



## Cordillera population by 2021 is at 1.8 million

The projected total population in the Cordillera region on July 1, 2021 is 1,822,719 with 50.9 percent (927,042) males and 49.1 percent (895,677) females. The projection was estimated with the use of data from the 2015 Census of Population. As of 1 July 2015, the Cordillera region had a total population of 1,720,134. This was composed of 878,386 males (51.1 percent) and 841,748 females (48.9 percent). The sex ratio in the region was 104 males for every 100 females. This means that the region has more men than women.

On 2021, the sex ratio will also remain the same with 2015. In other words, there will still be more men than women in CAR. Moreover, the projected total population in CAR by 2021 represents 6.0 percent increase in population count compared to 2015. Between 2015 and 2021, the female population grow at a faster rate (6.4 percent) than the male population (5.5

percent).

In 2015, children with ages 5 to 9 had the highest population count in CAR at 180,608, followed by children with ages 0 to 4 at 179,236. In the projected mid-year population for 2021, the age group 0 to 4 will have the largest number of population in CAR at 182,265 followed by the age group 5 to 9 (180,526 population).

The age group 65 to 69 will be the five-year age group with the largest percent increase (26.8 percent) followed by the 70 to 74 age group (26.7 percent). On the other hand, the five-year age group with the largest projected decrease on 2021 will be the population aged 80 and over at 3.4 percent decrease.

In 2015, age group 5 to 9 had the largest number of male population in the region at 92,562 followed by the age group 0 to 4 with 92,090 population. In

the projected mid-year population of male by 2021, children with ages 0 to 4 will have the largest number with 93,663 followed by children who are 5 to 9 years old. Following this trend on 2021, the age group 70 to 74 will be the five-year age group with the largest percent increase with 29.8 percent among



male population followed by the 65 to 69 age group with 24.2 percent projected increase. On the other hand, the five-year age group with the largest percent decrease will be the male population aged 80 years old and over with 3.5 percent decrease.

Among the female population in 2015, age group 15 to 19 had the highest number of population in CAR with 88,695 followed by the age group 5 to 9 with a population of 88,046. Meanwhile, the age group with the largest number of female population by 2021 will be 0 to 4 estimated at 88,602 followed by the age group 5 to 9 with 88,319 projected population. Between 2015 and 2021, the age group 65 to 69 will have the highest percent increase in the female population with an estimated 29.1 percent increase .... continued on page 3



## In this Issue.....

**1** Cordillera Population by 2021 is at 1.8 million

**3** Ifugao is the major producer of chicken and duck in CAR

**4** Fruit production down by 8 percent

**6** Rice household stocks at 60 thousand metric tons

**8** Four babies born every hour in the Cordillera

**10** Senior citizens in CAR over 100 thousand

**4** Seven thousand work in the education sector

**5** Most families in CAR earn 100 to 250 thousand yearly

**7** Price of palay decreases by 32%

**9** Region sees rise of new 26 thousand residential units

**11** Almost 50 thousand Cordillerans work overseas



# 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."*

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

## Editor-in-Chief

Aldrin Federico R. Bahit Jr., CSS

## Assistant Editor-in-Chief

Jezl R. Boado, IO

## Staff/Contributors

Betina Joy V. Bermillo, SS II

Ma. Gina V. De Guzman, SS II

Warren B. Mamanteo, SS II

Brozybroz Y. Mateo, SS II

Cherry D. Kiaw, AS

Stephen Dale C. Estigoy, JO

Kay Angelika M. Castro, JO

Jhamil Kharl L. Bumagat, JO

## Layout Artist

Winsky B. Salisa, ISA

## Adviser

Villafe P. Alibuyog, Regional Director



CTLL Bldg. 141 Abanao Extension Rizal Monument, Baguio City 2600



(074) 443-7763



socd\_psacar@yahoo.com



rssocar.psa.gov.ph



@PSACordi

*DISCLAIMER: Some photos/ graphics used in this publication were downloaded from the internet. This publication does not take ownership of the said photos/ graphics.*



*Cordillera.... from page 1*

followed by age group 70 to 74 with 24.2 percent. Age group 80 and over of female population will have the largest percent decrease with 3.4 percent projected decrease.

The population pyramid indicates the differences in the number of males and females at older ages by 2021. It is projected that women live longer than men. Moreover, it shows that there will be more males at younger ages and more females at older ages in 2021. In the projected male population, the working age 15 to 64 years old will share 65.5 percent of the total population in the region. Children below 15 years old composed 29.7 percent while older person (65 years old and over) will compose 4.8 percent of the total population. Among female population, older persons (65 years old and over) will comprise 6.3 percent while children below 15 years old will comprise 29.3 percent of the projected total population in the region. Working age 15 to 64 years old will comprise 64.4 percent of the projected total population.

*Seven from page 4*

#### **Private education businesses in CAR gain 22%**

Despite the decrease of larger education establishments with total employment of 20 or more workers, these improved their income in 2017 generating PHP 3.7 billion. This was an increase of 4.6 percent from previous year, or an additional aggregated annual income of PHP 161,567 of the private education sector. CAR private education sector reported a return of 22.0 percent more than their operational expenses in 2017, recording an income per expense of 1.22. This was a boost of 3.4 percent from a year ago with 1.18 income per expense in 2016. The figure of income per expense in CAR was better than that of the national data of 1.21 income per expense. It placed 4th among regions in terms of revenue over total expenses of education businesses.

#### **Labor productivity of Cordilleran education workers ranked 2nd among regions**

CAR businesses in private education recorded an aggregated value added of PHP 2.9 billion in 2017. This increased by 7.0 percent from PHP 2.7 billion in 2016, or an additional PHP 187,741. Cordillera's value added data only shared 2.3 percent to the national total of PHP 126.2 billion, which placed the region in the 8th position among regions. However, the value added per total employment of CAR was recorded at PHP 403,003 in 2017. This was an increase of PHP 33,026, or an additional 8.9 percent from 2016. The above labor productivity data lands CAR to 2nd place among regions, behind NCR with value added per worker of PHP 682,439. The national labor productivity of education businesses was at PHP 429,902.



