WE MAKE CHANGE WORK FOR WOMEN

58.2 percent *of married women* are WORKING

The 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) provides statistics on women and explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. The results of the survey also incuded women's ownership of assets, participation in household decision making and acceptance of wife beating..

In the Philippines, about 58 in every 100 currently married women, 15-49 years old were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey. This was lesser by three persons as compared to the number of employed married women in 2013 (61%). About 74.8% of earnings were paid in cash only, while 22.0% were not paid for their work. On the otherhand, some were also paid in cash and in-kind (2.4%) and in-kind only (0.8%).
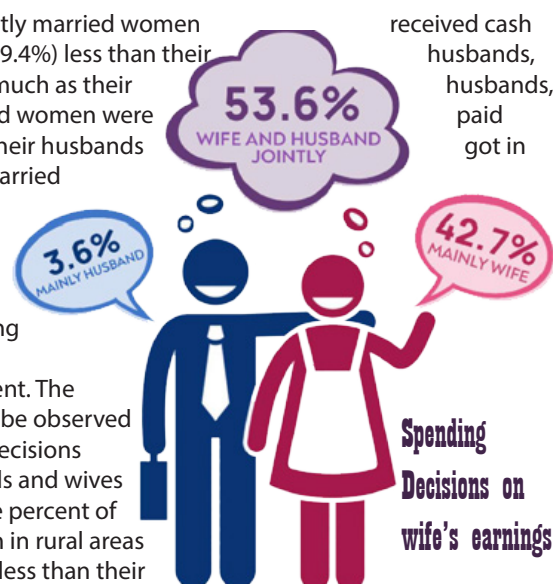
Employment among currently married women in 2017 generally increased with age. About 29.0% of currently married women aged 15-19 were employed in the 12 months prior to the survey as compared to women aged 35-39 (65.0%) and 40-44 (69.7%) who were not. The 40-44 and 45-49 age groups of currently married women who were employed were more likely to not get paid for their labor (24.8%) than those in younger age groups (16%-22%). Husbands and wives shared control over wife's cash earnings in 2017.

More than half of currently married women aged 15-49 with cash earnings decided jointly with their husbands on how their own earnings were spent, and 42.7% decided how their earnings were used on their own on. On the other hand, 3.6% of women said their husbands were

the main decision-makers in terms of spending their earnings. This was in contrast to the situation at the national level where there were more married women from Western Visayas, Central Visayas, Zamboanga Peninsula, Northern Mindanao, and CARAGA (50.0%, 54.0%, 48.0%, 53.9%, and 56.6%, respectively) who decided on their own on how their earnings were spent as compared to the wives who made decisions with their husbands.

Majority of currently married women received cash compensations (49.4%) less than their husbands, 24.1% earned as much as their husbands, and 22.8% married women were paid more than what their husbands got in 2017. Currently married women in urban areas were more likely to make independent decisions regarding how their cash earnings were spent. The same pattern can be observed in the spending decisions made by husbands and wives jointly. Fifty-three percent of employed women in rural areas reported earning less than their

53.6% WIFE AND HUSBAND JOINTLY

3.6% MAINLY HUSBAND

42.7% MAINLY WIFE

Spending Decisions on wife's earnings

In this Issue.....

" A gangsa (gong) is an indigenous musical instrument of the Igorots ("people of the mountain") of the Cordillera region. It is usually played during cultural celebrations, rituals and festivities. It is a cultural symbol of fellowship and unity among the Igorots."

ANNOUNCEMENT

Effective **02 February 2018**, the new fees for request of the following civil registry documents shall be:

PHP155.00 per copy for the issuance of birth, marriage, death and authentication

PHP210.00 per copy for CENOMAR/CEMAR

Request for copy made before 02 February 2018 but paid on/after 02 February 2018 shall be subject to the new fees.

The increase in fees is pursuant to Sec. 12 of BIR Revenue Regulations No. 4-2018, "Rules and Regulations Implementing the Documentary Stamp Tax (DST) Rate Adjustment under Republic Act No. 10963, otherwise known as the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Law."

husbands, as compared to 45.2% of wives in urban areas.

More than half of currently married women (50.8%) in CAR with cash earnings decide jointly with their husbands on how their own earnings were used, while 40.0% of them decide independently. Moreover, 33.6% of married women in the region claimed to have earned less than their husbands, 32.0% about the same income, and 21.3% made more than what their husbands earned.

