



SPECIAL RELEASE

Women and Men in the Cordillera Administrative Region

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This Special Release (SR) presents the latest available data on women and men in the Cordillera Administrative Region from the 2020 Census of Population and Housing conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). Specifically, this SR discusses the household and institutional population, youth population, marital status, religious affiliation, and functional difficulty, with disaggregation by province/HUC and sex.

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
joins the celebration of the

2025 NATIONAL WOMEN'S MONTH

**Babae sa Lahat ng Sektor,
Aangat ang Bukas sa Bagong Pilipinas**

March 1 - 31, 2025

In support of:

- Philippine Commission on Women
- NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR WOMEN
- BAGONG PILIPINAS
- WE Gender Equality Inclusive Society

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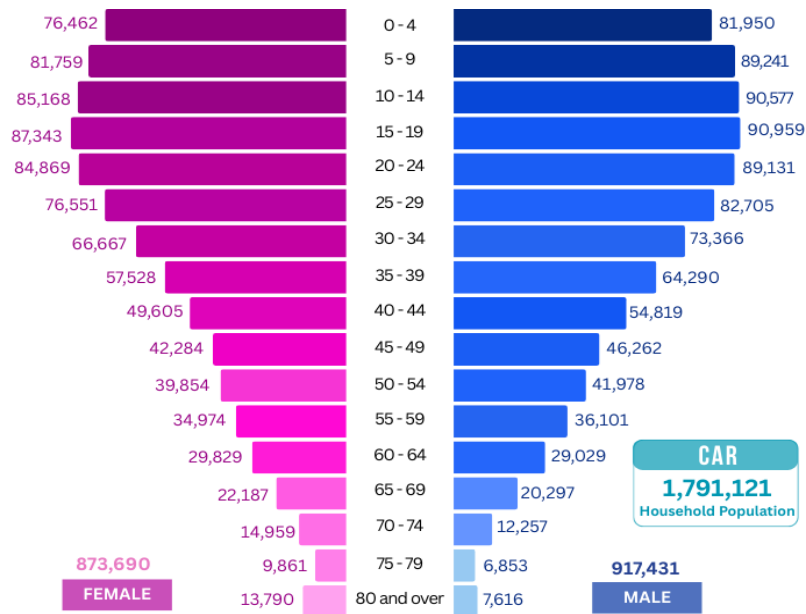
More males than females in the Cordillera Region

Based on the results of the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (CPH), the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) recorded a total population of 1,797,660 (as of 01 May 2020). Of the total population, 99.6% or 1,791,121 persons were household population while the remaining 0.4% or 6,539 persons were institutional population.

Of the total household population, 917,431 or 51.2% were males while 873,690 or 48.8% were females. More males were recorded in age groups 0 to 59 years old. Meanwhile, more females were recorded in age groups 60 to 80 years old and over. The greater number of women among senior citizens is attributed to the longer life expectancy of women.



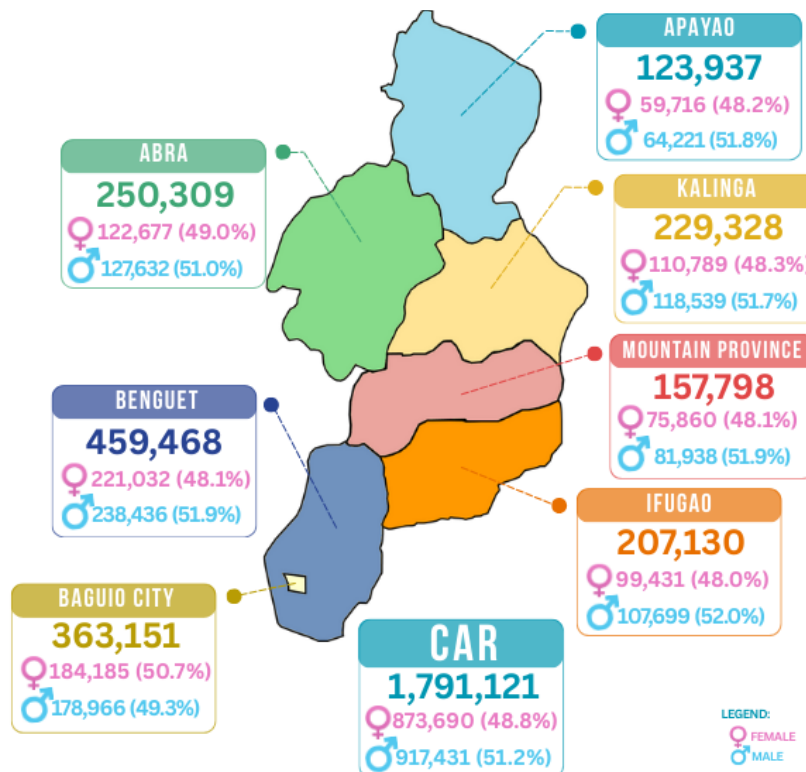
Figure 1. Household Population by Age Group and by Sex, CAR: 2020



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Across provinces and Highly Urbanized City (HUC), Benguet recorded the highest household population with 459,468 (25.7%). This was followed by the City of Baguio, Abra and Kalinga with 363,151 (20.3%), 250,309 (14.0%), and 229,328 (12.8%), respectively. Apayao had the least household population with 123,937 (6.9%).