## **IFUGAO** is the major producer of **CHICKEN and DUCK** IN CAR

**F**or a period of five years from 2015 to 2019, poultry production in the region was highest in 2015 with 12,923 metric tons. The lowest production reported was in 2019 with 12,137 metric tons. Poultry production went down in 2019 as compared to 2018 which was largely attributed to the decrease in broiler production due to shifting to layer farm operation of two large broiler farms in Ifugao.

Poultry production refers to the volume of indigenous or locally-raised birds disposed for dressing plus birds exported or shipped-out for dressing both in live weight equivalent. The report on poultry production includes chicken, duck, chicken egg and duck egg production.

In 2019, only chicken posted a decrease in production among the poultry sub-sectors. Duck, chicken egg and duck egg displayed a positive trend. Of the total poultry production, 55 percent came from chicken production, 33 percent from chicken egg and the remaining 12 percent from duck and duck egg.

On poultry inventory, the total inventory of chicken in the region as of January 1, 2020 was estimated at 1,563,123, incurring a decrease of 17.9 percent compared with the inventory recorded as January 1, 2019. Inventory refers to the actual number of poultry animals present in the farm as of a specific reference date.

Among the CAR provinces, the province of Ifugao recorded the highest inventory of chicken with 497,783 birds, or 32 percent of the total chicken inventory in the region. Although it has the highest chicken inventory in CAR, the province also showed the biggest decrease on inventory at 37.8 percent.

Meanwhile, the total inventory of ducks as of January 1, 2020 in the region was estimated at 301,724, a minimal increase of 0.1 percent was recorded compared with the same reference period in 2019.

Among the provinces, the highest inventory of duck was recorded in Ifugao with 132,397 birds or 44 percent of the total duck population in the region. This was followed by the province of Kalinga with 118,916 birds, sharing 39 percent to the total duck inventory of the region.

million. However, this amount was lower than the previous year's Php 27.5 million, or 22.1 percent less than the previous year.

#### **E-Commerce sales of CAR establishments reduced to nearly half of previous year**

Additions to tangible fixed assets went up to Php 117.9 million, Php 88.1 million more from a year ago. This was an increase of 33.9 percent, although contributing only 0.8 percent to the national total of education establishments. From a negative inventory in 2016, schools and other education establishments in the region recorded an inventory of Php 6.6 million in 2017. An added amount of Php 15.8 million helped the recovery of inventory data of the region. Assistance of government and other entities received by private education establishments in 2017 amounted to Php 21.4





## Seven thousand work in the education sector

Employment in the education sector in larger schools reported a total of 7,141 workers in 2017. This number, a similar decrease with the number of establishments, was less by 1.8 percent than in 2016 with 7,271 workers. Education establishments in the region with total employment of 20 and over went down to 82 establishments from 87 establishments in 2016. This decreased by 5.7 percent from 2016 with few establishments downgrading to lesser employment size.

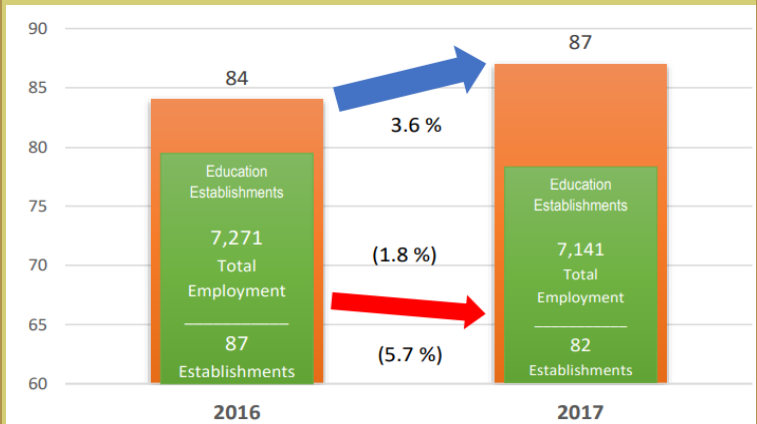
Paid education sector employees in the Cordillera shared 99.7 percent of the total workforce of the region in 2017 with 7,117 workers. From the reported paid workers of 7,257 in 2016, it posted a decrease of 1.9 percent a year later. Education establishments and its workforce contributed only 2.2 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, to the national total in 2017. CAR ranked 12th and 11th among regions in number of establishments and total employment, respectively. The region however, was among the regions with highest average employment per establishment as the region ranked 4th with 87 workers per establishment. This was higher than the national average of 79 workers per establishment. This was also an addition of about three more workers per establishment or 3.6 percent more than in 2016.

### Workers in education businesses receive ₱1.8 billion compensation

Php 3.1 billion was spent in the overall operations of Cordilleran private schools and education support establishments in 2017. The total expenses increased by 1.7 percent from Php 3.0 billion in 2016. Compensation of workers shared 59.0 percent of the total expenses with Php 1.8 billion while the rest (Php 1.3 billion) were spent for other costs such as taxes, job contracts, goods, fees and other operation expenses. Following the decrease of paid employees in the education sector was the decrease of the establishments' spending on compensation by 2.7 percent compared to 2016. These establishments' total payment of its workers landed the Cordillera region as 8th among regions in terms of compensation expenses.

