



Women & Men

in the Cordillera Administrative Region

2022 STATISTICAL HANDBOOK
10TH EDITION



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION



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REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

**The WOMEN and MEN (WAM) IN THE
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (CAR):
2022 STATISTICAL HANDBOOK**

Tenth Edition

is an annual publication prepared and released by the
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
Regional Statistical Services Office – CAR

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FOREWORD

Gender equality is one of the many facets of the society that is greatly becoming a concern and a subject of discourse across the world. The promotion of gender and development in the Philippines is guided by internationally adopted frameworks and commitments such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Actions, to name a few. These advocacies aim to promote gender mainstreaming as a strategy to ensure that the gender perspective is considered in the process of crafting policies and programs at the international, national, and sub-national levels.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals and its 17 goals adopted by the United Nations (UN) member-nations in 2015 embody a road map for sustainable development that leaves no one behind. Achieving gender equality and women empowerment is integral to the realization of each goal. Only by ensuring the rights of women and girls across nations will we achieve justice and inclusion, economies that work for all, and sustained shared environment for future generations.

The 2022 Statistical Handbook on Women and Men in the Cordillera Administrative Region presents the latest available gender statistics on the different priority sectors in the region through tables and figures with brief analyses. Data disaggregated to provinces and key cities are also provided whenever possible. Through this publication, the PSA – Regional Statistical Services Office Cordillera Administrative Region (RSSO CAR) hopes to contribute to the efforts in furthering gender

mainstreaming and in fulfilling the various international gender-related commitments of our country.

We gratefully acknowledge the valuable contributions and support of various data sources which made this possible. We also encourage other government and non-government agencies and institutions to join us in improving gender statistics in the Philippines.

We likewise appreciate the support of our clients who continue to patronize and recognize this publication as an essential tool for evidence-based decision making for the development of women in CAR. We are hopeful that this publication will continue to be a significant source of information for researchers, decision-makers, project planners, implementers, and evaluators to guide them in their advocacy works and in the formulation of effective plans, programs, and policies for the advancement of women in CAR.

VILLAFE P. ALIBUYOG

Regional Director
PSA – RSSO CAR

December 2022

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Philippine Laws in Support of Women's Rights and Welfare

PSA – RSSO CAR SOCD Technical Staff

DATA SOURCES

Bureau of Jail Management and Penology	BJMP
Department of Agrarian Reform	DAR
Department of Education	DepEd
Department of Health	DOH
Department of Social Welfare and Development	DSWD
Philippine National Police	PNP
Philippine Statistics Authority	PSA

SURVEYS AND PUBLICATIONS

Census of Population (POPCEN)
Census of Population and Housing (CPH)
National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS)
Safe Motherhood Survey (SMS)
Functional Literacy, Education, and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS)
Survey on Overseas Filipinos (SOF)

STANDARD SYMBOLS USED

Symbol	Meaning
CY	Calendar Year (01 January – 31 December)
SY	School Year
FY	Fiscal Year (01 July – 31 June)
n.e.c	Not Elsewhere Classified
n.e.s	Not Elsewhere Stated
p	Preliminary
r	Revised
...	Not Applicable
*	Less than half of the unit employed
-	Nil or Zero
..	Not available



POPULATION

Population changes and movement are critical for the social and economic development of the country. Women, who comprise nearly one-half of the country's population, are the potent human resource capital of our economy. With women and men working as partners, a brighter future lies ahead for our country's development.

The Cordilleras is one of the least populous regions in the country. Women comprised 48.8 percent while men comprised 51.2 percent of the region's total population. Three in every five women belonged to the working age population of 15-64 years old. While men generally outnumbered women, especially in the younger age brackets, women dominate men in the older age groups due to the longer life expectancy of women.

Marriage and motherhood demand increased responsibilities for women as wives and as household caretakers. With women managing the home, men are relieved of domestic tasks and take on the responsibility of earning money for the family.

With these gender roles, our culture has traditionally designated the eldest man as the household head in the family. This limits women's access and control over money and decision-making processes in the family.

The basic data presented in this chapter were gathered from the Philippine Statistics Authority and its Technical Committee on Population and Housing Statistics.

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Table 1.1
**TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX AND BY AGE GROUP,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: 2020**

Age Group	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Philippines	53,649,400	49.4	55,017,643	50.6
CAR	873,690	48.8	917,431	51.2
0 - 4	76,462	48.3	81,950	51.7
5 - 9	81,759	47.8	89,241	52.2
10 - 14	85,168	48.5	90,577	51.5
15 - 19	87,343	49.0	90,959	51.0
20 - 24	84,869	48.8	89,131	51.2
25 - 29	76,551	48.1	82,705	51.9
30 - 34	66,667	47.6	73,366	52.4
35 - 39	57,528	47.2	64,290	52.8
40 - 44	49,605	47.5	54,819	52.5
45 - 49	42,284	47.8	46,262	52.2
50 - 54	39,854	48.7	41,978	51.3
55 - 59	34,974	49.2	36,101	50.8
60 - 64	29,829	50.7	29,029	49.3
65 - 69	22,187	52.2	20,297	47.8
70 - 74	14,959	55.0	12,257	45.0
75 - 79	9,861	59.0	6,853	41.0
80 and over	13,790	64.4	7,616	35.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The 2020 Census of Population and Housing (2020 CPH) shows that there were 103 men for every 100 women in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR). Women 60 years of age and over outnumbered the men. The greater number of women among senior citizens is attributed to the longer life expectancy of women.

Table 1.2

**TOTAL POPULATION BY PROVINCE/CITY AND BY SEX,
CAR: 2020**

Province/City	Women		Men		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
CAR	873,690	48.8	917,431	51.2	1,791,121
Abra	122,677	49.0	127,632	51.0	250,309
Apayao	59,716	48.2	64,221	51.8	123,937
Benguet	221,032	48.1	238,436	51.9	459,468
Baguio City	184,185	50.7	178,966	49.3	363,151
Ifugao	99,431	48.0	107,699	52.0	207,130
Kalinga	110,789	48.3	118,539	51.7	229,328
Mt. Province	75,860	48.1	81,938	51.9	157,798

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In 2020, the population in CAR reached about 1.8 million. Men comprised 51.2 percent of the total population, while women comprised 48.8 percent.

Among CAR provinces and Highly Urbanized City (HUC), men outnumbered women except in Baguio City, where women comprised 50.7 percent of the city's population.

Table 1.3
**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER
 BY MARITAL STATUS, PHILIPPINES AND CAR: 2015**

Marital Status	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Philippines				
Legally Married	16,297,331	50.2	16,148,597	49.8
Never Married/Single	15,969,212	45.9	18,823,441	54.1
Widowed	2,738,291	77.0	817,332	23.0
Live-in/Common-Law	3,664,715	50.5	3,589,653	49.5
Divorced/Separated	744,309	61.4	466,953	38.6
Unknown	20,954	36.4	36,664	63.6
CAR				
Legally Married	302,836	50.1	301,754	49.9
Never Married/Single	284,213	45.0	347,323	55.0
Widowed	45,121	76.3	14,016	23.7
Live-in/Common-Law	26,357	50.8	25,525	49.2
Divorced/Separated	8,745	59.9	5,858	40.1
Unknown	11	50.0	11	50.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

In terms of marital status, there were more married women than men. Women outnumbered men in all types of marital status for both national and regional levels, except for single or never married and unknown marital status.

As shown in table 1.3, the number of widowed women surpassed that of men by 54.0 percent. This supports the observation from Table 1.1 that women in CAR tend to live longer than men.

Table 1.4

**POPULATION OF YOUTH AGED 15-24 BY AGE GROUP
AND BY PROVINCE, CAR: 2020**

Region/ Province	Age Group					
	15-19 years old		20-24 years old		15-24 years old	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
CAR	87,343	90,959	84,869	89,131	172,212	180,090
Abra	12,308	13,020	10,118	10,905	22,426	23,925
Apayao	6,080	6,396	5,614	6,018	11,694	12,414
Benguet	21,459	22,330	21,829	23,155	43,288	45,485
Baguio City	17,245	17,282	20,035	19,426	37,280	36,708
Ifugao	10,318	10,901	9,538	10,216	19,856	21,117
Kalinga	11,820	12,376	10,905	11,630	22,725	24,006
Mt. Province	8,113	8,654	6,830	7,781	14,943	16,435

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The youth population in CAR, aged 15-24 years, reached a total of 352,302 in 2020. Men comprised 51.1 percent of the total youth population, while the remaining 48.9 percent were women.

By age group, male youth aged 15 to 19 years old outnumbered females both at the provincial and regional levels.

Meanwhile, female youth aged 20 to 24 years old outnumbered males in Baguio City by 1.6 percent.

Table 1.5

**TOTAL POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION AND BY SEX,
CAR: 2015**

Religious Affiliation	Both sexes	Percent	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
Roman Catholic, including Catholic Charismatic	1,104,051	64.1	538,470	48.8	565,581	51.2
Evangelicals (Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches)	155,568	9.0	77,387	49.7	78,181	50.3
National Council of Churches in the Philippines	117,403	6.8	57,205	48.7	60,198	51.3
Iglesia ni Cristo	41,921	2.4	20,417	48.7	21,504	51.3
Others	303,063	17.6	149,187	49.2	153,876	50.8
Total	1,722,006	100.0	842,666	48.9	879,340	51.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

By religious affiliation, 64.1 percent of the total population in the region were Roman Catholics (including Catholic Charismatic). Of these, 51.2 percent were comprised of men and 48.8 percent, women. This was followed by Evangelicals (Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches) with 9 percent, National Council of Churches in the Philippines with 6.8 percent, and Iglesia ni Cristo with 2.4 percent. Meanwhile, other religious affiliations as well as no religion comprised 17.6 percent.

Table 1.6
**HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY HIGHEST
 GRADE COMPLETED AND BY SEX, PHILIPPINES AND CAR: 2015**

Highest Grade Completed	Philippines		CAR	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	44,680,895	45,479,477	755,424	787,150
No Grade Completed	1,428,135	1,525,495	32,905	29,488
Preschool	1,207,122	1,322,947	18,153	19,609
Special Education	19,453	26,785	303	388
Elementary	14,005,211	16,159,212	206,772	272,891
1st to 4th Grade	6,811,519	8,368,008	108,310	143,888
5th to 6th Grade	2,392,756	2,769,797	34,057	46,891
Graduate	4,800,936	5,021,407	64,405	82,112
High School	16,314,464	16,545,197	228,982	271,733
Undergraduate	6,222,921	6,512,537	94,364	111,573
Graduate	10,091,543	10,032,660	134,618	160,160
Post Secondary	1,026,719	783,949	21,392	9,943
Undergraduate	47,852	45,981	663	486
Graduate	978,867	737,968	20,729	9,457
College Undergraduate	4,910,474	4,571,179	109,956	94,676
Academic Degree Holder	5,631,087	4,418,250	132,911	86,138
Post baccalaureate	81,720	54,758	3,767	2,048
Not Stated	56,510	71,705	283	236

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

There were more women who are academic degree holders and who have pursued post baccalaureate studies than men. Men outnumbered women only at the pre-school, elementary, and high school educational levels.

Table 1.7

LITERACY OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE GROUP AND BY SEX, PHILIPPINES AND CAR: 2015

Age Group	Household Population 10 years old and over			Literate	
	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes	Percent
Total	1,354,180	664,759	689,421	1,324,002	97.8
10 - 14	175,921	85,647	90,274	175,106	99.5
15 - 19	177,041	87,615	89,426	176,101	99.5
20 - 24	173,885	85,535	88,350	172,853	99.4
25 - 29	149,475	71,827	77,648	148,385	99.3
30 - 34	125,565	59,407	66,158	124,487	99.1
35 - 39	107,852	51,467	56,385	106,614	98.9
40 - 44	90,192	43,025	47,167	88,738	98.4
45 - 49	84,810	41,100	43,710	82,958	97.8
50 - 54	74,610	36,208	38,402	72,437	97.1
55 - 59	61,936	30,591	31,345	59,489	96.0
60 - 64	46,135	23,371	22,764	43,676	94.7
65 and over	86,758	48,966	37,792	73,158	84.3

continuation of Table 1.7

Age Group	Literate			
	Women	Percent	Men	Percent
Total	647,618	97.4	676,384	98.1
10 - 14	85,354	99.7	89,752	99.4
15 - 19	87,310	99.7	88,791	99.3
20 - 24	85,177	99.6	87,676	99.2
25 - 29	71,431	99.4	76,954	99.1
30 - 34	59,052	99.4	65,435	98.9
35 - 39	50,972	99.0	55,642	98.7
40 - 44	42,428	98.6	46,310	98.2
45 - 49	40,260	98.0	42,698	97.7
50 - 54	35,139	97.0	37,298	97.1
55 - 59	29,264	95.7	30,225	96.4
60 - 64	21,964	94.0	21,712	95.4
65 and over	39,267	80.2	33,891	89.7

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The literacy rate in Cordillera was 97.8 in 2015. This means that 98 in every 100 persons aged 10 years and over were literate. Meanwhile, men had a higher literacy rate with 98.1 than women with 97.4. Most illiterate were in the age bracket 65 years and over for both sexes.



LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Towards the end of the 20th century, more and more women entered the labor and employment sector. From being seen mostly in households performing chores and other rearing activities, increasing number of women are taking part in the labor force and are contributing to the performance of the economy. However, employment of women and men is still bound by inequalities, both at the local and national levels.

Men in the Cordilleras posted higher labor participation rate than women. During the fourth quarter of 2019, 73.3 percent of men were in the labor force while 50.8 of women were actively looking for work or are employed. The total labor force were composed of 53.8 percent salary workers, 35.7 percent own account workers while the remain 10.4 percent were unpaid family workers.

In both sexes, 45.8 percent were engaged in services followed by agriculture at 39.9 percent, and industry at 14.3 percent.

Labor and employment data were taken from the 2015-2019 Quarterly Labor Force Survey (LFS) of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

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Table 2.1

**EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
15 YEARS AND OVER, PHILIPPINES AND CAR: 2017 - 2020**
Total in Thousands, Rate in Percent

Year	Women			Men		
	Total	Employment Rate	Labor Force Participation Rate	Total	Employment Rate	Labor Force Participation Rate
January 2017						
Philippines	33,585	94.7	50.0	33,575	93.9	76.6
CAR	579	94.4	56.1	615	96.4	77.3
April 2017						
Philippines	34,801	94.5	46.2	34,804	94.2	76.6
CAR	605	95.7	48.6	634	96.0	74.8
July 2017						
Philippines	35,028	94.6	45.5	35,136	94.3	75.7
CAR	608	96.7	53.0	636	96.5	75.5
October 2017						
Philippines	35,056	95.3	47.8	35,324	94.8	76.4
CAR	602	96.1	52.7	642	96.5	75.1
January 2018						
Philippines	35,377	95.2	47.5	35,520	94.4	76.8
CAR	618	97.1	48.6	646	95.9	75.2
April 2018						
Philippines	35,424	94.7	46.5	35,590	94.5	75.3
CAR	618	96.2	46.8	648	97.1	72.8
July 2018						
Philippines	35,685	94.5	46.2	35,875	94.6	73.9
CAR	618	95.7	49.8	654	94.5	75.6
October 2018						
Philippines	35,727	95.2	46.4	36,158	94.8	74.5
CAR	621	95.5	50.0	662	95.5	73.5

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) among men was higher than in women in 2017 and 2018 at both the regional and national levels. LFPR among women was more or less 50 percent while LFPR among men was approximately 75 percent for both national and regional levels.

Table 2.1 (cont.)

**EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
15 YEARS AND OVER, PHILIPPINES AND CAR: 2017 - 2020**
Total in Thousands, Rate in Percent

Year	Women			Men		
	Total	Employment Rate	Labor Force Participation Rate	Total	Employment Rate	Labor Force Participation Rate
January 2019						
Philippines	36,097	95.2	46.6	36,428	94.5	73.7
CAR	627	94.6	51.0	659	95.4	71.7
April 2019						
Philippines	36,164	95.0	47.4	36,375	94.8	75.3
CAR	627	97.5	49.5	664	96.9	74.7
July 2019						
Philippines	36,410	94.6	48.7	36,724	94.7	75.3
CAR	635	95.7	49.7	668	97.1	73.4
October 2019						
Philippines	36,586	95.5	47.8	36,944	95.5	75.0
CAR	639	96.6	50.8	673	97.6	73.3
January 2020						
Philippines	36,270	95.0	48.4	36,571	94.5	74.8
CAR	585	96.8	50.7	625	97.4	74.3
April 2020						
Philippines	36,765	84.4	41.5	36,957	81.2	69.8
CAR	600	77.3	43.5	630	73.1	67.8
July 2020						
Philippines	36,867	90.0	48.5	37,194	90.0	75.3
CAR	596	88.9	52.3	633	91.4	76.2
October 2020						
Philippines	36,910	91.1	45.0	37,397	91.3	72.3
CAR	599	93.7	49.7	635	95.0	73.5

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

The same trend can be observed in 2019 and 2020 where the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) among men was higher than among women at both the regional and national levels.

Table 2.2A

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, CAR: 2017**In Thousands**

Occupation	January	April	July	October	% to Region (Oct. '17)
Women	273	281	312	305	100
Managers	40	53	50	61	20
Professionals	45	36	39	37	12
Technicians & Associate Professionals	11	11	13	13	4
Clerks	19	20	20	16	5
Service and Sales Workers	37	43	44	39	13
Farmers, Forestry Workers, & Fishermen	37	34	39	29	9
Craft & Related Trade Workers	3	5	4	4	1
Plant, Machine Operators & Assemblers	4	2	2	4	1
Laborers/Unskilled Workers	76	78	102	102	33
Armed Forces and Special Occupations	0.2	0.4	-	0.1	0.05
Men	425	455	463	464	100
Managers	35	43	37	44	9
Professionals	17	19	18	18	4
Technicians & Associate Professionals	9	14	12	13	3
Clerks	9	11	10	10	2
Service and Sales Workers	31	32	38	41	9
Farmers, Forestry Workers, & Fishermen	146	156	145	147	32
Craft & Related Trade Workers	30	34	31	34	7
Plant, Machine Operators & Assemblers	36	35	31	29	6
Laborers/Unskilled Workers	106	109	138	126	27
Armed Forces and Special Occupations	5	3	2	3	1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.2B

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, CAR: 2018

In Thousands

Occupation	January	April	July	October	% to Region (Oct. '18)
Women	292	276	295	297	100
Managers	52	41	50	59	20
Professionals	43	33	37	40	14
Technicians & Associate Professionals	12	11	13	15	5
Clerks	19	15	18	13	4
Service and Sales Workers	35	37	43	44	15
Farmers, Forestry Workers, & Fishermen	37	43	38	32	11
Craft & Related Trade Workers	3	2	2	3	1
Plant, Machine Operators & Assemblers	2	5	1	1	1
Laborers/Unskilled Workers	88	88	92	90	30
Armed Forces and Special Occupations	-	-	-	-	-
Men	466	458	467	464	100
Managers	49	36	37	40	9
Professionals	19	16	14	18	4
Technicians & Associate Professionals	14	11	16	12	3
Clerks	12	9	8	10	2
Service and Sales Workers	32	33	36	37	8
Farmers, Forestry Workers, & Fishermen	161	143	131	136	29
Craft & Related Trade Workers	30	35	33	33	7
Plant, Machine Operators & Assemblers	33	33	37	33	7
Laborers/Unskilled Workers	114	139	150	145	31
Armed Forces and Special Occupations	3	3	4	2	1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.2C

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, CAR: 2019

In Thousands

Occupation	January	April	July	October	% to Region (Oct. '19)
Women	303	303	302	313	100
Managers	56	55	56	56	18
Professionals	38	38	41	44	14
Technicians & Associate Professionals	18	16	16	16	5
Clerks	20	17	23	21	7
Service and Sales Workers	42	42	43	43	14
Farmers, Forestry Workers, & Fishermen	40	29	32	43	14
Craft & Related Trade Workers	3	4	2	5	2
Plant, Machine Operators & Assemblers	2	3	2	1	0
Laborers/Unskilled Workers	84	99	89	84	27
Armed Forces and Special Occupations	0.3	-	-	0.4	0.1
Men	450	481	476	482	100
Managers	49	47	45	49	10
Professionals	18	19	14	21	4
Technicians & Associate Professionals	12	14	10	16	3
Clerks	9	7	14	16	3
Service and Sales Workers	32	37	32	33	7
Farmers, Forestry Workers, & Fishermen	128	151	142	145	30
Craft & Related Trade Workers	39	31	41	27	6
Plant, Machine Operators & Assemblers	29	27	33	34	7
Laborers/Unskilled Workers	132	143	140	135	28
Armed Forces and Special Occupations	2	5	5	5	1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.2D

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, CAR: 2020**In Thousands**

Occupation	January	April	July	October	% to Region (Oct. '20)
Women	287	202	277	279	100
Managers	51	32	50	44	16
Professionals	35	22	40	49	17
Technicians & Associate Professionals	12	10	10	16	6
Clerks	15	9	14	22	8
Service and Sales Workers	39	19	31	34	12
Farmers, Forestry Workers, & Fishermen	35	28	31	34	12
Craft & Related Trade Workers	2	2	5	2	1
Plant, Machine Operators & Assemblers	2	2	2	0.7	0.2
Laborers/Unskilled Workers	96	77	95	78	28
Armed Forces and Special Occupations	0.3	-	0.2	0.6	0.2
Men	453	312	441	443	100
Managers	46	21	32	31	7
Professionals	18	9	15	15	3
Technicians & Associate Professionals	11	5	11	11	3
Clerks	6	7	6	10	2
Service and Sales Workers	34	20	25	34	8
Farmers, Forestry Workers, & Fishermen	153	136	148	130	29
Craft & Related Trade Workers	23	8	37	36	8
Plant, Machine Operators & Assemblers	34	18	36	31	7
Laborers/Unskilled Workers	126	86	128	138	31
Armed Forces and Special Occupations	1	3	3	6	1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

As of October 2020, six (6) in every ten (10) workers were men. Employed men were mostly laborers/unskilled workers accounting for about 30 percent and farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen comprising of 29 percent of the total male labor force. The least number of male workers were employed in the armed forces and special occupations.

