



Cordillera ready for statistical development program implementation

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) – Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) through the Statistical Operation and Coordination Division disseminated the Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2017-2023 for CAR during the regional dissemination forum for the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2018-2023 held in Baguio City last May 30, 2018.

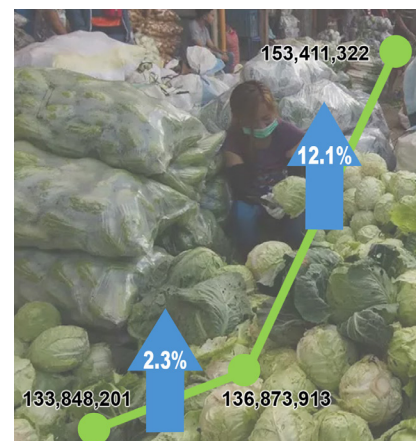
The PSDP and RSDP contain priority statistical programs and activities designed to provide the statistical support to the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and the Regional Development Plan (RDP), Sustainable Development Goals, and other international commitments. The formulation of the RSDP as the regional counterpart of the PSDP was undertaken with the issuance of PSA Memorandum Order No. 06 dated February 13, 2017 which aims to make statistics more relevant and responsive to national and regional development. The statistical development programs were contributed by various member agencies of the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) - CAR, regional line agencies, local government units, state universities and other regional stakeholders.

During the forum, PSA Assistant Secretary and Deputy National Statistician Daniel Ariaso Sr. lauded the Cordillera regional stakeholders because CAR is the first region to come up with its RSDP. He said that the PSA Board recently approved the PSDP 2018-2023 and announced the endorsement to the Office of the President for the release of an executive order for its implementation. PSA Assistant National Statistician Candido Astrologo Jr. reported the highlights of the PSDP. There are 596 major statistical development programs identified by 17 regions with estimated budgetary requirement of 30continued on page 3



PSA Assistant Secretary and Deputy National Statistician Daniel Ariaso, Sr. lauded the RSC-CAR during the 2018-2023 PSDP regional dissemination forum for coming up with its Regional Statistical Development Program which is the first among all regions in the country.

CAR economy posted 12.1 percent growth in 2017



The Cordillera posted a 12.1 percent growth in 2017. The 2017 economy of the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) had an estimated Gross Value Added (GVA) of about 153 billion pesos from about 137 billion in 2016 at constant 2000 prices. GVA is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy. The region's economy grew by 12.1 percent from the growth of 2.3 percent in 2016. The growth in 2017 was the highest in 17 years since posting a 10.8 percent growth rate in year 2000. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) measures the economic performance of a region. It covers the value of goods and services produced in the region. The GRDP includes the regional estimates on the three major industry of the economy including their sub-industries. The three major industries are Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing (AHFF), Industry and Services. The GRDP is presented in nominal and real terms. Nominal GRDP measures the value of the outputs of the economy at current prices while real GRDP or at constantcontinued on page 3



"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."

"Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation."

