





## TECHNICAL NOTES

### I. Introduction

The Philippine Statistics Authority conducted the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH) in September 2020, with 01 May 2020 as 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 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.

### II. Data Limitation

The statistics presented in this report were based on the information provided by the respondent or any responsible household member who may provide accurate answers to the questions and give correct information about all the household members; hence, it should be used with caution.

### III. Methodology

The population and housing censuses in the Philippines are conducted on a “de jure” basis, wherein a person is counted in the usual place of residence or the place where the person usually resides. The enumeration of the population and collection of pertinent data in the 2020 CPH referred to all living persons as of 01 May 2020.

Functional Difficulty were asked for household members five years and over. To identify household members who have functional difficulty, the respondents were asked, “Does \_\_\_\_\_ have difficulty...?”. It is instructed to read out each kind of functional difficulty one by one:

- a. seeing, even if wearing eyeglasses?
- b. hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
- c. walking or climbing steps?
- d. remembering or concentrating?
- e. self-caring (such as washing all over or dressing)?
- f. communicating using his/her usual (customary) language?

## IV. Concepts and Definition of Terms

### 1. The Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS)

The 2020 CPH adheres to the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS), which recommended the adoption of the concept of functional difficulty and developed questions that would address the issue of whether or not a person with a disability participates to the same extent as a person without a disability.

As an extended measure, an additional question recommended by the WG-SS was likewise adopted in the 2020 CPH to uncover a more detailed description of a person's level of functioning. Thus, an answer scale of functional difficulty – “No difficulty”, “Some difficulty”, “A lot of difficulty”, and “Cannot do it at all” was included in the 2020 CPH to determine the severity of functional difficulty.

#### The Short Set on Functioning

The short set of functioning is comprised of questions on six core functional domains or categories: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care, and communication.

It is intended to focus the respondent on difficulties he or she may have that are the results of physical or mental health problem/s. Included are difficulties that occur within a health context rather than those caused by a lack of resources.

**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.

For the purpose of the 2020 CPH, functional difficulty is classified into six core domains or categories, namely:

#### **a. Difficulty in seeing, even when wearing glasses**

The purpose of this item is to identify persons who have vision difficulties or problems seeing, even when wearing glasses (if they wear 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: i) seeing things close up or far away, and ii) 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 a hearing aid**

The purpose of this item is to identify persons who have some hearing limitations or problems of any kind with their hearing, even when using a hearing aid (if they wear a 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: i) hearing in a noisy or a quiet environment, ii) distinguishing sounds from different sources, and iii) 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**

The purpose of this question is to identify persons who have some limitations or problems of any kind getting around on foot.

**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: i) walking short (about 100 yards/meters) or long distances (about 500 yards/meters), ii) walking any distance without stopping to rest, and iii) 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)**

The purpose of this item is to identify persons who have some problems with remembering or focusing attention that contribute to difficulty in doing their daily activities.

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

Any difficulty with remembering, concentrating or understanding what 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 with self-care such as washing all over or dressing**

The purpose of this item is to identify persons who have some problems with taking care of themselves independently.

**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**

The purpose of this item is to identify persons who have some problems with talking, listening, or understanding speech such that it contributes to difficulty in making themselves understood to others or understanding others.

**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.

### Functional Difficulty Status Indicators

Each question has four response categories, as follows:

Code	Category
1	No, no difficulty
2	Yes, some difficulty
3	Yes, a lot of difficulty
4	Cannot do it at all

The response categories capture the full spectrum of functioning from mild to severe.

Using the WG-SS to define the category, with at least one functional difficulty includes those who responded with either “some difficulty”, “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do it at all” to at least one of the six WG-SS questions.

On the other hand, without functional difficulty includes all those who responded only “no difficulty” to all six of the WG-SS questions.

### Functional Difficulty Severity Indicators Based on the Level (Severity) of Difficulty

Severity labels are assigned based on the degree of difficulty indicated in the response option selected:

- a. those who responded “cannot do it at all” to any functioning domain are labeled severe,
- b. those who responded with “a lot of difficulty” are labeled moderate, and
- c. those who responded with “some difficulty” are labeled mild.