A paid worker in private education establishment in CAR received an average of Php 253,026 annually, or Php 21,086 monthly. This made the region the second highest compensation for education workers in 2017, next to NCR's figure of Php 400,154 per year. The average annual compensation of education workers in 2017 decreased by 0.8 percent from 2016 with Php 255,048 annual average pay per worker or Php 21,254 monthly. ... continued on page 3

Average Employment per Establishment and Education Establishments, CAR: 2016-2017



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



## Fruit production down by 8 percent

Production of fruits in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) decreased by 8.2 percent or a production of 25,391.5 MT in 2019 from 27,657.4 metric tons (MT) in 2018. Most provinces registered a negative performance except for the province of Apayao. Fruit crop production statistics came from the results of the Crops Production Survey (CrPS) conducted quarterly to generate basic production statistics for crops at the national and sub-national levels.

Of the total regional fruit production of 25,391.5 MT, 22,653.4 MT or 89.2% were major fruits consisting of banana (bungulan, lakatan, latundan, saba and others), calamansi, mango (carabao, piko and others) and pineapple. On the other hand, 2,738.1 MT or 10.8% of fruit production were priority fruits such as lanzones, papaya, rambutan, tamarind, watermelon, mandarin, and oranges.

Abra was the top producer of fruits with 8,304.4 MT, accounting 32.7 percent of the total regional fruit production. Apayao province came second with 23.3 percent share, followed by Ifugao with 17.0 percent, Benguet with 15.4 percent, and Mountain Province with 7.4 percent shares, respectively. Kalinga contributed the smallest share in the fruit production of the region with an output of 1,019.9 MT comprising 4.0 percent of the total fruit production in the region.

Abra and Apayao were the top major fruit-producing provinces with 7,312.5 MT and 5,827.7 MT of produce, comprising 32.3 percent and 25.7 percent of the total major fruit production of the region. Ifugao followed with 18.0 percent share, while Benguet came fourth with 12.7 percent share. The provinces with the smallest shares were Mountain Province and Kalinga with 7.0 percent and 4.4 percent shares, respectively.

CAR registered a total production of 25,391.5 MT of fruits in 2019 from an estimated area harvested of 4,358.3 hectares. The major fruits dominated the region's production accounting for 89.2 percent of the total fruit production. Abra province posted the highest fruit production with 8,304.4 MT from an area harvested of 1,073.0 hectares. Apayao came second with 5,979.9 MT with an area harvested of 929.3 hectares, while Kalinga had the least production in the region with only 1,019 MT and an area harvested of 529.0 hectares.

Benguet province contributed 37.7 percent of priority crop fruit production. Abra came second with 36.2 percent share. Other provinces and their shares to total production were Mt. Province with 10.4 percent; Ifugao with 8.8 percent; and Apayao with 5.6 percent. Kalinga province had the smallest share with 1.2 percent.





## Most families in CAR earn 100 to 250 thousand yearly

The estimated number of families residing in the Cordillera region in 2018 was 422,465 thousand. About 19.4 percent of these had four members, 18.7 percent had five and 16.1 percent had seven or more family members. The least number of families recorded was a one-person household accounting 7.1 percent.

In terms of average annual income, families in CAR consisting of seven persons recorded the highest with 438 thousand pesos followed by families with five persons with estimated average annual income of 396 thousand pesos. One-person households had the lowest average annual income estimated at 164 thousand pesos. Likewise, families with seven members or more also had the highest average annual expenditure estimated at 289 thousand pesos, followed by families with six members with 263 thousand pesos. Meanwhile, one-person households had the lowest average expenditure estimated at 116 thousand pesos yearly.

In terms of average annual savings, families consisting of five persons had the highest savings estimated at 151 thousand pesos, followed by families with seven persons or more and three persons estimated at 149 thousand pesos and 136 thousand pesos, respectively. One-person household had the lowest estimated average annual savings at 48 thousand pesos.

About 183 thousand families in the Cordillera Region in 2018 belonged to the income class with an annual family income of 100,000 pesos to 249,999 pesos. This was followed by families with an annual income of 250,000 pesos to 499,999 pesos, and 500,000 pesos and over, estimated at 119 thousand families and 80 thousand families, respectively.

On the average annual savings of families residing in the Cordillera region, families with average annual income of 354 thousand pesos and expenditure of 230 thousand pesos had an estimated average annual savings of 124 thousand pesos. Families belonging to the income class of 500,000 and over had the highest estimated average annual income with 922 thousand pesos followed by the income classes of 250,000 to 499,999 and 100,000 to 249,999 with 350 thousand pesos and 171 thousand pesos, respectively.

In terms of expenditures, families belonging to the income class of 500,000 and over had also the highest estimated average annual expenditure with 492 thousand pesos followed by the income classes of 250,000 to 499,999 and 100,000 to 249,999 with estimated expenditures of 245 thousand pesos and 141 thousand pesos, respectively.

Families belonging to the income class of 500,000 and over had the highest average annual savings estimated at 430 thousand pesos. The income classes with deficits were families with annual income under 40,000 pesos and 40,000 to 59,999 with eight thousand pesos and four thousand pesos deficits, respectively.

In terms of main source of income of families by income class, income of families



belonging to the income class 100,000 pesos to 249,999 pesos came from wages/salaries estimated at 47.3 percent. Income from entrepreneurial activities and other sources of income was estimated at 23.9 percent and 28.8 percent, respectively. The income of families belonging to the income class of 250,000 to 499,999 consisting of 52.8 percent came from wages/salaries, 23.9 percent from entrepreneurial activities, and 27.3 from the other sources of income.

The main source of data on family income and expenditure is the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES). It is a nationwide survey of households undertaken every three years. The data include among others, the levels of consumption by item of expenditure as well as sources of income in cash and in kind. The results of the FIES provide information on the levels of living and disparities in income of Filipino families, as well as their spending patterns. The 2018 FIES enumeration was conducted twice with the first visit in July 2018 covering the first semester (January to June 2018) as the reference period. The second visit was in January 2019 with the second semester (July to December 2018) as the reference period.