Figure 2. Household Population by Province/HUC and by Sex, CAR: 2020



Note: Benguet excludes Baguio City
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

By sex, all provinces in the region, except the City of Baguio, have more male population than male.

The sex ratio in CAR was computed at 105 in 2020. This means that there were 105 males for every 100 females in the region. The provinces of Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, and Mountain Province all recorded the highest sex ratios with 108, followed by Kalinga with 107. These provinces also had higher sex ratios than the Cordillera region.

Meanwhile, the province of Abra had sex ratios lower than the regional average with 104. On the other hand, the City of Baguio recorded a sex ratio of 97, meaning there were 97 males for every 100 females (Table 1)

Table 1. Sex Ratio by Province/HUC, CAR: 2020

Region, Province/HUC	Sex Ratio
CAR	105
Abra	104
Apayao	108
Benguet*	108
<i>Baguio City</i>	97
Ifugao	108
Kalinga	107
Mountain Province	108

Notes: * Excluding Baguio City
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Benguet has the highest youth population

Approximately 19.7% of the region's total household population, or 352,302 individuals, consisted of youth aged 15 to 24 years old. Among this youth population, 51.1% (180,090) were men, while 48.9% (172,212) were women.

In terms of provincial distribution, Benguet had the largest youth population with 88,773 individuals (25.2%), followed by the City of Baguio with 73,988 (21.0%), and Kalinga with 46,731 (13.3%).

When analyzing the sex ratio—the number of men per 100 women—Mountain Province recorded the highest ratio at 110, indicating more men than women. In contrast, the City of Baguio had the lowest sex ratio at 98, reflecting fewer men relative to women. Notably, Baguio City was the only area to register a sex ratio of the youth lower than the regional average (Table 2).

Table 2. Household Population and Sex Ratio of Youth Aged 15 to 24 Years Old by Province/HUC, CAR: 2020

Region, Province/HUC	Sex		Total	Sex Ratio
	Female	Male		
CAR	172,212	180,090	352,302	105
Abra	22,426	23,925	46,351	107
Apayao	11,694	12,414	24,108	106
Benguet*	43,288	45,485	88,773	105
<i>Baguio City</i>	37,280	36,708	73,988	98
Ifugao	19,856	21,117	40,973	106
Kalinga	22,725	24,006	46,731	106
Mt. Province	14,943	16,435	31,378	110

Note: * Excluding City of Baguio

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Men outnumbered women in the never married or single marital status

Of the household population aged 10 years old and over, majority in the region were legally married with 656,315 persons (44.9%). This was followed by never married or single and common law or live-in with 583,642 (39.9%) and 136,950 (9.4%) persons, respectively.

By sex, men outnumbered women in legally married, never married or single, and common-law or live-in marital status. Specifically, never married or single men were 9.5 percentage points higher than never married or single women.

On the other hand, more women were recorded in widowed, divorced, separated or annulled, and unknown marital status than men.

Across provinces/HUC, Benguet recorded the most individuals who were legally married, never married or single, and widowed marital status. Meanwhile, the City of Baguio recorded the highest number in the divorced, separated or annulled, and common-law or live-in marital status (Table 3).

Table 3. Household Population 10 Years Old and Over by Marital Status, by Province/HUC, and by Sex, CAR: 2020