38.2 percent of Filipino women own a house or land, use bank accounts

On house ownership, more than a third (38.2%) of the 15-49 years old women had sole ownership of a house, 17.9% jointly owned with someone else, and majority (68.2%) of women have yet to own a house. Joint ownership of land was more common than sole ownership - 6.1% of Filipinas own land jointly with someone else, while only 2.7% acquired land alone.

Women's ownership of a house or land, either alone or jointly were more common in rural areas than in urban areas - 4 in every 10 rural women and 2 in 10 urban women own a house. On the other hand, 15% of rural women and 8% of urban women own land. Across regions, Cagayan Valley had the highest percentage of women (48.7%) who own a house either solely or jointly with someone, followed by CARAGA and Eastern Visayas with 45.7% and 43.1% shares, respectively. Meanwhile, NCR had the

least percentage of women who own a house.

In terms of land ownership, Cagayan Valley region also had the largest share of women owning a land with 33.1%. MIMAROPA came next with 22.4% and SOCCSKSARGEN with 19.5%, while the NCR with 6.8%, and Ilocos Region with 7.5%. Eastern Visayas (8.8%) had the least percentage of women who own land. Twenty-two percent of women aged 15-49 had and used bank accounts in 2017. Among all regions, NCR recorded the highest percentage of women who had and used bank accounts. This was followed by CAR with 31.5%, and CALABARZON with 30.6%. On the other hand, ARMM had the least percentage with 2.7%. Majority of women, 15-49 years old owned mobile phones in 2017. In NCR, 95.5% of own mobile phones, 90.9% in CALABARZON, Cagayan Valley (89.9%), Central Luzon (89.0%), CAR (88.9%), Ilocos Region (87.4%), and Central Visayas (86.2%) had rates above the national average.

96 percent of married women are involved in health care decision-making

Ninety-six percent of currently married women aged 15-49 had a say on decisions regarding their own health care. Women's involvement were highest in Ilocos Region with 99.0%, followed by Eastern Visayas with 98.8%, and CALABARZON with 98.0%. In CAR, about 91% of wives made decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband about their own health care. Other specific decisions such as visits to wife's family or relatives (93.0%) and making major household purchases (89.1%) also involved a majority of married women in the Philippines. About 8 in 10 wives in the Philippines participated in making decisions regarding the specific matters mentioned above , while only 2% said that they were not involved in making any of the three specific decisions.
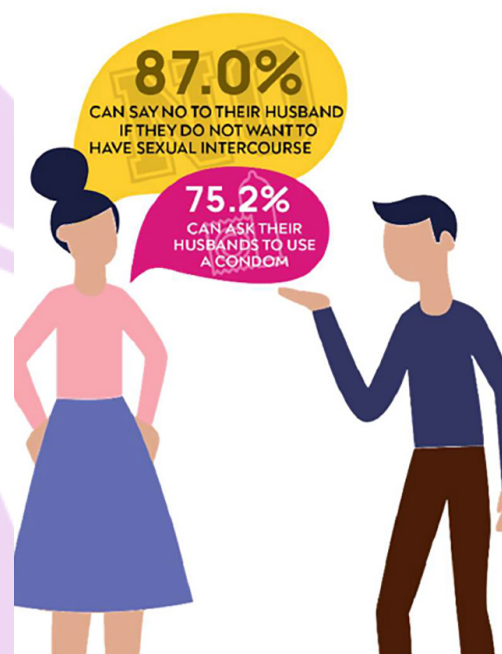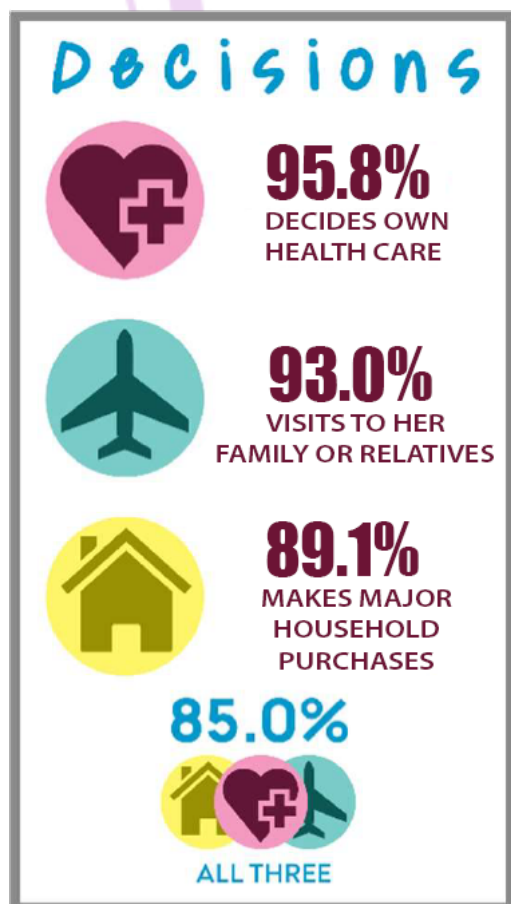
Some women say wife beating is justifiable under some instances