# Rice Household Stocks at 60 thousand metric tons



Rice household stocks inventory of the Philippines as of December 1, 2019 was recorded at 1,607,635 metric tons. This increased by 5.1 percent compared to the record in the same month in 2018 with 1,528,972 metric tons.

In the Cordillera region, the rice household stocks inventory was estimated at 60,512 metric tons as of December 1, 2019. These contributed 3.8 percent to the national rice

household stocks inventory. Stocks inventory increased by 4.4 percent from the 57,985 metric tons inventory recorded in December 2018.

The data on rice and corn stocks came from the Palay and Corn Stocks Survey (PCSS) which is a monthly survey that produces estimates of the current stocks of rice and corn in farming and non-farming households.

Household stocks refer to the supply of rice and corn stored by the household for future purposes, excluding stocks in commercial warehouses.

Rice household stocks in the province of Abra, Benguet and Apayao showed an increasing trend that mainly contributed to the increase of the regional rice household stocks.

Apayao province recorded the largest increase of rice household stocks by 40.4 percent. On the other hand, rice household stocks in the province of Ifugao, Kalinga and Mt. Province showed a decreasing trend.

The rice household stocks in the province of Abra was estimated at 16,303 metric tons, the biggest share of 27 percent to the regional rice household stocks inventory. This was followed by the province of Benguet with 15,465 metric

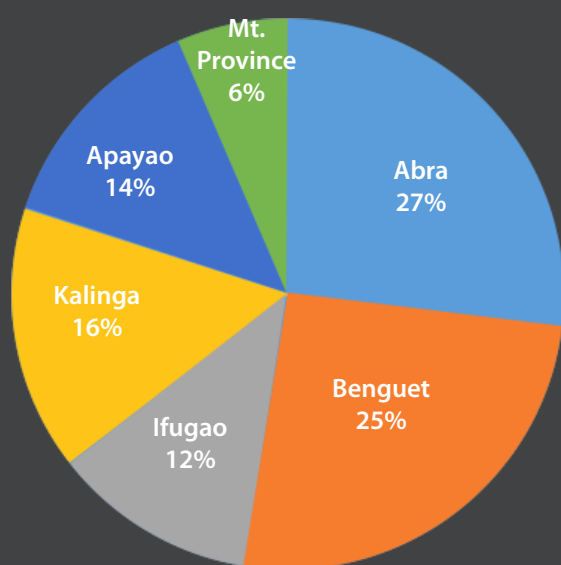
tons contributing 26 percent to the regional stocks. Mountain Province had the least rice household stocks with 6 percent (3,901 metric tons).

The monthly average rice household stocks in the Cordillera was estimated at 42,107 metric tons. The biggest rice household stocks were recorded during the month of January with 61,357 metric tons, followed by the month of December with 60,512 metric tons, and the month of February with 50,460 metric tons. The month of September had the smallest rice household stocks with a record of 26,048 metric tons.

Meanwhile in 2018, the biggest rice household stocks recorded was during the month of December with 57,985 metric tons, followed by the month of February with 54,815 metric tons. The smallest rice household stocks recorded was during the month of April with 34,252 metric tons.

Rice household stocks during the month of September declined the most with 34.8 percent decrease, followed by the months of August with 23.9 percent and March with 21.8 percent. On the other hand, rice household stocks during the month of April had the highest increase with 19.4 percent, followed by the month of January with 17.2 percent.

**Percentage Distribution of Rice Household Stocks in CAR: As of December 1, 2019**



“ Give a bowl of rice to a man and you will feed him for a day. Teach him how to grow his own rice and you will save his life. ”

- Confucius

## Corn household stocks increased by 136%

The corn household stocks inventory in the country as of December 1, 2019 was estimated at 182,281 metric tons, increasing by 89.7 percent from the previous year's stock of 96,099 metric tons. The corn household stocks inventory in the Cordillera region was estimated at 2,614 metric tons as of December 1, 2019, sharing 1.4 percent to the national corn stocks.

Corn stock increased by 136.3 percent as compared to the estimate of 1,106 metric tons in 2018. This also showed that as of December 1, 2019, corn household stocks were about 2.4 times more than the estimated corn stocks in December 1, 2018.

Corn household stocks in the provinces of Ifugao and Benguet showed an increasing trend. However, the main contributor to the increase of the regional corn household stocks with 315.6 percent increase was the province of Ifugao. On the other hand, corn household stocks in the provinces of Apayao, Kalinga and Mountain Province showed a decreasing trend. Mountain Province recorded the largest decrease of corn household stocks of 98.4 percent. ... continued on page 7



Rice.... from page 6

As to shares on regional corn stocks of provinces, Ifugao had the biggest share of 37.5 percent as of December 1, 2019 with an estimate of 2,286 metric tons. The estimated corn household stock in 2019 was 4.2 times more than the 550 metric tons recorded corn household stocks in December 1, 2018.

The monthly average corn household stocks in the Cordillera region in 2019 was estimated at 1,357 metric tons. The biggest corn household stocks were recorded during the month of April with 4,570 metric tons, followed by the month of December with 2,614 metric tons. The smallest corn household stocks estimated was during the month of February with 407 metric tons.

As compared to the previous year, the biggest corn household stocks recorded was during the month of June with 2,126 metric tons, while the month of February had the smallest corn stocks with 183 metric tons.

The monthly average corn household stocks inventory was estimated at 795 metric tons. Monthly corn household stocks increased during the most months of 2019.

The percentage change during the month of April showed the highest increased rate by 614.1 percent, followed by the months of May and January with 470.3 percent and 351.1 percent, respectively. On the other hand, corn household stocks during the months of June and September decreased by 59.3 percent and 49.9 percent, respectively.

## Price of palay decreases by 32%

The average farm gate price of palay other variety (dry) went down from Php 19.95 during the fourth quarter of 2018 to Php 15.15 per kilogram during the fourth quarter of 2019. The same trend was noticed on the price of yellow corn from Php 14.48 to Php 10.52 per kilogram.

