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"DATA INNOVATION: KEY TO A BETTER NATION"

30th National Statistics Month

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GANGSA

" 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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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

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Launching of the 30th
NSM Celebration and
Infographics Exhibit

The Regional celebration of the 30th National Statistics Month in the Cordillera region kicked –off with the Ribbon Cutting of the NSM Infographics Exhibit at the Baguio City Hall Main Lobby on October 7, 2019. The exhibit showcased infographics on data innovations of the PSA, RSC-CAR member agencies and the Baguio City Government.

Before the opening of the exhibit, PSA RSSO CAR Regional Director Villafe P. Alibuyog delivered her NSM message to more than 100 participants that included the Baguio City Mayor, Vice Mayor, members of the City Council, Baguio City Hall employees, officers and staff of the Baguio City Police Office, and selected senior citizens at the City Hall grounds.

Lecture on PSA Innovations and video-showing of PSA plans and programs highlighted the NSM Opening program of the NSM Regional celebration. The series of activities were conducted at the PSA-CAR Conference Hall, 3rfd Floor CTLL Building, Abanao Extension, Baguio City. Jezl R. Boado of PSA-RSSO CAR echoed the presentation of National Statistician Dennis S. Mapa entitled "Innovations on Official Philippine Statistics" to about 60 participants representing 14 regional line agencies and offices.

Quality Management System Certification, Assessment of availability of data on the SDG Indicators, Advanced Data Planning (ADAPT) Tool, and Inclusive Data Charter.

Under emerging trends and innovations in the PSS, current undertakings include research on measurement of poverty using new methodologies, enhancing statistical capacity of national government agencies (NGAs) and local government units (LGUs), embracing new techniques and technologies, and on encouraging research and access to data.

To sustain the benefits on innovations, institutionalization of pilot projects of PSA with development partners, strengthening partnerships with NGAs, LGUs, and CSOs, the media, and the private sector will be pursued along with continuous capacity building of PSA staff.

Presented during the lecture were innovations introduced by the PSA from 2015 to 2018, emerging trends in the Philippine Statistical System and ways forward. Innovations of the PSA were focused on four areas namely, Management of the PSA and the Philippine Statistical System (PSS), Methodologies on data collection, Statistical information management and dissemination, and finally Statistical advocacy.

On management of the organization and the PSS, the PSA is working on exploring the potentials of the Philippine Data Ecosystem, ISO

" Data will set us all free, and at the end of the day, it is about how we turn those pieces of information into insights, insights into knowledge, knowledge into visions, and finally visions into actions "

30th NATIONAL STATISTICS MONTH

"DATA INNOVATION: KEY TO A BETTER NATION"
INNOVATE. COLLABORATE. COMMUNICATE.

OCTOBER 2019

"Numbers have an important story to tell."

Lecture Series: Data Story-Telling and Data Visualization

Lecture and hands-on training on data presentation, data story-telling and data visualization for personnel and staff of statistical agencies and members of the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) – CAR to capacitate them in creating visually-appealing data charts and communicating data insights in relation to the theme "Data Innovation: Key to a Better Nation." The activity was conducted last 17 October 2019 at the Fortune Seafood Hongkong Hotel & Restaurant, Otek St., Baguio City

The NSM lecture series which included the topics on Data Story - Telling and Data Visualization and the presentation of the result of survey on the 2017 Employability of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Graduates conducted by the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) aims to provide the staff /personnel of government offices/agencies who use and produce data with better appreciation and understanding of how to use, analyze, interpret, visualize and present data; and provide them with the needed skills on how to communicate complex data into simple forms.

As numbers have an important story to tell, the art of data-story telling, data-story-telling tips and techniques on how to create compelling data visualizations are important. Data story-telling has been linked with data visualizations, infographics, dashboards, data presentation, charts and other data tools. When story-telling and visuals are combined, they can better engage, and entertain and influence the audience. These were discussed by CSS Aldrin Federico R. Bahit, Jr. of the Statistical and Operations Coordination Division (SOCD) of PSA-RSSO CAR.

With the 30th NSM theme focus on data innovation as key to realizing a better nation, the topic on data story-telling and visualization is timely and relevant during this digital age. Innovation on the use, access, presentation and sharing of important data can improve our daily lives as these play vital role in influencing our decisions and choices in life. Shifting from traditional to innovative ways and methods of collecting, generating, producing, analyzing and presenting/communicating data offer number of advantages and can maximize benefits and give us better if not best alternatives.