- Principle 1, UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

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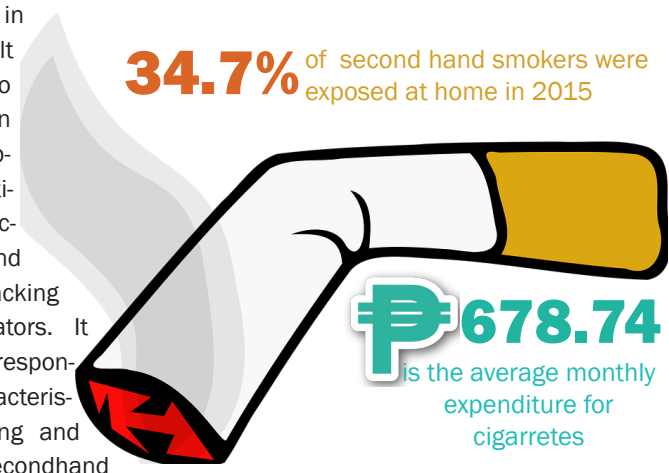
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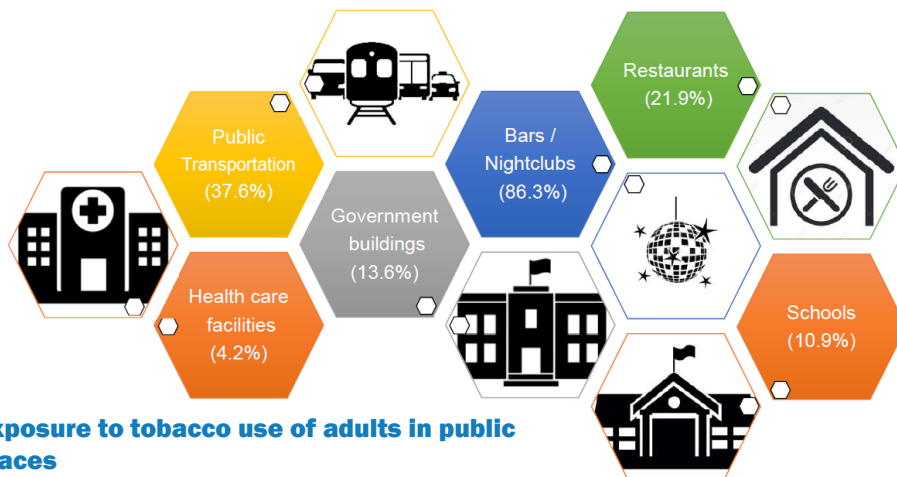
Smoking in the country decreased by 29.7% in 2015

Tobacco use among adults in the country significantly decreased from 29.7 percent in 2009 to 23.8 percent in 2015. This was the result of the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) conducted in 2015. The GATS is the global standard for systematically monitoring adult tobacco use (smoking and second hand smoking) and tracking key tobacco control indicators. It provides information on respondents' background characteristics, tobacco use (smoking and smokeless), cessation, secondhand smoke exposure, economics, media, and knowledge, attitudes and perceptions towards tobacco use. GATS results help in enhancing countries' capacity to design, implement and evaluate tobacco control programs and assists countries to generate comparable data within and across nations under the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). The Department of Health (DOH) and the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) collaborated in conducting the GATS. The decrease represents an overall 19.9 percent decline in tobacco use prevalence among adults in the Philippines in 2015. The decreases were from 49.5 percent to 41.9 percent for males or prevalence rate of 15.3 percent, and 10.1 percent to 5.8 percent or 42.8 percent tobacco use prevalence.

34.7% of second hand smokers were exposed at home in 2015



Based on the GATS, the average monthly expenditure of a smoker for cigarettes was 678.4 pesos. From 2009 to 2015, there were more male tobacco users compared to females, where the difference of 39.4 percent for 2009 and 36.1 percent for 2015 were noted. For



Exposure to tobacco use of adults in public places

Source: 2015 Global Adult Tobacco Survey Philippines

both sexes, the percentage of current tobacco smokers interested to quit smoking, and the percentage of smokers who attempted to quit significantly increased. Those who were interested to quit smoking increased by 16.3 percentage points, from the 60.4 percent recorded in 2009 to 76.7 percent in 2015. Those who attempted to quit smoking also increased from 47.9 percent in 2009 to 52.2 percent in 2015, representing an increase of 4.3 percentage points. The change in the proportion of smokers who were successful to quit smoking in the past 12 months prior to the surveys were minimal, from 4.5 percent in 2009 to 4.0 percent in 2015. Further, 55.5 percent of current smokers attempted to quit smoking in the past 12 months because of the price of cigarettes.