In 2017, a minority of women agreed that the husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: neglects the children (8.6%); goes out without telling him (3.4%); argues with him (2.2%); burns the food (1.4%); and refuses to have sexual intercourse with him (1.3%). Further, 1 in 10 Filipinas concurred with at least one of the specified reasons above. Across regions, women living in ARMM were most likely to have attitudes justifying wife beating under at least one specific circumstance while

women in NCR were least likely to have such attitudes. In CAR, 8.0% of women thought that wife hitting or beating is justified when the she neglects her children. This was followed by instances such as when the wife argues with her husband (2.8%) and when the wife goes out without telling her husband (2.5%).

9 in 10 Filipina wives can negotiate sexual relations with husband

Nine in ten currently married Filipinas can say no to their husbands if they did not want to have sexual intercourse. Moreover, 70% of the wives can ask their husbands to use a condom in 2017. At the regional level, the percentage of women who can refuse to have sexual intercourse with their respective husbands ranged from 63.0% in ARMM to 95.8% in Western Visayas. On the other hand, the percentage of women who can ask their husbands to use a condom ranged from 56.1% in Northern Mindanao to 84.5% in NCR. More than ninety percent of Cordilleran wives can decline their husbands when it comes to sexual relations. In addition, 8 in 10 wives in the Cordillera can ask their husbands to use condom.

87.0%
CAN SAY NO TO THEIR HUSBAND IF THEY DO NOT WANT TO HAVE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

75.2%
CAN ASK THEIR HUSBANDS TO USE A CONDOM

> " There is no force equal to a WOMAN determined to rise.
>
> --W.E.B Dubois

Decisions

95.8% DECIDES OWN HEALTH CARE

93.0% VISITS TO HER FAMILY OR RELATIVES

89.1% MAKES MAJOR HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES

85.0% ALL THREE

Cordillera RSC
pushes use of citizen-generated DATA

*" **Citizen-generated data** is data that people or their organizations produce to directly monitor, demand or drive change on issues that affect them "*

The need to build a robust data system for the region and look for credible alternative data sources to further support evidence-based policy and decision making led the Regional Statistics Committee headed by Regional Director Milagros A. Rimado of NEDA-CAR to strengthen generation and use for these. This came as the government, research and development planners, and the academe are constantly challenged in terms of deficiency and insufficiency of data despite the availability of administrative-based and survey-based data from different government agencies.

As defined by the World Alliance for Citizen Participation (CIVICUS) Citizen-generated data (CGD) are data that people and civil society organizations (CSOs) produce to directly monitor, demand or drive change on issues and concerns that affect them. These are relatively given by citizens, providing direct representations of their perspectives, and an alternative to data sets collected by governments or international institutions.

During the committee's first quarter meeting for the year in February 20, 2020, a task force on citizen-generated data (CGD) was organized primarily to assist in determining other sources of data that will augment data needs and gaps in certain development areas such as the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and regional development plans, and other information needs of the regional/local statistical system. This responsibility requires a strong coordination and collaboration with multiple stakeholders in order to ensure data availability, generation and monitoring of indicators at the regional and local levels.

The task force will study the possible use of CGD available in the region for SDG monitoring purposes pursuant to PSA Board Resolution No. 04, s. 2016 and RSC-CAR Resolution No. 05, s. 2018 (Enjoining Government Agencies to Provide Data Support to the Sustainable Development Goals). The PSA Board and RSC-CAR resolutions support PSA's commitment to call on the international community, private sector and civil society to provide assistance in terms of resources and advocacy support in the conduct of statistical development initiatives to generate useful/meaningful information for progress monitoring on the SDGs.