The average farm gate prices of most live weight livestock and poultry decreased for the fourth quarter of 2018 to fourth quarter of 2019. Price of cattle went down from Php 123.92 to Php 120.81; goat from Php 137.79 to Php 126.02; chicken native from Php 195.76 to Php 177.85; and duck from Php 161.66 to Php 158.27 per kilogram. On the other hand, farm price of hogs for slaughter increased from Php 112.07 to Php 123.00 per kilogram.

Farm prices of leafy vegetables in the Cordillera fluctuated differently. The farm gate price of cabbage increased from Php 24.26 to Php 25.19; celery from Php 21.58 to Php 25.82; pechay Chinese from Php 9.25 to Php 12.93 and pechay native from Php 31.23 to Php 31.61 per kilogram. However, prices of cauliflower and lettuce decreased from Php 64.55 to Php 39.95 and Php 46.61 to Php 24.97, respectively.

On fruit vegetables, the average farm gate price of ampalaya decreased from Php 41.62 to Php 32.83. Increased in prices were observed on chayote from Php 7.96 to Php 14.38; eggplant long from Php 30.75 to Php 32.26; squash from Php 20.34 to Php 26.69; and tomato from Php 22.69 to Php 24.08.

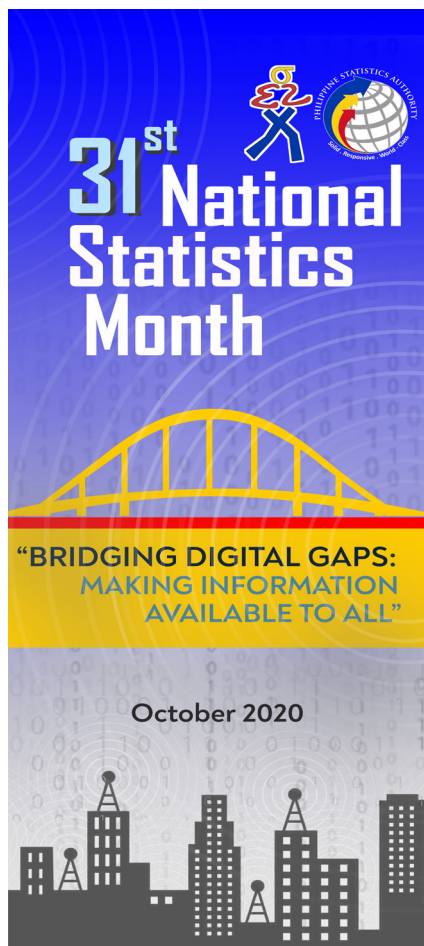
The average farm gate price of carrots increased from Php 27.01 to Php 31.59. Meanwhile, the price of sweet potato decreased from Php 28.22 to Php 26.82; white potato from Php 41.79 to Php 41.64 and cassava fresh tubers from Php 9.07 to Php 8.54 per kilogram.

The average farm gate prices of habitchuelas increased from Php 23.40 to Php 34.12 and stringbeans from Php 27.84 to Php 32.68 while the price of sweet peas declined from Php 123.38 to Php 93.69 per kilogram.

The average farm gate prices of ginger native and Hawaiian went down from Php 41.97 to Php 30.41 and Php 68.38 to Php 26.51, respectively. However, prices of onion leeks and bell pepper increased from Php 35.37 to Php 53.53 and Php 63.48 to Php 76.95 per kilogram, respectively.

The average farm gate prices of fruits available during the period also fluctuated differently. Decreased prices were seen on banana green bungulan from Php 23.29 to Php 21.43; latundan from Php 18.91 to Php 17.33 and saba from Php 21.11 to Php 14.82. Meanwhile, lakatan increased from Php 27.38 to Php 30.79 and calamansi from Php 12.82 to Php 27.13 per kilogram.

Farm Prices Survey (FPS) is a nationwide household-based monthly survey designed to gather data on farm gate 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 and delivery cost. The general purpose of the FPS is to gather reliable price information at the farm level. It aims to develop sets of price indices and to measure the purchasing power of growers of selected agricultural products and serve as input in analyzing the seasonal trends and variation in agricultural prices. 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 to optimize profit. Farm gate price refers to the price received by farmers for selling their produce at the first point of sale. The price depends on the place of sale which may be within the production site, at the wholesale market or other areas.





# Four babies born every hour in the Cordillera

The Philippines recorded a total of 1,668,120 live births in 2018. This decreased by 1.9 percent from 1,700,618 total live births in 2017. Since 2008, the total number of registered live births seesawed until year 2012. From then on, the total number of registered live births continued to decrease until 2018 where the recorded number was lowest in 11 years.

From 2008, the number of registered live births decreased by 5.4 percent in 2018. Several factors may contribute to the declining births such as social change or lifestyle choices associated by economic affluence.

Of the total number of live births, the share of regions in Luzon was 58.5 percent in 2018, 18.5 percent for Visayas, and 23.0 percent for Mindanao. Among the regions of the country, the National Capital Region (NCR) still recorded the highest number of live births with 14.3 percent share, followed by CALABARZON with 13.8 percent, and Central Luzon with 11.3 percent share.

Meanwhile, the number of live births in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) reached 30,722 in 2018. This was an increase of 3.7 percent from the previous year's record of 29,626 live births. CAR recorded the second lowest number of live births and shared 1.8 percent to the national total next to the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) with the lowest share of 1.5 percent.

By sex, there were more male babies born with 16,046 or 52.2 percent than female babies with 14,676 or 47.8 percent from the total live births of 30,722 recorded in CAR. This can be translated to a sex ratio of 109 males per 100 females. CAR recorded 1,599 registered live births with mothers who are usual residents of CAR. Male babies accounted for 51.2 percent or 818 live births, while the remaining 48.8 percent or 718 live births were females. An average of 84 babies were born daily in 2018, equivalent to an average of almost 4 babies born every hour in the Cordillera.