Marital Status, Province/HUC	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
CAR	715,469	746,240	1,461,709
Legally married	324,145	332,170	656,315
Abra	42,463	43,410	85,873
Apayao	23,701	24,144	47,845
Benguet*	85,021	89,794	174,815
<i>Baguio City</i>	65,582	64,125	129,707
Ifugao	37,060	38,676	75,736
Kalinga	41,557	41,724	83,281
Mountain Province	28,761	30,297	59,058
Never Married/ Single	264,147	319,495	583,642
Abra	36,163	44,426	80,589
Apayao	16,972	22,051	39,023
Benguet*	65,303	79,560	144,863
<i>Baguio City</i>	56,113	59,918	116,031
Ifugao	30,869	38,509	69,378
Kalinga	34,686	44,687	79,373
Mountain Province	24,041	30,344	54,385
Widowed	49,212	14,768	63,980
Abra	8,741	2,868	11,609
Apayao	3,531	1,187	4,718
Benguet*	10,761	3,226	13,987
<i>Baguio City</i>	9,948	2,206	12,154
Ifugao	5,218	1,772	6,990
Kalinga	5,968	2,034	8,002
Mountain Province	5,045	1,475	6,520
Common-law/Live-in	65,923	71,027	136,950
Abra	12,291	12,428	24,719
Apayao	3,819	4,039	7,858
Benguet*	14,613	17,854	32,467
<i>Baguio City</i>	22,468	21,827	44,295
Ifugao	4,646	5,639	10,285
Kalinga	5,077	5,435	10,512
Mountain Province	3,009	3,805	6,814
Divorced/Separated/ Annulled	12,000	8,762	20,762
Abra	1,916	1,637	3,553
Apayao	631	601	1,232
Benguet*	2,325	1,803	4,128
<i>Baguio City</i>	3,470	2,068	5,538
Ifugao	1,316	1,079	2,395
Kalinga	1,433	879	2,312
Mountain Province	909	695	1,604

Table 3. --Concluded

Marital Status, Province/HUC	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
Unknown	42	18	60
Abra	13	7	20
Apayao	4	-	4
Benguet*	4	4	8
Baguio City	11	2	13
Ifugao	2	2	4
Kalinga	8	2	10
Mountain Province	-	1	1

Note: * Excluding Baguio City

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

More than half of the household population are Roman Catholic

In the region, a total of 1,106,409 individuals identified as Roman Catholics (excluding Catholic Charismatic), representing a significant portion (61.8%) of the household population. Among the provinces and highly urbanized city (HUC), Abra reported the highest proportion of Roman Catholics, with 207,681 individuals (83.0% of its population). This was followed by the City of Baguio, accounting for 256,551 individuals (70.6%), and Kalinga, with 143,598 individuals (62.6%).

By sex, the top three religious affiliations recorded more men than women across all provinces, except in the HUC of the region (Table 4).

Table 4. Top Three Religious Affiliation, by Province/HUC, and by Sex, CAR: 2020

Religious Affiliation, Province/HUC	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
CAR	873,690	917,431	1,791,121
Roman Catholic excluding Catholic Charismatic	536,334	570,075	1,106,409
Abra	101,415	106,266	207,681
Apayao	33,658	36,810	70,468
Benguet*	123,043	136,876	259,919
<i>Baguio City</i>	129,183	127,368	256,551
Ifugao	48,802	53,194	101,996
Kalinga	68,883	74,715	143,598
Mountain Province	31,350	34,846	66,196

Religious Affiliation, Province/HUC	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
Episcopal Church in the Philippines	50,692	53,763	104,455
Abra	323	377	700
Apayao	1,063	1,174	2,237
Benguet*	12,563	13,127	25,690
<i>Baguio City</i>	8,688	8,562	17,250
Ifugao	264	320	584
Kalinga	10,075	11,022	21,097
Mountain Province	17,716	19,181	36,897
United Church of Christ in the Philippines	23,037	24,739	47,776
Abra	1,603	1,774	3,377
Apayao	4,430	5,024	9,454
Benguet*	10,011	10,787	20,798
<i>Baguio City</i>	1,372	1,335	2,707
Ifugao	1,451	1,502	2,953
Kalinga	3,653	3,742	7,395
Mountain Province	517	575	1,092
Other Religious Affiliation	263,627	268,854	532,481
Abra	19,336	19,215	38,551
Apayao	20,565	21,213	41,778
Benguet*	75,415	77,646	153,061
<i>Baguio City</i>	44,942	41,701	86,643
Ifugao	48,914	52,683	101,597
Kalinga	28,178	29,060	57,238
Mountain Province	26,277	27,336	53,613

Note: * Excluding Baguio City
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Difficulty in seeing even if wearing eyeglasses is most common domain of functional difficulty

In the Cordillera, 150,757 individuals, or 9.2% of the total household population aged five years and older, were reported to have at least one domain or category of functional difficulty. Among them, 55.1% (83,094 individuals) were women, while 44.9% (67,663 individuals) were men.

By domain of functional difficulty, seeing even with the aid of eyeglasses was the most reported challenge, affecting 103,726 individuals. This was followed by difficulty in walking or climbing steps, reported by 45,033 individuals, and difficulty in hearing even with the use of a hearing aid, affecting 42,201 individuals. Meanwhile, difficulty in communicating using one's usual (customary) language was the least reported, with 11,904 individuals affected.

Across all domains of functional difficulty, more women than men were recorded.

Among the provinces and the highly urbanized city (HUC), Benguet reported the highest number of individuals experiencing difficulties in all domains (Table 5).

