

PSA-CAR won top awards



PSA-CAR headed by Regional Director Villafe P. Alibuyog won as 2017 Best Region among 17 PSA Regional Offices in the country, and got Top Awards in Partnership and Linkages, Information Dissemination, and Statistical Planning and Coordination. The regional office also won the Second Place in Civil Registration, and Third Place in Statistical Framework and Indicator System during the 2017 PSA Awards Night held last March 23, 2018 at the Heritage Hotel, Pasay City.

Each year, the Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA) recognizes regional offices that made significant accomplishments in delivering quality statistics and efficient civil registration services to clients and stakeholders. This is to serve as model for other PSA regions to continually improve and achieve excellence in performing the agency's mandate, and for the regional staff to continue exemplifying the organization's core values and corporate personality. PSA-CAR reaped top and special awards during the 2017 PSA Awards Night held last March 23, 2018 at the Heritage Hotel, Pasay City.

The awards include (Category). emerged as Best in Dissemination, Statistical Coordination, Partnership, Second Place in Registration in Statistical Indicators Systems. Statistics Offices (PSOs) recognitions. Benguet



(PSO) garnered the First Place in the Top 15 Provincial Statistical Offices, First Place in Statistical Planning and Coordination, and 2nd Place in Civil Registration. PSO Mountain Province won 15th Place in the Top 15 award category for the provincial offices and Third Place in Statistical Planning & Coordination. PSO Kalinga on the other hand was Third Place in Statistical Planning & Coordination. [continued on page 2](#)

Best Region (Regional Category). The office also emerged as Best in Information, Best in Planning & Partnership, Best in Linkages, Second Place in Civil Registration Frameworks & Indicators Systems. CAR Provincial Office likewise received

Regional Statistical Figures	
Total Population <i>(August 2015)</i>	1,722,006
Population Density <i>(August 2015)</i>	86.9
Gross Regional Domestic Product <i>(as of 2017)</i>	153,411,322
GRDP Growth Rate <i>(2016-2017)</i>	12.1%
GVA in Agri, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing <i>(2017)</i>	12,698,369
GVA in Industry <i>(2017)</i>	80,000,225
GVA in Services <i>(2017)</i>	60,712,728
Value of Investments <i>(4th Quarter 2016)</i>	₱400.3 M
Consumer Price Index (2012=100) <i>(March 2018)</i>	114.5
Inflation Rate (2012=100) <i>(March 2018)</i>	4.1
Employment Rate <i>(July 2017)</i>	96.6 /p
Unemployment Rate <i>(July 2017)</i>	3.4 /p

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority
Note: /p=preliminaries

"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."



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With the several awards and recognitions received by PSA-CAR for 2017, Regional Director Alibuyog reckons them to the hard work of the PSA-CAR family and the support of partner agencies.

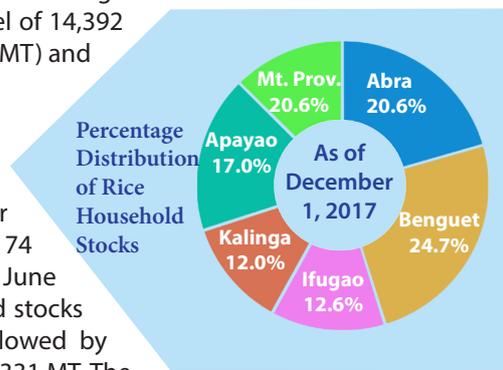
In this Issue...

- PSA CAR won top awards 1
- CAR rice household stocks at 58 thousand MT 2
- Death registrations in CAR nearly hit 8 thousand in 2015 3
- CAR raised 35MT of livestock in 2016 4
- Cordillerans mostly comprise the young age group 4
- Price of palay in the Cordillera increased in 2017 5
- Cordilleran workforce is 64% 5
- Institutional Population Increased by 2.5 thousand 6
- 13,560 are in Baguio and Benguet 6
- Contraceptive use of women in PH is 54.3% 8
- 100 pesos in 2012 is now worth 115 pesos 8
- 10

CAR rice household stocks at 58 thousand MT

Information on the supply of staple grains and monitoring of stocks situation is important to be able to maintain food balance, ensure supply and demand equilibrium, access, and price stability. Information on stocks holdings guides policy makers whether to export or import rice or corn in the immediate future and by how much. Monthly rice and corn stocks inventory are generated from three sectors, namely: household, commercial, and the National Food Authority (NFA). The household stocks are taken from the palay and corn stocks survey of the PSA, which covers farming and non-farming households.

The Philippines' rice household stocks inventory in December 2017 was 1,636,526 metric tons (MT). This decreased by 2.5 percent from the 1,678,108 MT in December 2016. Meanwhile, rice household stocks inventory in the Cordillera region was estimated at 58,174 MT, accounting 3.6 percent of the national rice household stocks. It was 14.9 percent higher than the 50,646 MT inventory in 2016. There was an increasing trend in all household stocks in the CAR provinces except for Kalinga which decreased by 17.0 percent. Benguet province had the biggest increase of 22.4 percent, followed by Abra at 23.2 percent. Benguet shared the bulk of the regional rice household stocks among the provinces at 24.7 percent with inventory level of 14,392 MT, followed by Abra at 20.6 percent (11,963 MT) and Apayao at 17.0 percent (10,207 MT).

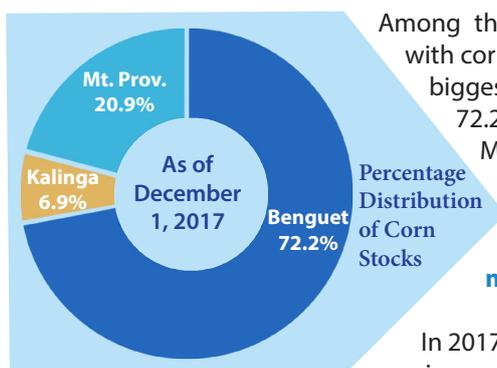


The monthly average rice household stocks in 2017 was estimated at 48,654 MT. Rice stocks surged during the month of November at 64,344 MT, followed by December at 58,174 MT. The least was recorded in the month of June at 36,905 MT. In 2016, the highest household stocks recorded was in January at 53,672 MT, followed by December at 50,646 MT and November at 49,331 MT. The smallest stocks recorded was in March at 34,994 MT. Monthly household stocks increased in most months of 2017. The biggest increase was in November which rose by 30.4 percent. Household stocks in March was at 34.5 percent, while it was 21.8 percent in February. The biggest drop was in the month of June with negative 15.9 percent.

Corn household stocks increases by 246%

The country's corn household stocks in 2017 decreased by 41.0 percent from the 150,518 MT output of 2016. The corn household stocks in the Cordillera region on the other hand were estimated at 564 MT, accounting to only 0.6 percent of the national household stocks. However, the regional household stocks increased by 246.0 percent from the 2016 output of 163 MT. The corn household stocks in the provinces increased from 71.0 percent in Mountain Province to 333.0 percent in Benguet. The huge increases were a result of the recovery from the damages brought by typhoons Karen and Lawin during the last quarter of 2016.