The results of the survey on the employability of TVET graduates were presented by Mr. Romar Agpes of TESDA-CAR. TESDA aims to ensure the employability of their clients by providing trainings that would develop the skills necessary for their chosen programs. Characterizing the TVET graduates and determining their economic status after graduating from the program are vital for the agency towards improving their training programs and policies.

TVET system plays a role in the economic development of the country. It aims to provide the students the skills that match the needs of the society and economy. In this way, graduates can improve their employment opportunities which enable them to have better quality of living. Among 2016 TVET graduates, those in the labor force was reported at 999,346 which places the labor force participation rate (LFPR) at 62.2%. This implies that 6 in 10 of the population of TVET graduates are either employed or unemployed. It can also be seen that the LFPR in both female and male graduates in the labor force were at par with the overall LFPR.

Regional Statistics Quiz for
Secondary Schools Division

The Regional Statistics Quiz is an annual NSM activity conducted by the PSA RSSO CAR in partnership with the Department of Education (DepEd) -CAR. The statistics quiz for the year was participated by Secondary High School students representing the different Schools Divisions in the region. The competitors represented the different Schools Division of CAR. The champion for the 30th NSM Regional Statistics Quiz came from the Baguio City National High School representing Baguio City Schools Division. Alekin Marcus D. Mallari from Baguio City was declared the winner. Sage Vilaga representing Benguet Schools Division garnered second place, while Jomar Diego of Apayao Schools Division got the third spot.

PSA-CAR Regional Director Villafe P. Alibuyog reached out to high school students to appreciate statistics and the subject itself, and to consider them useful in their daily lives. Ms. Therese Ethel E. Jularbal delivered the closing remarks on behalf of the BSP-LURO Director Ruth C. Gonzaga. She expounded on the importance of financial literacy and financial management, among the main advocacies of the BSP to help families in making sound financial decisions.

Construction statistics show rise of condominiums in

Baguio City-Benguet

In 2018, the Cordillera region recorded a total of 1,388 new private constructions. These had a total area of 591,858 square meters and were valued at PHP 7.0 billion. Constructions increased by 6.5 percent from the record of 1,303 in 2017.

By type of construction, residential buildings shared the highest with 998 units or 71.9 percent of the total constructions for the year. These units cost PHP 4.1 billion and had a total floor area of 317,517 square meters. Meanwhile, new non-residential buildings shared 19.1 percent. Alterations and repairs made up 7.1 percent; while additions to existing buildings comprised 1.9 percent of the total constructions in the region.

Private building constructions peaked during the second quarter of 2018 with 400 approved building permits. This was the highest recorded approved building permits in a quarter in 2018, and as compared to the quarters in the previous year wherein there were 343 applications filed during the 4th quarter of 2017.

Two in three approved constructions or 860 buildings which accounted for 62.0 percent of total constructions in 2018 were located in Benguet province. These constructions had a total floor area of 438,540 square meters and cost about PHP 5.6 billion.

Cost of residential buildings rises by 52.5 percent

The total value of new residential buildings in 2018 reached PHP 4.1 billion. These increased by more than half of the recorded value in 2017 although the number of units only increased by only 4.8 percent from the 952 approved constructions in the previous year. Single occupancy units ha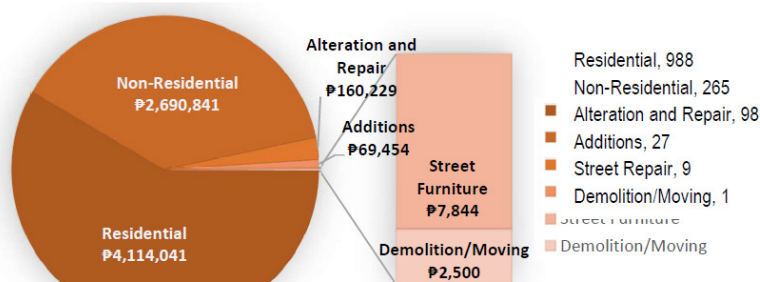d the biggest share among the residential building constructions at 93.7 percent with an accumulated floor area of 187,737 square meters and estimated cost of PHP 2.2 billion.

New single residential buildings in Benguet province and Baguio City amounted to PHP 1.9 billion for 619 units in 2018. These accounted for was 66.1 percent of the total single occupancy houses approved in the region.