## 2. Definition of Terms

**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 the 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.

## V. Dissemination of Results

The 2020 CPH special release and statistical tables are publicly available at the PSA website, <https://psa.gov.ph/population-and-housing>.

**STATISTICAL TABLES**

**Table A. Household Population 5 Years Old and Over with at least One Domain of Functional Difficulty by Sex, and by Province and Highly Urbanized City, MIMAROPA and Philippines: 2020**

Province and Highly Urbanized City	Household Population 5 Years Old and Over				Household Population 5 Years Old and Over with at least One Domain of Functional Difficulty			
	Both Sexes	Female	Male	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Female	Male	Sex Ratio
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>97,600,336</b>	<b>48,295,510</b>	<b>49,304,826</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>8,469,426</b>	<b>4,706,185</b>	<b>3,763,241</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>MIMAROPA Region</b>	<b>2,880,314</b>	<b>1,413,365</b>	<b>1,466,949</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>347,120</b>	<b>189,103</b>	<b>158,017</b>	<b>84</b>
Marinduque	215,350	107,295	108,055	101	29,322	16,141	13,181	82
Occidental Mindoro	463,417	225,771	237,646	105	50,965	27,327	23,638	87
Oriental Mindoro	814,135	403,061	411,074	102	97,564	54,816	42,748	78
Palawan <sup>1/</sup>	832,362	401,108	431,254	108	95,257	49,228	46,029	94
Romblon	280,269	138,866	141,403	102	43,171	24,595	18,576	76
City of Puerto Princesa	274,781	137,264	137,517	100	30,841	16,996	13,845	81

**Note:** 1/ Excluding the highly urbanized City of Puerto Princesa

**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*



**Table B. Household Population 5 Years Old and Over with at least One Domain of Functional Difficulty Domain and Level of Severity, and Percentage Share of Sex to each Domain of Functional Difficulty, MIMAROPA: 2020**

Domain and Level of Severity of Functional Difficulty	Both Sexes	Women		Men		Sex Ratio
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>Household population five years old and over with at least domain of functional difficulty</b>	<b>347,120</b>	<b>189,103</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>158,017</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>All Levels of Severity</b>						
<b>Seeing</b>	<b>276,850</b>	<b>155,381</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>121,469</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Hearing</b>	<b>74,154</b>	<b>38,514</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>35,640</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Walking</b>	<b>77,436</b>	<b>40,395</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>37,041</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Remembering or Concentrating</b>	<b>65,738</b>	<b>38,822</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>26,916</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Self Caring</b>	<b>22,211</b>	<b>11,681</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>10,530</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Communicating Using his/her Usual (Customary) Language</b>	<b>22,694</b>	<b>11,298</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>11,396</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Mild</b>						
Seeing	254,491	142,628	56.0	111,863	44.0	78
Hearing	63,451	33,018	52.0	30,433	48.0	92
Walking	59,660	31,358	52.6	28,302	47.4	90
Remembering or Concentrating	56,702	33,733	59.5	22,969	40.5	68
Self Caring	12,194	6,462	53.0	5,732	47.0	89
Communicating Using his/her Usual (Customary) Language	13,133	6,551	49.9	6,582	50.1	100
<b>Moderate</b>						
Seeing	20,023	11,511	57.5	8,512	42.5	74
Hearing	8,645	4,518	52.3	4,127	47.7	91
Walking	12,713	6,377	50.2	6,336	49.8	99
Remembering or Concentrating	7,034	4,051	57.6	2,983	42.4	74
Self Caring	4,377	2,260	51.6	2,117	48.4	94
Communicating Using his/her Usual (Customary) Language	5,443	2,717	49.9	2,726	50.1	100
<b>Severe</b>						
Seeing	2,336	1,242	53.2	1,094	46.8	88
Hearing	2,058	978	47.5	1,080	52.5	110
Walking	5,063	2,660	52.5	2,403	47.5	90
Remembering or Concentrating	2,002	1,038	51.8	964	48.2	93
Self Caring	5,640	2,959	52.5	2,681	47.5	91
Communicating Using his/her Usual (Customary) Language	4,118	2,030	49.3	2,088	50.7	103