Benguet shares 70 % of regional corn household stocks



Among the CAR provinces, only three were recorded with corn household stocks. Benguet province had the biggest corn household stocks at 407 MT comprising 72.2 percent of the regional inventory, followed by Mountain Province with output of 118 MT (20.9 percent) and Kalinga at 39 MT (6.9 percent).

Monthly average corn stock is about 1 metric ton

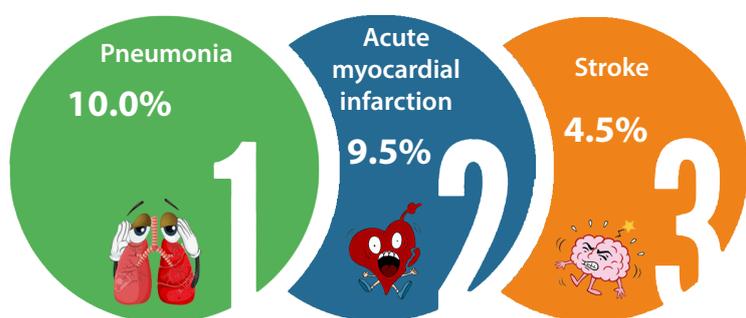
In 2017, the monthly average household stocks in the region reached 1,076 MT. The highest level of stocks was recorded in the month of April at 4,924 MT, followed by May at 1,999 MT, and October at 1,405 MT. The lowest level of stocks recorded was in January at 137 MT. All monthly household corn stocks in 2017 recorded huge increases as in contrast to the stocks level in 2016. *continued on page 7*

Death registrations in CAR nearly hit 8 thousand in 2015

Registered deaths in the Cordillera region in 2015 reached 7,909. Out of these, 4,611 were males and 3,298 were females. Infant (children below 1 year old) deaths comprised 3.2 percent in the total registered deaths, wherein 149 of the infants were males and 108 were females. Meanwhile, deaths of children aged 1 year and older, but below 15 years old were about 2.8 percent of the total registered deaths.

Recorded deaths of males were higher than females until the age group of 75-79 years. By age group and sex, a high percentage is seen among females aged 85 years and over with 671 deaths or 8.5 percent of the total register.

Top 3 causes of Death in CAR for 2015



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death among children aged five years and over.

Of all the registered deaths in 2015, pneumonia is the leading cause of death comprising 10.0 percent of the fatalities of those children aged five years old and over. It is also the top cause of deaths among females with 12.5 percent. On the other hand, acute myocardial infarction had the most number of deaths with 440 fatalities among males.

Following pneumonia in the top causes of male and female deaths were acute myocardial infarction (9.5 percent) and stroke (4.5 percent). These were also the top causes of death by sex, joined with intracerebral hemorrhage, other cerebrovascular diseases, hypertensive and chronic ischaemic heart disease also as top causes common for both groups. Among male deaths, the following were also included in the leading causes but unique in the group: other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (also known as COPD), respiratory tuberculosis, and motor- and non-motor vehicle accidents. Among the female counterparts, malignant neoplasm of breast, diabetes mellitus and senility were top causes of death unique to the group.

Death of young children account for 4.3 percent of the registered fatalities

There were 338 registered deaths of children below five years old in 2015 in the Cordillera. The top causes of deaths were infant deaths due to respiratory distress and bacterial sepsis of the newborn, with 8.6 percent each. Other leading causes of death among young children were disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight (8.0 percent), pneumonia (7.4 percent) and other congenital malformations of heart (6.2 percent).

Respiratory distress of the newborn the was top cause among male young children deaths (10.4 percent), while disorders related

to short gestation and low birth weight and pneumonia caused significant number of fatalities among female young children (8.9 percent each).

Other mortality data

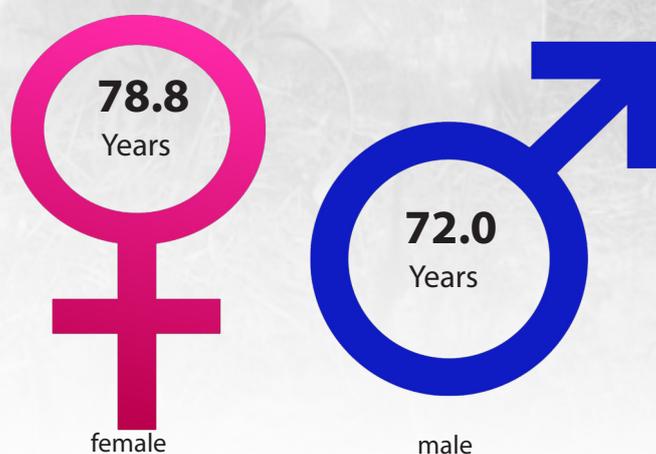
With the 1.7 million population count of the region in 2015, the crude death rates (CDR) of Cordillera region was estimated at 5.2 deaths per 1,000 male population and 3.9 deaths per 1,000 female population. The CDR is the ratio of the number of deaths occurring within one year to the mid- year population expressed per 1,000 population. It is "crude" in the sense that all ages are represented in the rate and does not take into account the variations in risks of dying at particular ages.

Across age groups, mortality among infants or children below one year old was at 8.44 deaths per 1,000 male infant population and 6.38 deaths per 1,000 female infant population. The mortality rate dipped as age increased until 10-14 years old and picked up by age 15-19 years old and elevated as the person aged.

The age specific death rate was higher in males than among females and was consistent across age groups. As a result, the sex ratio of age specific mortality rate remained above 1.0, which peaked in the age groups of 15-19 years old up to 25-29 years old at 3.2. This means that there were about three times more male than female deaths in these ages.

The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) data of the region showed that 9.6 children died before reaching five years of age per 1,000 live births. Among male children under five years old, there were 10.7 deaths per 1,000 live births. Under-five mortality among female children, on the other hand, was lower at 8.5 deaths per 1,000 live births. Using the U5MR data with the population count from 2015 Census of Population resulted to life expectancy at birth of 72.0 years for males and 78.8 years for females in the Cordilleras.