The task force is composed of the following members: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) as Chair with the Jaime V. Ongpin Foundation, Inc. (JVOFI) as Co-chair. The members are: National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), TEBTEBBA (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education, Local Government of Baguio City, and the University of the Philippines – Cordillera Studies Center (UP-CSC) Baguio City. Other agencies and institutions may be invited later on to sit as member of the TF as the need arises.

The task force have the following responsibilities: 1) prepare an inventory of CGD in the region, 2) prepare an inventory of data gaps that could possibly addressed by available CGD; and 3) propose CGD quality measures to assess the viability of CGD for use in official reporting in regional SDGs and other key development indicator frameworks. The TF will prepare report of the activities undertaken and outputs/accomplishments made by the group and report to the Committee during its regular meetings.

Poverty threshold in CAR

ESTIMATED AT 24.8 THOUSAND PESOS

The poverty threshold in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) in 2018 was estimated at PhP 24,874 per capita per annum. This translates to a minimum of PhP 10,364 monthly take home income for a family of five to meet both basic food and non-food needs and be considered not poor in 2018. Poverty threshold is the minimum income required for a family or individual to meet the basic food and non-food needs (clothing, housing, transportation, health and education expenses). Mountain Province had the highest poverty threshold among the provinces with PhP 27,726 per capita per annum for 2018, followed by Ifugao with PhP 26,424. The thresholds were above the CAR poverty threshold by 11.5% and 6.2% for Mountain Province and Ifugao, respectively. Kalinga recorded the highest increase in poverty threshold among provinces of CAR with 13.3% increase, from PhP 21,348 in 2015 to PhP 24,193 in 2018. On the other hand, Apayao recorded 0.8% reduction in its poverty threshold from PhP 23,310 in 2015 down to PhP 23,135 in 2018.

Food Threshold

Food threshold is the minimum income required for a family or individual to meet the basic food needs and satisfy the nutritional requirements set by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) to ensure that one remains economically and socially productive. In 2018, the estimated annual per capita food threshold in the Cordillera was PhP 17,380. With this, a family of five needed at least an average monthly income of PhP 7,242 to meet basic food needs. Below this amount, a family was considered subsistence poor or food poor.

Among the provinces of CAR, Mountain Province had the highest food threshold with PhP 19,373 per capita per annum, followed by Ifugao at PhP 18,447. Both provinces had higher food thresholds than the region. Apayao had the lowest food threshold with PhP 16,155 that incurred a negative percent change.

Poverty Incidence Among Population

Poverty incidence is the proportion of people below the poverty threshold to the total population of the Cordillera Administrative Region. Poverty incidence among population in CAR decreased by 10.4 percentage points from 22.6% in 2015 to 12.2% in 2018. This meant a reduction of 24,874 poor persons in 2018 compared to an estimated 22,995 individuals that graduated from being poor in 2015.

Subsistence Incidence Among Population

The subsistence incidence among population in the region dropped by 4.6 percentage points. Subsistence incidence is the proportion of people in extreme or subsistence poverty. Generally, there was a decrease in the subsistence incidences of the provinces except Benguet that had an increase in its subsistence incidence by 1.4 percentage points.

Poverty Incidence Among Families

Poverty incidence among families in CAR decreased by 8.3 percentage points from 17.0 percent in 2015 to 8.7 percent in 2018. Mountain Province had the highest poverty incidence among families in 2018 with 17.2 percent followed by Apayao and Abra with 16.0 percent and 15.0 percent, respectively. Benguet had the lowest poverty incidence although it was only the province that increased in its poverty incidence from the 2015 poverty incidence. Only Benguet recorded an increase in its poverty incidence among families but it is still the lowest incidence among the provinces. Kalinga incurred the biggest reduction on poverty incidence among families with 25.2 percentage points followed by Ifugao and Apayao with 25.1 and 22.1 percentage points, respectively.

Income Gap, Poverty Gap and Severity of Poverty

The income gap in CAR was estimated at 21.4% which means that a poor family of five in the region needed an additional monthly income of PhP 2,218 relative to the estimated PhP 10,364 minimum monthly take home income to move out of poverty. Income Gap measures the average amount of income required by the poor family in order to get out of poverty expressed in relation to the poverty thresholds. Poverty Gap refers to the income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of families with income below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of families. Severity of Poverty is the total of the squared income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of families with income below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of families.

Fish production in the Cordillera at 4 thousand metric tons

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) generates statistics for freshwater municipal aquaculture and municipal inland fishing through the Quarterly Inland Municipal and Quarterly Aquaculture Surveys conducted in sample aquaculture farms and sample inland fishing households.