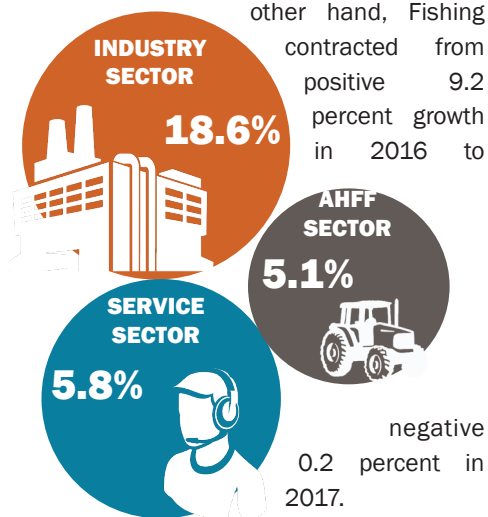
In terms of exposure to secondhand smoke (SHS), both the 2009 and 2015 survey periods showed that the home is the place where there was greatest exposure to SHS, with a total of 54.4 percent and 34.7 percent, respectively,continued on page 5

CAR economy from page 1

prices measure the value of economic outputs using the prices of a fixed base year. The GRDP is usually reported in real terms or constant prices since the effects of inflation are removed.

Growth rates by major industry and sub-industry

Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing (AHFF) rebounded from negative 4.5 percent in 2016 to positive 5.1 percent in 2017. The turnaround was brought about by the positive growth of Agriculture and Forestry sub-industry from negative 4.8 percent in 2016 to positive 5.2 percent in 2017. On the other hand, Fishing contracted from positive 9.2 percent growth in 2016 to



negative 0.2 percent in 2017. Industry turned around from a negative growth of 0.3 percent in 2016 to a positive growth of 18.6 percent in 2017. The accelerated growths of Construction and Manufacturing fueled the double-digit growth rate. Manufacturing, the Industry's biggest contributor, posted a robust growth of 19.5 percent in 2017 from 3.8 percent the previous year. Construction turned around from negative 26.4 percent in 2016 to positive 23.6 percent in 2017.

Services decelerated from 7.1 percent in 2016 to 5.8 percent in 2017. The deceleration was due to the slowdown of Other Services (OS), Transportation, Storage & Communication (TSC) and Financial Intermediation (FI). Other Services slowed down the farthest from 11.1 percent in 2016 to 4.6 percent in 2017 followed by TSC from 6.0 percent to 3.8 percent and Financial Intermediation from 9.1 percent to 9.0 percent. On the other hand, Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (RERBA) recorded the fastest growth from 3.1 percent to 5.9 percent, followed by Public Administration and Defense (PAD) from 5.2

percent to 5.9 percent and Trade from 7.4 percent to 8.1 percent.

Shares of industries

The economy of CAR remained to be Industry-driven as it accounted more than half of the region's total output at 52.1 percent followed by Services at 39.6 percent. AHFF accounted only 8.3 percent of the region's economy. The percent share of Industry to the total output of the regional economy increased while the shares of Services and AHFF decreased. At the sub-industry level, Manufacturing was still the highest contributor to the regional economy with 43.2 percent share, followed by Other Services in which Education, Health, Hotels and Restaurants are accounted for with 11.1 percent share. RERBA where Business Process Outsourcing (BPOs) are accounted for was the third highest contributor with a share of 9.9 percent in 2017.

Sectoral distribution of the major industries

Of the total 12.7 billion output of AHFF in 2017, Agriculture and Forestry comprised 98.2 percent while Fishing accounted only 1.8 percent. The driver of the Industry sector was manufacturing with 82.9 percent share to the total 80.0 billion output of the sector. This was followed by Construction with 10.7 percent, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (EGWS) with 3.9 percent and Mining and Quarrying with 2.6 percent. The biggest contributors to the 60.7 billion output of Services were Other Services and RERBA with 28.0 percent and 24.9 percent shares, respectively. These Service sub-industries followed Manufacturing in Industry as the two next biggest contributors to the regional economy. Meanwhile, TSC contributed 14.2 percent, Trade and Repair with 14.0 percent, Financial Intermediation with 10.3 percent and PAD with 8.7 percent.