Female and Male Life Expectancy

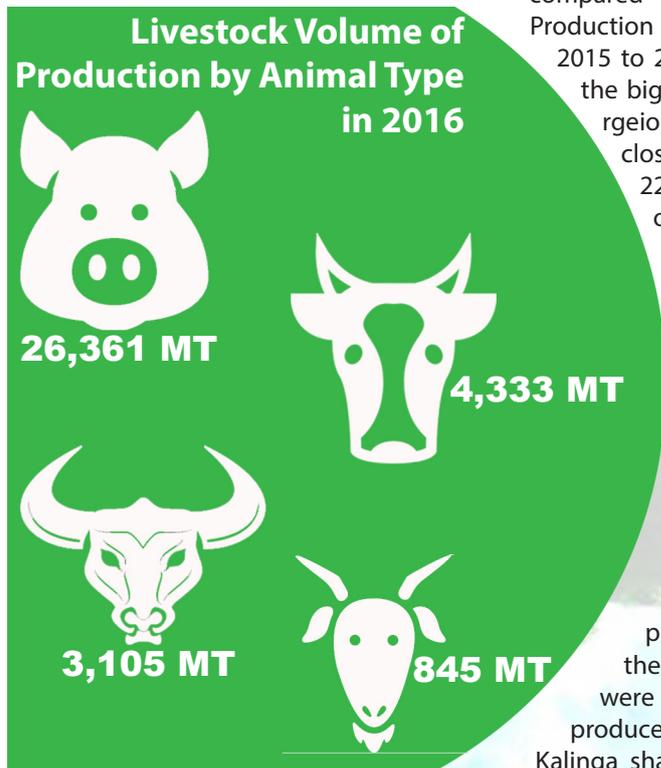


CAR raised 35MT of livestock in 2016

The 2016 Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of CAR showed that Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing (AHFF) contributed 8.8 percent to the total regional economy (at constant 2000 prices). Of the total AHFF, the crops sub-sector contributed the biggest share at 77.9 percent, followed by livestock with 14.8 percent contribution and poultry with

percent from 4,429 MT in 2015. The province of Abra shared the biggest in the overall cattle production at 38.8 percent, followed by Benguet at 18.9 percent and Kalinga at 15.7 percent. Mountain Province and Apayao contributed 6.1 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively.

The level of goat production on the other hand was 63,035 heads. This went down by 7.7 percent from the 2015 inventory of 68,287 heads. Almost 99.9 percent of the total goat population were raised in backyard farms while only 0.01 percent were raised in commercial farms.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

share of 5.6 percent. Fishery sub-sector on the other hand, had the least share with 1.7 percent contribution.

From 2014 to 2016, the Cordillera region's livestock continuously experienced a decline in production - from 37,420 metric tons (MT) in 2014 to 34,645 MT in 2016. Among the four animal types classified under the livestock sub-sector (carabao, cattle, hog, goat), hog production yielded the highest with 26,361 MT. Cattle production followed yielding 4,333 MT and carabao with 3,105 MT. Goat production was estimated at 845 MT.

The region's carabao production in 2016 was 3,105 MT. This was 1.3 percent lower than the 2015 output of 3,146 MT. Among the provinces, Abra had the highest production, sharing 36.4 percent of the total carabao production in the region. Mountain Province experienced the lowest production contributing only 5.3 percent.

Cattle production in the Cordillera in 2016 was estimated at 4,333 MT, a drop of 2.2

Hog production in 2016 decreased as compared to the previous year's level. Production dropped from 26,747 MT in 2015 to 26,361 MT in 2016. Kalinga was the biggest contributor of hogs in the region with a share of 23.6 percent, closely followed by Abra with 22.6 percent share. The shares of Ifugao, Apayao, Mountain Province and Benguet to total hog production in the region ranged from 13.0 percent to 14.3 percent.

Goat production increased from 813 MT in 2015 to 845 MT in 2016, an increment of 3.9 percent. More than half of the total goat production in the region was produced by the province of Abra (58.3 percent). Goat production from the rest of the CAR provinces were recorded as follows: Benguet produced 14.9 percent, both Ifugao and Kalinga shared 10.1 percent, Apayao and Mountain Province produced 5.6 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively.

Of the total livestock inventory of the region as of January 1, 2017, about 47.5 percent consist of hogs or swine. Carabao consist 21.8 percent while goat and cattle consist 15.9 percent and 14.9 percent, respectively. The region's total carabao inventory was 86,509 heads in 2016 which is lower by 0.3 percent from the level of carabao production in 2015. Commercial stocks went up by 2.2 percent, while inventory in backyard farms slightly increased by 0.3 percent as compared with the 2015 inventory.

Meanwhile, the region's cattle inventory was estimated at 59,213 heads. About 87.3 percent or 51,717 heads were raised in backyard farms while the remaining 12.7 percent or 7,496 heads were found in commercial farms. Cattles in backyard farms as of January 1, 2017 decreased by 2.7 percent or 51,717 heads from the 2015 stocks of 53,150 heads. However, cattle inventory in commercial farms were at 7,496 heads, an increase of 3.9 percent from the 2015 count of 7,214 heads.

Swine population in the region stood at 188,937 heads, lower by 4.8 percent as compared with the inventory of 198,375 heads in 2015. About 64.0 percent of the stocks were raised in backyard farms and the rest came from commercial farms.

Cordillerans mostly comprise the young age group

Dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (generally under age 15 and over age 64) to those in the "economically productive ages (15-64 years) in the population. The dependency status of persons in the region can be determined by identifying three age groups. These are the 0 to 14 years old referred to as the young age group; 15 to 64 years old as the working age group; and 65 years and over as the old age group.

Of the 1,714,220 household population in Cordillera in August 2015, 31 percent comprised the young age group. The old age group comprised only 5 percent of the region's household population. Those in the working age group comprised 64 percent of the population.

Overall dependency

The overall dependency ratio of the region was 57 persons in 2010 and 2015 censuses. This means that in every 100 persons in the working age group, 57 persons belong to the young and old age groups. In theory, roughly half of the population is of working-age and supporting the other half of the population, who are either children or retired.

The 2015 dependency ratio decreased by 14 persons from the 71 persons in 2000. Out of the 57 dependents registered in CAR for 2015, 49 persons were in the young age group and 8 persons were in the old age group. In the three censuses conducted, the most number of dependents in the region were aged 0 to 14 years. Those aged 65 years and over only comprised 5 ... continued on page 5

Price of palay in the Cordillera increased in 2017

Farm Prices Survey (FPS) is a nationwide household-based monthly survey designed to gather data on farmgate or producer's prices received by farmers, livestock and poultry raisers for the sale of their produce, at the first point of sale, excluding transportation on delivery cost. The availability of marketing information on agriculture, particularly on farm prices, is essential not only in the formulation of economic programs and policies of the government, but also in the production planning and decision-making of farmers and producers to optimize their profit.



Cereals

The average farmgate price of palay and other variety (dry) slightly went up from PhP 17.24 during the 4th Quarter of 2016 to PhP 17.29 per kilogram in the 4th Quarter of 2017. On the other hand, the price of yellow corn decreased from PhP 10.46 to PhP 9.50 per kilogram.

Livestock and Poultry

The average farmgate price of live weight livestock and poultry consistently increased from the 4th Quarter of 2016 to 4th Quarter of 2017. Cattle price increased from PhP 114.81 to PhP 117.04, price of carabao from PhP 102.78 to PhP 106.23, hogs from PhP 103.80 to PhP 118.03, goat from PhP 103.42 to PhP 104.75, native chicken from PhP 135.11 to PhP 137.55, and duck from PhP 129.01 to PhP 136.95 per kilogram.