The respondents of the surveys are aquafarm operators, fishermen or other knowledgeable members of the household. Generated quarterly fisheries production is included in the quarterly data review process of the PSA at the provincial, regional and national levels. After the data validation, preliminary estimates are made available to data users.

The total fishery production of the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) decreased by 5.9% from 4,418.8 metric tons (MT) in 2018 to 4,157.6 MT in 2019 contributed by both freshwater Municipal Inland and Aquaculture that declined by 1.6% and 7.3%, respectively. Out of the total regional fishery production of 4,157.6 MT, aquaculture contributed 3,064.7 MT (73.7%) and fishery production contributed 1,092.9 MT (26.3%).

In 2019, Ifugao was consistently the top producer with 2,377.0 MT accounting 57.2% of the total regional fishery production. Abra province distantly came second with 14.5% share, followed by Kalinga with 11.7%, Benguet with 8.5%, and Apayao with 7.8%. Mountain Province contributed the smallest share in the fishery of the region with an output of 15.4 MT comprising only 0.4% of the total fish production in the region.

MUNICIPAL INLAND PRODUCTION

Municipal inland fishing refers to fishing in inland waters like lakes, rivers, and dams with the use of simple gears and fishing boats, some of which are non-motorized with a capacity of less than three (3) gross tons, or fishing not requiring the use of fishing boats.

Cordillera municipal inland fishing output during the CY 2019 was 1,092.9 MT, comprising 26.3% of the total fish production in the region.

Kalinga was the top inland fishing province with 331.4 MT, comprising 30.3% of the total inland fishery production of the region. Abra came second with 23.0% share followed by Apayao with 21.5% share. Ifugao came fourth with 18.3% share. The provinces with the smallest shares were Benguet and Mountain Province with 6.5% and 0.4% shares, respectively.

AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION

Aquaculture is a fishery operation involving all forms of raising and culturing of fish and other fishery species in fresh, brackish and marine water areas.

In 2019, CAR registered an aquaculture production of 3,064.7 MT with an estimated area harvested of 551.0 hectares. Aquaculture dominated the region's total fisheries accounting for 73.7% of the total fish production.

Ifugao province posted the highest production with 2,177.5 MT from an area harvested of 259.0 hectares. Abra was a distant second with 351.5 MT with an area harvested of 148.7 hectares while Mountain

Province had the least production in the region with only 11.0 MT and an area harvested of 4.0 hectares.

In terms of percentage distribution in aquaculture production in the region, Ifugao contributed 71.1%. Abra came second with 11.5% share. The other provinces and their share to total aquaculture production were Benguet with 9.2%; Kalinga with 5.0%; and Apayao with 2.9%. Mountain Province had the smallest share with 0.4%.

Aquaculture is a fishery operation involving all forms of raising and culturing of fish and other fishery species in fresh, brackish and marine water areas. The operation is comprised of activities from stocking to harvesting of species under controlled conditions in farming facility called aquafarm.

Percentage Distribution of Total Fisheries Production in CAR by Province: CY 2019

- Kalinga 11.7%
- Abra 14.5%
- Mt. Province 0.4%
- Apayao 7.8%
- Benguet 8.5%
- Ifugao 57.2%
- CAR: 4,157.6 MT
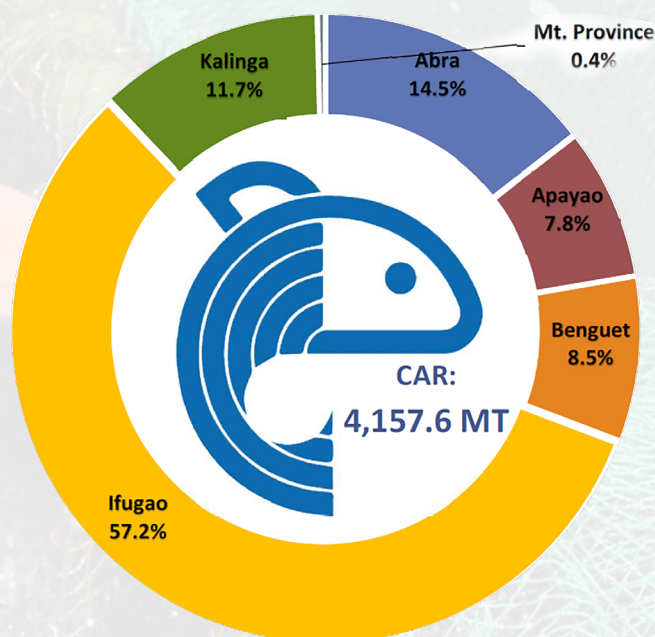
Price in the Cordillera increases by 3.4 index points