## Number of Live Births, Philippines: 2008-2018

Year	Number of Live Births	% Change
2008	1,784,316	
2009	1,745,584	(2.2)
2010	1,782,981	2.1
2011	1,746,684	(2.0)
2012	1,790,367	2.5
2013	1,761,602	(1.6)
2014	1,748,857	(0.7)
2015	1,744,767	(0.2)
2016	1,731,289	(0.8)
2017	1,700,618	(1.8)
2018	1,668,120	(1.9)



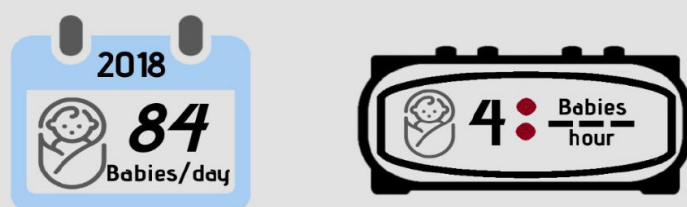
More than half (54.3 percent) of the total live births in the Philippines were born out of wedlock. The three regions that recorded the highest percentage of illegitimate children based on usual residence of the mother was NCR with 65.8 percent, followed by Eastern Visayas with 65.4 percent, and CALABARZON with 58.9 percent. Out of the total 29,123 live births with usual residence of mothers in CAR, more than half 16,823 or 57.2 percent of the total live births were born as legitimate children, while the 12,300 babies were born out of wedlock.

Based on the total number of live births of the usual residence of the mother in CAR, 97.2 percent birth deliveries were attended by health professionals which may either be a physician, a midwife or a nurse, and the 2.8 percent were attended by traditional birth attendants or hilot.

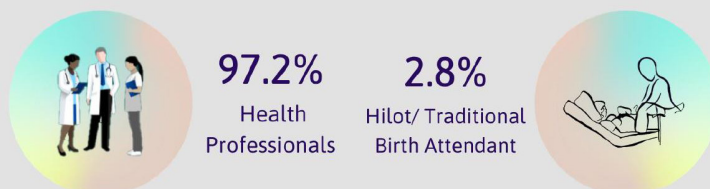
Data on births presented in this report were obtained from the Certificates of Live Birth (Municipal Form No. 102) that were registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrars all throughout the country and forwarded to the Philippine Statistics Authority.

Information presented include registered births which occurred from January to December 2018. Cumulative figures for 2018 reflect updated data received from previous months and may differ from the preliminary counts previously published. Births of Filipinos that occurred abroad which were reported to the Philippine Foreign Service Posts are presented in a separate report.

## Number of Babies Born per Day and Hour, CAR: 2018



## Percent Distribution of Birth by Type of Attendant, CAR: 2018





# Region sees rise of new 26 thousand residential units



The total number of constructions from approved building permits in the fourth quarter of 2019 reached 37,265. This decreased by 7.7 percent from the 40,369 constructions recorded in the same quarter in 2018. Of the types of buildings, residential units topped the constructions with 25,869 permits or 69.4 percent of the total building permits. Residential building is a type of building intended for dwelling purposes which can be of a single type, duplex, an apartment and/or accessoria and residential condominium.

Compared with the fourth quarter of previous the year, the number of residential constructions was 13.3 percent lower during the fourth quarter of 2019. All types of residential constructions, except other residential and duplex/quadruplex, recorded decreases: residential condominiums (42.2 percent), apartment/accessoria (13.6 percent) and single-type houses (14.5 percent).

Meanwhile, the number of non-residential constructions that accounted for 6,289 or 16.9 percent of the total, posted 14.5 percent increase from the 5,491 constructions recorded during the same period in the previous year. These non-residential buildings include commercial, industrial, agricultural and institutional buildings. The growth was brought about by the increases in the number of the following types of building: commercial with 3,982 (63.3 percent); agricultural, 234 (7.3 percent); and institutional, 1,316 (3.9 percent).

Number of additions to existing structures were 1,337 (3.6 percent), increased by 9.1 percent from the 1,226 recorded during the same period of 2018. On the other hand, combined number of alterations and repairs of existing structures at 3,761 (10.1 percent), decreased by 1.2 percent from the 3,807 recorded during the same period of previous year.

During the quarter, the top five regions in terms of number of constructions,

collectively comprised 66.0 percent of the total. CALABARZON continued to account for the biggest share with 9,808 constructions or 26.3 percent of the total. Central Visayas with 4,880 constructions or a share of 13.1 percent to the total, ranked second. Other regions in the top five were: Central Luzon with 3,677 (9.9 percent) constructions; Ilocos Region with 3,335 (9.0 percent) constructions; and, National Capital Region (NCR) with 3,114 (7.7 percent) constructions. Cavite remained highest with 4,382 constructions or a share of 11.8 percent to the national figure. Cebu and Laguna with 2,025 (5.4 percent) and 1,973 (5.3 percent) constructions ranked second and third, respectively. Completing the list of top 10 provinces with the greatest number of constructions were: Batangas with 1,953 (5.2 percent), Bohol with 1,615 (4.3 percent), Fourth District of NCR with 1,461 (3.9 percent), Bulacan with 1,317 (3.5 percent), Pangasinan with 1,265 (3.4 percent), Negros Oriental with 1,158 (3.1 percent), and Davao Del Sur with 1,084 (2.9 percent). As compared to the 4,382 units in the same period of previous year, constructions in Cavite went down by 22.8 percent, the highest number of constructions among the provinces.