Leafy Vegetables

The price of leafy vegetables in the Cordillera registered a downward trend from 4th Quarter of 2016 to the 4th Quarter of 2017. The farmgate prices of broccoli decreased from PhP 57.57 to PhP 37.46, cabbage from PhP 26.31 to PhP 14.66, cauliflower from PhP 47.35 to PhP 38.12, celery from PhP 28.42 to PhP 15.72, lettuce from PhP 37.83 to PhP 36.23, Chinese pechay from PhP 16.37 to PhP 12.90, and native pechay from PhP 32.38 to PhP 27.33 per kilogram.

Fruit Vegetables

On fruit vegetables, the average farmgate price of ampalaya went down from PhP 33.62 to PhP 23.57 during the 4th Quarter of 2017 from the same period last year. The price of chayote dropped from PhP 16.45 to PhP 5.95, eggplant from PhP 36.22 to PhP 21.53, and tomato from PhP 32.72 to PhP 25.69 per kilogram in the 4th Quarter of 2017. On the other hand, the price of squash increased from PhP 19.47 to PhP 19.87 per kilogram. The average farmgate prices of roots and tubers generally increased. Carrots increased from PhP 39.97 in the 4th Quarter of 2016 to PhP 43.17 per kilogram in the 4th Quarter of 2017. Meanwhile, the price of sweet potato (camote) and white potato decreased from PhP 26.47 to PhP 24.02 and PhP 55.47 to PhP 28.48 per kilogram, respectively.

Beans and Legumes

The average farmgate price of habitchuelas in the Cordillera decreased from PhP 36.39 during the 4th Quarter of 2017 to PhP 33.64 as compared to same period last year. Price of stringbeans decreased from PhP 27.67 in 2016 to PhP 23.78 per kilogram in 2017. On the other hand, the price of Baguio sweet peas (Chinese) increased from PhP 145.28 to PhP 159.00 per kilogram. The average farmgate prices of available condiments such as ginger, onion leeks, and bell pepper dropped sharply for the *continued on page 6*

CAR population from page 4

percent or lower. Old dependency ratio is the ratio of persons aged 65 years old and over to those aged 15- 64 years.

Young dependency

The region had a young dependency ratio of 49 persons in 2015. Young dependency ratio is the ratio of persons under 15 years old to those aged 15-64 years. Out of this ratio, 25 were males and 24 were females. Across the years, males outnumbered the females in the young age group.

Old dependency

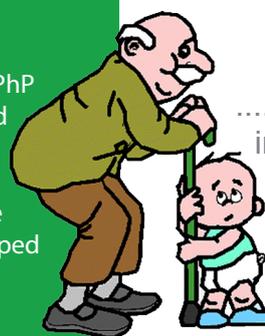
In 2015, the region had an old dependency ratio of 8 persons. Out of the ratio, 3 were males and 5 were females. Across the years, females outnumbered the males in the old age group.

Overall dependency in the provinces

Kalinga had the highest overall dependency ratio in the region for 2015, with 63 persons. Abra and Mountain Province came second with 62 persons. Ifugao and Apayao followed at 61 persons and 58 persons, respectively. The province with the lowest overall dependency ratio recorded was in Benguet with 51 persons. Benguet and Baguio City had overall dependency ratios below the regional level.

Young and old dependency in the provinces

The province of Kalinga had an overall dependency ratio of 63. These included 55 young dependents and 8 old dependents. In Abra, 50 persons were young dependents; while 12 persons were old dependents. The province of Benguet had the lowest dependency ratio of 51 persons consisting of 44 young dependents and 7 old dependents. The overall dependency ratio in Baguio City is 54, consisting of 48 young dependents and 6 old dependents.



....in every **100** persons in the **working age group**, **57** persons belong to **young and old**

Cordilleran workforce is at 64%

The Labor Force Survey (LFS) provides a snapshot or the stock of economically active persons in the country at a point or reference period. It aims to monitor the changes in the employment status of persons in the working age population (employed, unemployed and not in the labor force) during a specified period using the Labor Force Framework.

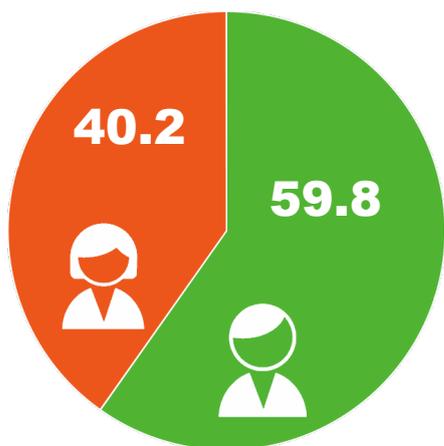
The LFS concept and measurement follows the international standards concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in October 1982 at Geneva, Switzerland.

CAR Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is 64.5%

The results of the July 2017 Labor Force Survey showed that the Cordillera Administrative Region's labor force participation rate of persons whose age is 15 years old and over was estimated at 64.5 percent or about 802 thousand individuals.

Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) was among the region with a higher LFPR than the national rate of 60.6 percent. However, the region's participation rate dropped by 1.0 percentage point from 65.5 percent in July 2016 to 64.5 percent in July 2017. Despite the decrease, the region's LFPR was the highest during the quarter among all the regions.

Employment Distribution by Sex



CAR employs more males

Of the 775 thousand employed persons in the region in July 2017, 59.8 percent were males while 40.2 percent were females.

The number of employed males in the region decreased by 1.2 percent. The decrease in the number of employed males correspond to the increase in the employed females in the region. *continued on page 7*

about **802,000** individuals or **64.5%** comprise the **Labor Force in CAR**



July ... from page 6

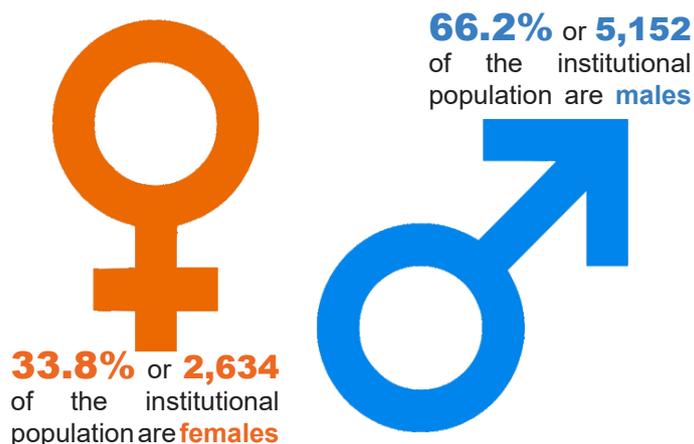
4th Quarter of 2017 as compared to the same period in 2016. The price of native ginger went down to PhP 29.83 in 2017 from PhP 50.54 in 2016. Also, price of onion leeks dipped from PhP 41.82 in 2016 to PhP 28.48 in 2017. Meanwhile, the price of bell pepper decreased from PhP 90.33 to PhP 52.49.