Table 5. Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Domain of Functional Difficulty, by Province/HUC, and by Sex, CAR: 2020

Domain of Functional Difficulty, Province/HUC	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
Total household population 5 years old and over with at least one domain of functional difficulty	83,094	67,663	150,757
Seeing even if wearing eyeglasses	60,019	43,707	103,726
Abra	12,141	9,325	21,466
Apayao	4,568	3,670	8,238
Benguet*	14,761	10,960	25,721
<i>Baguio City</i>	15,047	10,009	25,056
Ifugao	4,530	3,463	7,993
Kalinga	5,688	4,207	9,895
Mountain Province	3,284	2,073	5,357
Hearing even if using a hearing aid	22,604	19,597	42,201
Abra	4,487	3,768	8,255
Apayao	1,960	1,788	3,748
Benguet*	5,659	5,431	11,090
<i>Baguio City</i>	3,451	2,722	6,173
Ifugao	2,235	1,973	4,208
Kalinga	2,829	2,394	5,223
Mountain Province	1,983	1,521	3,504
Walking or climbing steps	24,126	20,907	45,033
Abra	4,505	3,523	8,028
Apayao	1,636	1,387	3,023
Benguet*	6,130	6,128	12,258
<i>Baguio City</i>	4,205	3,409	7,614
Ifugao	2,438	2,147	4,585
Kalinga	2,762	2,428	5,190
Mountain Province	2,450	1,885	4,335
Remembering or concentrating	19,101	14,012	33,113
Abra	3,866	2,740	6,606
Apayao	2,489	1,967	4,456
Benguet*	4,332	3,434	7,766
<i>Baguio City</i>	2,507	1,634	4,141
Ifugao	1,831	1,316	3,147
Kalinga	2,603	1,869	4,472
Mountain Province	1,473	1,052	2,525

Table 5. --Concluded

Domain of Functional Difficulty, Province/HUC	Sex		Total
	Female	Male	
Self-caring (such as washing all over or dressing)	7,189	6,478	13,667
Abra	1,310	1,054	2,364
Apayao	589	490	1,079
Benguet*	1,638	1,663	3,301
<i>Baguio City</i>	1,344	1,131	2,475
Ifugao	814	723	1,537
Kalinga	850	816	1,666
Mountain Province	644	601	1,245
Communicating using his/her usual (customary) language	5,985	5,919	11,904
Abra	992	908	1,900
Apayao	571	564	1,135
Benguet*	1,422	1,552	2,974
<i>Baguio City</i>	1,008	968	1,976
Ifugao	677	655	1,332
Kalinga	789	775	1,564
Mountain Province	526	497	1,023

Notes: * Excluding Baguio City

Details of functional difficulty by domain do not add up to the aggregate household population 5 years old and over with at least one domain of functional difficulty due to persons with multiple functional difficulties.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

VILLAFE P. ALIBUYOG

Regional Director

Designation	Initials	Date
CSS	AFRBJ	18 March 2025
SSS	WBM	17 March 2025
SA	LMB	14 March 2025

Technical Notes

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

The 2020 CPH was the 15th census of population and the 7th census of housing undertaken in the Philippines since the first census in 1903. It was designed to take an inventory of the country's total population and housing units and collect information about their characteristics.

The Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC) as of April 2022 was used to disaggregate the geographic levels of the 2020 CPH.

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

Ethnicity is a primary sense of belonging to an ethnic group based on descent/blood relation/consanguinity. Ethnic group is consanguineous in nature, meaning, the ties are reckoned by blood and traced through the family tree. Thus, ethnicity refers to the household member's identity, by descent/blood relation/consanguinity and not by mere choice nor by adoption or confirmation by any ethnic group primarily the Indigenous Peoples (IPs).

Functional difficulty, for the purpose of 2020 CPH, is classified into six (6) core functional domains or categories, that is, a.) seeing (even if wearing eyeglasses), b.) hearing (even if using a hearing aid), c.) walking or climbing steps, d.) remembering or concentrating, e.) self-caring (such as washing all over or dressing), and f.) communicating using his/her usual (customary) language.

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

Household Population comprises of persons who belong to a household.

Institutional Living Quarter (ILQ) is a structurally separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by large groups of individuals. Such a Quarter usually has certain common facilities such as kitchen and dining room, toilet and bath, and lounging area which are shared by the occupants.

Institutional Population comprises of persons who are found in ILQs. They may have their own families or households elsewhere but at the time of the census, they are committed or confined in ILQ, wherein they are usually subject to a common authority or management or bound by either a common public objective or common personal interest.

Religious affiliation refers to a particular system of beliefs, attitudes, emotions, and behaviors constituting man's relationship with the powers and principalities of the universe. Moreover, religion is either defined as:

(a) religious or spiritual belief of preference, regardless of whether this belief is represented by an organized group or

(b) affiliation with an organized group having specific religious or spiritual tenets

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

Sex ratio is the number of males per one hundred females in a population.