The total value of constructions during the fourth quarter of 2019 was Php 111.6 billion, down by 8.8 percent from the Php 122.4 billion recorded in the fourth quarter of 2018. Residential constructions comprising 46.7 percent of the national was valued at Php 52.2 billion, the highest among the types of constructions. The value of construction decreased by 9.3 percent from the previous year's Php 57.5 billion. This was attributed to the decreases in the construction values of residential condominiums (23.0 percent) and apartment/accessoria (13.6 percent). Total value of non-residential constructions accounting for 46.9 percent was valued at Php 52.3 billion. It was lower by 2.0 percent compared to the Php 53.3 billion construction value recorded during the fourth quarter

the previous year. This was influenced by the decrease in the construction value of new commercial buildings (16.5 percent).

Similarly, construction values of addition to existing structures, amounting to Php 1.3 billion, decreased by 13.0 percent from the Php 1.5 billion recorded during the same period of 2018. Combined construction values of alteration and repair of existing structures, estimated at Php 5.8 billion, also went down by 42.1 percent from the Php 10.1 billion registered in the same quarter of 2018.

In terms of value of construction, the combined share of the top five regions amounting to Php 83.0 billion comprised 74.3 percent of the total. NCR, which ranked fifth in the number of constructions was the highest in terms of value, with Php 32.2 billion or more than one-fourth (28.8 percent) of the total. Other regions in the top five were: CALABARZON with Php 19.4 billion (17.4 percent); Central Visayas with Php 12.0 billion (10.7 percent); Central Luzon with Php 11.4 billion (10.2 percent); and Western Visayas with Php 8.0 billion (7.2 percent)

The average cost per square meter of residential constructions in the fourth quarter of 2019 was estimated at Php 11,878, an increase of 12.0 percent compared with the same quarter of the previous year's average cost of Php 10,603. The overall increase was due to the increases in the average cost per square meter of residential condominiums (54.9 percent), duplex/quadruplex (20.4 percent), and other residential construction (17.6 percent).

Single-type houses with 21,591 constructions or a share of 83.5 percent to the total, dominated all other types of residential constructions. This type of construction was valued at Php 24.7 billion, with a total area of 2.5 million square meters or an average cost of Php 10,024 per square meter.

.... continued on page 10



Region... from page 9

Apartment/accessoria-type units came next with 3,387 constructions or 13.1 percent of the total. This type of construction, valued at Php 8.1 billion, had a total floor area of 893.6 thousand square meters or an average cost of Php 9,041 per square meter.

Duplex/quadruplex-type dwellings, with 810 constructions or 3.1 percent of the total, ranked third. Total construction value of this type of construction was estimated at Php 1.1 billion, with a total floor area of 87.6 thousand square meters or an average cost of Php 12,110 per square meter.

Residential condominiums followed with 37 constructions or 0.1 percent of the total. It was valued at Php 18.3 billion, with a total floor area of 941.8 thousand square meters or an average cost of Php 19,391 per square meter.

The average cost per square meter of non-

residential constructions was recorded at Php 11,609. This was 5.7 percent higher than the Php 10,983 recorded during the same period of 2018. The incline was attributed to the increases in the average cost per square meter of industrial (30.7 percent), agricultural (6.5 percent) and institutional (5.4 percent) buildings. On the other hand, a decrease of 1.6 percent in the average cost per square meter was noted for commercial.

Among the non-residential constructions, commercial-type buildings posted the highest number with 3,982 or 63.3 percent of the total. Construction value for this type was estimated at Php 26.1 billion, with a total floor area of 2.2 million square meters or an average cost of Php 11,780 per square meter. Institutional-type buildings with 1,316 constructions or 20.9 percent of the total, ranked second. Total value of construction for this type, which amounted to Php 14.5 billion, had a total floor area of 943.6

thousand square meters or an average cost of Php 15,365 per square meter. Industrial-type buildings came third, with 608 constructions or 9.7 percent of the total. Total construction value for this type was estimated at Php 9.4 billion, with a total floor area of 1.0 million square meters or an average cost of Php 9,760 per square meter. Agricultural-type buildings recorded a total of 234 constructions or 3.7 percent of the total. Total construction value for this type was Php 1.9 billion, with a total floor area of 380.5 thousand square meters or an average cost of Php 5,055 per square meter.



# Senior citizens in CAR over 100 thousand

The number of senior citizens in the Cordillera based from the latest census of population was listed at 132,893. Out of the total senior citizens in the region, 54 percent or 72, 337 were females.

By sex, data showed that there were more female senior citizens (72,337) than male senior citizens (60,556 males). Most senior citizens (80, 631) in the Cordillera were married, while the number of widowed senior citizens were about 40,310. Meanwhile, there were 8,403 single senior citizens recorded.

The population of female senior citizens who were single was 4,741 persons. Most of them belong to the age group 60 to 64 years. The number of single male senior citizens were 3,662, less than 23 percent than that of their female counterparts (4,741). Most of the single male senior citizens with 1,656 population were from the age group 60 to 64

years. In the age group 80 years and over, there were 278 male senior citizens. Female senior citizens had a population of 746 individuals.

Out of the total 40,310 widowed senior citizens, 77 percent (31,062) were females. The number of widowed senior citizens peaked at age group 80 years and over with 10,563 individuals. Among the senior citizens' age groups, it is observed that there were more widows (31,062) than widowers (9,248), a trend that shows women live longer than men.