Contribution to growth

Industry contributed most to the region's overall growth rate with 9.2 percentage points. Services added 2.4 percentage points and AHFF contributed the least with 0.4 percentage point. At the sub-industry level, Manufacturing contributed 7.9 percentage points to the region's growth rate, followed by Construction with 1.2 percentage points and RERBA with 0.6 percentage points.

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Cordillera ready from page 1

billion pesos for its implementation.

RSC-CAR Chair and National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) –CAR Regional Director Milagros A. Rimando in her keynote message defined the complementary relationship of the PSDP and RSDP, and



PSA Assistant National Statistician Candido Crislogo presented the statistical development programs identified by the 17 regions, making up the 2018-2023 Philippine Statistical Development Program during the regional dissemination forum held on May 30, 2018 in Baguio City

the PDP and RDP. She said that the PSDP identifies priority statistical development activities that address the data requirements of the medium-term national development plan.

Through the PSDP and RSDP, the government key stakeholders and data users at the national and local levels can develop, generate, and disseminate needed statistics and indicators and as bases for policies, plans and decisions. The PSDP and RSDP are part of PSA's commitment to achieve the vision of solid, responsive, and world-class authority on quality statistics and civil registration. Chief of SOCD, PSA-CAR Aldrin Federico Bahit, Jr. presented the salient features of the 2017-2023 CAR RSDP and the initial data gathered in the monitoring of statistical development programs that will be useful in crafting plans and programs specifically for the Cordillera region.

The RSDP is a menu of regional statistical system-wide program that covers statistical management concerns and coordination, data production, information management and dissemination, statistical capacity development and research development. The data support provided by the RSDP assist in monitoring the regional development plans and tracking the progress of the region.

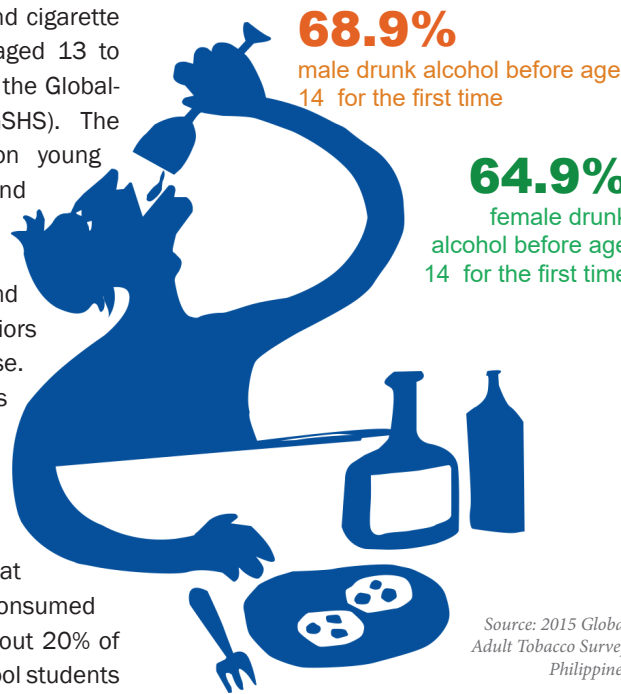
20% of high school students drink alcohol before age 14

In 2015, alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking among young people aged 13 to 17 years were assessed through the Global-Based Student Health Survey (GSHS). The survey aims to obtain data on young people's health behavior and protective factors related to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among children and adults. These health risk behaviors include alcohol and tobacco use. The result of the survey provides policy makers with insights and tools necessary in creating more responsive health interventions.

The 2015 GSHS showed that 20.0% of high school students consumed alcohol before the age of 14. About 20% of male and 16.6% female high school students drank alcohol prior to the survey. The males were leading the survey with 18.6% of those who ever drank so much alcohol that they were really drunk one or more times during their life. The females were about 14.4%. The survey also found that male high school students are more likely to drink alcohol with their friends with 61.6% as compared to 57.7% female students. Meanwhile, there were more female students (61.9%) than males (58.5%) who had someone refuse to sell them alcohol because of their age.