More new high-rise condominiums in Baguio City-Benguet areas

Additional of 62 units of multiple occupancy residential buildings were issued building permits in 2018. These had an accumulated value of PHP 1.9 billion, about 2.5 times the cost of approved constructions of this type in 2017 with PHP 723.9 million.

The cost of residential condominium units shared 87.8 percent to the total construction costs of multiple occupancy residential units, with value of PHP 1.7 billion, a big leap from the previous year's amount of PHP 469.9 million. The number of soon-to-rise condominiums also jumped three times more than the figure in 2016, from only four to 12 new projects. All new multiple occupancy projects in 2018 were in Baguio City and Benguet area, except for a few duplex and apartment/ accessoria located in Ifugao and Kalinga.

Non-Residential ₱2,690,841

Alteration and Repair ₱160,229

Additions ₱69,454

Street Furniture ₱7,844

Residential ₱4,114,041

Demolition/Moving ₱2,500

Residential, 988
Non-Residential, 265
Alteration and Repair, 98
Additions, 27
Street Repair, 9
Demolition/Moving, 1
Street Furniture
Demolition/Moving

Distribution of Cost and Number of Building Constructions by Type, CAR: 2018

Non-residential building constructions value PHP 2.7 billion

Construction of new non-residential units across the region for the year was recorded at 265 buildings that costed PHP 2.7 billion and floor area of 266,788 square meters. These cover new constructions of commercial, industrial, institutional and agricultural buildings and other non-residential types. Commercial (55.1 percent) and institutional buildings (37.4 percent) comprised the majority of the non-residential constructions with value of PHP 1.4 billion and PHP 893.8 million, respectively. About one in three non-residential units (32.5 percent) were situated in Baguio City and Benguet area with total cost of PHP 1.7 billion. The rest of the provinces' share to the total non-residential constructions in 2018 were: 26.8 percent for Kalinga, 23.4 percent for Apayao, 10.5 percent for Ifugao and 6.0 percent for Abra. Only two approved non-residential building constructions was reported for Mountain Province in 2018.

Two in five commercial buildings are intended for trade

Stores made up 55.5 percent of the total non-residential units for construction in the region. These had an accumulated floor area of 22,900 square meters for 81 units that costed PHP 221.3 million. Most new stores for constructions were registered in Apayao with 37 units, some were located at the other CAR provinces except in Mountain Province. There were 26 new commercial units of buildings for accommodation, wherein one in two of these (53.8 percent) were in Baguio City-Benguet area. The total approved construction amounted to PHP 853.2 million with combined floor area of 77,854 square meters.

Four new banks were constructed in 2018 in the region, particularly in Benguet province with estimated cost of PHP 50.7 million. Two new units of office buildings on the other hand were installed in Abra and Ifugao provinces, with a total value of PHP 43.3 million. Other 33 units of new commercial buildings with aggregated value of PHP 253.0 million were reported from all provinces. Most of these were located in Benguet (14 units).

Kalinga province has 31 new school building constructions

Except for Abra, provinces in CAR had new school building constructions in 2018 with 59 units and estimated cost of PHP 608.8 million. The constructions comprised 59.6 percent of the total institutional buildings approved in the region during the year. Nine new units of churches and religious structures were planned to be built in Abra, Benguet, Ifugao, and Kalinga, all with total cost of PHP 11.1 million. Meanwhile, four new hospital buildings in Benguet and Kalinga provinces were scheduled for construction in 2018 with aggregated worth of PHP 84.7 million. Additional industrial structures were intended to be built in the region with 10 constructions in Abra, Benguet, Ifugao and Apayao with 50,240 square-meter total floor area amounting to Php 347.8 million. Six new units of agricultural structures such as poultry houses and rice mills were anticipated to be constructed in Ifugao, Kalinga and Apayao with PHP 26.0 million total cost.

Hog-raising in Cordillera accounts 78% of livestock production

The total volume of livestock production in CAR for the 1st Semester of 2019 was 16,030 metric tons, liveweight. This was 4.5 percent higher compared with the previous year's level of 15,339 metric tons liveweight. Production of livestock refers to the volume of indigenous (locally-raised) animals disposed for slaughter which include animals exported or shipped-out for slaughter (in "head" and in "liveweight equivalent"). Livestock - refers to farm animals kept or raised for consumption, work or leisure. In general, poultry is separated as a distinct group of farm animals. For purposes of censuses and surveys, livestock covers only those that are tended and raised by an operator.

Of the region's total livestock production during the 1st semester of 2019, hog contributed the biggest share with 78 percent. The remaining 22 percent was shared by cattle, carabao and goat at 11 percent, 8 percent and 3 percent, respectively.