Most employed women were laborers/unskilled workers accounting for 28 percent of the total female labor force in the region. Eighteen and sixteen percent of women in the labor force were professionals and managers, respectively.

Generally, the total number of workers for both women and men, as of October 2020, decreased relative to the same month of the previous year.

Table 2.3A

**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
PHILIPPINES AND CAR: January 2017
In Thousands**

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	8,871	292	2,096	94	6,776	198
Fishing	1,157	0.2	91	0.1	1,066	0.1
Mining and quarrying	179	17	11	2	168	14
Manufacturing	3,280	19	1,295	7	1,985	12
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	87	1	15	-	72	1
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	74	1	13	0.3	62	1
Construction	3,215	56	75	1	3,141	55
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,909	81	4,706	53	3,203	28
Transportation and storage	3,070	35	74	1	2,996	34
Accommodation and food service activities	1,679	18	903	10	776	8
Information and communication	367	3	134	1	234	2
Financial and insurance activities	499	2	283	1	217	1
Real estate activities	169	1	99	0.1	71	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	246	3	130	2	116	1
Administrative and support service activities	1,458	22	493	11	965	11
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,367	72	1,100	33	1,267	39
Education	1,222	37	911	30	312	8
Human health and social work activities	502	10	319	8	182	2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	314	3	118	1	195	2
Other service activities	2,679	24	1,969	18	710	6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	-	1	-	1	-
Total	39,347	698	14,834	425	24,514	273

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.3B
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: April 2017**
 In Thousands

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	9,271	299	2,397	93	6,875	206
Fishing	1,242	3	64	0.3	1,178	2
Mining and quarrying	223	18	14	1	209	16
Manufacturing	3,533	26	1,435	8	2,098	18
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	75	1	11	0.3	64	1
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	57	1	8	-	49	1
Construction	3,544	66	52	1	3,492	65
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,882	97	4,762	64	3,121	33
Transportation and storage	3,095	30	96	0.5	2,999	30
Accommodation and food service activities	1,708	25	898	17	810	8
Information and communication	423	7	147	2	276	5
Financial and insurance activities	504	6	282	4	222	1
Real estate activities	170	2	98	2	73	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	249	2	134	1	115	1
Administrative and support service activities	1,487	21	514	10	973	12
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,244	64	1,024	28	1,221	35
Education	1,131	32	798	24	333	8
Human health and social work activities	482	9	309	6	173	2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	345	4	153	2	193	2
Other service activities	2,602	24	1,988	17	614	7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	-	1	-	0.3	-
Total	40,271	737	15,183	281	25,088	455

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.3C
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: July 2017**
 In Thousands

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	8,909	335	2,190	118	6,719	217
Fishing	1,219	1	74	0.2	1,146	1
Mining and quarrying	204	11	14	1	190	10
Manufacturing	3,497	26	1,401	9	2,096	17
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	71	2	20	-	51	2
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	80	2	15	1	64	1
Construction	3,863	70	66	1	3,797	68
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,564	89	4,600	62	2,964	28
Transportation and storage	3,078	32	85	0.4	2,993	32
Accommodation and food service activities	1,730	29	947	17	783	12
Information and communication	408	5	158	2	250	3
Financial and insurance activities	496	5	277	2	219	3
Real estate activities	197	2	98	1	99	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	232	3	108	2	124	1
Administrative and support service activities	1,402	24	453	10	949	14
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,543	65	1,191	30	1,352	35
Education	1,195	32	866	25	329	7
Human health and social work activities	468	12	325	10	143	3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	292	1	116	1	175	1
Other service activities	2,723	29	2,072	22	650	8
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	-	0.4	-	0.4	-
Total	40,171	775	15,078	312	25,093	463

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.3D
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: October 2017**
 In Thousands

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	9,223	324	2,316	112	6,905	212
Fishing	1,163	4	96	1	1,074	3
Mining and quarrying	208	15	16	1	205	14
Manufacturing	3,615	26	1,486	9	2,123	17
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	83	2	16	-	77	2
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	83	1	16	0.3	51	1
Construction	3,531	57	64	1	3,478	56
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,226	106	4,968	70	3,273	36
Transportation and storage	3,282	35	112	0.3	3,171	35
Accommodation and food service activities	1,828	32	958	18	895	14
Information and communication	374	7	128	1	256	6
Financial and insurance activities	540	3	288	2	230	1
Real estate activities	208	3	112	2	102	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	249	5	128	2	128	2
Administrative and support service activities	1,537	20	575	8	972	12
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,493	55	1,182	25	1,304	30
Education	1,288	32	926	24	332	8
Human health and social work activities	499	11	335	6	153	4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	332	2	128	1	205	2
Other service activities	2,784	28	2,108	20	690	9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	41,547	769	15,957	305	25,624	464

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.3E

**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
PHILIPPINES AND CAR: January 2018
In Thousands**

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	9,854	319	2,511	106	7,342	213
Fishing	1,044	-	64	-	953	0.5
Mining and quarrying	209	49	16	3	206	47
Manufacturing	3,549	21	1,392	8	2,138	13
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	84	2	16	1	77	0.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	42	2	16	1	26	1
Construction	3,633	44	64	1	3,581	43
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,267	89	5,086	60	3,194	28
Transportation and storage	3,299	33	96	1	3,220	33
Accommodation and food service activities	1,712	28	944	15	773	13
Information and communication	376	5	128	3	232	3
Financial and insurance activities	501	3	288	2	206	1
Real estate activities	209	1	112	1	103	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	209	4	112	3	103	1
Administrative and support service activities	1,587	20	592	8	1,005	12
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,422	69	1,152	30	1,262	39
Education	1,169	36	880	29	309	7
Human health and social work activities	501	12	304	8	180	5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	376	2	160	0.3	206	1
Other service activities	2,714	19	2,063	14	644	5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	41,755	757	15,995	292	25,760	466

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.3F

**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
PHILIPPINES AND CAR: April 2018
In Thousands**

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	8,670	319	2,136	113	6,555	206
Fishing	1,104	1	47	-	1,038	2
Mining and quarrying	204	29	16	2	202	27
Manufacturing	3,640	28	1,481	7	2,176	21
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	82	2	16	-	101	2
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	82	1	-	-	51	-
Construction	4,008	69	78	1	3,948	69
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,893	82	4,942	54	2,961	27
Transportation and storage	3,190	31	125	1	3,062	30
Accommodation and food service activities	1,636	21	904	14	734	7
Information and communication	450	4	140	1	278	3
Financial and insurance activities	573	4	312	3	253	1
Real estate activities	204	1	94	1	76	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	286	4	140	2	152	2
Administrative and support service activities	1,595	18	608	7	987	11
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,495	59	1,185	26	1,341	33
Education	1,104	28	795	21	304	7
Human health and social work activities	532	11	359	8	177	3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	409	1	171	0.3	228	1
Other service activities	2,699	20	2,027	15	683	4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	40,855	734	15,574	276	25,307	458

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.3G
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: July 2018**
 In Thousands

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	8,089	315	1,946	108	6,170	207
Fishing	1,260	1	78	-	1,204	0.5
Mining and quarrying	203	24	16	-	201	24
Manufacturing	3,658	25	1,417	4	2,207	21
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	81	2	16	-	75	2
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	81	1	15.57	-	50	1
Construction	3,902	55	93	1	3,812	54
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,805	91	4,888	62	2,935	28
Transportation and storage	3,211	37	93	1	3,135	36
Accommodation and food service activities	1,707	26	934	14	752	12
Information and communication	406	7	140	3	276	4
Financial and insurance activities	569	8	311	5	276	3
Real estate activities	203	2	109	1	100	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	285	5	140	2	125	2
Administrative and support service activities	1,585	22	592	9	1,003	13
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,642	71	1,230	32	1,405	40
Education	1,219	31	903	25	326	6
Human health and social work activities	528	11	343	7	176	3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	366	2	156	1	201	1
Other service activities	2,845	28	2,133	19	702	9
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	40,650	762	15,553	295	25,132	467

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.3H
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: October 2018**
 In Thousands

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	8,844	307	2,114	101	6,719	207
Fishing	1,116	1	95	0.3	1,022	-
Mining and quarrying	207	11	16	-	179	12
Manufacturing	3,678	21	1,420	8	2,248	13
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	83	1	16	-	77	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	41	-	15.78	-	51	-
Construction	3,926	78	63	1	3,858	77
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7,976	101	5,001	70	2,989	31
Transportation and storage	3,182	36	79	-	3,091	36
Accommodation and food service activities	1,860	30	994	18	869	11
Information and communication	413	8	142	3	255	5
Financial and insurance activities	537	4	300	2	230	1
Real estate activities	207	2	95	1	102	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	289	7	142	3	153	4
Administrative and support service activities	1,570	24	584	9	996	15
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,686	61	1,325	27	1,354	34
Education	1,240	34	947	26	307	8
Human health and social work activities	496	12	331	10	179	1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	331	3	142	1	204	2
Other service activities	2,645	23	1,972	17	690	6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	41,325	762	15,792	297	25,574	463

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.31

**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
PHILIPPINES AND CAR: January 2019
In Thousands**

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	7,975	290	1,892	98	3,003	192
Fishing	1,192	1	89	-	141	1
Mining and quarrying	191	6	20	1	32	5
Manufacturing	3,657	22	1,474	7	2,339	16
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	99	2	16	1	25	1
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	79	1	15.09	1	24	0.3
Construction	4,133	78	96	2	153	76
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,073	100	5,018	65	7,965	35
Transportation and storage	3,417	34	104	1	165	34
Accommodation and food service activities	1,801	26	1,029	17	1,633	9
Information and communication	403	4	150	2	239	2
Financial and insurance activities	585	8	324	5	514	4
Real estate activities	251	2	135	1	214	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	317	6	157	2	249	4
Administrative and support service activities	1,563	19	615	8	976	11
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,655	77	1,314	36	2,086	41
Education	1,272	34	924	27	1,467	8
Human health and social work activities	525	9	355	8	564	1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	388	2	149	0.3	237	2
Other service activities	2,801	29	2,117	23	3,360	6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	41,376	753	15,992	303	25,383	451

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.3J

**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
PHILIPPINES AND CAR: April 2019
In Thousands**

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	8,181	320	2,153	106	6,028	214
Fishing	1,232	2	82	1	1,150	2
Mining and quarrying	168	9	18	-	150	9
Manufacturing	3,541	24	1,431	10	2,111	15
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	108	1	11	1	97	1
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	67	2	10	0.1	57	1.53
Construction	4,221	89	81	1	4,140	88
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,559	100	5,355	69	3,204	31
Transportation and storage	3,557	37	127	1	3,431	37
Accommodation and food service activities	1,892	29	995	19	898	10
Information and communication	451	4	164	2	287	2
Financial and insurance activities	546	3	317	3	229	1
Real estate activities	187	2	104	1	83	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	290	5	150	3	140	2
Administrative and support service activities	1,711	16	630	7	1,081	9
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,805	73	1,365	30	1,441	44
Education	1,159	29	843	23	316	6
Human health and social work activities	565	16	379	11	186	5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	432	2	178	1	254	1
Other service activities	2,569	20	1,897	16	672	4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	42,242	783	16,289	303	25,953	481

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.3K
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: July 2019**
 In Thousands

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	8,622	299	2,245	128	6,377	203
Fishing	1,470	2	111	1	1,359	2
Mining and quarrying	211	19	16	12	195	19
Manufacturing	3,664	24	1,490	10	2,174	16
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	75	1	17	1	59	1
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	55	0.5	12	0.3	43	0.5
Construction	4,035	79	73	49	3,962	78
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,634	97	5,374	21	3,260	33
Transportation and storage	3,253	35	125	21	3,128	34
Accommodation and food service activities	1,979	30	1,087	9	893	14
Information and communication	424	6	149	2	274	3
Financial and insurance activities	554	9	306	1	248	2
Real estate activities	256	2	141	1	114	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	303	7	159	2	145	4
Administrative and support service activities	1,698	21	633	8	1,064	12
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,864	70	1,398	24	1,466	39
Education	1,292	34	954	4	338	6
Human health and social work activities	491	10	324	1	167	2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	429	4	204	1	224	1
Other service activities	2,643	29	1,967	5	675	7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	42,952	778	16,786	302	26,166	476

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.3L

**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
PHILIPPINES AND CAR: October 2019
In Thousands**

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	8,803	317	2,265	109	6,538	208
Fishing	1,318	0.1	122	-	1,196	0.1
Mining and quarrying	168	11	11	-	157	11
Manufacturing	3,611	23	1,478	8	2,133	15
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	83	1	7	-	76	1
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	56	0.2	8	-	48	0.24
Construction	4,222	78	96	1	4,126	77
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,546	87	5,270	63	3,275	24
Transportation and storage	3,501	42	124	1	3,377	41
Accommodation and food service activities	1,999	26	1,087	17	912	9
Information and communication	424	8	148	3	275	5
Financial and insurance activities	641	9	362	5	279	5
Real estate activities	233	2	126	1	107	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	305	6	148	3	157	3
Administrative and support service activities	1,658	22	627	8	1,030	15
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,815	82	1,376	36	1,439	45
Education	1,407	36	1,036	28	370	8
Human health and social work activities	591	17	395	12	196	6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	342	3	141	1	201	2
Other service activities	2,421	24	1,883	17	538	7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total	43,144	795	16,712	313	26,432	482

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.3M
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: January 2020**
In Thousands

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	8,459	323	2,253	112	6,206	211
Fishing	1,166	1	86	-	1,079	1
Mining and quarrying	184	10	14	0.3	170	10
Manufacturing	3,634	22	1,456	6	2,178	16
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	108	2	17	0.2	91	2
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	62	1	9	-	53	1
Construction	4,001	65	107	1	3,895	63
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,590	102	5,243	66	3,347	36
Transportation and storage	3,398	38	131	-	3,267	38
Accommodation and food service activities	2,013	27	1,068	17	945	11
Information and communication	372	4	122	1	250	3
Financial and insurance activities	626	5	380	4	247	1
Real estate activities	210	1	114	1	96	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	270	3	129	1	142	1
Administrative and support service activities	1,664	17	650	7	1,014	10
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,786	60	1,350	28	1,436	32
Education	1,349	31	1,002	22	347	9
Human health and social work activities	566	11	378	8	188	3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	394	2	168	0.2	226	2
Other service activities	2,686	16	2,004	13	682	3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	-	1	-	1	-
Total	42,543	740	16,683	287	25,860	453

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.3N
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: April 2020**
 In Thousands

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	7,661	295	1,860	93	5,800	202
Fishing	1,101	1	57	0.1	1,043	0.4
Mining and quarrying	154	11	17	0.4	137	11
Manufacturing	2,699	12	1,112	6	1,587	6
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	61	1	10	-	51	1
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	48	0.2	9	-	39	0.2
Construction	2,792	16	70	0.3	2,722	16
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,459	42	3,906	30	2,553	12
Transportation and storage	2,593	9	107	0.2	2,485	9
Accommodation and food service activities	1,236	8	621	5	615	3
Information and communication	267	2	84	1	183	2
Financial and insurance activities	438	3	271	2	167	1
Real estate activities	163	0.2	90	0.2	72	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	233	1	123	1	111	1
Administrative and support service activities	1,503	10	583	5	920	6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,482	62	1,140	29	1,341	33
Education	1,142	20	833	15	309	5
Human health and social work activities	460	9	309	7	151	2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	197	0.3	82	-	115	0.3
Other service activities	2,144	12	1,603	9	541	3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	-
Total	33,830	514	12,886	202	20,944	312

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.3O
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: July 2020**
 In Thousands

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	9,750	322	2,673	109	7,078	214
Fishing	1,117	1	72	-	1,044	1
Mining and quarrying	243	23	23	3	220	20
Manufacturing	3,373	26	1,339	7	2,034	19
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	83	2	14	-	69	2
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	52	-	10	-	42	0.4
Construction	4,031	67	75	1	3,956	66
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,891	86	5,560	57	3,332	29
Transportation and storage	2,914	21	112	-	2,802	21
Accommodation and food service activities	1,280	19	733	12	547	7
Information and communication	306	3	123	1	183	2
Financial and insurance activities	558	6	314	4	244	2
Real estate activities	218	1	129	-	89	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	249	4	131	2	117	2
Administrative and support service activities	1,535	17	591	7	944	9
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,558	58	1,199	26	1,359	32
Education	1,192	35	885	27	308	8
Human health and social work activities	544	12	373	10	171	2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	117	-	47	-	70	-
Other service activities	2,286	16	1,689	10	597	6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	-	3	-	1	-
Total	41,302	717	16,094	277	25,208	441

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.3P
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: October 2020**
 In Thousands

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	8,427	287	1,987	99	6,440	188
Fishing	1,335	1	101	-	1,235	1
Mining and quarrying	156	20	7	0.3	149	19
Manufacturing	3,029	17	1,147	4	1,882	13
Electricity, gas, steam and air condition supply	71	1	9	0.2	61	1
Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt and remediation activities	70	1	11	0.1	59	0.51
Construction	3,974	83	98	1	3,876	82
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,384	77	5,186	51	3,198	25
Transportation and storage	2,824	30	103	1	2,721	29
Accommodation and food service activities	1,343	19	706	11	637	8
Information and communication	453	6	153	1	300	4
Financial and insurance activities	601	6	335	4	266	2
Real estate activities	177	1	95	1	82	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	289	4	150	2	139	1
Administrative and support service activities	1,734	28	650	12	1,084	16
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2,427	61	1,141	27	1,287	34
Education	1,461	41	1,063	34	398	7
Human health and social work activities	599	21	426	16	174	4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	214	1.1	93	0.1	120	1
Other service activities	2,268	18	1,672	12	596	6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.4	1	0.4	0.1	-
Total	39,837	722	15,132	279	24,705	443

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Agriculture, hunting and forestry employed the most women and men in CAR among all industry groups. Forty percent of the total employment in the region was generated by the industry.