Number of single senior citizens by age group and sex, CAR: 2015



Male

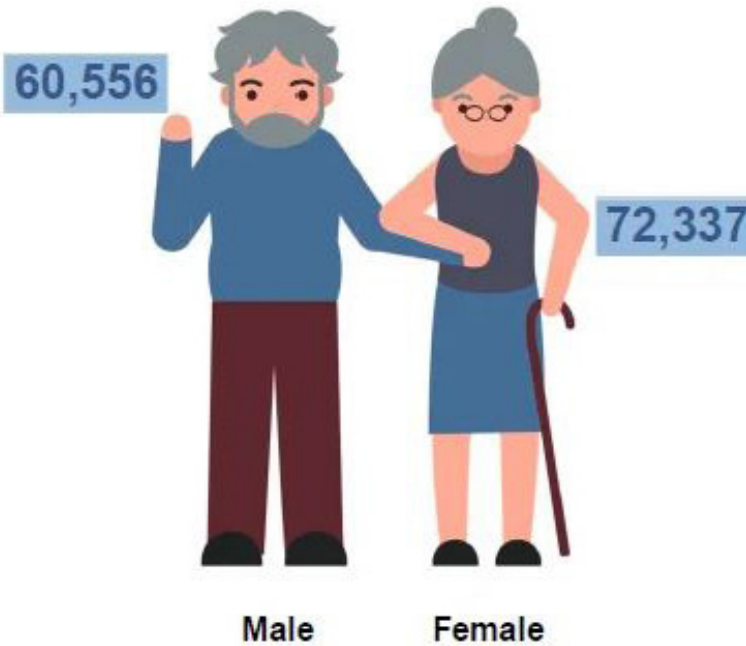
Age Group	Number of Single Senior Citizens
Total	3,662
60 - 64	1,656
65 - 69	921
70 - 74	511
75 - 79	296
80 years & over	278



Female

Age Group	Number of Single Senior Citizens
Total	4,741
60 - 64	1,523
65 - 69	1,145
70 - 74	744
75 - 79	583
80 years & over	746

Number of senior citizens by sex, CAR: 2015



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



# Almost 50 thousand Cordillerans work overseas

There were 48,800 overseas workers in CAR listed in the 2015 Census of Population. Overseas workers included in this report was limited to the population of 15 years old and over. Of the total number of overseas workers from the region, 68 percent were females or a total of 33,024 females.

About 12,922 overseas workers, the highest number recorded for CAR came from the province of Benguet. Baguio City followed with 10,086 persons. Abra listed third with 9,569 overseas workers. Apayao had the least number of overseas workers with 2,736.

Baguio City had the most male overseas workers with 4,958 persons, while Apayao had the least number with 726 persons. Benguet province had the greatest number of female overseas workers with 8,645 persons. Meanwhile, the least number of female overseas workers came from Apayao with 2,010 persons.

In terms of educational attainment, most of the overseas workers from the region earned an academic degree with a total of 20,096 persons. It was observed that there were more high school graduate overseas workers (12,936) than college undergraduate overseas workers (9,170 persons) in 2015. Overseas workers who had post baccalaureate degrees accounted 111 persons. There were 17 overseas workers who did not complete any education.

By age, the greatest number of overseas workers were aged 25 to 29 years old with a total of 11,598 persons. Overseas workers in the age group 30 to 34 years old followed with 10,527 persons. The third belong to age group 45 and over overseas workers with 8,799 persons. Meanwhile, there were 422 overseas workers below 20 years of age listed.

By sex, overseas female workers were mostly aged 25 to 29 years (8,221 persons), followed by ages 30 to 34 years old with 7,218 female overseas workers. The least number of overseas female workers were aged below 20 years old. Among males, overseas workers were also mostly from the age group 25 to 29 years (3,377 persons), followed by ages 30 to 34 years old with 3,309 male overseas workers. Similarly, overseas workers under 20 years old were the least (184 persons).

## Population Aged 15 and Over by Lifetime Migration Flow, Philippines: 2018



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority & University of the Philippines Population Institute

## Top Destination Countries of those Who Migrated Abroad for the First Time, Philippines: 2018



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority & University of the Philippines Population Institute



# 2018 CAR POVERTY STATISTICS

A Cordilleran needed at least  
**Php 24,874** (POVERTY THRESHOLD)  
to meet his/her food and non-food needs  
in 2018

**12.2%**  
of the total  
population  
of CAR was  
considered  
**poor**  
in 2018

On the average,  
an additional monthly  
income of

**Php 2,218**

was needed by a  
poor family with 5 members  
in order to move out  
of poverty in 2018.

## POVERTY THRESHOLD

Apayao	23,135 Php
Abra	23,595 Php
Benguet	24,136 Php
Baguio City	24,136 Php
Kalinga	24,193 Php
Ifugao	26,424 Php
Mt. Province	27,726 Php

**3.4%** of Cordillerans were  
considered  
**food poor**  
in 2018

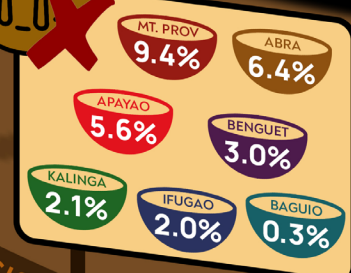
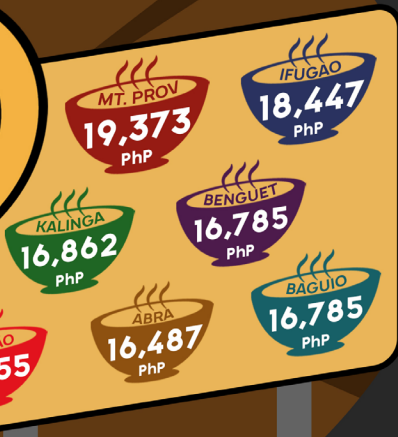
Mt. Province	24.8%
Apayao	19.7%
Abra	19.2%
Ifugao	14.5%
Kalinga	12.4%
Benguet	8.8%
Baguio City	2.3%

POVERTY INCIDENCE  
AMONG POPULATION

A Cordilleran  
needed at least

**Php 17,380**  
(FOOD THRESHOLD)

to  
meet  
his/her  
food  
needs  
in  
2018



SUBSISTENCE INCIDENCE  
AMONG POPULATION

Reference No. IG2020-01