Carabao production was estimated at 1,332 metric tons, a decrease of 3.1 percent from last year's level of 1,374 metric tons. Apayao was the major producer of carabaos in the region with 25 percent contribution, followed by Abra with 22 percent and Ifugao with 21 percent.

Production of cattle for the 1st semester of 2019 declined by 3.7 percent from last year's 1,795 metric tons to this year's output of 1,728 metric tons. Abra was the biggest contributor with 33 percent share.

On the other hand, hog production displayed an upward trend as it posted a 6.8 percent increase in the first half of 2019. Production went up from 11,758 metric tons in 2018 to 12,561 metric tons this year. Kalinga contributed the biggest share with 22 percent while the remaining five provinces of CAR had shares ranging from 13 to 17 percent.

Production of goat for the first semester of 2019 in the Cordillera was at 409 metric tons. It recorded a minimal decrease of 0.7 percent as compared to the 2018 output of 412 metric tons. Abra was the major producer of goat in the region having a share of 61 percent while Mountain Province contributed the least with only 1 percent of production.

Price increases *by* 3.3 index points

The CPI of the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) in December 2019 was at 120.4. This was higher by 3.3 index points from the 117.1 CPI in December 2018 using 2012 as base year. In general, the CPI increased reflecting the rise in the average prices of goods and services in all the six provinces of CAR.

ABRA P 118.5
APAYAO P 123.9
BENGUET P 120.4
CAR P 120.4
IFUGAO P 119.4
KALINGA 125.9
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE P 117.7

Consumer Price Index by Province, CAR: December 2019 (2012=100)

Consumer Price Index (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 is a sample of goods and services used to represent all goods and services produced or bought. Base year is the reference point of the index number series, at which the index number is set to 100. The CPI is now rebased to 2012 base year from the 2006 base year as it was the latest year when the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) results were made available. It is also the synchronized rebasing of price indices from base year 2006 and every six years thereafter. Rebasing the CPI is necessary to capture changes of economic phenomena for a more meaningful price comparison, and ensure that the CPI is truly reflective of the current situation and presents the behavior of a typical market basket over a specific period.

Among the CAR provinces, Kalinga posted the highest CPI for December 2019 at 125.9, followed by Apayao at 123.9, and Benguet at 120.4 while Mountain Province posted the lowest CPI at 117.7.

Among the commodity groups, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco had the highest CPI in the region with 228.9 index points. The province of Apayao incurred the highest CPI on this commodity with 364.8 index points, followed by Abra, Kalinga, and Ifugao at 298.1, 282.5, and 230.1 index points, respectively. Education registered the second highest CPI among the commodity groups in the region for December 2019 at 128.0 index points. Among the provinces, Kalinga had the highest index on education at 193.9, while Apayao had the least at 65.7 index points. Clothing and Footwear ranked third at 126.6 index points. Kalinga recorded the highest index on clothing and footwear at 134.7, followed by Ifugao and Benguet at 130.2 and 126.0 index points, respectively. Communication continued to have the lowest CPI among the commodity groups in the region with 101.6 index points. The province of Apayao incurred the highest index

on communication with 105.3 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 125.9, while Mountain Province garnered the lowest index at 117.7 in December 2019.

By index point change, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco recorded the highest increase at 19.3. Increases were also incurred in Education (6.2 points), Clothing and Footwear (5.9 points), and Restaurant and Miscellaneous goods and services (4.8 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 slowed down to 2.8% in December 2019 from the 3.4% in December 2018. Mountain Province posted the highest inflation rate in December 2019 at 4.2%, followed by Benguet at 2.7%. Apayao incurred the lowest inflation among all provinces with 1.7%. All of the provinces had lower inflation rates in December 2019 except for the province of Mountain Province.

By Commodity Group, inflation rate of the heavily-weighted Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages index in the region increased from the November 2019 rate of 0.1 to 1.8 in December 2019. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco remained to have the highest inflation in December 2019 among other commodities in the region with 9.2%, followed by Education with 5.1% and Clothing and Footwear with 4.9%. Among all other commodities, Communication incurred the lowest inflation rate at 0.2%.

Year-on-year, Corn recorded the highest CPI among the food items in the region in December 2019 with 170.1 index points. This was followed by Fruits, Fish and Vegetables with 139.9, 135.1, and 125.7 index points, respectively.