In general, the average farmgate price of fruits during the 4th Quarter of 2017 went up. This was observed on all varieties of banana. The price of bungulan banana increased from PhP 16.48 to PhP 19.55, lakatan banana from PhP 25.28 to PhP 30.87, latundan banana from PhP 13.73 to PhP 15.53, and banana saba from PhP 14.91 to PhP 15.31. The same trend was observed in the price of pomelo which increased from PhP 11.88 to PhP 13.70 per kilogram. On the contrary, the average farmgate price of Hawaiian pineapple decreased from PhP 18.61 to PhP 17.33 per kilogram.

Institutional population increased by 2.5 thousand

Institutional population constitutes that part of the total population whose usual place of residence are collective or institutional living quarters (ILQs) such as hotels, motels, lodging houses, and dormitories; hospitals and nurses' homes; welfare institutions; corrective and penal institutions; convents, nunneries, seminaries, and boarding schools; military camps and stations; logging, mining, construction/public works camps; oceangoing and interisland/coastal vessels; and refugee camps.

As of 1 August 2015, there were 7,786 persons living in institutions in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR). They comprised only about 0.45 percent of the region's 1,722,006 total population. The institutional population based on the POPCEN 2015 was higher by 2,588 persons compared with the 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) count of 5,198 persons. The number of institutions or ILQs increased from 427 in 2010 to 542 in 2015.



Two thirds of ILQ residents were males

In 2015, 66.2 percent or 5,152 of the institutional population were males. Females comprised only 33.8 percent or a count of 2,634. These figures mean that in 2015 there were two males in every three persons residing in ILQs. The sex ratio of those who stayed in ILQs in CAR is 195.60. This means that in 2015, there were 196 males per 100 females residing in ILQs. *continued on page 7*

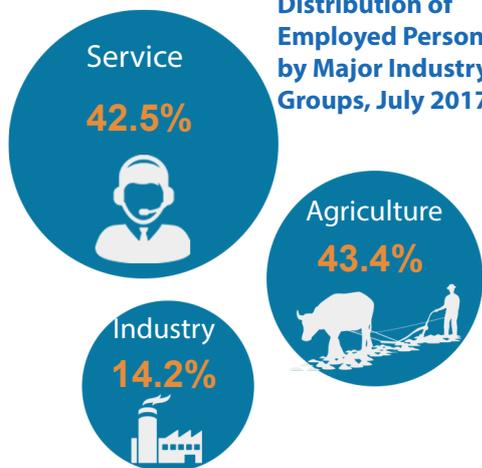
July from page 6

More than one third of those employed have high school education

As to educational attainment of employed persons, 35.3 percent had junior high school education. Of which, 23.4 percent graduated while 11.9 percent did not graduate. Employed persons with college education followed with 32.7 percent of the total employed persons in the region. Of these, 19.7 percent earned a Bachelor's Degree; while 13.0 percent did not finish college. Employed persons with elementary level education came third at 23.7 percent, of which 9.9 percent graduated while 13.8 percent did not graduate. Employed persons with Post-Secondary level education accounted to only 4.8 percent of the total employed persons in the region. About 4.3 percent employed persons graduated; while 0.5 percent were undergraduates. The percentage of employed persons in the Cordillera region as of July 2017 with no education or grade level completed was at 1.5 percent. This level had the lowest incidence of employment in the region.

Service industry employs the most

Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Industry Groups, July 2017



By sector, the Agriculture sub-industry employed the most at 43.4 percent, followed Services Sector at 42.5 percent and Industry at 14.2 percent.

By major industry group, Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry continued to be the biggest employer in the region with 43.3 percent share in total employment in July 2017. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles ranked as the second largest sub-industry group with 11.5 percent of the total employed persons in July 2017. Manufacturing shared only 3.4 percent of the total employed persons in the region in July 2017, considering that this sub-industry group contributes the most to the regional economy.

Elementary occupations comprise 31.0%

Among the occupational groups, elementary occupations were the largest group of employed persons in CAR comprising 31.0 percent of the total regional employment in July 2017. This increased by 0.8 percentage points as compared to the same period in 2016.

Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers ranked as the second largest occupation group with 23.8 percent of the total employed persons in July 2017. This group increased by 3.0 percentage points from July 2016. Managers made up the third largest occupational group accounting for 11.2 percent of the total employed in July 2017. The rest of the major occupational groups comprised 33.9 percent of the total employed persons in the entire labor force of the region.

Underemployment in CAR is at 14.6%

The underemployment rate of the region was 14.6 percent, of which 7.9 percent of the underemployed persons already worked 40 hours per week and over, or those invisibly underemployed. Meanwhile, those who work less than 40 hours a week or those visibly underemployed accounted for 6.7 percent of the total underemployed population in the region.

Unemployment down to 3.4%

The unemployment rate in the region decreased by 1.5 percentage points, from 4.9 percent in July 2016 to 3.4 percent in July 2017. The unemployed male population accounted for 61.7 percent of the total unemployed persons in the region, while 38.3 percent were unemployed females.

Cordillera from page 2

The biggest increase was in April at 2,222 MT or a share of 82.2 percent, followed by May at 3,601.8 percent (1,945 MT), and October at 274.7 percent (1,030 MT).



The average rice household stock in 2017 was **48, 654 MT**

Institutional from page 6

Institutional Population by Sex

Of those living in the ILQs, males outnumbered females except in hotels, lodging houses, dormitories and others and hospital and nurses' homes. Men dominated the institutional population in the logging, mining and construction/public work camps with 95.8 percent share while women only comprised 4.2 percent. The same trend was seen in military camps (91.1 percent males) and in corrective and penal institutions (88.8 percent males). Females outnumbered the males in hospitals and nurses' homes (74.9 percent), and those staying in hotels, lodging houses, dormitories and others (54.7 percent).

Two in every five ILQs are hotels, lodging houses, or dormitories

By type of ILQs, hotels, lodging houses, dormitories consistently comprised the largest number in the region in 2000, 2010 and 2015. These ILQs accounted for 41.1 percent of the total number of ILQs in CAR in 2015. Convent, nunneries, seminaries and boarding schools came second (24.0 percent), followed by logging, mining and construction/public work camps (17.0 percent).

From 2010 to 2015, the biggest increase in the number of ILQs were noted among logging, mining and construction/public work camps with additional 78 ILQs corresponding to an increase of 557.14 percent. Convents, nunneries, seminaries and boarding schools came second with 44 more or an increase of 51.2 percent followed by hotels, lodging houses, dormitories and others with 11.0 percent) increase. On the other hand, the number of hospitals and nurses' homes decreased by 78.3 percent.