Table 2.4A
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: January 2017**
 In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	24,712	367	8,935	146	15,778	221
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	1,905	13	1,573	11	333	2
Worked for Private Establishment	19,310	256	5,500	82	13,811	174
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,377	97	1,821	53	1,557	44
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	119	1	42	0	78	1
Own Account Workers	12,167	253	4,403	78	7,764	175
Self-Employed	10,706	217	4,041	71	6,665	146
Employer	1,461	36	362	7	1,099	29
Unpaid Family Worker	2,468	79	1,496	49	972	29
Total	39,347	698	14,834	273	24,514	425

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.4B
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: April 2017**
 In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	24,699	381	8,796	147	15,903	234
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	1,804	13	1,560	11	244	2
Worked for Private Establishment	19,640	280	5,526	88	14,113	192
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,155	86	1,673	46	1,482	40
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	100	1	37	0	64	1
Own Account Workers	12,875	283	4,821	87	8,054	196
Self-Employed	11,370	238	4,429	77	6,940	161
Employer	1,505	45	392	10	1,113	35
Unpaid Family Worker	2,697	72	1,566	47	1,132	25
Total	40,271	737	15,183	281	25,088	455

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.4C
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: July 2017**
In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	25,555	419	9,182	167	16,373	253
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	1,971	18	1,667	17	304	1
Worked for Private Establishment	19,978	307	5,590	98	14,388	209
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,493	93	1,888	52	1,606	41
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	113	2	38	0	75	1
Own Account Workers	12,522	267	4,658	88	7,865	179
Self-Employed	11,129	232	4,309	79	6,820	152
Employer	1,393	35	348	8	1,045	27
Unpaid Family Worker	2,094	89	1,238	58	855	31
Total	40,171	775	15,078	312	25,093	463

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.4D
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: October 2017**
In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	25,868	385	9,454	146	16,415	239
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	2,018	16	1,694	14	324	2
Worked for Private Establishment	20,177	288	5,771	88	14,407	199
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,528	80	1,949	43	1,579	37
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	145	1	40	1	105	1
Own Account Workers	13,190	281	5,087	93	7,283	188
Self-Employed	11,586	237	4,676	83	6,090	154
Employer	1,604	44	411	10	1,193	34
Unpaid Family Worker	2,488	104	1,432	67	1,056	37
Total	41,546	770	15,973	306	24,754	464

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.4E
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: January 2018**
 In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	25,776	367	9,342	145	16,434	224
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	1,916	12	1,635	11	281	2
Worked for Private Establishment	20,327	255	5,788	80	14,539	175
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,396	99	1,872	54	1,524	46
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	137	1	47	-	90	1
Own Account Workers	13,087	295	4,958	86	8,127	209
Self-Employed	11,581	239	4,559	77	7,021	162
Employer	1,506	56	400	9	1,106	47
Unpaid Family Worker	2,893	95	1,694	61	1,198	34
Total	41,756	757	15,994	292	25,759	467

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.4F
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: April 2018**
 In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	26,079	367	9,332	145	16,747	224
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	1,923	12	1,606	11	317	2
Worked for Private Establishment	20,559	255	5,829	80	14,730	175
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,451	99	1,847	54	1,604	46
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	146	1	50	-	96	1
Own Account Workers	12,657	295	4,960	86	7,697	209
Self-Employed	11,140	239	4,563	77	6,577	162
Employer	1,517	56	397	9	1,120	47
Unpaid Family Worker	2,160	95	1,297	61	863	34
Total	40,896	757	15,589	292	25,307	467

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.4G
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: July 2018**
 In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	26,564	419	9,624	157	16,939	263
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	2,021	17	1,729	14	292	3
Worked for Private Establishment	20,733	301	5,874	88	14,859	213
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,687	99	1,993	54	1,694	45
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	123	2	28	0	94	2
Own Account Workers	12,200	261	4,873	91	7,327	169
Self-Employed	10,654	224	4,479	83	6,175	142
Employer	1,546	36	394	9	1,152	28
Unpaid Family Worker	1,887	82	1,072	46	814	36
Total	40,651	762	15,569	295	25,080	467

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.4H
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: October 2018**
 In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	26,609	402	10,470	156	16,954	246
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	1,920	14	202	12	328	2
Worked for Private Establishment	20,816	295	9,202	91	14,902	203
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,762	93	1,017	53	1,647	40
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	111	1	48	1	78	-
Own Account Workers	12,377	266	4,707	90	7,623	177
Self-Employed	10,988	233	4,095	80	6,631	153
Employer	1,389	33	612	9	991	24
Unpaid Family Worker	2,339	93	600	52	971	42
Total	41,325	762	15,777	297	25,548	464

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.4I
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: January 2019**
In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	27,210	405	10,001	158	17,209	247
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	1,988	21	1,699	18	289	3
Worked for Private Establishment	21,302	273	6,152	78	15,150	195
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,767	109	2,112	62	1,654	47
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	152	2	37	-	116	2
Own Account Workers	12,215	269	4,848	99	7,368	171
Self-Employed	10,849	233	4,479	89	6,369	143
Employer	1,367	37	369	9	998	27
Unpaid Family Worker	1,951	78	1,144	46	807	33
Total	41,376	753	15,992	303	25,383	451

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.4J
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: April 2019**
In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	26,749	405	9,722	152	17,027	253
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	1,811	13	1,492	12	320	1
Worked for Private Establishment	20,982	293	6,077	90	14,905	203
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,851	97	2,126	49	1,725	48
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	105	2	27	1	78	1
Own Account Workers	12,810	281	4,988	87	7,822	193
Self-Employed	11,666	251	4,667	81	6,999	169
Employer	1,145	30	322	6	823	24
Unpaid Family Worker	2,683	98	1,579	63	1,104	34
Total	42,242	783	16,289	303	25,953	481

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.4K
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: July 2019**
 In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	26,749	405	9,722	152	17,027	253
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	1,811	13	1,492	12	320	1
Worked for Private Establishment	20,982	293	6,077	90	14,905	203
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,851	97	2,126	49	1,725	48
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	105	2	27	1	78	1
Own Account Workers	12,810	281	4,988	87	7,822	193
Self-Employed	11,666	251	4,667	81	6,999	169
Employer	1,145	30	322	6	823	24
Unpaid Family Worker	2,683	98	1,579	63	1,104	34
Total	42,242	783	16,289	303	25,953	481

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.4L
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: October 2019**
In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	27,694	417	10,167	169	17,527	259
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	1,667	13	1,451	1	216	1
Worked for Private Establishment	21,925	286	6,436	133	15,489	204
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,969	115	2,223	35	1,746	53
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	132	2	57	0	76	1
Own Account Workers	12,923	292	5,003	125	7,919	192
Self-Employed	11,654	264	4,636	114	7,018	175
Employer	1,269	28	367	11	901	17
Unpaid Family Worker	2,527	86	1,541	20	986	31
Total	43,144	795	16,712	313	26,432	482

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.4M
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: January 2020**
In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	27,757	361	10,318	137	17,438	224
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	1,851	11	1,550	9	300	1
Worked for Private Establishment	21,894	259	6,586	80	15,308	179
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,895	86	2,146	46	1,749	41
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	117	6	36	2	81	3
Own Account Workers	12,137	284	4,713	88	7,424	196
Self-Employed	11,135	260	4,403	83	6,732	177
Employer	1,002	23	310	5	692	18
Unpaid Family Worker	2,649	95	1,652	62	997	33
Total	42,543	740	16,683	287	25,860	453

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.4N
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: April 2020**
In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	21,366	212	7,956	90	13,410	123
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	1,559	9	1,300	8	259	1
Worked for Private Establishment	16,212	120	4,733	37	11,479	83
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,496	82	1,890	45	1,606	37
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	99	2	32	0.2	66	1
Own Account Workers	10,339	206	3,682	56	6,657	150
Self-Employed	9,724	193	3,522	52	6,202	140
Employer	615	13	160	3	454	10
Unpaid Family Worker	2,126	96	1,248	56	877	40
Total	33,830	514	12,886	202	20,944	312

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.40
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: July 2020**
In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	24,965	344	8,811	126	16,154	217
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	1,618	10	1,350	8	268	2
Worked for Private Establishment	19,471	242	5,343	67	14,129	176
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,780	89	2,091	51	1,689	38
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	95	2	28	1	68	1
Own Account Workers	13,160	262	5,444	82	7,716	181
Self-Employed	12,093	240	5,139	76	6,954	164
Employer	1,066	22	304	5	762	17
Unpaid Family Worker	3,177	111	1,839	69	1,337	43
Total	41,302	717	16,094	277	25,208	441

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 2.4P
**EMPLOYED PERSONS BY CLASS OF WORKER,
 PHILIPPINES AND CAR: October 2020**
In Thousands

Class of Worker	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR	PHL	CAR
Wage and Salary Workers	24,913	398	8,893	147	16,021	251
Worked for Private						
Worked for Private Household	1,582	11	1,331	9	251	2
Worked for Private Establishment	19,458	291	5,419	86	14,039	206
Worked for Government						
Worked for Government Corporation	3,777	93	2,108	52	1,669	41
Worked w/ pay in own operated business	96	3	35	0.4	61	2
Own Account Workers	12,950	244	5,079	82	7,872	162
Self-Employed	11,655	210	4,725	70	6,930	140
Employer	1,296	34	354	12	942	22
Unpaid Family Worker	1,973	81	1,160	51	813	30
Total	39,837	722	15,132	279	24,705	443

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding

In terms of employment by class of worker, there were more men who were wage and salary workers, and own account workers than women in October 2020. On the other hand, there were more women who were unpaid family workers.

Regardless of sex, employed persons in CAR were wage and salary workers accounting for more than half of the total regional population in October 2020.



AGRICULTURE

Agriculture remains to be one of the sectors of the economy where the presence and contribution of women is still unacknowledged. Women-farmers are often ignored in the provision of credit, agricultural services and training opportunities.

From 2015-2019, women farm workers received lower wages than men.

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) provided data on wage rates and terms of payment of women farm workers.

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Table 3.1

**DAILY NOMINAL AND REAL WAGE RATES OF FARM WORKERS,
CAR: 2015 - 2019
In Philippine Pesos**

Year	Both Sexes		Women		Men	
	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real	Nominal	Real
2015	286.25	205.34	270.93	194.36	292.30	209.68
2016	284.02	200.01	271.05	190.88	290.81	204.80
2017	267.30	239.09	256.31	229.26	272.57	243.80
2018	297.75	256.90	281.69	243.05	305.19	263.32
2019	304.83	257.24	289.92	244.66	313.35	264.43

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Farm workers in the region received an average of PhP 257 in real wages per day in 2019 which was 0.13 percent higher than the previous year. In the same year, women farm workers received PhP 245 in real wages per day, PhP 12 less than the regional average and almost PhP 20 less than the real wages of men farm workers who received PhP 264 per day.



EDUCATION

The education sector is one of the few areas where women are given relatively equal opportunities as men. In fact, women seem to play the more significant role and reap the greater benefits in education - there are more women academic degree holders in the region; and majority of those enrolled in higher education institutions are women.

The high enrollment and graduation figures of women in higher educational institutions imply that women in the region generally recognize education as a tool for advancement.

The Department of Education was the source of data for the elementary and secondary level enrollment while the Commission on Higher Education provided the data on enrollment and graduates for higher education.

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Table 4.1A

ENROLLMENT IN GOVERNMENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BY GRADE LEVEL AND BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: SY 2017 - 2018

Province / Sex	Grade Level								Total
	Kinder	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	SPED	
CAR									
Girls	14,836	12,856	14,586	15,630	16,247	16,571	17,291	270	108,287
Boys	16,144	14,352	16,057	16,812	17,819	18,284	19,316	562	119,346
Abra									
Girls	2,376	1,931	2,296	2,310	2,478	2,264	2,370	8	16,033
Boys	2,535	2,193	2,400	2,504	2,716	2,483	2,700	15	17,546
Apayao									
Girls	1,177	1,076	1,101	1,308	1,343	1,343	1,410	10	8,768
Boys	1,327	1,222	1,333	1,374	1,558	1,588	1,594	13	10,009
Benguet									
Girls	3,611	2,985	3,359	3,463	3,680	3,880	3,967	50	24,995
Boys	3,962	3,267	3,639	3,865	3,907	4,186	4,443	104	27,373
Ifugao									
Girls	1,932	1,714	1,958	2,104	2,187	2,262	2,214	19	14,390
Boys	2,116	1,968	2,213	2,252	2,564	2,482	2,394	31	16,020
Kalinga									
Girls	1,094	872	997	1,087	1,120	1,157	1,375	7	7,709
Boys	1,101	978	1,143	1,175	1,290	1,303	1,708	12	8,710
Mt. Province									
Girls	1,490	1,273	1,447	1,638	1,656	1,667	1,767	18	10,956
Boys	1,569	1,437	1,698	1,659	1,834	1,937	1,916	53	12,103
Baguio City									
Girls	2,193	2,007	2,309	2,572	2,599	2,759	2,824	70	17,333
Boys	2,413	2,211	2,427	2,703	2,686	2,970	2,964	160	18,534
Tabuk City									
Girls	963	998	1,119	1,148	1,184	1,239	1,364	88	8,103
Boys	1,121	1,076	1,204	1,280	1,264	1,335	1,597	174	9,051

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

Table 4.1B

ENROLLMENT IN GOVERNMENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BY GRADE LEVEL AND BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: SY 2018 - 2019

Province / Sex	Grade Level								Total
	Kinder	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	SPED	
CAR									
Girls	16,382	15,199	12,992	14,606	15,639	16,132	16,473	203	107,626
Boys	17,248	16,690	14,461	15,947	16,777	17,609	17,900	405	117,037
Abra									
Girls	2,874	2,383	1,932	2,270	2,296	2,457	2,237	10	16,459
Boys	2,881	2,545	2,178	2,371	2,486	2,695	2,467	17	17,640
Apayao									
Girls	1,290	1,202	1,075	1,088	1,303	1,319	1,318	8	8,603
Boys	1,296	1,364	1,232	1,321	1,334	1,520	1,510	29	9,606
Benguet									
Girls	3,758	3,706	3,025	3,380	3,503	3,709	3,879	49	25,009
Boys	3,947	4,100	3,244	3,664	3,863	3,885	4,161	87	26,951
Ifugao									
Girls	2,102	1,965	1,765	1,963	2,105	2,161	2,260	22	14,343
Boys	2,260	2,198	2,042	2,186	2,238	2,503	2,394	21	15,842
Kalinga									
Girls	1,166	1,082	884	978	1,054	1,095	1,126	6	7,391
Boys	1,261	1,073	965	1,108	1,149	1,246	1,287	10	8,099
Mt. Province									
Girls	1,556	1,489	1,271	1,441	1,621	1,630	1,661	12	10,681
Boys	1,772	1,639	1,430	1,705	1,664	1,797	1,908	45	11,960
Baguio City									
Girls	2,320	2,328	2,027	2,360	2,579	2,562	2,765	64	17,005
Boys	2,532	2,606	2,233	2,393	2,724	2,692	2,840	150	18,170
Tabuk City									
Girls	1,316	1,044	1,013	1,126	1,178	1,199	1,227	32	8,135
Boys	1,299	1,165	1,137	1,199	1,319	1,271	1,333	46	8,769

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

Table 4.1C

ENROLLMENT IN GOVERNMENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BY GRADE LEVEL AND BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: SY 2019 - 2020

Province / Sex	Grade Level								Total
	Kinder	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	SPED	
CAR									
Girls	12,411	16,705	15,133	12,950	14,565	15,552	16,052	213	103,581
Boys	13,895	17,739	16,471	14,324	15,891	16,564	17,281	433	112,598
Abra									
Girls	1,660	2,832	2,385	1,925	2,261	2,307	2,445	15	15,830
Boys	1,853	2,854	2,523	2,179	2,367	2,486	2,690	23	16,975
Apayao									
Girls	953	1,312	1,191	1,072	1,094	1,287	1,324	20	8,253
Boys	1,148	1,344	1,368	1,222	1,321	1,322	1,499	34	9,258
Benguet									
Girls	3,153	3,777	3,659	2,993	3,359	3,443	3,618	52	24,054
Boys	3,382	3,996	4,000	3,175	3,602	3,792	3,762	101	25,810
Ifugao									
Girls	1,766	2,130	1,936	1,756	1,933	2,106	2,165	22	13,814
Boys	1,955	2,364	2,168	2,010	2,166	2,198	2,408	25	15,294
Kalinga									
Girls	868	1,194	1,069	882	981	1,038	1,077	3	7,112
Boys	977	1,273	1,050	953	1,119	1,145	1,244	4	7,765
Mt. Province									
Girls	1,225	1,577	1,499	1,252	1,432	1,606	1,641	11	10,243
Boys	1,421	1,785	1,626	1,406	1,679	1,628	1,786	44	11,375
Baguio City									
Girls	1,957	2,529	2,337	2,046	2,369	2,599	2,585	65	16,487
Boys	2,130	2,739	2,574	2,244	2,442	2,696	2,655	160	17,640
Tabuk City									
Girls	829	1,354	1,057	1,024	1,136	1,166	1,197	25	7,788
Boys	1,029	1,384	1,162	1,135	1,195	1,297	1,237	42	8,481

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

Table 4.1D
ENROLLMENT IN GOVERNMENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BY GRADE LEVEL AND BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: SY 2020 - 2021

Province / Sex	Grade Level								Total
	Kinder	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	SPED	
CAR									
Girls	15,212	13,486	17,000	15,358	13,171	14,774	15,715	206	104,922
Boys	16,589	15,397	18,074	16,728	14,572	16,147	16,544	400	114,451
Abra									
Girls	2,180	1,717	2,869	2,418	1,958	2,287	2,310	12	15,751
Boys	2,519	1,932	2,904	2,557	2,207	2,390	2,469	27	17,005
Apayao									
Girls	1,196	1,004	1,302	1,201	1,069	1,100	1,291	19	8,182
Boys	1,394	1,237	1,341	1,342	1,224	1,295	1,311	38	9,182
Benguet									
Girls	3,756	3,452	3,943	3,760	3,075	3,442	3,490	49	24,967
Boys	4,041	3,818	4,138	4,084	3,281	3,750	3,739	90	26,941
Ifugao									
Girls	2,015	1,908	2,103	1,927	1,765	1,945	2,097	23	13,783
Boys	2,227	2,120	2,356	2,190	2,025	2,165	2,175	28	15,286
Kalinga									
Girls	1,135	877	1,197	1,064	890	989	1,041	3	7,196
Boys	1,202	1,031	1,273	1,050	960	1,110	1,156	4	7,786
Mt. Province									
Girls	1,473	1,282	1,562	1,488	1,262	1,441	1,636	12	10,156
Boys	1,535	1,492	1,783	1,624	1,424	1,681	1,641	27	11,207
Baguio City									
Girls	2,274	2,295	2,652	2,404	2,118	2,439	2,661	61	16,904
Boys	2,369	2,547	2,879	2,664	2,318	2,546	2,730	143	18,196
Tabuk City									
Girls	1,183	951	1,372	1,096	1,034	1,131	1,189	27	7,983
Boys	1,302	1,220	1,400	1,217	1,133	1,210	1,323	43	8,848

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

Table 4.1E

ENROLLMENT IN GOVERNMENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BY GRADE LEVEL AND BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: SY 2021 - 2022