On the influence of advertisements on alcohol consumption among the young people, there were more male students (37.1%) who saw a lot of advertisements on alcohol when they watched TV than females (32.8%). There were more male high school students who drank before the age of 14 years for the first time (68.9%) as compared to females with 64.9%.

The GSHS survey showed that 67% of students aged 16-17 years old tried to drink alcohol before they reach 14 years for the first time in their life. About 16.5%



students ever drank so much that they were really drunk during their life. The survey also recorded that 41.4% of male high school students saw TV advertisements on alcohol while 34.5% of females of their age had seen the same. Female high school students (53.0%) who tried to buy alcohol were more likely to have someone refuse to sell them because of their age than male high school students (49.5%). Male students (36.8%) outnumbered those of the female students (26.1%) who were really drunk one or more times during their life. Students who were drunk with their friends were led by male students with 80.1%, while females comprised 67.8%. Almost 75% of students get to drink alcohol with their friends. There were about 29.7% who currently drank alcohol prior to the survey.

Among high school students aged 13-15 years of age, the males were more likely to consume any tobacco products

with 18.4% as compared to 11% of females. Female students who currently smoked cigarettes prior to the survey consist of 8.6%, which was half of the male students (15.8%). There were more male students (53.9%) who reported that people smoked in their presence for one or more days as compared to female students (47.9%). Meanwhile, the survey registered the same percentage (88.2%) among male and female high school students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes.

Among high school students aged 16-17 years of age, males were more likely to consume any tobacco products with 18.4% as compared to 11% of females. Moreover, male tobacco users (27.6%) were three times higher than the females (10.8%). Among those students who currently smoked cigarettes prior to the survey, the female tobacco users were only at 8.1% while males recorded high at 25.6%. Male students were most likely to experience second-hand smoking at 63% as compared to 51.8% of females. Among all students surveyed, 87.9% tried to quit smoking cigarettes.

Tobacco is the plant of the nightshade family which yields tobacco, native to tropical America. It is widely cultivated in warm regions. Second-hand smoking is smoke inhaled involuntarily from tobacco being smoked by others.



29th National Statistics Month

October 2018

Theme:

"Exploring Philippine Wonders in Numbers: Statistics Towards Sustainable Tourism Development"



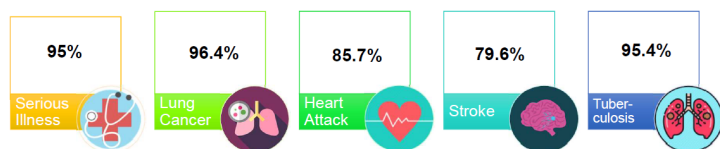
Smoking from page 2

followed by workplace and government buildings. Cases of exposure to SHS for all respondents declined. The largest decrease occurred in government buildings which dropped by 46.7 percent.

On the SHS exposure of adults in public places, bars/nightclubs were the highest at 86.3 percent. This was followed by public transportations at 37.6 percent, restaurants at 21.9 percent, government buildings at 13.6 percent, schools at 10.9 percent, and health care facilities at 4.2 percent. Advertisements, promotions and sponsorships influenced tobacco use among adults. About 63.7 percent of adults saw anti-cigarette information on TV, while 39.1 percent heard anti-cigarette information on the radio. About 44.0 percent of adults on the other hand noticed cigarette marketing ads in stores selling cigarettes, and 44.6 percent of current smokers thought about quitting because of the warning labels in cigarette packs. Only 9.6 percent of adults noticed cigarette promotions on clothing or other items with cigarette brand name or logo.

Adult perception, knowledge, and attitudes on the use of tobacco were also surveyed in the 2015 GATS. The results revealed that 95% of adults believed that smoking cause serious illness primarily lung cancer, followed by tuberculosis, heart attack and stroke.

Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions on Tobacco Use



Source: 2015 Global Adult Tobacco Survey Philippines

CAR's economy from page 3

Per capita GRDP

The per capita GRDP of the region stood at 83,044 pesos in 2017. This was 10.14 percent higher than the 75,401 pesos per capita GRDP posted in 2016. The region's per capita GRDP was 0.55 percent higher than the national average of 82,592 pesos. NCR had the highest per Capita GRDP with 244,453 pesos, followed by Region 4A (CALABARZON) with 99,328 pesos. CAR was the third highest.