By index point change, Fish recorded the highest increase with 13.4 index points. Corn followed with an 8.4 index point increase and Fruits with 7.7. It dropped by two centavos from 85 centavos in December 2018. This means that one peso in 2012 is worth 83 centavos in December 2019. In other words, a basket of goods that can be bought with 100 pesos in December 2012 is worth 120.4 pesos in December 2019.

The Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP) in all the provinces generally weakened in December 2019 compared to the same month of the previous year. PPP measures how much the peso in the reference year is worth in another year. Mountain Province had the highest peso value at 85 centavos, followed by Abra and Ifugao both at 84 centavo-peso value. Meanwhile, Kalinga had the lowest peso value at 79 centavos.

Labor Force
Participation Rate (LFPR) in
CAR is 62.5%

60.2%
April 2018

62.5%
April 2019

Labor Force Participation Rate
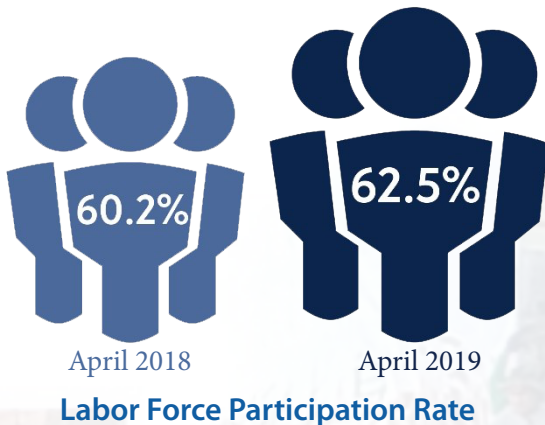
The result for the April 2019 Labor Force Survey showed that the Cordillera Administrative Region's labor force participation rate of persons whose age is 15 years old and over was estimated at 62.5 percent or about 806 thousand individuals. The Labor Force Survey (LFS) provides a snapshot or the stock 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.

Along with other regions, Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) had an LFPR higher than the national rate of 61.4 percent. From 60.2 percent in April 2018 it ascended by 2.3 percent in April 2019.

Employment rate in CAR increases by 0.4%

There was a slight increase in the number of employed persons from 96.7 percent in April 2018 to 97.1 percent in April 2019.

97.1%

96.7%

April 2018

April 2019

Employment Rate
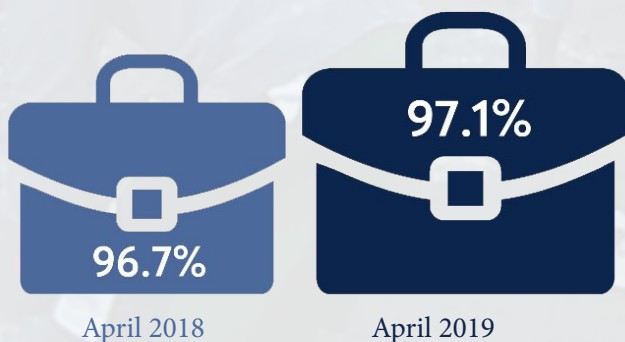
More males are employed in CAR

Of the 806 thousand employed persons in CAR in April 2019, 61.5 percent or about 495, 884 individuals were males, while 38.5 percent or about 310,431 individuals were females. There was a decrease in the number of employed males in the region by 0.9 percent. The decrease in males corresponded to the increase in the percentage of employed females in the region.

Most of the employed persons in CAR have high school education

In terms of educational attainment of employed persons, 38.6 percent had junior high school of education of which 27.6 percent graduated while 11 percent did not graduate. Employed persons with college education followed with 28.9 percent of the total employed persons in the region. Of these, 20.9 percent are degree holder while 8 percent did not finish college.

With a share of 24.3 percent of employed persons, elementary level education came third of the total employed persons in the region. Of which 13.4 percent graduated and 10.9 percent did not graduate. Employed persons with Post-Secondary level education accounted to only 5.1 percent of the total employed persons in the region. There were 3.4 employed persons who graduated while 1.7 percent were undergraduates. For April 2019, employed persons in CAR with no education or grade level completed was at 1.0 percent. This level had the lowest incidence of employment in the region.

Services sector still employs the most

The Services Sector employed the most with 42.9 percent, followed by Agriculture Sector with 41.2 percent and Industry with 15.9 percent. Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry continued to be the biggest employer in the region by sub-industry group with 40.9 percent share in April 2019. With a share of 12.7 percent of the total employed persons in April 2019, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles ranked as the second largest major industry group in the region. Only 3.1 percent of the total employed persons in the region in April 2019 works in Manufacturing considering that this sub-industry contributes the most to the regional economy.

Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Industry Groups in CAR: April 2019

41.2%
AGRICULTURE

42.9%
SERVICES

15.9%
INDUSTRY
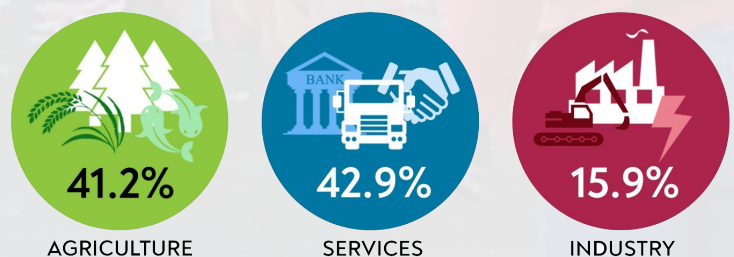
Elementary occupations comprise 30.8%

Among the occupation groups, elementary occupations were the largest group of employed persons in CAR comprising 30.8 percent of the total regional employment in April 2019. This decreased by 0.2 percentage points compared to same period last year. On the second largest occupation group, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers shared 23.0 percent of the total employed persons in the region in April 2019. This group decreased by 2.4 percentage points from April 2018. Managers made up the third largest occupation group within the region with 13.1 percent total employed persons in April 2019. The rest of the major occupation groups comprised 33.1 percent of the total employed persons in the entire labor force of the region.

Underemployment at 13.5%

The underemployment rate of CAR was 13.5 percent of which 7.2 percent of the underemployed persons already worked 40 hours per week and over or those invisibly underemployed. Underemployed Persons refers to employed persons who express the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or an additional job; or

to have a new job with longer working hours. Visibly underemployed persons are those who work for less than 40 hours during the reference period and want additional hours of work. Meanwhile, those who work less than 40 hours a week or those visibly underemployed accounted for 6.3 percent of the total underemployed population in the region.

Unemployment decreased by 2.9%

Unemployment rate in the region decreased by 0.4 percentage point, from 3.3 percent in April 2018 to 2.9 percent in April 2019. Unemployed Persons are persons who, during the reference period are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday who have no job/business and actively looking for work. Also considered as unemployed are persons without a job or business who are reported not looking for work because of their belief that no work was available or because of temporary illness/ disability, bad weather, pending job application or waiting for job interview. The unemployed male population accounted for 56.1 percent of the total unemployed persons in the region, while 43.9 percent were unemployed females.

What is the Census of Population and Housing?

The Census of Population and Housing (CPH) refers to the entire process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing, publishing, and disseminating data about the population and living quarters in a country. It entails the listing and recording of the characteristics of each individual and each living quarter as of a specified time and within a specified territory. The 2020 CPH will be the 15th census of population and 7th census of housing to be undertaken in the country since the first census in 1903.

What is the main objective of the 2020 CPH?

It aims to provide government executives, policy and decision makers, and planners with updated population and housing data as bases to their social and economic development plans, policies, and programs.

What are the legal bases of the PSA in conducting the 2020 CPH?

Republic Act (RA) No. 10625 (Philippine Statistical Act of 2013)

- PSA is primarily responsible for all national censuses and surveys, sectoral statistics, consolidation of administrative recording system, and compilation of national accounts.

- Section 6(b) mandates the PSA "to prepare and conduct periodic censuses on population, housing, agriculture, fisheries, business, industry, and other sectors of the economy".

Batas Pambansa (BP) Blg. 72

- PSA is accorded the authority to conduct population censuses every ten (10) years beginning in 1980.

What are the basic uses of the statistics that will be derived from the 2020 CPH?

In government:

- formulation of policies and programs concerning various segments of the population (infants, children, youth, elderly, women of reproductive age, voting age, and working age);

- formulation of policies and programs relative to the delivery of basic services, such as on health, education, employment, housing, infrastructure, disaster relief, and other socio-economic concerns;

- allocation of resources and revenues;

- creation/conversion of political and administrative units; and

- redistricting and apportionment of congressional seats.

In business and industry:

- identification of sites for establishing businesses;

- determination of consumer demands for various goods and services; and

- improvement of supply of labor for the production of goods and services.

In research and academic institutions:

- conduct of researches on population and related disciplines; and

- study of population growth and geographic distribution as bases in preparing population projections at the national and subnational levels.