Province / Sex	Grade Level								Total
	Kinder	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	SPED	
CAR									
Girls	14,258	15,806	13,624	17,230	15,585	13,336	14,824	226	104,889
Boys	15,531	17,195	15,609	18,279	16,923	14,643	16,152	417	114,749
Abra									
Girls	1,908	2,168	1,710	2,865	2,411	1,962	2,286	12	15,322
Boys	2,093	2,512	1,942	2,911	2,568	2,203	2,373	25	16,627
Apayao									
Girls	1,079	1,212	1,008	1,307	1,190	1,069	1,092	22	7,979
Boys	1,285	1,385	1,242	1,350	1,332	1,212	1,295	45	9,146
Benguet									
Girls	3,451	3,887	3,509	4,026	3,818	3,104	3,462	51	25,308
Boys	3,794	4,130	3,900	4,214	4,144	3,330	3,777	105	27,394
Ifugao									
Girls	1,962	2,066	1,878	2,117	1,936	1,769	1,926	25	13,679
Boys	2,057	2,241	2,072	2,321	2,133	1,969	2,120	28	14,941
Kalinga									
Girls	1,027	1,121	886	1,199	1,070	888	985	1	7,177
Boys	1,093	1,221	1,050	1,283	1,058	954	1,113	5	7,777
Mt. Province									
Girls	1,337	1,502	1,270	1,561	1,506	1,262	1,445	17	9,900
Boys	1,489	1,546	1,484	1,768	1,639	1,414	1,670	31	11,041
Baguio City									
Girls	2,444	2,555	2,394	2,761	2,552	2,235	2,489	69	17,499
Boys	2,586	2,747	2,682	3,020	2,812	2,418	2,596	142	19,003
Tabuk City									
Girls	1,050	1,295	969	1,394	1,102	1,047	1,139	29	8,025
Boys	1,134	1,413	1,237	1,412	1,237	1,143	1,208	36	8,820

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

Table 4.2A

**ENROLLMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS
BY YEAR LEVEL AND BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: SY 2017 - 2018**

Province / Sex	Grade Level						Total
	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CAR							
Girls	13,345	12,840	12,181	11,462	6,755	5,668	62,251
Boys	14,907	12,953	11,197	10,007	5,730	4,635	59,429
Abra							
Girls	1,675	1,698	1,661	1,417	1,230	910	8,591
Boys	2,008	1,907	1,591	1,467	1,153	935	9,061
Apayao							
Girls	1,139	1,059	981	903	599	434	5,115
Boys	1,256	1,134	946	915	517	342	5,110
Benguet							
Girls	2,850	2,764	2,633	2,499	1,580	1,585	13,911
Boys	3,166	2,678	2,297	2,022	1,233	1,155	12,551
Ifugao							
Girls	1,527	1,447	1,267	1,240	692	662	6,835
Boys	1,598	1,260	1,012	881	474	402	5,627
Kalinga							
Girls	785	739	730	712	345	262	3,573
Boys	1,069	870	805	704	400	265	4,113
Mt. Province							
Girls	1,354	1,385	1,330	1,256	724	591	6,640
Boys	1,582	1,488	1,336	1,145	665	536	6,752
Baguio City							
Girls	2,941	2,728	2,615	2,542	705	470	12,001
Boys	3,018	2,658	2,334	2,134	512	405	11,061
Tabuk City							
Girls	1,074	1,020	964	893	880	754	5,585
Boys	1,210	958	876	739	776	595	5,154

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

Table 4.2B

**ENROLLMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS
BY YEAR LEVEL AND BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: SY 2018 - 2019**

Province / Sex	Grade Level						Total
	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CAR							
Girls	14,159	13,334	12,648	11,845	7,643	6,750	66,379
Boys	16,154	13,585	11,966	10,409	7,118	5,525	64,757
Abra							
Girls	1,725	1,670	1,735	1,670	1,288	1,150	9,238
Boys	2,028	1,869	1,865	1,524	1,395	1,039	9,720
Apayao							
Girls	1,151	1,110	1,007	896	683	602	5,449
Boys	1,350	1,155	1,026	822	751	506	5,610
Benguet							
Girls	3,094	2,877	2,679	2,563	1,928	1,571	14,712
Boys	3,529	2,823	2,401	2,128	1,616	1,211	13,708
Ifugao							
Girls	1,552	1,495	1,379	1,214	773	683	7,096
Boys	1,739	1,396	1,064	908	589	466	6,162
Kalinga							
Girls	962	790	745	708	478	372	4,055
Boys	1,255	1,006	846	719	530	393	4,749
Mt. Province							
Girls	1,499	1,334	1,362	1,274	798	835	7,102
Boys	1,751	1,465	1,389	1,253	836	698	7,392
Baguio City							
Girls	2,993	2,962	2,718	2,526	759	699	12,657
Boys	3,155	2,791	2,422	2,222	601	524	11,715
Tabuk City							
Girls	1,183	1,096	1,023	994	936	838	6,070
Boys	1,347	1,080	953	833	800	688	5,701

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

Table 4.2C

**ENROLLMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS
BY YEAR LEVEL AND BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: SY 2019 - 2020**

Province / Sex	Grade Level						Total
	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CAR							
Girls	13,054	13,499	12,681	11,910	7,508	6,411	65,063
Boys	14,726	14,377	12,153	10,767	6,962	5,783	64,768
Abra							
Girls	1,553	1,567	1,576	1,569	1,049	803	8,117
Boys	1,818	1,908	1,731	1,659	1,039	872	9,027
Apayao							
Girls	1,083	1,110	1,072	958	603	560	5,386
Boys	1,292	1,251	1,083	935	611	582	5,754
Benguet							
Girls	2,895	2,988	2,678	2,525	1,959	1,785	14,830
Boys	3,225	3,024	2,474	2,120	1,722	1,419	13,984
Ifugao							
Girls	1,521	1,483	1,454	1,289	871	715	7,333
Boys	1,641	1,415	1,196	931	640	532	6,355
Kalinga							
Girls	833	961	783	711	448	449	4,185
Boys	1,008	1,181	882	734	532	498	4,835
Mt. Province							
Girls	1,451	1,490	1,320	1,312	806	759	7,138
Boys	1,708	1,640	1,330	1,308	896	758	7,640
Baguio City							
Girls	2,755	2,803	2,789	2,622	990	691	12,650
Boys	2,958	2,791	2,463	2,262	852	539	11,865
Tabuk City							
Girls	963	1,097	1,009	924	782	649	5,424
Boys	1,076	1,167	994	818	670	583	5,308

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

Table 4.2D

**ENROLLMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS
BY YEAR LEVEL AND BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: SY 2020 - 2021**

Province / Sex	Grade Level						Total
	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CAR							
Girls	12,715	12,936	13,127	12,431	9,664	7,501	68,374
Boys	14,389	13,987	13,327	11,578	8,892	6,595	68,768
Abra							
Girls	1,728	1,542	1,552	1,569	1,433	1,061	8,885
Boys	2,070	1,762	1,792	1,672	1,539	971	9,806
Apayao							
Girls	1,161	1,074	1,116	1,036	812	604	5,803
Boys	1,297	1,258	1,205	989	818	605	6,172
Benguet							
Girls	3,032	3,008	3,048	2,791	2,600	2,025	16,504
Boys	3,327	3,180	2,907	2,490	2,245	1,693	15,842
Ifugao							
Girls	1,475	1,463	1,488	1,366	1,077	910	7,779
Boys	1,747	1,404	1,282	1,094	800	661	6,988
Kalinga							
Girls	840	864	982	795	632	467	4,580
Boys	1,063	1,048	1,147	855	701	546	5,360
Mt. Province							
Girls	1,438	1,484	1,476	1,334	1,054	830	7,616
Boys	1,666	1,692	1,548	1,277	1,008	862	8,053
Baguio City							
Girls	2,074	2,538	2,411	2,546	1,133	837	11,539
Boys	2,139	2,601	2,340	2,256	956	633	10,925
Tabuk City							
Girls	967	963	1,054	994	923	767	5,668
Boys	1,080	1,042	1,106	945	825	624	5,622

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

Table 4.2E

**ENROLLMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS
BY YEAR LEVEL AND BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: SY 2021 - 2022**

Province / Sex	Grade Level						Total
	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CAR							
Girls	13,554	13,905	13,689	13,797	11,950	10,037	76,932
Boys	14,622	15,338	14,369	13,770	12,224	8,992	79,315
Abra							
Girls	1,692	1,777	1,641	1,613	1,590	1,418	9,731
Boys	1,902	2,167	1,839	1,855	1,764	1,507	11,034
Apayao							
Girls	1,112	1,179	1,085	1,112	1,132	804	6,424
Boys	1,113	1,290	1,217	1,186	1,174	765	6,745
Benguet							
Girls	3,098	3,213	3,178	3,162	3,142	2,665	18,458
Boys	3,421	3,366	3,243	2,967	2,881	2,156	18,034
Ifugao							
Girls	1,470	1,590	1,549	1,478	1,187	1,072	8,346
Boys	1,610	1,669	1,347	1,195	1,033	769	7,623
Kalinga							
Girls	862	866	848	956	727	645	4,904
Boys	972	1,134	1,033	1,122	917	690	5,868
Mt. Province							
Girls	1,435	1,420	1,463	1,453	1,093	1,072	7,936
Boys	1,448	1,641	1,632	1,490	1,264	1,014	8,489
Baguio City							
Girls	2,902	2,790	2,916	2,901	2,008	1,335	14,852
Boys	3,021	2,952	2,942	2,783	1,990	1,074	14,762
Tabuk City							
Girls	983	1,070	1,009	1,122	1,071	1,026	6,281
Boys	1,135	1,119	1,116	1,172	1,201	1,017	6,760

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

Table 4.3A

**NUMBER OF REPEATERS, TRANSFEREES, DROP-OUTS AND BALIK-ARAL STUDENTS
IN GOVERNMENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BY PROVINCE/CITY,
CAR: SY 2016-2017**

Province / Sex	Repeaters		Balik-Aral		Transferees In		Transferees Out		Drop-outs	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
TOTAL	3,118		3,361		2,267		1,428		1,069	
CAR	573	2,545	1,296	2,065	1,042	1,225	646	782	402	667
Abra	87	377	83	134	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apayao	45	236	141	244	95	92	48	64	15	46
Benguet	115	603	188	317	159	153	158	178	9	75
Ifugao	61	271	392	591	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalinga	14	113	95	177	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mt. Province	50	286	176	286	44	67	40	57	5	17
Baguio City	148	460	137	151	617	693	354	435	41	87
Tabuk City	53	199	84	165	127	220	46	48	332	442

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

Table 4.3B

**NUMBER OF REPEATERS, TRANSFEREES, DROP-OUTS AND BALIK-ARAL STUDENTS
IN GOVERNMENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BY PROVINCE/CITY,
CAR: SY 2017-2018**

Province / Sex	Repeaters		Balik-Aral		Transferees In		Transferees Out		Drop-outs	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
TOTAL	2,521		1,142		15,561		-		-	
CAR	637	1,884	328	814	7,281	8,280	-	-	-	-
Abra	68	164	31	87	1,285	1,352	-	-	-	-
Apayao	100	256	62	147	513	545	-	-	-	-
Benguet	134	437	56	141	1,656	1,996	-	-	-	-
Ifugao	82	357	51	129	913	1,108	-	-	-	-
Kalinga	31	83	32	54	387	463	-	-	-	-
Mt. Province	58	132	19	85	594	711	-	-	-	-
Baguio City	87	240	46	104	1,451	1,583	-	-	-	-
Tabuk City	77	215	31	67	482	522	-	-	-	-

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

Table 4.3C

**NUMBER OF REPEATERS, TRANSFEREES, DROP-OUTS AND BALIK-ARAL STUDENTS
IN GOVERNMENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BY PROVINCE/CITY,
CAR: SY 2018-2019**

Province / Sex	Repeaters		Balik-Aral		Transferees In		Transferees Out		Drop-outs	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
TOTAL	2,643		687		-		-		-	
CAR	845	1,798	166	521	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abra	69	135	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apayao	97	269	24	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benguet	134	400	26	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ifugao	311	376	23	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalinga	43	93	5	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Province	36	134	12	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baguio City	100	250	32	73	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabuk City	55	141	14	42	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

For SY 2018-2019, the number of repeaters increased by 4.8 percent or 122 pupils. Conversely, Balik-Aral pupils decreased by 39.8 percent.

There were two boy-repeaters for everyone girl-repeater. There was no transferees and drop outs recorded for both girls and boys in the region.

In all accounts, boys outnumbered the girls during SY 2018-2019.

Table 4.4A

**NUMBER OF REPEATERS, TRANSFEREES, DROP-OUTS AND BALIK-ARAL STUDENTS
IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY PROVINCE/CITY,
CAR: SY 2016-2017**

Province / Sex	Repeaters		Balik-Aral		Transferees In		Transferees Out		Drop-outs	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
TOTAL		3,688		2,223		1,020		1,043		1,544
CAR	680	3,008	930	1,293	498	522	544	499	475	1,069
Abra	107	446	168	179	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apayao	53	194	75	113	113	98	33	32	85	197
Benguet	120	628	172	218	102	84	152	133	129	345
Ifugao	62	258	167	249	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalinga	18	165	46	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mt. Province	71	436	91	146	58	39	64	61	53	108
Baguio City	193	647	172	219	169	217	274	255	161	305
Tabuk City	56	234	39	72	56	84	21	18	47	114

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

Table 4.4B

**NUMBER OF REPEATERS, TRANSFEREES, DROP-OUTS AND BALIK-ARAL STUDENTS
IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY PROVINCE/CITY,
CAR: SY 2017-2018**

Province / Sex	Repeaters		Balik-Aral		Transferees In		Transferees Out		Drop-outs	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
TOTAL		3,118		1,347		5,013		1,233		3,167
CAR	573	2,545	378	969	2,506	2,507	606	627	803	2,364
Abra	87	377	52	157	222	267	52	60	111	276
Apayao	45	236	53	126	159	164	41	54	108	277
Benguet	115	603	67	181	538	486	124	107	144	471
Ifugao	61	271	44	88	318	301	75	70	132	413
Kalinga	14	113	19	66	100	119	28	39	35	157
Mt. Province	50	286	21	93	273	307	55	64	58	205
Baguio City	148	460	92	172	665	646	186	187	177	457
Tabuk City	53	199	30	86	231	217	45	46	38	108

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

Table 4.4C

**NUMBER OF REPEATERS, TRANSFEREES, DROP-OUTS AND BALIK-ARAL STUDENTS
IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY PROVINCE/CITY,
CAR: SY 2018-2019**

Province / Sex	Repeaters		Balik-Aral		Transferees In		Transferees Out		Drop-outs	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
TOTAL		7,610		1,187		-		-		-
CAR	543	7,067	288	899	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abra	87	340	53	167	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apayao	9	217	17	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benguet	119	545	47	179	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ifugao	64	301	24	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalinga	19	157	12	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mt. Province	39	313	14	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baguio City	158	5,011	97	188	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tabuk City	48	183	24	70	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

The total number of repeaters in public secondary schools in the region during SY 2018-2019 reached 7,610 students, an increase of 144.1 percent relative to last year's number of repeaters. Of the total number of repeaters, 92.9 percent were boys and 7.1 percent were girls.

Baguio City and Benguet have the highest number of repeaters and Balik-aral students.

Table 4.5

**SPECIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENT (NON-GRADED CLASSES),
CAR: SY 2014-2015 to SY 2020-2021**

Province / Sex	SY 2016-2017		SY 2017-2018		SY 2018-2019		SY 2019-2020		SY 2020-2021	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
CAR	234	505	270	562	100	152	234	453	217	417
Abra	7	19	8	15	7	10	15	23	12	27
Apayao	-	-	10	13	...	...	21	35	20	41
Benguet	40	80	50	104	25	34	52	101	50	91
Ifugao	23	36	19	31	17	13	22	25	23	28
Kalinga	8	10	7	12	...	...	3	4	3	4
Mt. Province	18	58	18	53	...	...	19	53	20	36
Baguio City	61	135	70	160	51	95	65	160	62	147
Tabuk City	77	167	88	174	...	...	37	52	27	43

Source: Department of Education - Learners Information System (LIS)

For five consecutive school years, there were more boys who enrolled in special education classes than girls. Majority of the enrollees in each school year was recorded in Baguio City.

Table 4.6A

**ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: AY 2014-2015; AY 2015-2016; AY 2016-2017**

Province / Sex	AY 2014-2015			AY 2015-2016			AY 2016-2017		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
CAR	24,619	14,425	39,044	23,956	13,882	37,838	17,458	10,708	28,166
Abra	2,206	1,835	4,041	2,206	1,835	4,041	1,474	1,249	2,723
Apayao	1,289	926	2,215	1,279	829	2,108	1,160	920	2,080
Benguet	7,519	3,004	10,523	7,433	2,977	10,410	5,203	2,345	7,548
Ifugao	4,828	2,710	7,538	4,828	2,710	7,538	2,944	1,718	4,662
Kalinga	3,809	2,255	6,064	3,809	2,255	6,064	2,671	1,515	4,186
Mt. Province	3,039	2,269	5,308	2,472	1,850	4,322	2,077	1,535	3,612
Baguio City	1,929	1,426	3,355	1,929	1,426	3,355	1,929	1,426	3,355

Source: Commission on Higher Education

Table 4.6B.1

**ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: AY 2017-2018; AY 2018-2019; AY 2019-2020**

Province / Sex	AY 2017-2018			AY 2018-2019			AY 2019-2020		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
CAR	16,835	10,808	27,643	15,844	10,551	26,395	18,350	11,916	30,266
Abra	1,474	1,249	2,723	1,565	1,307	2,872	1,612	1,410	3,022
Apayao	1,438	1,148	2,586	825	1,269	2,094	1,605	1,152	2,757
Benguet	5,203	2,345	7,548	5,096	2,350	7,446	5,172	2,322	7,494
Ifugao	2,944	1,718	4,662	3,321	2,143	5,464	3,481	2,485	5,966
Kalinga	2,671	1,515	4,186	2,987	1,877	4,864	3,211	2,143	5,354
Mt. Province	2,077	1,535	3,612	2,050	1,605	3,655	2,098	1,764	3,862
Baguio City	1,028	1,298	2,326	...	...	-	1,171	640	1,811

Source: Commission on Higher Education

Table 4.6B.2

**ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: AY 2020-2021; AY 2021-2022**

Province / Sex	AY 2020-2021			AY 2021-2022		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
CAR	22,815	14,764	37,579	29,279	16,884	46,163
Abra	2,517	2,152	4,669	3,581	2,673	6,254
Apayao	2,113	1,398	3,511	2,835	1,584	4,419
Benguet	5,609	2,580	8,189	8,755	3,641	12,396
Ifugao	4,434	3,019	7,453	6,072	3,796	9,868
Kalinga	4,012	2,705	6,717	4,811	2,733	7,544
Mt. Province	2,693	2,134	4,827	3,225	2,457	5,682
Baguio City	1,437	776	2,213	...	...	-

Source: Commission on Higher Education

There were more women enrolled in public Higher Education Institutions than men in the past five academic years. Both men and women enrollees increased from 27,643 in SY 2017-2018 to 46,163 in SY 2021-2022.

Among all the provinces, Benguet recorded the highest number of total public HEI enrollees in the region during SY 2021-2022.