Hotels, Dormitories, and Lodging Houses account for **41.1%** of ILQs in CAR in 2015



Two in every five persons reside in hotels, lodging houses and dormitories

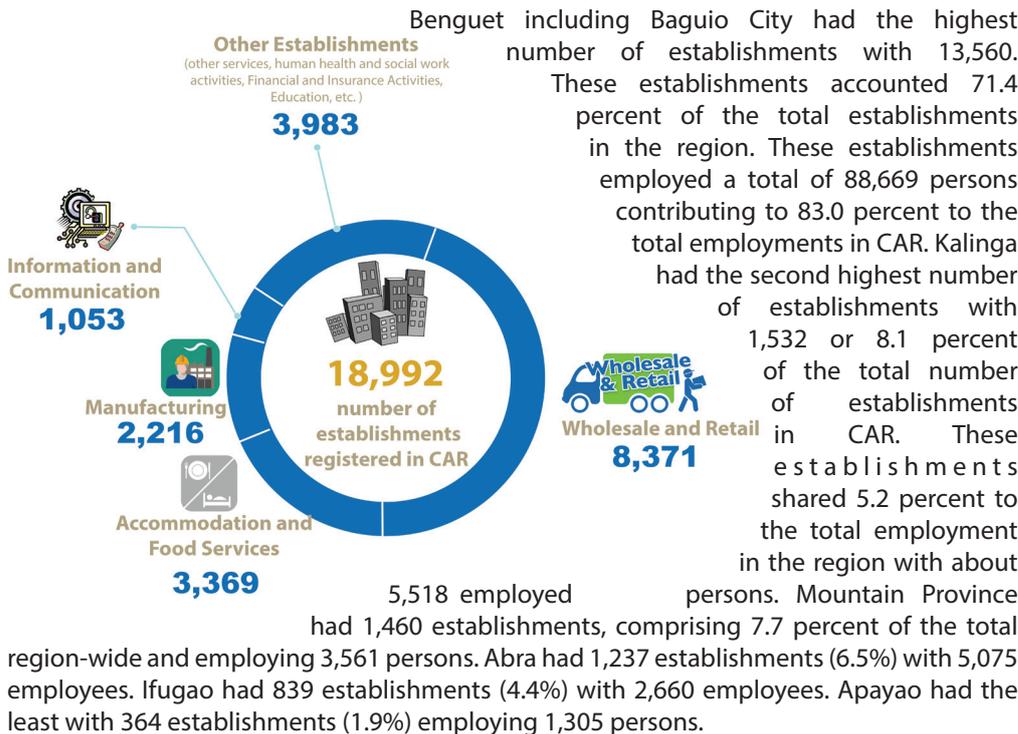
Among the various types of ILQs, hotels, lodging houses, dormitories and others had the largest number of residents. Manager, staff member/employee, lodgers/boarders in hotel, *continued on page 9*

13,560 establishments are in Baguio and Benguet

The List of Establishments (LE) is a register of businesses operating in the country. The LE provides statistics on the number of establishments (old and new) and the basic characteristics of businesses useful in the economic planning and decision-making of the government and the private sector. The updating of the LE is conducted annually to provide a sampling frame for the establishment-based censuses and surveys.

Cordillera has 2.1% of total establishments in the country

In 2016, there were 915,726 establishments in the country employing about 7.7 million persons in 17 geographical regions. About 2.1 percent or 18,992 of these establishments were in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR). These establishments employed about 106,788 persons.



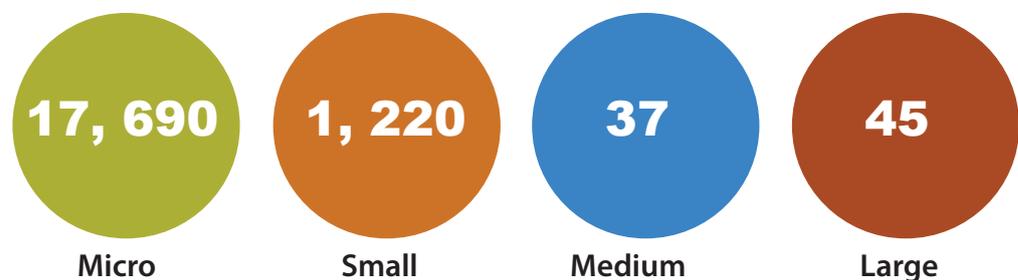
Wholesale and retail trade industry dominates establishment count in Cordillera

The 2009 Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) provides a detailed classification of industries prevailing in the country according to the kind of productive activities undertaken by establishments. The LE covers economic activities under the 18 industry sections (Figure 1) defined in the PSIC including establishments based on their Economic Organization (EO), Legal Organization (LO), and establishment size.

By industrial classification, Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles (Section G) dominated the establishment count in CAR with 8,371 establishments. These comprised 44.1 percent of the total establishments in the region.

Accommodation and Food Service (Section I) was at 17.7 percent or 3,369 establishments; while Manufacturing (Section C) was at 11.7 percent or *continued on page 9*

Number of Establishments by Size



Contraceptive use of women in PH is 54.3%

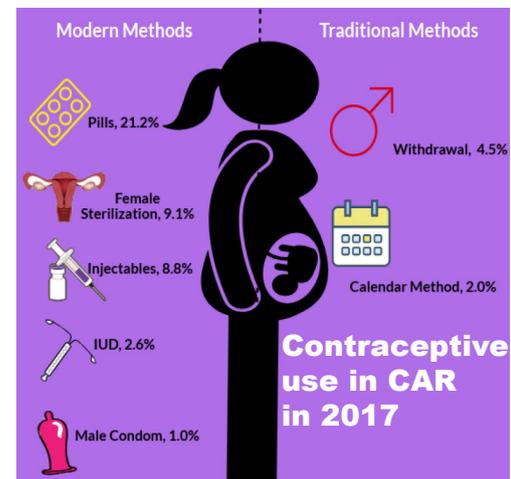
The 2017 National Demographic Health Survey (NDHS) revealed that the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women in the Philippines was 54.3 percent. This increased by 11 percentage points from the 48.9 percent CPR recorded in the 2003 survey. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) refers to the proportion of currently married women in the reproductive ages of 15-49 years of age reporting current use of any contraceptive method.

Contraceptive Use by Region

The regions with high contraceptive prevalence rates were Region II (Cagayan Valley) at 62 percent, Region XI (Davao) at 62.6 percent, and Region 1 (Ilocos) at 60.1 percent. The regions recorded with the lowest contraceptive use were the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanano (ARMM) at 26.3 percent, Region IX Zamboanga Peninsula at 49.5 percent, and Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) at 50.0 percent.

Trends in Contraceptive Use in Cordillera

Contraceptive use in CAR slightly increased by 7.9 percentage points, or 50 percent



from 46.3 percent in 2003. However, it decreased to 61.2 percent in 2013 to 2017. Those who use modern methods of contraceptives such as female sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, standard days method (SDM), and LAM were at 43.5 percent in 2017, increasing by 37.8 percentage points from 31.8 percent recorded in 2003. But, there was a slight decrease from the 44.0 percent in 2013. Meanwhile, women who use traditional methods of contraceptives which includes calendar, withdrawal, and folk method were about 6.5 percent in 2017. Those using traditional method.... *continued on page 9*

Establishments from page 7

2,216 establishments. Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply (Section D), Mining and Quarrying (Section B), and Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation activities (Section E) had the least number with 42, 18, and 15 establishments, respectively.