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) in March 2020 was 120.8. This was higher by 3.4 index points from the 117.4 CPI of March 2019 using 2012 as base year. CPI is the general measure of the change in the average retail prices of a market basket or collection of goods and services commonly purchased by the average Filipino household. Market Basket (MB) is a sample of goods and services used to represent all goods and services produced or bought.

Consumer Price Index by Province, CAR: March 2020 (2012=100)

In general, the CPI increased reflecting the rise in the average prices of goods and services in all the six provinces of CAR. Among CAR provinces, Kalinga posted the highest CPI for March 2020 with 126.5, followed by Apayao with 123.4, Benguet with 120.8 ; while Abra posted the lowest CPI with 117.8.

Among the commodity groups, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco had the highest CPI in the region with 234.3 index points. The province of Apayao incurred the highest CPI on this commodity with 380.3 index points, followed by Abra, Kalinga, and Ifugao with 307.1, 298.3, and 241.8 index points, respectively. Education registered the second highest CPI among the commodity groups in the region for March 2020 with 128.0 index points. Among the provinces, Kalinga had the highest index on education with 193.9, while Apayao had the least with 65.7 index points. Clothing and Footwear ranked third with

127.7 index points. Kalinga recorded the highest index on clothing and footwear with 134.2, followed by Ifugao and Benguet with 133.0 and 127.5 index points, respectively. Communication continued to have the lowest CPI among the commodity groups in the region with 102.1 index points. The province of Abra incurred the highest index on communication with 105.0 index points, while Mountain Province had the lowest with 98.1 index points. Among the CAR provinces, Kalinga incurred the highest CPI for all items with 126.5, while Mountain Province garnered the lowest index with 117.8 in March 2020.

By index point change, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco recorded the highest increase with 19.3 index points. Increases were also incurred in Education (6.2 points), Clothing and Footwear (5.9 points), and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels

Inflation Rates by Province, CAR: March 2019 and 2020

(5.1 points). The rest of the commodity groups reported minimal annual increases.

Inflation Rate

Inflation Rate (IR) is the rate of change in the average price level between two periods (year on year/month-on-month as measured by the CPI). The average increase in the prices of goods and
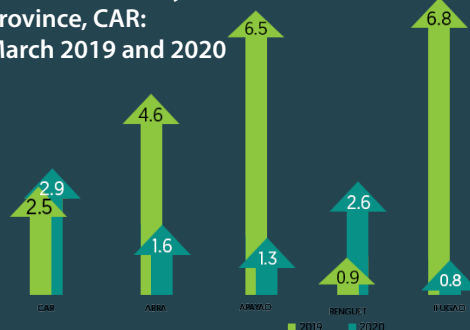
services in the region increased by 2.9% in March 2020 compared to the 2.5% inflation in March 2019. Mountain Province posted the highest inflation rate in March 2020 with 6.1%, followed by Kalinga with 3.0%. Ifugao incurred the least inflation among all provinces with 0.8%. All of the provinces had lower inflation rates in March 2020 except for the province of Benguet and Mountain Province.

By Commodity Group

Inflation rate of the heavily-weighted Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages index in the region decreased by 0.3 percentage point from the February 2020 rate of 2.3 to 2.0 in March 2020. • Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco remained to have the highest inflation among other commodities in the region in March 2020 with 9.0%, followed by Education with 5.1% and Clothing and Footwear with 4.8%. Among all other commodities, Transport incurred the lowest inflation rate with negative 2.2%.

By Food Items, Year-on-Year

Among the food items, Corn recorded the highest CPI in the region in March 2020 with 171.1. This was followed by Fruits, Fish and Meat with 144.6, 136.0, and 125.1 index points, respectively. By index point change, Fish recorded the highest increase by 9.3. Fruits followed with 7.6 index point increase followed by Corn with 5.6.

Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)

Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) measures how much the peso in the reference year is worth in another year. The value of the peso in the region was 83 centavos in March 2020. It dropped by two centavos from 85 centavos in March 2019. This means that one peso in 2012 is worth 83 centavos in March 2020. In other words, a basket of goods that can be bought with 100 pesos in December 2012 is worth 120.8 pesos in March 2020. The PPP in all the provinces generally weakened in March 2020 compared to the same month of the previous year. Among the provinces Abra and Mountain Province had the highest peso value at 85 centavos, followed by Ifugao at 84 centavos. Meanwhile, Kalinga had the lowest peso value at 79 centavos.

Establishments in CAR
increase by 2 percent in 2018

The 2018 List of Establishments (LE) recorded a total of 20,466 establishments in the Cordillera region, comprising 2.0 percent of the country's total number of establishments. The 2018 update of the list of establishments provides a register of businesses containing basic information which will be used to obtain an updated and reliable sampling frame for the census and survey of establishments and enterprises, formulation of policies and implementation of programs. It also involves the comprehensive updating of the status and basic characteristics of establishments listed in the Statistical Business Register (SBR). Establishment is an economic unit that produces and/or sells goods or services, and operates from a single physical location.

Most of the establishments in CAR (88.4 percent) were engaged in services, 11.3 percent of the establishments were in the industry sector, while 0.3 percent were engaged in agriculture. The National Capital Region (NCR) recorded the highest number of establishments with 205,250, followed by CALABARZON with 149,007 establishments. Region 3 came third with 116,458 recorded establishments. Region 7 and Region 6 ranked fourth and fifth with 70,932 and 61,783 establishments, respectively. On the other hand, Region 13 (Caraga) and ARMM recorded the least number of establishments with 19,873 and 8,176, respectively.

Most of the Establishments in CAR were in Benguet. Benguet (including Baguio City) recorded the highest number of establishments with 14,616 or equivalent to 71.4 percent of the total establishments in the region. Kalinga ranked second with 1,674 establishments or 8.2 percent of the region's total establishments. Mountain Province recorded a total of 1,595 establishments or 7.8 percent and Abra recorded 1,250 establishments or with a share of 6.1 percent of the region's total establishments. Ifugao and Apayao were the provinces with the least number of establishments in 2018 with 973 and 358, respectively.

Establishments in CAR were predominantly Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor and Motorcycles with 9,152 establishments recorded, followed by Accommodation and Food Services activities with 3,918 establishments. Manufacturing came third with 2,172 establishments recorded. Meanwhile, about 1,182 establishments were engaged in Other service activities, while only 812 establishments were engaged in Information and Communication

Other industries that comprised 15.8 percent of the total establishments include: Mining and Quarrying (0.1%); Electricity, Gas, Steam, and Air Conditioning Supply (0.2%); Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities (0.1%); Construction (0.3%); Transport and Storage (0.4%); Financial and Insurance Activities (3.3%), Real Estate Activities (1.8%); Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (1.7%); Administrative and Support Service Activities (1.2%); Education (2.0%); Human Health and Social Work Activities (3.3%); Arts, and Entertainment, and Recreation (1.2%).

Establishments' workforce were mostly employed in Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles accounting 26.6 percent of the total employment in the region. Accommodation establishments came next contributing 18.1 percent to the total regional employment; Manufacturing establishments employed 14,017 or 11.5 percent; Teaching and non-teaching staff comprised 10.1 percent; and Administrative and Support establishments employed 11,647 workers in the region. Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities employed the least with 503 workers in 2018.

Top 5 Establishment Industries

Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor 44.7%

Accommodation & Food Services Activities 19.1%

Manufacturing 10.6%

Other Service Activities 5.8%

Information and Communication 4.0%

Other Industries 15.8%

Copper ore extraction increases at 2.2% yearly

The Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) Asset Accounts for Mineral Resources under the Environment and Natural Resource Accounting (ENRA) Project present estimates on the physical and monetary valuation of mineral resources covering the period 2004 to 2016. The United Nations (UN) System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) 2012 – Central Framework was used in the accounting of mineral resources.

From 2004 to 2016, extraction of copper ore increased by an annual average growth of 2.2 percent or 41,232.1 metric tons (MT) of ore yearly within the 13-year accounting period. Extraction peaked in 2014 with 9.5 million MT of copper extracted. The lowest level of extraction was in 2012 at 5.6 million MT. About 112.8 million MT of copper ore.