Table 4.7A

**ENROLLMENT IN PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: AY 2014-2015; AY 2015-2016; AY 2016-2017**

Province / Sex	AY 2014-2015			AY 2015-2016			AY 2016-2017		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
CAR	42,359	32,592	74,951	37,601	27,740	65,341	29,491	22,176	51,667
Abra	1,875	1,609	3,484	1,585	1,310	2,895	1,240	745	1,985
Apayao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benguet	2,961	2,422	5,383	2,653	2,184	4,837	2,131	1,784	3,915
Ifugao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalinga	1,509	1,040	2,549	1,409	957	2,366	1,177	789	1,966
Mt. Province	60	28	88	38	23	61	23	23	46
Baguio City	35,954	27,493	63,447	31,916	23,266	55,182	24,920	18,835	43,755

Source: Commission on Higher Education

Table 4.7B.1

**ENROLLMENT IN PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: AY 2017-2018; AY 2018-2019; AY 2019-2020**

Province / Sex	AY 2017-2018			AY 2018-2019			AY 2019-2020		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
CAR	29,193	21,993	51,186	31,504	23,708	55,212	33,661	26,057	59,718
Abra	1,240	745	1,985	999	925	1,924	871	963	1,834
Apayao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benguet	2,156	1,826	3,982	2,359	1,906	4,265	2,355	2,020	4,375
Ifugao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalinga	781	528	1,309	664	490	1,154	1,014	922	1,936
Mt. Province	23	23	46	25	24	49	36	32	68
Baguio City	24,993	18,871	43,864	27,457	20,363	47,820	29,385	22,120	51,505

Source: Commission on Higher Education

Table 4.7B.2

**ENROLLMENT IN PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: AY 2020-2021; AY 2021-2022**

Province / Sex	AY 2020-2021			AY 2021-2022		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
CAR	32,885	22,565	55,450	26,820	39,535	66,355
Abra	1,038	1,159	2,197	1,221	1,284	2,505
Apayao			-			-
Benguet	2,494	2,074	4,568	2,450	2,976	5,426
Ifugao			-			-
Kalinga	1,556	1,102	2,658	1,455	2,026	3,481
Mt. Province	25	10	35	8	20	28
Baguio City	27,772	18,220	45,992	21,686	33,229	54,915

Source: Commission on Higher Education

Women outnumbered men in private Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in academic years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021. However, during AY 2021-2022, there were more men enrolled in private HEIs than women. Regardless of sex, the enrollees in private HEIs increased from 51,186 students in AY 2017-2018 to 66,355 students in AY 2021-2022.

More than 82 percent of the total private HEI enrollees during AY 2021-2022 were from Baguio City.

Table 4.8A.1

**GRADUATES IN PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,
BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: AY 2015-2016; AY 2016-2017; AY 2017-2018**

Province / Sex	AY 2015-2016			AY 2016-2017			AY 2017-2018		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
CAR	4,195	2,308	6,503	4,688	2,431	7,119	4,057	2,267	6,324
Abra	466	453	919	595	529	1,124	466	453	919
Apayao	191	100	291	220	102	322	97	71	168
Benguet	1,256	247	1,503	1,358	454	1,812	1,212	430	1,642
Ifugao	989	456	1,445	1,152	554	1,706	989	532	1,521
Kalinga	560	532	1,092	550	250	800	560	222	782
Mt. Province	460	222	682	540	295	835	460	312	772
Baguio City	273	298	571	273	247	520	273	247	520

Source: Commission on Higher Education

Table 4.8A.2

**GRADUATES IN PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,
BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: AY 2018-2019; AY 2019-2020; AY 2020-2021**

Province / Sex	AY 2018-2019			AY 2019-2020			AY 2020-2021		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
CAR	4,195	2,308	6,503	4,688	2,431	7,119	1,426	917	2,343
Abra	466	453	919	595	529	1,124	161	183	344
Apayao	191	100	291	220	102	322	111	70	181
Benguet	1,256	247	1,503	1,358	454	1,812	419	276	695
Ifugao	989	456	1,445	1,152	554	1,706	348	179	527
Kalinga	560	532	1,092	550	250	800	218	117	335
Mt. Province	460	222	682	540	295	835	169	92	261
Baguio City	273	298	571	273	247	520	-	-	-

Source: Commission on Higher Education

More female students completed higher education than the male students. The ratio of graduates for the six consecutive academic years was almost two female graduates for every male graduate.

Benguet has the most graduates in public HEIs among all the provinces in AY 2020–2021, followed by Ifugao and Abra, with 527 and 344 graduates, respectively.

Table 4.8B.1

**GRADUATES IN PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,
BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: AY 2015-2016; AY 2016-2017; AY 2017-2018**

Province / Sex	AY 2015-2016			AY 2016-2017			AY 2017-2018		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
CAR	7,362	4,322	11,684	7,687	4,356	12,043	7,491	4,492	11,983
Abra	360	273	633	383	321	704	398	262	660
Apayao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benguet	618	362	980	602	336	938	525	297	822
Ifugao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalinga	275	172	447	321	190	511	286	180	466
Mt. Province	17	5	22	4	7	11	6	3	9
Baguio City	6,092	3,510	9,602	6,377	3,502	9,879	6,276	3,750	10,026

Source: Commission on Higher Education

Table 4.8B.2

**GRADUATES IN PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS,
BY PROVINCE/CITY, CAR: AY 2018-2019; AY 2019-2020; AY 2020-2021**

Province / Sex	AY 2018-2019			AY 2019-2020			AY 2020-2021		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
CAR	7,979	4,615	12,594	5,094	3,636	8,730	3,577	4,112	7,689
Abra	454	295	749	123	110	233	64	95	159
Apayao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benguet	678	393	1,071	552	440	992	296	1,677	1,973
Ifugao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalinga	341	195	536	311	163	474	84	105	189
Mt. Province	12	6	18	3	3	6	2	1	3
Baguio City	6,494	3,726	10,220	4,105	2,920	7,025	3,131	2,234	5,365

Source: Commission on Higher Education

During the three (3) consecutive academic years, the average ratio of women-graduates to men-graduates was 2:1.

Baguio City produced the most graduates which is about 82 percent of the total number of graduates in 2017. This is can be attributed to the fact that the city hosts the most number of private universities and colleges in the region.



VITAL EVENTS

Vital events refer to births, marriages, and deaths, and all such events that are related with an individual's entrance and departure from life together with the changes in civil status that may occur during the lifetime of a person. Recording of these events in the civil register is known as vital or civil registration.

This chapter contains statistical tables containing basic data on marriages, births and deaths up to the provincia/city level disaggregated by sex.

Live Birth - a complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life.

Death - refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place.

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Table 5.1

**NUMBER OF REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS BY PROVINCE/CITY,
CAR: 2014 to 2021**

Year	Province/City								
	CAR	Abra	Apayao	Benguet*	Ifugao	Kalinga**	Mt. Province	Baguio City	Tabuk City
2014	34,700	5,428	2,157	6,661	3,045	1,075	2,831	10,836	2,667
Women	16,714	2,598	1,040	3,218	1,507	517	1,332	5,230	1,272
Men	17,986	2,830	1,117	3,443	1,538	558	1,499	5,606	1,395
2015	39,646	5,519	2,436	7,448	4,101	2,343	4,080	10,346	3,373
Women	..	2,667	1,118	3,638	2,020	..	1,999	5,032	..
Men	..	2,852	1,318	3,810	2,081	..	2,081	5,314	..
2016	38,715	4,960	2,407	7,294	4,004	2,248	4,145	10,298	3,359
Women	..	2,414	1,169	3,662	2,022	..	2,019	4,946	..
Men	..	2,546	1,238	3,632	1,982	..	2,126	5,352	..
2017	39,675	3,237	1,735	13,091	3,599	3,475	2,555	9,866	2,117
Women	19,008	1,535	828	6,290	1,707	1,686	1,179	4,760	1,023
Men	20,667	1,702	907	6,801	1,892	1,789	1,376	5,106	1,094
2018	28,687	3,286	1,768	7,410	3,594	3,871	2,376	6,382	2,280
Women	13,665	1,549	833	3,524	1,709	1,810	1,163	3,077	1,060
Men	15,022	1,737	935	3,886	1,885	2,061	1,213	3,305	1,220
2019	30,355	2,883	3,138	4,748	2,762	582	3,330	9,628	3,284
Women	14,571	1,378	1,543	2,288	1,340	286	1,572	4,619	1,545
Men	15,784	1,505	1,595	1,460	1,422	296	1,758	5,009	1,739
2020	26,239	2,885	1,646	6,426	3,375	1,434	2,407	5,849	2,217
Women	12,669	1,411	765	3,120	1,594	692	1,169	2,858	1,060
Men	13,570	1,474	881	3,306	1,781	742	1,238	2,991	1,157
2021	17,688	1,414	1,038	4,472	2,584	1,041	3,738	1,718	1,683
Women	8,450	690	518	2,128	1,230	500	1,757	883	794
Men	9,238	724	520	2,344	1,354	541	1,981	885	889

Notes: 1. Data are based by place of occurrence, by usual residence of the mother

2. Data are based on administrative reports.

3. Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

4. On 15 February 2011, the supreme court upheld the cityhood of Tabuk and 15 other towns in the Philippines.

5. Preliminary results

* Excluding Baguio City

** Excluding Tabuk City

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The number of registered live births in CAR reached 17,688 in 2021. This shows a decrease by 32.6 percent from registered live births in 2020.

From 2014 to 2021, there were more registered male live births than females. It can be inferred that there were more males born than females during the eight-year period.

In 2021, Benguet (excluding Baguio City) registered the highest number of live births accounting for 25.2 percent (4,472) of the total live births in the region. On the other hand, the province of Apayao had the least with only 1,038 registered live births.

Table 5.1
**NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEATHS BY PROVINCE/CITY,
 CAR: 2014 to 2021**

Year	Province/City								
	CAR	Abra	Apayao	Benguet*	Ifugao	Kalinga**	Mt. Province	Baguio City	Tabuk City
2014	7,861	1,550	477	1,544	657	237	721	430	2,245
Women	3,341	685	186	675	289	103	323	168	912
Men	4,520	865	291	869	368	134	398	262	1,333
2015	8,377	1,379	514	1,696	669	315	859	530	2,415
Women	..	634	..	683	284	..	378	..	995
Men	..	745	..	1,013	385	..	481	..	1,420
2016	8,955	1,621	630	1,653	780	356	861	566	2,488
Women	..	700	..	685	330	..	367	..	1,024
Men	..	921	..	968	450	..	494	..	1,464
2017	11,239	1,598	541	3,470	822	930	815	497	2,566
Women	4,703	671	202	1,443	380	368	364	195	1,080
Men	6,536	927	339	2,027	442	562	451	302	1,486
2018	8,541	1,642	551	1,933	879	926	922	514	1,688
Women	3,613	706	223	844	370	359	391	191	720
Men	4,928	936	328	1,089	509	567	531	323	968
2019	9,157	1,815	592	2,126	879	440	930	547	1,828
Women	3,843	759	237	878	362	173	426	239	769
Men	5,314	1,056	355	1,248	517	267	504	308	1,059
2020	8,540	1,660	533	2,036	772	425	855	1,741	518
Women	3,655	729	222	847	338	180	372	766	201
Men	4,885	931	311	1,189	434	245	483	975	317
2021	10,357	1,594	591	2,632	1,021	537	2,193	1,049	740
Women	4,531	728	256	1,114	436	238	950	491	318
Men	5,826	866	335	1,518	585	299	1,243	558	422

Notes: 1. Data are based by place of occurrence, by usual residence of the mother

2. Data are based on administrative reports.

3. Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

4. On 15 February 2011, the supreme court upheld the cityhood of Tabuk and 15 other towns in the Philippines.

5. Preliminary results

* Excluding Baguio City

** Excluding Tabuk City

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

The number of registered deaths in the region increased in 2021 with 10,357. This was 21.28 percent higher compared to the previous year. Overall, there were more registered deaths among men than among women.

In 2021, Benguet (excluding Baguio City) recorded the highest number of registered deaths in the region with 2,632, which constituted 25.4 percent of the total regional registered deaths. On the other hand, Kalinga (excluding Tabuk City) reported the lowest registered number of deaths in the region with 537 recorded deaths.



HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Women's health is immensely important because it affects the health of the next generation. Today's concerns on women's health revolve on the right of women to have their health needs addressed as women and not merely for their roles as mothers. Thus, reproductive health was introduced as an aid to address the issue.

Good health status among women is manifested by their longer lifespans. Women were projected to outlive men by an average of five years in 2015.

Modern contraceptives prevail over the natural family planning method. More men are afflicted with sexually transmitted diseases than women.

The basic data used in this chapter were from the Philippine Statistics Authority and the Department of Health.

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Table 6.1A

**MORTALITY, ALL CAUSES, AND NUMBER BY AGE GROUP,
CAR: 2018**

Region/Age Group	Both Sexes	Women	Men
	Number	Number	Number
CAR	6,127	2,650	3,477
Less than 1 year	90	55	35
1 - 4	85	37	48
5 - 9	66	33	33
10 - 14	60	32	28
15 - 19	77	24	53
20 - 24	82	23	59
25 - 29	100	39	61
30 - 34	159	52	107
35 - 39	175	47	128
40 - 44	238	90	148
45 - 49	304	109	195
50 - 54	435	187	248
55 - 59	537	193	344
60 - 64	624	237	387
65 - 69	1,048	444	604
70 years and over	2,047	1,048	999

Source: Department of Health

Table 6.1B
**MORTALITY, ALL CAUSES, AND NUMBER BY AGE GROUP,
 CAR: 2019**

Region/Age Group	Both Sexes	Women	Men
	Number	Number	Number
CAR	5,874	2,432	3,442
Less than 1 year	95	34	61
1 - 4	51	26	25
5 - 9	53	26	27
10 - 14	33	14	19
15 - 19	69	19	50
20 - 24	101	25	76
25 - 29	84	22	62
30 - 34	113	33	80
35 - 39	148	40	108
40 - 44	219	83	136
45 - 49	333	108	225
50 - 54	387	139	248
55 - 59	529	189	340
60 - 64	564	212	352
65 - 69	704	255	449
70 years and over	2,391	1,207	1,184

Source: Department of Health

Table 6.1C

**MORTALITY, ALL CAUSES, AND NUMBER BY AGE GROUP,
CAR: 2020**

Region/Age Group	Both Sexes	Women	Men
	Number	Number	Number
CAR	6,666	2,780	3,886
Less than 1 year	218	91	127
1 - 4	48	22	26
5 - 9	37	17	20
10 - 14	44	24	20
15 - 19	79	21	58
20 - 24	126	31	95
25 - 29	131	30	101
30 - 34	143	41	102
35 - 39	193	65	128
40 - 44	225	79	146
45 - 49	278	93	185
50 - 54	363	137	226
55 - 59	561	222	339
60 - 64	604	221	383
65 - 69	719	273	446
70 years and over	2,897	1,413	1,484

Source: Department of Health

Table 6.1D
**MORTALITY, ALL CAUSES, AND NUMBER BY AGE GROUP,
 CAR: 2021**

Region/Age Group	Both Sexes	Women	Men
	Number	Number	Number
CAR	7,945	3,492	4,453
Less than 1 year	164	72	92
1 - 4	55	25	30
5 - 9	61	28	33
10 - 14	36	13	23
15 - 19	89	28	61
20 - 24	91	30	61
25 - 29	112	42	70
30 - 34	158	59	99
35 - 39	211	81	130
40 - 44	252	90	162
45 - 49	336	110	226
50 - 54	445	174	271
55 - 59	561	227	334
60 - 64	686	247	439
65 - 69	815	292	523
70 years and over	3,873	1,974	1,899

Source: Department of Health

Mortality among women, specifically in the working age of 15-64, was lower compared to men. The age group 70 years and above registered the highest number of deaths among men and women during the year. Overall, men registered 961 more deaths than women in 2021. Deaths among men accounted for more than 50 percent of the total mortality in the region in 2021.

Table 6.2

PROJECTED AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, BY FIVE-YEAR INTERVAL AND PROVINCE, CAR: 2010 to 2040

Province/Sex	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2040
CAR						
Women	72.7	73.9	75.1	76.1	77.1	78.1
Men	67.4	68.9	70.1	71.1	72.1	73.1
Abra						
Women	72.4	73.9	75.1	76.1	77.1	78.1
Men	67.0	68.5	69.7	70.9	71.9	72.9
Apayao						
Women	71.0	72.5	73.7	74.9	76.1	77.1
Men	65.9	67.4	68.9	70.1	71.1	72.1
Benguet						
Women	75.1	76.1	77.1	78.1	78.9	79.7
Men	69.7	70.9	71.9	72.9	73.7	74.5
Ifugao						
Women	69.7	71.7	73.2	74.4	75.6	76.6
Men	64.7	66.7	68.2	69.4	70.6	71.6
Kalinga						
Women	70.3	71.8	73.3	74.5	75.7	76.7
Men	65.2	66.7	68.2	69.4	70.6	71.6
Mt. Province						
Women	70.5	72.0	73.5	74.7	75.9	76.9
Men	65.4	66.9	68.4	69.6	70.8	71.8

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

As projected, women in the region will live longer than men by an average of five (5) years. Women and men in Benguet province have the longest life expectancy among all CAR provinces.

Table 6.3
**LEADING CAUSES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY,
 CAR: 2015 to 2021**

Causes	Number of Cases							Total
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Total	11	7	-	-	18	11	6	53
Abortion	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
Abruption Placenta	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Hemorrhage of Pregnancy and Puerperium	1	2	-	-	2	3	-	8
Hypertension in Pregnancy	4	3	-	-	1	4	2	14
Other Complications of Pregnancy, Child birth and Puerperium	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	9
Placental Retention	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	4
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruptured Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toxemias of Pregancy	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Uterine Atony	1	-	-	-	6	1	2	10

Source: Department of Health

Pregnancy-related Hypertension, Uterine Atony, and other complications of pregnancy accounted for 62.3 percent of the total leading causes of maternal mortalities in the region from 2015 to 2021.

The highest number of maternal deaths was recorded in 2019 with a total of 18 deaths. Meanwhile, there was no record obtained on maternal deaths for 2017 and 2018.

Table 6.4A

**NEW USERS OF FAMILY PLANNING BY METHOD BY PROVINCE/CITY,
CAR: 2020**

Method	CAR	Abra	Apayao	Benguet	Ifugao	Kalinga	Mt. Province	Baguio City
TOTAL (Number)	16,097	2,209	871	2,558	759	1,662	845	7,193
Condom								
Number	285	37	20	108	2	23	15	80
Percent	1.7	1.6	2.3	4.1	0.3	1.4	1.8	1.1
Injectable								
Number	1,590	198	92	432	11	83	50	724
Percent	9.6	8.6	10.3	16.5	1.4	4.9	5.9	9.6
IUD								
Number	5,533	-	15	18	2	15	17	5,466
Percent	33.2	-	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.9	2.0	72.6
LAM								
Number	6,115	1,561	456	1,291	726	1,231	642	208
Percent	36.7	67.9	51.2	49.3	93.2	72.5	75.1	2.8
NFP								
Number	72	36	-	11	6	13	6	-
Percent	0.4	1.6	-	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	-
Pills								
Number	2,246	363	285	666	12	186	88	646
Percent	13.5	15.8	32.0	25.4	1.6	11.0	10.3	8.6
Male Sterilization								
Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female Sterilization								
Number	256	14	3	32	-	111	27	69
Percent	1.5	0.6	0.3	1.2	-	6.5	3.2	0.9

Source: Department of Health

Table 6.4B

**NEW USERS OF FAMILY PLANNING BY METHOD BY PROVINCE/CITY,
CAR: 2021**

Method	CAR	Abra	Apayao	Benguet	Ifugao	Kalinga	Mt. Province	Baguio City
TOTAL (Number)	1,715	476	151	391	130	235	118	194
Condom								
Number	58	8	3	25	-	-	2	20
Percent	2.7	1.5	1.9	5.0	-	-	1.5	4.9
Injectable								
Number	46	13	5	8	-	-	-	-
Percent	8.8	6.7	31.3	29.6	-	-	-	-
IUD								
Number	17	2	2	3	-	6	2	2
Percent	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.6	-	2.3	1.5	0.5
LAM								
Number	1,112	320	110	248	121	189	99	25
Percent	52.4	61.1	67.9	49.8	89.6	73.0	72.8	6.1
NFP								
Number	7	-	-	4	1	1	1	-
Percent	0.3	-	-	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	-
Pills								
Number	446	110	30	99	8	38	14	147
Percent	21.0	21.0	18.5	19.9	5.9	14.7	10.3	36.0
Male Sterilization								
Number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female Sterilization								
Number	29	23	1	4	-	1	-	-
Percent	1.4	4.4	0.6	0.8	-	0.4	-	-

Source: Department of Health

The Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM), pills, and condoms were favored by the majority of new users of family planning techniques. On the other hand, Natural Family Planning (NFP) was the family planning strategy that was least preferred. Meanwhile, no record was obtained for male sterilization.