Single establishments are the majority

In terms of economic organization, majority of the establishments in CAR were classified as Single Establishments (EO=1) with 16,624 establishments, comprising 87.5 percent of the total establishments in the region. Branch Only (EO=2) came next with 9.6 percent (1,829 establishments) and Establishment and Main Office (EO=3) with 2.3 percent (433 establishments). Meanwhile, the Ancillary Unit (EO=5) and the Main Office Only (EO=4), had the least number at 0.3 percent (62 establishments) and 0.2 percent (44 establishments) respectively.

Single Proprietorship comprises 88% of the total establishments region-wide

As to legal organization, Single Proprietorship had the largest number with 16,627 establishments, sharing 87.5 percent of the total establishments in the region. Stock Corporation placed second with 7.6 percent or 1,452 establishments, followed by Non-stock, Non-profit Corporation and Partnership at 1.7 and 0.9 percent (323 and 174 establishments), respectively. Government Corporations and Others had the least number at 0.2 percent.

Micro enterprises are the biggest employer

The size of an establishment is determined by its total employment. Majority of the establishments in CAR, 93.1 percent or 16,991 of these were Micro Enterprises or businesses with less than ten employees. These establishments employed about 46,155 persons. These comprised 43.2 percent from the total 106,788 employment in the region in 2016.

Small Enterprises or small establishments that have 10-99 employees shared 6.5 percent with 24,899 employed persons from 1,196 establishments. Medium Enterprises or enterprises with 100 or more employees had the least number with 37 establishments (0.2%) employing 5,627 workers. There were 42 establishments operating under Large Scale or those with 200 and over number of employees. These establishments employed 30,969 persons representing a 29.0 percent of the total employment in the region. The average numbers of employees per establishment size were: 3 workers in Micro, 20 workers in Small, 131 workers in Medium, and 688 workers in Large Scale Enterprises.



71.4% or **13,560** establishments in CAR are located in **Baguio City** and **Benguet**

Institutional from page 7

lodging houses and dormitories comprised 40.4 percent of the total population in 2015. ILQs with the second most number of residents were logging, mining and construction/public work camps (14.2 percent), military camps (13.5 percent) and convents, nunneries, seminaries and boarding schools (13.4 percent).

People living in ILQs increased in 2015. Logging, mining and construction/public work camps listed 1,107 persons, an increase of 476.6 percent from 192 persons in 2010. This was followed by hotels, lodging houses, dormitories and other residents with an increase of 116.8 percent, residents in welfare institutions with 88.7 percent. On the other hand, institutional population in military camps and in hospitals and nurses' homes decreased by 33.9 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively.

Most ILQ residents are lodgers and boarders

For every three persons living in ILQs, two were lodgers or boarders. The lodger or boarder comprised 38.5 percent of the total institutional population. This was followed by staff members/employees including physicians and nurses with 15.9 percent and officers/ enlisted men and trainees at 12.5 percent.

The highest increase in institutional population were recorded in wards with 186.2 percent. The population increased from 94 persons in 2010 to 269 persons in 2015. This was followed by staff members/employees including physicians and nurses with 143.9 percent and lodgers and boarders with an increase of 119.0 percent. On the other hand, institutional population of officers/ enlisted men and trainees decreased by 31.9 percent. Managers, directors and persons-in-charge also declined by 10.7 percent.

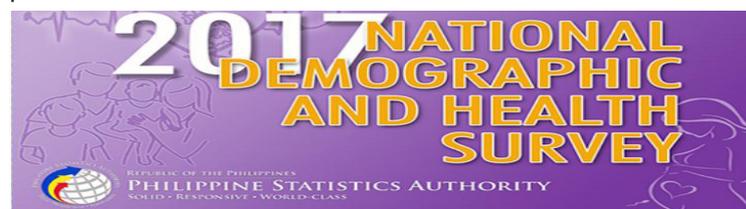
There were 542 institutions in the region in 2015 with an aggregate population of 7,786 persons. The average institutional population was 14 persons per institution. By type of ILQ, corrective and penal institutions registered the highest number of residents with an average of 80 persons per institution. This was followed by the welfare institutions with an average of 32 persons and military camps with an average of 21 persons.

Contraceptive from page 8

decreased by 55.1 percentage points from the 14.5 percent recorded in 2003, and decreased by 62 percentage points from 17.2 percent in 2013.

Types of Contraceptive Used

Female sterilization was the widely used modern method from 2003 to 2013, followed by pill. In 2017, pill was the most commonly used modern method with 21.2 percent, followed by female sterilization with 9.1 percent, injectables with 8.8 percent, IUD with 2.6 percent, male condom with 1.0 percent, implants with 0.3 percent, and lastly male sterilization with 0.2 percent. Withdrawal was the commonly used traditional contraceptive method, followed by calendar method as recorded in 2003, 2008, 2013 and 2017 surveys. In 2017, 4.5 percent married women used withdrawal method, while 2.0 percent used calendar method.



100 pesos in 2012 is now worth 115 pesos

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) of the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) in February 2018 was 114.3. This was higher by 2.9 index points from the 111.4 CPI of February 2017 using 2012 as the new base year. The region's CPI using 2006 as the base year was 148.6, higher by 4.6 index points from the 144.0 CPI last year. The CPI generally increased reflecting the rise in the average prices of goods and services in all the six provinces of CAR.

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. Rebasing the CPI ensures to capture changes in the economy and the rebased CPI is reflective of the current prices of goods and services. Consumer taste, fashion and technology change over time causing the fixed market basket of goods and services to become outmoded. In order to capture the changes for a more meaningful price comparison, revision or updating of the fixed market basket, the sample outlets, the weights and the base year need to be done periodically.

Among the CAR provinces, Benguet posted the highest CPI for February 2018 at 116.5, followed by Kalinga at 115.3, and Apayao at 114.3. Ifugao posted the lowest CPI at 110.1 points. In terms of index point change, Benguet incurred the highest increase at 3.6 index points, followed by Mt Province and Kalinga with 2.6 and 2.4 points increase, respectively.

CPI by Province (2012=100)

Province	February		Index Point Change
	2017	2018	
CAR	111.4	114.3	2.9
Abra	108.8	110.5	1.7
Apayao	112.7	114.3	1.6
Benguet	112.9	116.5	3.6
Ifugao	108.1	110.1	2.0
Kalinga	112.9	115.3	2.4
Mountain Province	108.1	110.7	2.6

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

CPI by Commodity Groups

Among the commodity groups, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco had the highest CPI in the region at 183.0. The province of Apayao incurred the highest CPI on this commodity at 281.6, followed by Abra, and Kalinga at 215.1, and 203.4, respectively.