**Source:** Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

**Table C. Household Population Five Years Old and Over with at least One Domain of Mild Functional Difficulty, and Percent Share of Sex by Age Group, MIMAROPA: 2020**

Age Group	At least One Domain of Mild Functional Difficulty				
	Both Sexes	Female		Male	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>297,691</b>	<b>163,092</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>134,599</b>	<b>45.2</b>
5 - 9	2,834	1,271	44.8	1,563	55.2
10 - 14	3,136	1,537	49.0	1,599	51.0
15 - 19	4,291	2,538	59.1	1,753	40.9
20 - 24	5,904	3,601	61.0	2,303	39.0
25 - 29	7,290	4,385	60.2	2,905	39.8
30 - 34	8,780	5,005	57.0	3,775	43.0
35 - 39	11,825	6,768	57.2	5,057	42.8
40 - 44	23,582	13,180	55.9	10,402	44.1
45 - 49	33,425	17,699	53.0	15,726	47.0
50 - 54	38,259	19,898	52.0	18,361	48.0
55 - 59	37,854	19,698	52.0	18,156	48.0
60 - 64	37,526	19,665	52.4	17,861	47.6
65 - 69	30,573	16,391	53.6	14,182	46.4
70 - 74	23,257	13,080	56.2	10,177	43.8
75 - 79	14,904	8,956	60.1	5,948	39.9
80 and over	14,251	9,420	66.1	4,831	33.9

**Sources:** Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

**Table D. Household Population Five Years Old and Over with at least One Domain of Moderate Functional Difficulty, and Percent Share of Sex by Age Group, MIMAROPA: 2020**

Age Group	At least One Domain of Moderate Functional Difficulty				
	Both Sexes	Female		Male	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>37,536</b>	<b>19,934</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>17,602</b>	<b>46.9</b>
5 - 9	821	345	42.0	476	58.0
10 - 14	924	387	41.9	537	58.1
15 - 19	952	460	48.3	492	51.7
20 - 24	1,019	476	46.7	543	53.3
25 - 29	987	482	48.8	505	51.2
30 - 34	1,012	482	47.6	530	52.4
35 - 39	1,075	502	46.7	573	53.3
40 - 44	1,625	674	41.5	951	58.5
45 - 49	2,106	1,024	48.6	1,082	51.4
50 - 54	2,654	1,300	49.0	1,354	51.0
55 - 59	3,057	1,491	48.8	1,566	51.2
60 - 64	3,813	1,890	49.6	1,923	50.4
65 - 69	3,932	2,013	51.2	1,919	48.8
70 - 74	4,001	2,208	55.2	1,793	44.8
75 - 79	3,734	2,192	58.7	1,542	41.3
80 and over	5,824	4,008	68.8	1,816	31.2

**Sources:** Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*

**Table E. Household Population Five Years Old and Over with at least One Domain of Severe Functional Difficulty, and Percent Share of Sex by Age Group, MIMAROPA: 2020**

Age Group	At least One Domain of Severe Functional Difficulty				
	Both Sexes	Female		Male	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>11,893</b>	<b>6,077</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>5,816</b>	<b>48.9</b>
5 - 9	869	377	43.4	492	56.6
10 - 14	772	311	40.3	461	59.7
15 - 19	705	319	45.2	386	54.8
20 - 24	646	272	42.1	374	57.9
25 - 29	569	263	46.2	306	53.8
30 - 34	541	243	44.9	298	55.1
35 - 39	450	231	51.3	219	48.7
40 - 44	435	188	43.2	247	56.8
45 - 49	461	213	46.2	248	53.8
50 - 54	494	205	41.5	289	58.5
55 - 59	578	255	44.1	323	55.9
60 - 64	751	352	46.9	399	53.1
65 - 69	791	359	45.4	432	54.6
70 - 74	822	435	52.9	387	47.1
75 - 79	826	456	55.2	370	44.8
80 and over	2,183	1,598	73.2	585	26.8

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**Sources:** Philippine Statistics Authority, *2020 Census of Population and Housing*