Across provinces and highly-urbanized city, Abra had the highest number of new users of family planning methods with 476, while Mountain Province recorded the least number with 118 new users in 2021.

Table 6.5A
CONTINUING USERS OF FAMILY PLANNING BY METHOD BY PROVINCE/CITY,
CAR: 2020

Method	CAR	Abra	Apayao	Benguet	Ifugao	Kalinga	Mt. Province	Baguio City
TOTAL (Number)	124,531	15,844	11,425	29,603	17,780	18,043	12,179	19,657
Condom								
Number	5,442	324	142	2,432	574	661	516	793
Percent	4.1	1.9	1.2	7.9	3.0	3.5	4.1	3.7
Injectable								
Number	19,696	1,800	2,007	4,668	3,011	3,191	1,600	3,419
Percent	14.9	10.6	16.6	15.2	15.8	16.8	12.8	15.8
IUD								
Number	12,467	89	374	3,111	1,025	816	610	6,442
Percent	9.5	0.5	3.1	10.1	5.4	4.3	4.9	29.8
LAM								
Number	9,030	1,618	804	1,837	1,711	1,751	933	376
Percent	6.8	9.5	6.6	6.0	9.0	9.2	7.5	1.7
NFP								
Number	6,527	334	24	800	2,666	1,783	784	136
Percent	5.0	2.0	0.2	2.6	14.0	9.4	6.3	0.6
Pills								
Number	40,579	7,420	6,138	8,800	5,912	6,361	3,062	2,886
Percent	30.8	43.7	50.7	28.6	31.0	33.5	24.4	13.4
Implants								
Number	7,348	1,123	688	1,118	1,276	922	349	1,962
Percent	5.6	6.6	5.7	3.6	6.7	4.9	2.8	9.1
Male Sterilization								
Number	153	9	8	19	101	5	3	8
Percent	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female Sterilization								
Number	30,637	4,250	1,928	7,936	2,780	3,475	4,671	5,597
Percent	23.2	25.1	15.9	25.8	14.6	18.3	37.3	25.9

Source: Department of Health

Table 6.5B
CONTINUING USERS OF FAMILY PLANNING BY METHOD BY PROVINCE/CITY,
CAR: 2021

Method	CAR	Abra	Apayao	Benguet	Ifugao	Kalinga	Mt. Province	Baguio City
TOTAL (Number)	147,908	17,362	23,877	31,732	20,003	19,143	13,215	22,576
Condom								
Number	5,498	318	148	2,525	566	604	532	805
Percent	3.7	1.8	0.6	8.0	2.8	3.2	4.0	3.6
Injectable								
Number	21,223	2,198	2,360	4,953	3,193	3,358	1,705	3,456
Percent	14.4	12.7	9.9	15.6	16.0	17.5	12.9	15.3
IUD								
Number	12,568	106	625	2,996	1,025	848	532	6,436
Percent	8.5	0.6	2.6	9.4	5.1	4.4	4.0	28.5
LAM								
Number	9,076	1,637	1,175	1,653	1,779	1,393	975	464
Percent	6.1	9.4	4.9	5.2	8.9	7.3	7.4	2.1
NFP								
Number	7,902	557	9	1,210	2,974	2,178	871	103
Percent	5.3	3.2	0.0	3.8	14.9	11.4	6.6	0.5
Pills								
Number	52,372	7,708	16,675	9,405	6,208	6,453	3,020	2,903
Percent	35.4	44.4	69.8	29.6	31.0	33.7	22.9	12.9
Implants								
Number	8,229	1,014	664	1,010	1,310	1,075	572	2,584
Percent	5.6	5.8	2.8	3.2	6.6	5.6	4.3	11.5
Male Sterilization								
Number	132	5	3	15	92	5	4	8
Percent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female Sterilization								
Number	30,908	3,819	2,218	7,965	2,856	3,229	5,004	5,817
Percent	20.9	22.0	9.3	25.1	14.3	16.9	37.9	25.8

Source: Department of Health

Benguet remained to have the most number of continuing users of family planning methods with 31,732, accounting for 21.4 percent of the total continuing users of family planning methods in the region in 2021. This was followed by Apayao and Baguio City with 23,877 and 22,576 continuing users of family planning, respectively. On the other hand, Mountain Province had the lowest number of continuing users at 13,215.

Continuing users tended to favor injectables, female sterilization, and tablets. Of the total continuing users, only 132 men, or 0.1 percent, underwent vasectomy (male

Table 6.6
**SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES BY SEX,
 CAR: 2017 to 2021**

Disease/Sex	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gonorrhoea					
Women	38	187	207	51	32
Men	63	513	537	164	140
Both	101	700	744	215	172
Syphilis					
Women	95	129	195	153	65
Men	6	89	113	41	89
Both	101	218	308	194	154
AIDS/HIV Infection					
Women	-	7	18	11	10
Men	-	110	147	77	135
Both	-	117	165	88	145
Bacterial Vaginosis					
Women	586	-	-	-	-
Men	-	-	-	-	-
Both	586	-	-	-	-
Trichomoniasis					
Women	79	-	-	-	-
Men	5	-	-	-	-
Both	84	-	-	-	-
Non-gonococcal infections					
Women	54	-	-	-	-
Men	25	-	-	-	-
Both	79	-	-	-	-
Genital Warts					
Women	1	-	-	-	-
Men	1	-	-	-	-
Both	2	-	-	-	-
Genital Herpes					
Women	-	-	-	-	-
Men	2	-	-	-	-
Both	2	-	-	-	-
STD					
Women	853	-	-	-	-
Men	102	-	-	-	-
Both	955	-	-	-	-

Source: Department of Health

The number of people with Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) in 2021 was almost 500. Among the STDs, cases with Gonorrhoea accounted for 36.5 percent of the total number of individuals infected with STDs.

A total of 145 cases of AIDS and HIV infection were recorded in the region in 2021.

Table 6.7

**HEALTH FACILITIES,
CAR: 2017 to 2021**

Health Facilities	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change '20 to '21
Total	795	863	905	957	980	2.4
Hospitals	26	59	60	60	64	6.7
Public	14	40	39	39	41	5.1
Private	12	19	21	21	23	9.5
Main Health Centers	95	96	96	97	96	(1.03)
Barangay Health Stations	674	708	749	800	820	2.5

Source: Department of Health

In terms of health facilities, in 2021, the number of hospitals in the region increased by 6.7 percent. The same trend can be observed with the number of barangay health stations in the region. On the other hand, main health centers in the region declined by 1.0 percent in 2021.



SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT

Women form part of the disadvantaged group in society. Subordination of women is largely sustained by the values and norms that are prevalent in society.

The government, through the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), implements various programs to uplift the condition of the disadvantaged sectors of society.

The basic data for this chapter were sourced from the DSWD.

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Table 7.1

**WOMEN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES SERVED
BY CLIENTELE CATEGORY, COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM,
CAR: 2016 to 2020**

Clientele Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	250	58	45	23	11
Sexually Abused					
Rape	5	1	24	-	-
Incest	-	-	-	-	-
Acts of Lasciviousness	-	-	-	-	-
Physically Abused / Maltreated / Battered	2	1	5	-	-
Victims of Illegal Recruitment	-	-	-	-	-
Victims of Involuntary Prostitution	-	-	-	-	-
Victims of Trafficking	3	-	4	-	-
Women of Armed Conflicts	-	-	-	-	-
Women Emotionally Abused	240	56	12	23	-
Women in Detention	-	-	-	-	-
Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances	-	-	-	-	11
Others ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	-
Uncategorized ^{2/}	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Victims of trafficking, mothers of children in especially difficult circumstances

2/ These are the number of WEDC clients provided with crisis intervention services whose cases are not categorized

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development

For the five-year period, the most number of cases recorded by the Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances (WEDC) - Community Based Program was on 2016. Majority of the challenges faced by women from 2016 to 2020 were sexual and emotional abuses. However, in 2017, the number of all cases served decreased by 47.4 percent relative to the recorded cases of the previous year. The number of women in especially difficult circumstances served further decreased in 2018, 2019, and 2020 by 22.4 percent, 48.9 percent, and 52.2 percent respectively.

The community-based approach answers the needs of women who need not be placed in substitute homes, nor require court intervention but can be served in their respective residences.

Table 7.2

**WOMEN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES SERVED
BY CLIENTELE CATEGORY, HAVEN/SUBSTITUTE HOME CARE,
CAR: 2016 to 2020**

Clientele Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	107	59	79	53	50
Sexually Abused					
Rape	2	1	3	7	4
Incest	2	1	-	-	1
Acts of Lasciviousness	-	-	-	-	1
Physically Abused / Maltreated / Battered	2	2	1	-	4
Victims of Trafficking					
Illegal Recruitment	-	-	-	-	-
Prostitution	1	-	-	-	-
Forced Labor	-	-	-	-	-
Involuntary Servitude	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual Exploitation	-	-	-	-	4
Removal/Sale of Organs	-	-	-	-	-
Women of Armed Conflicts	-	-	-	-	-
Women Emotionally Abused	9	-	8	-	-
Women in Detention	-	-	-	-	-
Abandoned/Neglected	1	2	1	3	2
Strandee	39	36	22	35	21
CICL (18y/o and above)	-	-	1	1	-
Unwed Mothers	-	-	-	-	-
Persons with Disabilities	-	-	-	-	12
Dependents	43	17	11	6	-
Badjao					
Female	4	-	-	-	-
Male	4	-	-	-	-
Others ^{1/}					
Child at Risk	-	-	32	1	1
Uncategorized ^{2/}	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development

The number of cases served by the Haven Home Care exhibited fluctuations during the five-year period. The number of women in especially difficult circumstances served by the Haven Home Care was highest in 2016 at 107.

The Haven for Women provides temporary shelter and protective custody to women who are victims of forced prostitution, illegal recruitment, physical abuse, sexual abuse and others.

Table 7.3

**MINORS SERVED BY TYPE OF ABUSE:
CAR: 2016 to 2020**

Clientele Category	2016			2017			2018		
	Both	Girls	Boys	Both	Girls	Boys	Both	Girls	Boys
Total	100	54	46	86	39	47	112	70	42
Abandoned	17	6	11	8	2	6	4	2	2
Neglect	23	13	10	16	4	12	16	9	7
Sexually Abused									
Rape	5	5	-	9	9	-	7	7	-
Incest	3	3	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Acts of Lasciviousness	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1
Physically Abused	5	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2
Others ^{1/}	47	25	22	46	18	28	76	46	30

Table 7.3 continued

Clientele Category	2019			2020		
	Both	Girls	Boys	Both	Girls	Boys
Total	141	99	42	43	27	16
Abandoned	5	2	3	5	3	2
Neglect	5	4	1	3	1	2
Sexually Abused						
Rape	9	9	-	2	2	-
Incest	-	-	-	1	1	-
Acts of Lasciviousness	-	-	-	2	2	-
Physically Abused	7	2	5	2	2	-
Others ^{1/}	115	82	33			
Trafficking				1	-	1
Strandee				3	3	-
Dependent				14	10	4
Foundling				5	1	4
Surrendered				5	2	3

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development

Note: Minors are children 17 years old and below. DSWD serves minors with or without court-related cases.

^{1/} Child labor, sexually exploited, stow-away, child trafficking, armed conflict

Generally, majority of the assisted minors during the five-year period were girls accounting for 60.0 percent of the total minors assisted by DSWD from 2016 to 2020.

For the five-year period, the crucial concerns for both sexes were child labor, sexual exploitation, child trafficking, stow-away, and armed conflict.

Table 7.4

CHILDREN SERVED UNDER PLACEMENT PROTECTIVE SERVICES, CAR: 2016 to 2020

Clientele Category	2016			2017			2018		
	Both	Girls	Boys	Both	Girls	Boys	Both	Girls	Boys
Total	186	80	106	249	123	126	186	102	84
Adoption									
Local	12	4	8	11	3	8	30	17	13
Inter-regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-country	9	3	6	7	3	4	9	8	1
Foster Care	165	73	92	231	117	114	147	77	70
Legal Guardianship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7.4 continued

Clientele Category	2019			2020		
	Both	Girls	Boys	Both	Girls	Boys
Total	112			84	51	33
Adoption						
Local	33			28	15	13
Inter-regional	-			-	-	-
Inter-country	7			6	5	1
Foster Care	72			50	31	19
Legal Guardianship	-			-	-	-

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development

Note: Minors are children 17 years old and below. DSWD serves minors with or without court-related cases.

For the five consecutive years (2016-2020), an increasing trend of the number of children served under placement protective services was observed. However, the figures began to decline starting 2018 continuing to 2019 and 2020.

Most of the children served were under foster care. No legal guardianship was recorded for the five-year period.

In 2020, a total of 817 children were served under the Placement and Protective Services. More than half of the total cases served in 2020 were boys.

Table 7.5

**CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW SERVED,
COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM, CAR: 2016 to 2020**

Clientele Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	-	-	243	152	194
Released in Recognizance	-	-	-	-	-
Released on Bail	-	-	-	-	-
Custody Supervision	-	-	223	129	156
Mediation / Diversion	-	-	20	23	38

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development

Table 7.6

**CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW SERVED,
CENTER-BASED PROGRAM, CAR: 2016 to 2020**

Clientele Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	28	40	27	28	29
Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth	28	40	27	28	29

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development

There were 589 children in conflict with the law served under the Community-Based program from 2016 to 2020. On the other hand, 152 children in conflict with the law were served by the Center-Based Program.



PUBLIC LIFE

Politics is an issue of power at whichever arena a person participates in. Women do not share the same prestige and power, status, and societal position as men because they are presumed to be the "weaker sex" and do not possess similar capabilities as men. It is generally assumed that women play subordinate roles at home, in society, in the community, and in the workplace. With the assumption of a "plain housewife" as the first woman president in our country in 1986 in the person of the late Corazon C. Aquino, women in public life got a big boost in terms of magnifying the issue on women-men dynamics in the political arena. Likewise, the presence of women in the Philippine National Police and Bureau of Jail Management and Penology indicates acceptance in traditionally "male" professions.

Politically, women have limited representation in policy-making. Results of the 2016 elections showed men outnumbering the women in majority of the electoral positions. However, with women being elected in public office, it is expected that changes would occur in our country's political processes and value systems. Women's needs and concerns will be voiced-out and rights to access and control resources will be initiated.

Another venue for women's participation in public life is in the judiciary. While women remain to be the minority in the said important branch of the government, their presence would ensure consideration of women's interests in court decisions.

The basic data used for this chapter were gathered from the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), and the Philippine National Police (PNP).

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Table 8.1
**NUMBER OF ELECTED OFFICIALS BY PROVINCE, CAR:
 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016**

Government Position	Women				Men			
	2007	2010	2013	2016	2007	2010	2013	2016
Representatives	1	2	2	1	6	5	5	6
Governors	1	-	-	1	5	6	6	5
Abra	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Apayao	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Benguet	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Ifugao	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Kalinga	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Mt. Province	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Vice-Governors	2	-	1	2	5	6	5	5
Abra	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1
Apayao	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Benguet	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Ifugao	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Kalinga	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Mt. Province	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Sangguniang Panlalawigan/ Panlungsod	9	11	9	12	53	51	52	59
Abra	2	4	1	3	6	4	7	5
Apayao	2	1	3	2	6	7	5	6
Baguio City	3	3	2	3	9	9	9	9
Benguet	1	2	2	-	9	8	8	10
Ifugao	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8
8 - 1	-	-	-	4	8	8	8	14
Mt. Province	1	1	1	-	7	7	7	7

Table 8.1 (cont.)

**NUMBER OF ELECTED OFFICIALS BY PROVINCE, CAR:
2007, 2010, 2013, and 2016**

Government Position	Women				Men			
	2007	2010	2013	2016	2007	2010	2013	2016
Mayors	10	11	11	12	67	66	66	72
Abra	5	10	9	11	22	17	18	16
Apayao	2	1	1	1	5	6	6	6
Baguio City	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Benguet	1	-	1	-	12	13	12	14
Ifugao	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	11
Kalinga	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	14
Mt. Province	2	-	-	-	8	10	10	10
Vice-Mayors	8	10	12	10	69	67	65	68
Abra	5	5	6	5	22	22	21	23
Apayao	-	1	1	2	7	6	6	5
Baguio City	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Benguet	1	2	2	2	12	11	11	11
Ifugao	1	-	1	-	10	11	10	11
Kalinga	-	1	2	1	8	7	6	7
Mt. Province	1	1	-	-	9	9	10	10
Total	31	34	35	38	205	201	199	215

Source: Department of the Interior and Local Government

For the past four (4) election periods, men still continued to dominate the political arena in the region. However, the elected women from 2007-2016 showed an increasing trend from 31 in 2007 to 38 in 2016.

Figure 8.1 Percentage of Women & Men Elected as Representatives, CAR: 2007, 2010, 2013, & 2016



Figure 8.2 Percentage of Women & Men Elected as Governors, CAR: 2007, 2010, 2013, & 2016

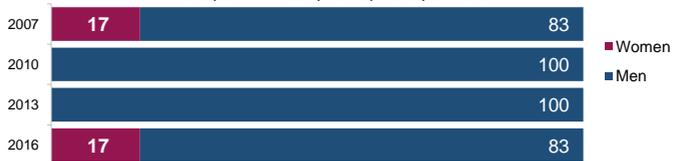


Figure 8.3 Percentage of Women & Men Elected as Vice-Governors, CAR: 2007, 2010, 2013, & 2016



Figure 8.4 Percentage of Women & Men Elected as Sangguniang Panlalawigan/Panlungsod, CAR: 2007, 2010, 2013, & 2016



Figure 8.5 Percentage of Women & Men Elected as Mayors, CAR: 2007, 2010, 2013 & 2016



Figure 8.6 Percentage of Women & Men Elected as Vice-Mayors, CAR: 2007, 2010, 2013, & 2016



Figure 8.7 Percentage of Women & Men in Elected Positions*, CAR: 2007, 2010, 2013, & 2016



* Excluding Sangguniang Bayan/Municipal Councilors and Barangay Officials

Table 8.2

**PHILIPPINE COUNCILORS' LEAGUE PRESIDENTS,
CAR: 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016**

Chapter	Women				Men			
	2007	2010	2013	2016	2007	2010	2013	2016
Abra	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Apayao	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Baguio City	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
Benguet	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Ifugao	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Kalinga	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Mt. Province	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Total	2	2	2	1	5	5	5	6

Source: Department of the Interior and Local Government

Majority of men councilors were elected as presidents of the provincial chapters of the Philippine Councilors' League. For 2016, six (6) chapters were headed by men councilors; Only Apayao was headed by a woman.

The Benguet and Ifugao chapters were headed successively by male presidents for election years 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016.

Table 8.3

**LIGA NG MGA BARANGAY CITY/PROVINCIAL PRESIDENTS,
CAR: 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016**

Chapter	Women				Men			
	2007	2010	2013	2016	2007	2010	2013	2016
Abra	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Apayao	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Baguio City	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Benguet	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Ifugao	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Kalinga	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Mt. Province	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Total	-	-	1	1	7	7	6	6

Source: Department of the Interior and Local Government

Men dominated in all four elections. However, in Abra, a woman was elected as a chapter president for the years 2013 and 2016.