Education registered the second highest CPI among the commodity groups in the region for February 2018 at 123.4 index points. Among the provinces, Kalinga had the highest index on education at 178.6, while Abra and Apayao had the lowest both at 115.5.

Clothing and Footwear ranked third at 116.9 index points. Mountain Province recorded the highest index on clothing and footwear at 120.7, followed by Ifugao, and Benguet at 118.2, and 117.8 index points, respectively. Communication continued to have the lowest CPI among the commodity groups in the region with 101.3 index. The province of Abra incurred the highest index on communication with 103.6 index points, while Mountain Province had the lowest at 100.0 index points.

Among the CAR provinces, Benguet incurred the highest CPI for all items with 116.5, while the province of Ifugao have the lowest index at 110.1. By index point change, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco recorded the highest which increased by 18.6 points. Increases were also incurred in Transport (4.4 points), Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages (3.4 points), and Clothing & Footwear (2.7 points). The rest of the commodity groups reported minimal annual increases.

percent, and Kalinga at 2.1 percent. Inflation surpassed the February 2017 rates for the provinces of Abra, Benguet and Mountain Province while other provinces had lower inflation rates in February 2018 relative to the same month last year.

By commodity group, the year-on-year inflation rate of the heavily-weighted Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages index in the region accelerated to 3.0 percent from 2.2 percent in the previous month. Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco had the highest inflation among other commodities in the region with 11.3 percent, followed by Transport with 4.4 percent. Meanwhile, inflation rates for Education were the same last month. By the price of food items, year-on-year Corn (7.7), Meat (6.1), and Rice (3.5) persisted to be the top three highest price increases in February 2018. Meanwhile, Vegetables, Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate and Confectionery, and Food Products not elsewhere classified incurred negative inflation rates of 0.2 percent, 1.0 percent, and 0.2 percent, respectively.

Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)

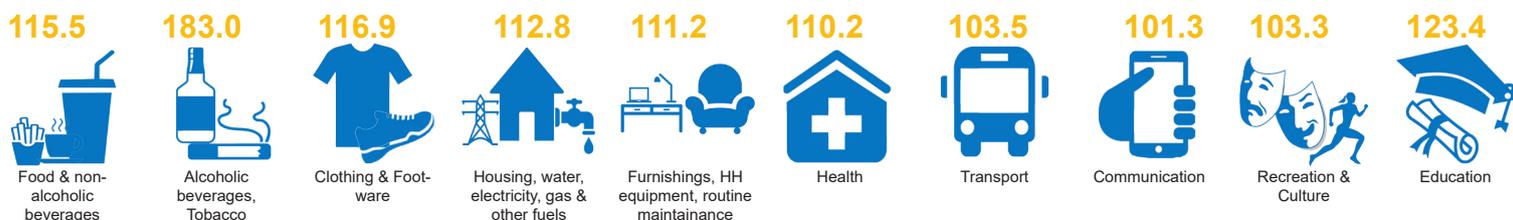
The value of the peso in the region was 87 centavos in February 2018. This dropped by three centavos from 90 centavos in February 2017. This means that one peso in 2012 is worth 87 centavos in 2018. In other words, a basket of goods that can be bought 100 pesos in 2012 is worth 115 pesos in February 2018. The PPP in all the provinces generally weakened in February 2018 as compared to February 2017. Ifugao had the highest peso value at 91 centavos, followed by Abra and Mountain Province both at 90 centavos. Meanwhile, Benguet had the lowest peso value at 86 centavos.

Inflation Rate

Average increase in prices of goods and services in the region accelerated to 2.6 percent in February 2018. Benguet posted the highest inflation rate at 3.2 percent, followed by Mountain Province at 2.4



Consumer Price Index by Commodity Group (2012=100)



The quarterly newsletter is prepared by the Statistical Operations and Coordination Division (SOCD) of PSA-CAR

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VISION

Solid responsive world-class authority on quality statistics and civil registration.

MISSION

Deliver relevant, reliable statistics and civil registration services for equitable development towards improved quality of life for all.

CORPORATE PERSONALITY

Professional	ethical, expert, competent, dependable, committed to excellence
Responsive	customer focused, active listener, proactive, communicator
Innovative	modern, technologically adept, systems view, thinking out of the box, radical
Strategic thinker	long-term view, working smart, game changer, futurity of present decisions
Motivated	values people, promotes welfare, promotes professional development, sound HR policy

PSA Quality Policy

We, the Philippine Statistics Authority, commit to deliver relevant and reliable statistics and efficient civil registration services to our client and stakeholders.

We adhere to the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in the production of quality general-purpose statistics and commit to deliver civil registration services in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations, and other statutory requirements.

We endeavor to live by the established core values and corporate personality of the PSA and adapt the appropriate technology in the development of our products and delivery of services.

We commit to continually improve the effectiveness of our Quality Management System to ensure equitable development towards improved quality of life for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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

PHP 155 per copy for the issuance of **birth, marriage, death and authentication**

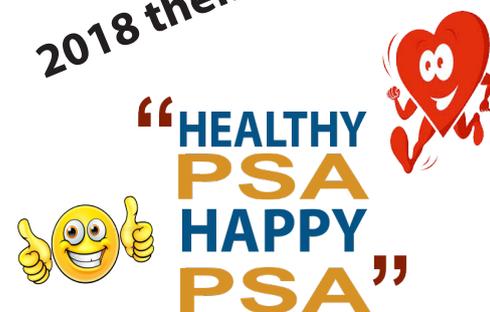
PHP 210 per copy for **CENOMAR/CEMAR**

The increase is pursuant to Sec 12. of BIR 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"

CORE VALUES

Steadfast	Unwavering faith rain or shine
Team Spirit	Together as one
Adaptability	Open to changes
Transparency	No hidden agenda
Integrity	Strong inside out
Stewardship	Responsible management of resources
Trust in Almighty God	Reflects spirituality
Independence	Impartial
Competence	Professionalism
Service-oriented	Delighting customers

2018 theme ..



Support the....
Support the...



2018 CPBI Phase I

2018 Comprehensive Updating of the List of Establishments

Updating Period Starts April 16, 2018



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Please Support....

2018 GEOTAGGING OF BUILDING STRUCTURES

Enumeration period starts **APRIL 2018**



9TH NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON CIVIL REGISTRATION

#napapanahongCRVS

SMX Convention Center, Pasay City
5-7 June 2018



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Support....

LABOR FORCE SURVEY 2018

enumeration starts
APRIL 2018



3rd REGIONAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE (RSC) SUMMIT

18-19 September 2018

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

Support the

CONSUMER EXPECTATION SURVEY (CES)

Starts April 2018

PHILIPPINE DATA Festival

September 2018

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

2018 Family Income & Expenditure Survey

starts **July 2018**

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REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

2017 REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

NEWS CONFERENCE

26 April 2018

Fortune Hongkong Seafood Restaurant
Otek St., Baguio City