From year 2004 to 2016, the closing stock of Class A copper ore or those that are commercially recoverable copper ore reserves/resources declined by an annual average of 1.0 percent or 400 thousand MT yearly, from 64.5 million MT in 2004 to 59.7 million MT in 2016. The highest closing stock reported during the period covered was recorded in 2010 with 90.2 million MT; while the lowest was in 2005 at 54.0 million MT with an average closing stock of 67.5 million MT.

Additions to stock peaked in 2010 with 30.4 million MT

The highest additions to stock was recorded in 2010 wherein 30.4 million MT was added. On the other hand, the lowest addition to stock was incurred in 2011 at 77,575.0 MT. There were no recorded additions for the years 2004, 2005, 2008, 2012 and 2016.

All additions to stocks from 2004 to 2016 amounted to 103.6 million MT of ore with an annual average increase of 8.0 million MT. These additions to stock of copper ore reserves were mainly contributed by upward reappraisals.

In the span of 13 years, the total reductions in stock of copper ore reserves accumulated to 117.2 million MT with an average reduction of 9.0 million MT yearly. The biggest of which was recorded in 2005 with a total of 10.5 million MT of copper ore deducted; and the smallest incurred reduction was observed in 2012 at 7.3 million MT. The main contributor of reduction in stock is the extraction of copper ore.

Stock of Classes B and C remains constant

Within the span of 13 years, the stock of class B or copper ores that are potentially and commercially recoverable reserves/resources, and class C copper ore or non-commercial and other known copper deposits were left untouched at 63.0 million MT and 123.0 million MT, respectively without any increase or decrease.

Class C has the largest share to the total copper ore reserve

Class C posted the largest share in the volume of stock of copper ore with an average share of 69 percent. Note that copper ore reserve for both Class C and Class B remained the same during the period. Class A came second with an average share of 16 percent or an average volume of 67.5 million MT from 2004 to 2016. Class B posted the least with an average share of 15 percent or 63.0 million MT.

CORDILLERA

CoRe-Is

EMPLOYMENT

4.5% UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

95.5% EMPLOYMENT RATE

OCTOBER 2018

62.2% LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

AGRICULTURE

4,000 METRIC TONS IN 2018

26,655 METRIC TONS IN 2018

1,151 MT INLAND
2,997 MT AQUACULTURE

7,278 METRIC TONS IN 2018

759 METRIC TONS IN 2018

2018

205,132 METRIC TONS IN 2018

393,306 METRIC TONS IN 2018

TRADE

EXPORTS IN 2018

178,184.6 KG VOLUME

59.2 M USD VALUE

EDUCATION

TEACHER - STUDENT RATIO
23 KINDER- GRADE 6 STUDENTS
IS TO **21** GRADE 7 - 10 STUDENTS
40 GRADE 11 STUDENTS

SY 2017 - 2018

ELEMENTARY
GRADUATION RATE **98.5%**

SECONDARY
GRADUATION RATE **97.0%**

GROSS ENROLLMENT RATE

101.9% ELEMENTARY

96.1% SECONDARY

HEALTH

58.1% OF HOUSEHOLDS HAD ACCESS TO SAFE WATER IN 2018

88.6% OF HOUSEHOLDS HAD ACCESS TO SANITARY TOILETS IN 2018

98.0% OF BIRTHS ATTENDED IN 2018

POVERTY

₱2,073 AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME FOR AN INDIVIDUAL TO MEET BASIC FOOD & NON-FOOD NEEDS IN 2018

TOURISM

2.2 M TOURIST ARRIVALS IN 2018

BANKING

2 BANKS PER CITY/ MUNICIPALITY IN 4Q 2018

PhP 118.5 B DEPOSIT LIABILITIES IN 4Q 2018

PhP 20.0 B WORTH OF LOANS IN 4Q 2018

SOCIAL PROTECTION

59.5% OF PANTAWID PAMILYA BENEFICIARIES ARE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

60,689 PANTAWID PAMILYA BENEFICIARIES IN 2018

PRICES

PhP 118.5 AVERAGE WORTH OF A BASKET OF GOODS IN 2018

₱1 AVERAGE PURCHASING POWER OF PESO IN 2018 **84¢**

2.2 AVERAGE INFLATION RATE 2018

ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS

2018 GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT 2000

PhP 87.5 B INDUSTRY SECTOR

PhP 12.0 B SERVICES SECTOR

PhP 12.0 B AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY, & FISHING

POPULATION

87 CORDILLERANS PER SQUARE KILOMETER

IN 2015

DATA SOURCES:

Reference No. IG 2020-04