Table 8.4

SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN (SK) FEDERATION CITY/PROVINCIAL PRESIDENTS, CAR: 2007, 2010, 2013 and 2016

Chapter	Women				Men			
	2007	2010	2013	2016	2007	2010	2013	2016
Abra	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Apayao	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Baguio City	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Benguet	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Ifugao	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Kalinga	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Mt. Province	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	4	3	-	4	3	4	-	3

Source: Department of the Interior and Local Government

The provinces of Abra, Apayao, Benguet and Kalinga elected women presidents for the SK Federation in 2016. Abra had women presidents for 3 election periods except in 2013 which was postponed to amend the purpose of Republic Act 9340.

In 2016, Baguio City, Ifugao and Mt. Province were led by male presidents.

Table 8.5
**NUMBER OF POLICE PERSONNEL:
 CAR, CY 2013 - 2017**

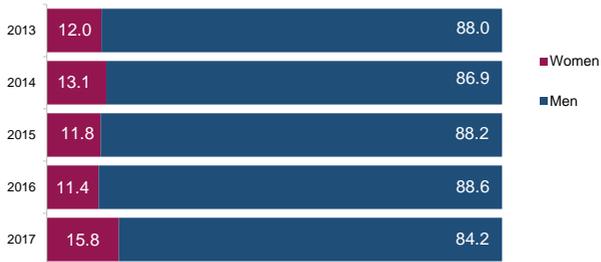
Year	Rank				TOTAL	Percent Share
	Police Commissioned Officers (PCOs)		Police Non-Commissioned Officers (PNCOs)			
	Number	% Share	Number	% Share		
Women						
2013	31	8.9	420	12.3	451	12.0
2014	33	8.7	474	13.6	507	13.1
2015	32	8.7	502	12.1	534	11.8
2016	28	8.1	553	11.6	581	11.4
2017	27	7.6	826	16.4	853	15.8
Men						
2013	317	91.1	2,995	87.7	3,312	88.0
2014	345	91.3	3,024	86.4	3,369	86.9
2015	337	91.3	3,653	87.9	3,990	88.2
2016	316	91.9	4,207	88.4	4,523	88.6
2017	330	92.4	4,202	83.6	4,532	84.2
Both sexes						
2013	348	9.2	3,415	90.8	3,763	100.0
2014	378	9.8	3,498	90.2	3,876	100.0
2015	369	8.2	4,155	91.8	4,524	100.0
2016	344	6.7	4,760	93.3	5,104	100.0
2017	357	6.6	5,028	93.4	5,385	100.0

Source: Philippine National Police

The share of Policewomen Commissioned Officers in the total police force has been gradually decreasing after 2014. They had their lowest count for commissioned positions in 2017 while their non-commissioned officers has been gradually increasing from 2,407 to 2,910 for a five-year period.

Notwithstanding, policemen still dominated during the five-year period starting 2013 to 2017 comprising 87 percent of the total police force in the region.

**Figure 8.8 Percentage of Women & Men in the Police
Regional Office - Cordillera (PRO-COR):
CAR, 2013-2017**



Even though the number of policewomen increased from the year 2013 to 2017, the policemen remain to dominate this type of profession.

Figure 8.9 Number of PRO-COR Personnel by Gender and Rank: CAR, 2013-2017

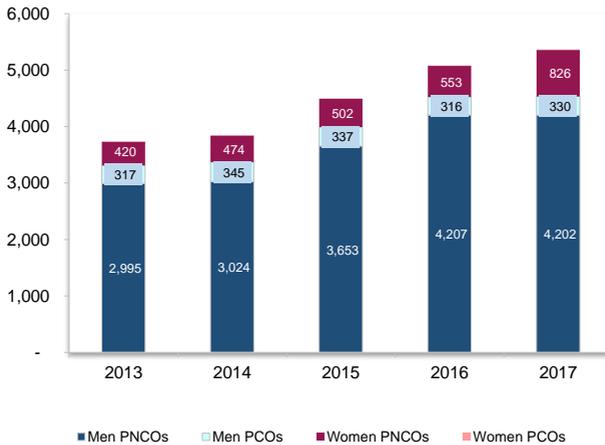


Table 8.6
**NUMBER OF BUREAU OF JAIL MANAGEMENT AND PENOLOGY
PERSONNEL: CAR, CY 2016-2021**

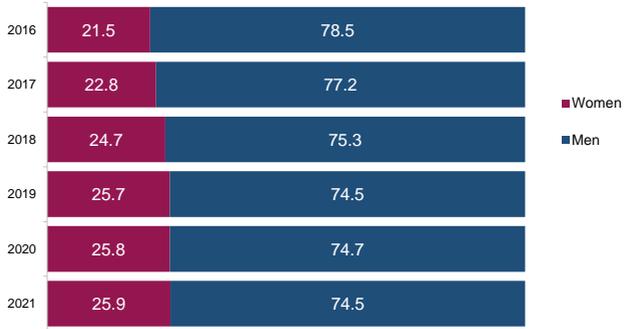
Year	Rank						TOTAL	Percent Share
	Officers		Non-Officers		Non - Uniformed			
	Number	% Share	Number	% Share	Number	% Share		
Women								
2016	5	14.3	72	22.1	1	100	78	21.5
2017	4	15.4	81	23.1	1	100	86	22.8
2018	5	16.7	93	25.1	1	100	99	24.7
2019	5	18.5	102	26	1	100	108	25.7
2020	7	20	109	25.8	2	100	118	25.8
2021	10	27.8	122	25.4	2	100	134	25.9
Men								
2016	30	85.7	254	77.9	-	-	284	78.5
2017	22	84.6	270	76.9	-	-	292	77.2
2018	25	83.3	277	74.9	-	-	302	75.3
2019	22	81.5	291	74	-	-	313	74.5
2020	28	80	314	74.2	-	-	342	74.7
2021	26	72.2	359	74.6	-	-	385	74.5
Both sexes								
2016	35	9.7	326	90.1	1	0.3	362	100
2017	26	6.9	351	92.9	1	0.3	378	100
2018	30	7.5	370	92.3	1	0.2	401	100
2019	27	6.43	393	93.6	1	0.2	420	100
2020	35	7.64	423	92.4	2	0.4	458	100
2021	36	6.96	481	93.0	2	0.4	517	100

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology

In 2021, BJMP male personnel outnumbered female personnel. There were two male personnel for every one female personnel.

For the six-year period, the number of BJMP personnel increased by 42.8 percent, from 362 in 2016 to 517 in 2021.

Figure 8.10 Percentage of Women & Men in the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP): CAR, 2016 - 2021



Although jail management is male-dominated, the number of women involved in jail management has been continuously increasing since 2016.

Figure 8.11 Number of BJMP-CAR Personnel by Gender and Rank: CAR, 2016 - 2021





MIGRATION

Overseas Filipino/Contract Workers (OFWs/OCWs) have been hailed by the government as the "Bagong Bayani" or new heroes of the country. Their remittances have become a major contributor to the country's Gross National Product. This seems to be good news for the country and, indeed, the "Bagong Bayani" moniker seems apt and much deserved. But at what cost?

National figures indicate that a large number of OFWs/OCWs are married which raises concern on the possible effects of absentee parent/s to the family. Sociologists claim that, in general, the physical absence of parent/s from the home lessens the conditions for enhancing family values and strengthening family closeness, which then leads to behavioral problems that often compound the ills of the society.

The data on OFWs/OCWs were from the Survey on Overseas Filipinos conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).

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Table 9.1

**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS
FILIPINO WORKERS BY SEX AND BY REGION: PHILIPPINES, 2019-
2020**

(Number in Thousands)

Region	2019					2020				
	Both Sexes	Women		Men		Both Sexes	Women		Men	
		Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%
PHILIPPINES	2,177	1,206		971		1,771	1,055		716	
NCR	216	97	8.0	119	12.3	149	64	6.1	85	11.9
CAR	39	27	2.2	13	1.3	38	27	2.6	10	1.4
I	188	122	10.1	66	6.8	147	98	9.3	49	6.9
II	133	99	8.2	33	3.4	122	89	8.4	34	4.7
III	298	148	12.3	149	15.4	209	122	11.6	86	12.0
IV-A	474	232	19.2	243	25.0	328	168	15.9	160	22.4
IV-B	30	16	1.3	14	1.4	29	18	1.7	11	1.6
V	84	45	3.7	39	4.0	85	46	4.4	39	5.5
VI	190	94	7.8	95	9.8	164	94	8.9	69	9.7
VII	108	42	3.5	65	6.7	93	45	4.3	47	6.6
VIII	43	22	1.8	20	2.1	40	23	2.2	17	2.4
IX	32	21	1.7	11	1.1	39	24	2.3	15	2.1
X	57	33	2.7	25	2.6	63	38	3.6	26	3.6
XI	78	49	4.1	29	3.0	79	56	5.3	24	3.3
XII	119	94	7.8	25	2.6	112	85	8.1	27	3.8
XIII	38	27	2.2	12	1.2	34	23	2.2	10	1.4
BARMM	52	40	3.3	12	1.2	39	35	3.3	4	0.6

Notes: (1) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(2) The estimates cover overseas Filipinos whose departure occurred within the last five years and who are working or had worked abroad during the past six months (April to September) of the survey period.

Source: Survey on Overseas Filipinos, Philippine Statistics Authority

The number of women OFWs were higher than men OFWs at the national level from 2019 to 2020. The same trend was seen in CAR - women comprised majority of deployed OFWs during the two years.

In 2020, there were three (3) female OFWs for every one (1) male OFW from the region.

Table 9.2

**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEAS
CONTRACT WORKERS BY SEX AND BY REGION: CAR, 2017-2018**

(Number in Thousands)

Region	2017					2018				
	Both Sexes	Women		Men		Both Sexes	Women		Men	
		Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	Number	%
PHILIPPINES	2,270	1,220		1,049		2,211	1,240		974	
NCR	213	93	7.6	120	11.4	217	112	9.1	105	10.7
CAR	52	35	2.9	17	1.6	40	30	2.4	9	1.0
I	207	128	10.5	79	7.5	221	147	11.8	74	7.6
II	157	113	9.3	44	4.2	149	112	9.0	37	3.8
III	288	134	11.0	154	14.7	321	142	11.5	178	18.3
IV-A	479	221	18.1	257	24.5	389	175	14.1	215	22.0
IV-B	41	23	1.9	18	1.7	34	17	1.3	17	1.8
V	89	51	4.2	36	3.4	85	47	3.8	38	3.9
VI	220	112	9.2	108	10.3	200	104	8.4	96	9.9
VII	132	43	3.5	88	8.4	121	55	4.4	66	6.8
VIII	48	20	1.6	28	2.7	50	26	2.1	24	2.4
IX	48	32	2.6	16	1.5	53	33	2.7	20	2.1
X	59	33	2.7	26	2.5	78	43	3.5	34	3.5
XI	64	46	3.8	18	1.7	68	54	4.4	14	1.4
XII	98	77	6.3	21	2.0	107	83	6.7	23	2.4
XIII	39	26	2.1	13	1.2	39	22	1.8	16	1.7
ARMM	39	33	2.7	6	0.6	42	36	2.9	6	0.6

Notes: (1) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

(2) The estimates cover overseas Filipinos whose departure occurred within the last five years and who are working or had worked abroad during the past six months (April to September) of the survey period.

Source: Survey on Overseas Filipinos, Philippine Statistics Authority

From 2017-2018, the number of female OCWs was higher than the number of male OCWs at the national level and CAR. In CAR, women accounted for an average of about 71 percent of deployed OCWs for both years .

In 2018, there were three (3) female OCWs for every one (1) male OCW from the region.



PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY AND JUSTICE

Data on public order, safety and justice reflect the efficiency of the government in its basic goal of establishing a peaceful, stable and just environment conducive to national growth and development. Thus could also help in outlining a more definitive program in protecting the welfare of the most vulnerable sectors of the society which include the women.

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), suggests that there should be active and open discussions on the need to protect women, youth and children from any abuse, including sexual abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence. Such discussions should be encouraged and supported by educational programs at both national and community levels. Governments should set the necessary conditions and procedures to encourage victims to report violations of their rights.

The data on the levels of index crimes and the number of persons arrested were provided by the Police Regional Office - Cordillera Administrative Region (PRO-COR) while the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology - CAR (BJMP-CAR) supplied statistics on the number of detained and sentenced inmates.

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Figure 10.3	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES BY SEX CAR, CY 2015-2018	10 - 7

Table 10.1
REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY TYPE OF CRIME, CAR: 2016-2021

Index Crimes	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Crime vs Person	1,447	865	768	716	434	368
Murder	162	62	77	93	69	49
Homicide	51	43	41	40	26	19
Physical Injury	929	515	407	325	121	90
Rape	305	245	243	258	218	210
Crime vs Property	2,543	865	604	664	202	228
Robbery	599	230	155	156	43	54
Theft	1,801	560	379	438	142	153
Carnapping	135	75	70	70	17	21
Cattle Rustling	8					
Total	3,990	1,730	1,372	1,380	636	596

Source: Philippine National Police, PRO-COR

In 2021, total number of index crimes in the region reached 596, which is comprised of 38.2 percent of crime against property and 61.7 percent of crime against persons. Both index crimes had a decreasing trend from 2016 to 2021.

An 85.1 percent decline in reported index crimes was observed from 2016 to 2021 in the region.

Table 10.2

**NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY CITY/PROVINCE:
CAR, 2018 - 2021**

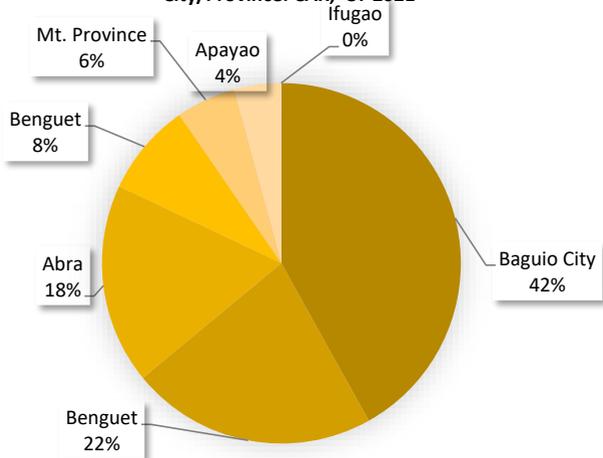
Sex/Year	Abra	Apayao	Baguio City	Benguet	Ifugao	Kalinga	Mt. Province	TOTAL
Women								
2018	34	10	280	122	18	32	15	511
2019	28	3	798	94	17	12	11	963
2020	81	3	574	95	28	7	7	795
2021	93	123	748	88	-	19	13	1,084
Men								
2018	331	108	940	669	261	202	112	2,623
2019	199	133	1,404	529	218	227	132	2,842
2020	469	87	1,110	739	180	241	134	2,960
2021	490	13	610	629	2	252	161	2,157
Both Sexes								
2018	365	118	1,220	791	279	234	127	3,134
2019	227	136	2,202	623	235	239	143	3,805
2020	550	90	1,684	834	208	248	141	3,755
2021	583	136	1,358	717	2	271	174	3,241

Source: Philippine National Police, PRO-COR

Across all provinces, men accounted for 66.6 percent of the 3,241 arrested persons in 2021. This means that 7 in every 10 arrested persons were males.

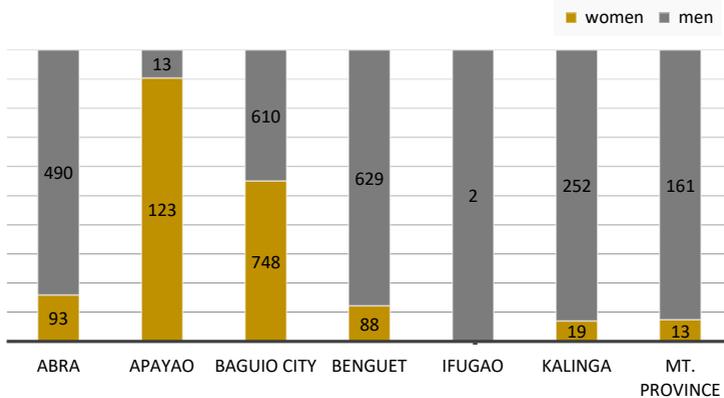
For both sexes, during the four-year period, the highest number of persons arrested was recorded in 2019 with 3,805 while the least was in 2018 with 3,134 persons. Across provinces/highly-urbanized city, Baguio City tallied the highest number of persons arrested from 2018 to

Figure 10.1 Percentage Distribution of Arrested Persons by City/Province: CAR, CY 2021



Source: Philippine National Police, PRO-COR

Figure 10.2 Percentage Distribution of Arrested Male and Female by Province: CAR, CY 2021



Source: Philippine National Police, PRO-COR

As shown in figure 10.1, most number of arrested men and women in 2021 were recorded in Baguio City with 42 percent, followed by Benguet with 22 percent. Ifugao recorded the least arrested persons at less than 1 percent.

In all provinces, more than three fourths of the arrested individuals in 2021 were males (Figure 10.2).

Table 10.3A

**NUMBER OF INMATES (DETAINED AND SENTENCED):
CAR, 2015 - 2021**

Sex/Year	Detained			Sentenced		
	Adult	Minor	Total	Adult	Minor	Total
Women						
2015	75	2	77	8	-	8
2016	170	3	173	5	-	5
2017	187	1	188	2	-	2
2018	134	1	135	15	-	15
2019	111	0	111	0	-	0
2020	121	1	122	1	-	1
2021	115	0	115	4	-	4
Men						
2015	1,025	16	1,041	32	-	32
2016	2,668	20	2,688	28	-	28
2017	1,255	13	1,268	29	-	29
2018	1,023	5	1,028	11	-	11
2019	878	0	878	15	-	15
2020	849	3	852	31	-	31
2021	921	2	923	38	-	38
Both Sexes						
2015	1,100	18	1,118	40	-	40
2016	2,838	23	2,861	33	-	33
2017	1,442	14	1,456	31	-	31
2018	1,157	6	1,163	26	-	26
2019	989	0	989	15	-	15
2020	970	4	974	32	-	32
2021	1,036	2	1,038	42	-	42

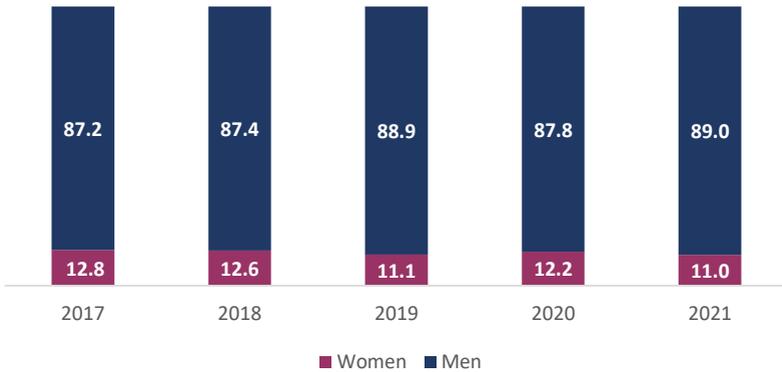
Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology

Table 10.3B
Total Number of Inmates by Sex:
CAR, 2015 - 2021

Year	Women	% to total	Men	% to total	Total
2015	85	7.3	1,073	92.7	1,158
2016	178	6.2	2,716	93.8	2,894
2017	190	12.8	1,297	87.2	1,487
2018	150	12.6	1,039	87.4	1,189
2019	111	11.1	893	88.9	1,004
2020	123	12.2	883	87.8	1,006
2021	119	11.0	961	89.0	1,080

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology

**Figure 10.3 Percentage Distribution of Inmates, by Sex, CAR:
 2017-2021**



Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology

Table 10.3C

**Total Number of Inmates (Detained and Sentenced) by Sex:
CAR, 2015 - 2021**

Sex/Year	Detained	% to total	Sentenced	% to total	Total
Women					
2015	77	90.6	8	9.4	85
2016	173	97.2	5	2.8	178
2017	188	98.9	2	1.1	190
2018	135	90.0	15	10.0	150
2019	111	100.0	-	-	111
2020	122	99.2	1	0.8	123
2021	115	96.6	4	3.4	119
Men					
2015	1,041	97.0	32	3.0	1,073
2016	2,688	99.0	28	1.0	2,716
2017	1,268	97.8	29	2.2	1,297
2018	1,028	98.9	11	1.1	1,039
2019	878	98.3	15	1.7	893
2020	852	96.5	31	3.5	883
2021	923	96.0	38	4.0	961
Both Sexes					
2015	1,118	96.5	40	3.5	1,158
2016	2,861	98.9	33	1.1	2,894
2017	1,985	99.0	20	1.0	2,005
2018	1,163	97.8	26	2.2	1,189
2019	989	98.5	15	1.5	1,004
2020	974	96.8	32	3.2	1,006
2021	1,038	96.1	42	3.9	1,080

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Gender-based violence, which includes all forms of violence against women on account of their socially constructed role, is a major issue that cuts across cultures, religions, classes and regional boundaries. Women all over the world are continuously exposed to violence in their homes, in the streets and in their workplaces.¹

Being typecasted as the "weaker sex", women are actual and potential victims of specific kinds of violence that are distinctly different because these are born out of the status of women in society. From the childhood "games" of boys peeping at girls to various acts of lasciviousness, from seduction to abduction, from molestation to wife beating, from prostitution to rape - all these crimes specifically apply only to women, with very few exceptions.²

The statistical tables featured in this chapter were provided by the Police Regional Office - Cordillera Administrative Region (PRO-COR).

¹ POPCOM Factsheet No. 5 - Understanding Reproductive Health and Gender Issues and Concerns

² Plan Framework of the Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development, 1995-2025

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FIGURE

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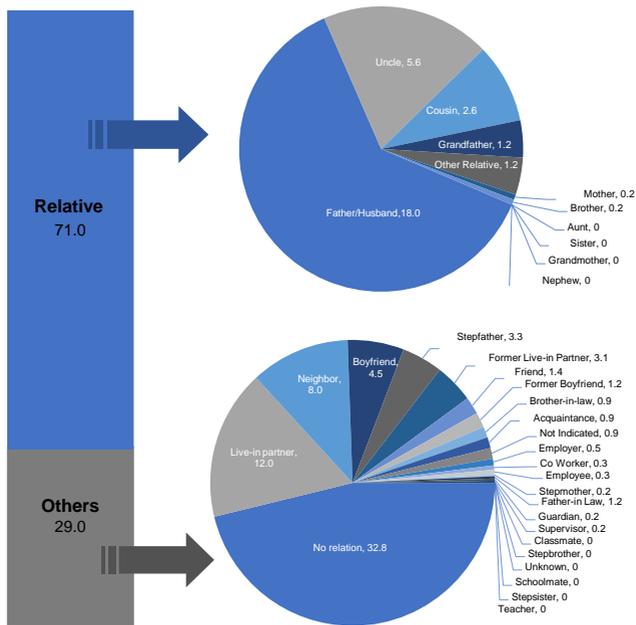
Table 11.1
**PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST
 WOMEN AND GIRLS: CAR, 2020-2021**

Perpetrator	2020		2021	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Relative	205	36.6	166	29.0
Father/Husband	118	21.1	103	18.0
Mother	1	0.2	1	0.2
Aunt	2	0.4	0	0.0
Uncle	41	7.3	32	5.6
Nephew	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cousin	21	3.8	15	2.6
Grandmother	0	0.0	0	0.0
Grandfather	12	2.1	7	1.2
Brother	2	0.4	1	0.2
Sister	1	0.2	0	0.0
Other Relative	7	1.3	7	1.2
Others	355	63.4	407	71.0
Stepfather	16	2.9	19	3.3
Stepbrother	2	0.4	0	0.0
Boyfriend	20	3.6	26	4.5
Brother-in-law	5	0.9	5	0.9
Live-in partner	67	12.0	69	12.0
Stepmother	0	0.0	1	0.2
Acquaintance	6	1.1	5	0.9
Neighbor	31	5.5	46	8.0
Classmate	1	0.2	0	0.0
Co Worker	5	0.9	2	0.3
Employee	0	0.0	2	0.3
Employer	1	0.2	3	0.5
Father-in Law	0	0.0	1	0.2
Former Boyfriend	10	1.8	7	1.2
Former Live-in Partner	12	2.1	18	3.1
Friend	9	1.6	8	1.4
Guardian	0	0.0	1	0.2
Schoolmate	0	0.0	0	0.0
Supervisor	0	0.0	1	0.2
Stepsister	0	0.0	0	0.0
Teacher	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0
No relation	168	30.0	188	32.8
Not Indicated	2	0.4	5	0.9
Total	560	100.0	573	100.0

Source: Police Regional Office - Cordillera Administrative Region

In 2021, the number of perpetrators of violence against women and girls slightly increased, with a total of 573 cases in the region. Majority of the total perpetrators were persons other than the relatives of the victims.

Figure 11.1 Distribution of Perpetrators of Violence Against Women and Girls, by Relationship: CAR, 2021



Source of basic data: Police Regional Office - Cordillera Administrative Region

Of the total perpetrators of violence against women and girls in 2021, 71.0 percent were by family members. About 35.4 percent of all cases were perpetrated by the fathers/husbands.

Perpetrators who were not related to the victims constituted 29.0 percent of the total perpetrators. Most perpetrators had no relation to the victims at 32.8 percent.

Table 11.2A

**STATUS OF CASES AGAINST WOMEN HANDLED
BY THE PNP WOMEN & CHILDREN'S DESK: CAR, 2020-2021**

Status of Cases	2020		2021	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Filed in court	322	57.5	283	49.4
Amicably Settled				
Pending investigation				
Dropped/Closed	5	0.9	1	0.2
Referred to the following:				
City Prosecutor's Office				
Provincial Prosecutor's Office	41	7.3	118	20.6
Barangay	1	0.2	1	0.2
DSWD	2	0.4	3	0.5
Under Police Investigation	1	0.2	0	0.0
Settled	17	3.0	12	2.1
Case Amended			4	0.7
Convicted	9	1.6	2	0.3
Convicted with Plea Bargaining	2	0.4	0	0.0
Dismissed	104	18.6	104	18.2
Dismissed upon Filing	6	1.1	5	0.9
For Records	50	8.9	40	7.0
Total	560	100.0	573	100.0

Source: Police Regional Office - Cordillera Administrative Region

Of the total cases against women handled by the PNP women and children's desk in 2021, 49.4 percent were filed in court, 20.6 percent were referred to the Provincial Prosecutor's Office, 18.2 percent were dismissed and 7.0 percent were for records.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Table 11.2B

**STATUS OF CASES AGAINST WOMEN HANDLED
BY THE PNP WOMEN & CHILDREN'S DESK: CAR, 2020-2021**

Status of Cases	2020		2021	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Acquitted	7	1.3	8	1.4
Suspect at Large	129	23.0	241	42.1
Suspect Arrested	262	46.8	200	34.9
Warrant Issued				
Deceased	2	0.4	2	0.3
Detained	31	5.5	26	4.5
Hospitalized				
On-Bail	42	7.5	32	5.6
On-Probation	4	0.7	1	0.2
Released	60	10.7	48	8.4
Serving Sentence	7	1.3	3	0.5
Turned-over to:	1	0.2		
Barangay	5	0.9	1	0.2
Family	1	0.2	1	0.2
Rehabilitation Center				
School				
Shelter	6	1.1	5	0.9
Voluntary Surrendered	3	0.5	5	0.9
Total	560	100.0	573	100.0

Source: Police Regional Office - Cordillera Administrative Region

Of the total cases in 2021, 42.1 percent of the suspects remained at large, 34.9 percent were arrested and 8.4 percent were released.



Women
&
Men
in the Cordillera Administrative Region

ANNEXES

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries

- a refer to individual beneficiaries under PD 27 and RA,8857, or their cooperative association, or federation duly registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) (3).

Balich-Aral Students

- refer to pupils who finished a grade level and stopped schooling, then enrolled in the next grade after a year or more (4).

Barangay Health Station (BHS)

- the primary health care facility at the barangay level wherein health services are delivered (5).

Child/Youth

- defined as an individual whose age ranges from 0 to less than 18 years old (5).

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

- the number of women using contraceptive methods over the total number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) (6).

Disadvantaged Children

- children from 0-6 years old who are malnourished, orphaned, street children, victims of armed conflicts and children of poor families (5).

Disadvantaged Women

- women from 18-59 years old who were deprived of literacy opportunities or those abused/exploited, and victims of involuntary prostitution or illegal recruitment (5).

Disability

- refers to any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being (5).

Emancipation Patents

- a title issued to farmer beneficiaries upon fulfillment of all government requirements covered by Presidential Decree No. 27. The title symbolizes the titler's full emancipation from the bondage of tenancy (5).

Employment Rate

- the proportion of the total number of employed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force (5).

First Level Position

- includes clerical trades, crafts and custodial service positions, which involve non-professional or sub-professional work in a non-supervisory or supervisory capacity requiring less than four years of collegiate studies (2).

Free Patent

- is a mode of acquiring a parcel of alienable and disposable public land that is suitable for agricultural purposes, through the administrative confirmation of imperfect or incomplete title (6).

Functional Literacy Rate

- is the proportion of persons with reading, writing and numerically skills to the total population in a given age group (5).

Household

- consists of a group of persons who sleep in the same dwelling unit and have common arrangements for the preparation and consumption of food; a person living alone constitutes one separate household (5).

Household Head

- refers to the person responsible for care and organization of the household. He/She usually provides the chief source of income for the household. In the case of a household consisting of two or more unrelated persons sharing the same cooking facilities and meals, the head is usually the eldest male or female in the group regarded as such by the older members (5).

Household Population

- the aggregate of the private household population. Compared to total population, this excludes population enumerated in institutional households such as national/provincial/ municipality/city jail/detention centers, military camps, tuberculosis pavilions, mental hospitals, leprosaria/leper colonies or drug rehabilitation centers (5).

Index Crimes

- crimes which are sufficiently significant and which occur with sufficient regularity to be meaningful. Included in this category are the following crimes: murder, physical injury, robbery, theft and rape (5).

Labor Force, (Persons in the)

- refers to population 15 years old and over who are either employed or

unemployed. Those who are neither employed or unemployed are considered not in the labor force, e.g., persons who are not working and are not available for work during the reference week and persons who are not available and are not looking for work because of reasons other than those previously mentioned (4).

Labor Force Participation Rate

- the ratio of the total number of persons in the labor force to the total population 15 years old and over (5).

Life Expectancy

- an estimate of the average number of additional years a person can expect to live, based on the age-specific death rates for a given year (5).

Maternal Mortality

- refers to death of mothers owing to deliveries and complications arising from pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (5).

Migration

movement from one place of abode to another (especially from one region or country to another) usually with the intention to settle (5).

Mortality

-the intensity of death in a population. It is sometimes used to mean the frequency of deaths in a population (5).

Nominal Wage

- the amount of wages a person actually receives, measured in current pesos. Also called money wage (5).

Non-formal Education

- any organized, systematic educational activity outside the framework of the formal system to provide selected types of learning to a cross section of population and across age groups (5).

Out-of-School Youth

- boys and girls who belong to any of the categories; (a) 7- 14 years old who are not enrolled; (b) 15-24 years old, not enrolled, not employed and not a tertiary level graduate (5).

Overseas Contract Worker (OCW)

- any individual who was or is presently engaged in gainful employment in a foreign country, covered by a specific "contract of employment" defining the terms and conditions of that employment and the employer-employee

relationship, provided that the herein referred contract was approved for implementation/application by the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) and the deployment/mobilization having been authorized by the POEA and provided further that the corresponding Welfare Fund Contribution having paid at the time of employment processing at POEA or at any time thereafter as in the case of legitimized overseas contract workers, the latter gaining recognition through the process of latent legitimacy in accordance with applicable rules and policies in applicable case/s (7).

Overseas Filipino Worker (OFW)

- a Filipino worker who is to be engaged, is engaged, or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a country of which he/she is not a legal resident (1).

Own Account Worker

a person who operates his/her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees for most of the days that his or her business or trade was in operation during the reference period (6).

Police Commissioned Officers (PCOs)

are police personnel who hold the positions Inspector to Superintendent.

Police Non-Commissioned Officers (PNCOs)

- are police personnel who hold the positions of Police Officer 1 (P01) to Senior Police Officer 4 (SPO4).

Population

-covers both nationals and aliens, native and foreign-born persons, internees, refugees and any other group physically present within the borders of a country at a specified time. In assembling national demographic statistics for publication, the basic aim has been to obtain data for the physically present (or de facto) population rather than for the legally established resident (or de jure) inhabitants (5).

Real Wage

- wages deflated by the current Consumer Price Index (CPI). It gives information on how much the current wages are given compared to wages of a given base year period (5).

Second Level Position

- includes professional, technical and scientific positions which involve professional, technical and scientific work in a non- supervisory or supervisory capacity requiring at least four years of college work up to Division Chief level (2).

Senior Citizens

- refer to members of the population aged 60 years and above (9).

Simple Literacy Rate

- is the proportion of persons who are able to read and write with understanding a simple message in any language or dialect (5).

Third Level Position

- includes positions in the Career Executive Service (CES) such as those occupying positions of undersecretary, bureau director, department heads and other officers identified in the CES Board (2).

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

- refers to the average number of births a woman would have by the end of her reproductive years if fertility levels of each age during her childbearing period (15-49 years) remain constant at the level prevailing at a given time (5).

Total Wanted Fertility Rate (TWFR)

- refers to the level of fertility that theoretically would result if all unwanted births could be prevented (8).

Unemployment Rate

- proportion of the total number of unemployed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force (5).

Unpaid Family Workers

- these are family members who assist another member in the operation of a family firm or business enterprise without receiving any wage or remuneration for their work (6).

Wage and Salary Workers

- these are employed persons working for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, paid in kind or at piece-rates for a private employer or for the government (6).

Youth Offender

- refers to youth who is found guilty by the court on the commission of an offense after his 9th birthday but before his 18th birthday whether or not he is emancipated in accordance with law (10).

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PHILIPPINE LAWS IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND WELFARE

RA 6655 dated 04/26/88	An Act Establishing and Providing for A Free Public Secondary Education and For Other Purposes
RA 6657 dated 06/10/88	An Act Instituting a Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program to Promote Social Justice and Industrialization, Providing the Mechanism for Its Implementation and For Other Purposes
RA 6725 dated 04/27/89	An Act Strengthening the Prohibition on Discrimination Against Women with Respect to Terms and Conditions of Employment, Amending for The Purposes Article One Hundred Thirty-Five of the Labor Code, As Amended
RA 6728 dated 06/10/89	An Act Providing Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education and Appropriating Funds Therefor
RA 6938 dated 03/10/90	An Act to Ordain a Cooperative Code of the Philippines
RA 6809 dated 12/31/89	An Act Lowering the Age of Majority from Twenty-One to Eighteen Years, Amending for The Purpose EO No. 209, and For Other Purposes
RA 6949 dated 04/10/90	An Act to Declare March Eight of Every Year as A Working Special Holiday to Be Known as National Women's Day
RA 6955 dated 06/13/90	An Act to Declare Unlawful the Practice of Matching for Marriage to Foreign Nationals on A Mail-Order Basis and For Other Similar Practices, Including the Advertisement, Publication, Printing or Distribution of Brochures, Fliers and Other Propaganda Materials in Furtherance Thereof and Providing Penalty Therefor
RA 6972 dated 11/23/90	An Act Establishing a Day Care Center in Every Barangay Instituting Therein a Total Development and Protection of Children Program Appropriating Funds Therefor, and For Other Purposes
RA 6981 dated 4/24/91	An Act Providing for Witness Protection Security and Benefit Program and for Other Purposes

RA 7192 dated 12/11/91	An Act Promoting the Integration of Women as Full and Equal Partners of Men in Development and Nation Building and For Other Purposes
RA 7305 dated 03/26/92	The Magna Carta of Public Health Workers
RA 7309 dated 03/30/92	An Act Creating a Board of Claims Under the Dept. of Justice for Victims of Unjust Imprisonment or Detention and Victims of Violent Crimes and For Other Purposes
RA 7322 dated 03/30/92	An Act Increasing Maternity Benefits in Favor of Women Workers in The Private Sector, Amending for The Purpose Section 14-A of Republic Act No. 1161, As Amended and For Other Purposes
RA 7394 dated 04/13/92	The Consumer Act of The Philippines
RA 7610 dated 06/17/92	An Act Providing for Stronger Deterrence and Special protection Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination, Providing Penalties for Its Violation, and For Other Purposes
RA 7655 dated 08/19/93	An Act Increasing the Minimum Wage of House helpers Amending for the Purpose Article 143 of Presidential Decree No. 142, Amended
RA 7659 dated 12/13/93	An Act to Impose the Death Penalty on Certain Heinous Crimes, Amending for The Purpose the Revised Penal Code, As Amended, Other Special Penal Laws, and For Other Purposes
RA 7941 dated 03/3/95	An Act Providing for The Election of Party-List Representatives Through the Party-List System, And Appropriating Funds Therefor
RA 8042 dated 02/20/95	An Act to Institute the Policies of Overseas Employment and Establish a Higher Standard of Protection and Promotion of the Welfare of Migrant Workers, Their Families and Overseas Filipinos in Distress, and For Other Purposes
RA 8171 dated 10/23/95	An Act Providing for The Repatriation of Filipino Women Who Have Lost Their Philippines Citizenship by Marriage to Aliens and of Natural-Born Filipinos

RA 8187
dated 06/11/96

An Act Granting Paternity Leave of Seven (7) Days with Full Pay to All Married Male Employees in the Private and Public Sectors for the First Four (4) Deliveries of the Legitimate Spouse with Whom He is Cohabiting and For Other Purposes

RA 8369
dated 10/28/97

An Act Establishing Family Courts, Granting Them Exclusive Original Jurisdiction Over Child and Family Cases, Amending BP No. 192, As Amended, Otherwise Known as the Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980, Appropriating Funds Therefor and For Other Purposes

RA 8505
dated 2/13/98

An Act Providing Assistance and Protection for Rape Victims, establishing for the Purpose a Rape Crisis Center in Every Province and City, Authorizing the Appropriation of Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes

RA 8972
dated 11/7/00

An Act Providing for Benefits and Privileges to Solo Parents and Their Children, Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes

This publication was prepared by the

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Dear Data User,

We consider it our duty to do our best in meeting your statistical data needs and expectations. But we need your help. You can do your share by providing us with your comments and suggestions to further improve the publication, the Women and Men (WAM) in the Cordillera Administrative Region.

Provided below is the QR code where you may raise your concerns, comments, recommendations and suggestions for PSA's consideration for the improvement of the WAM. The QR code will direct you to the WAM Feedback Form which will ask the following:

1. What table/s you use to monitor?
Kindly provide here the list of all table/s you use to monitor.
2. What are other data you propose to be included in this publication?
Kindly list all the data or indicators you propose to be included. Specify the type of disaggregation of the said data (e.g. poverty incidence of poor farmers, by region and province: Calendar Year 2015, 2018 and 2021).
3. What are your comments, suggestions and recommendations for further improvement of the WAM?



Your inputs are highly appreciated and will be taken into consideration.

Thank you very much.

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