CAR performance versus other regions

CAR grew the fastest in 2017 in terms of growth rate with 12.1 percent, 14 ranks higher compared to its rank in 2016, from Rank 15. The last time CAR had a double-digit growth rate was in year 2000 when the regional economy grew by 10.8 percent. Region 11 (Davao Region) followed at 10.9 percent and Region 3 (Central Luzon) at 9.3 percent GRDP growth rate.

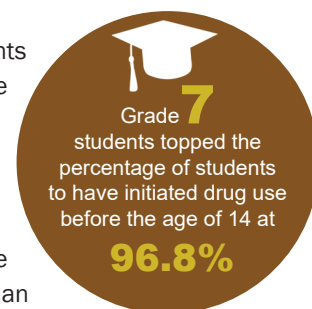
Of the 6.7 percent gain of the national economy, NCR contributed the most with 2.2 percentage points, followed by CALABARZON and Central Luzon with 1.1 percentage point and 0.8 percentage point contribution, respectively. CAR, on the other hand, ranked 9 out of the 17 regions, 6 ranks higher than in 2016, and contributed 0.204 percentage point to the national economy. Adjoining regions of Ilocos and Cagayan Valley contributed 0.184 and 0.123 percentage points, respectively.

One in ten of high school students ever used drugs

The Global-Based Student Health Survey (GSHS) conducted in 2015 presented the status of drug use among young people aged 13 to 17 years old in the Philippines. The GSHS showed that drug use among high school students had a decreasing trend from years 2003 to 2011. However, drug use increased from 4.2% in 2011 to 10.1% in 2015.

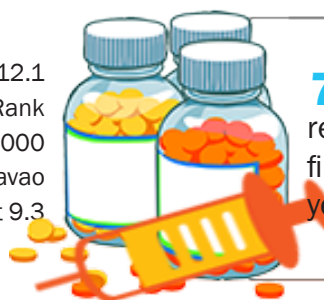
More than one in ten or 10.1% of high school students aged 13-15 years old ever used drugs in the country. Males (12.3%) were more prone to use drugs than females (8.1%). Of those who ever used marijuana or amphetamines/methamphetamines one or more times during their life, the males registered a higher proportion of users as compared to females. Marijuana users among males comprised 8.6%; while 6.1% used amphetamines/ methamphetamines one or more times during their life. For the females, 5.3% used marijuana while, 3.5% used amphetamines/methamphetamines.

Eight in ten high school students ever used drugs before reaching the age of 14 in 2015. About 77.7% of high school students were reported to have used drugs for the first time before they turned 14 years old. Females (83.0%) were more prone to use drugs for the first time than males (74.5 before the age of 14 years. Almost 6 out of 10 fourth year high school students initiated drug use before age 14 years.



On a national scale, 7.9% of students used drugs one or more times 30 days before the survey. Males (9.8%) were more likely than females (6.1%) who used drugs during the period. The Grade 7 students topped the percentage of students to have initiated drug use before the age of 14 at 96.8%, followed by Grade 9 at 79.2%, Grade 8 at 78.7%, and Grade 10 at 59.3%.

About 16.7% reported that someone offered, sold or gave them drugs 30 days before the survey. About one-third of students (32.7%) were



77.7% high school students reported to have used drugs for the first time before they turned **14** years old in 2015

taught in any of their classes the problems associated with using drugs and where to get help to stop using drugs (35.2%) during the school year. Overall, 7.1% of students reported that they ever used marijuana one or more times during their life, while 4.8% ever used amphetamines or meth.

Filipinos employed abroad reached 2.3 million in 2017



Philippine workers abroad were estimated at 2.3 million in 2017. This figure covers those who were working or had worked abroad six months prior to the conduct of the 2017 Survey of Overseas Filipinos (SOF), and whose departure occurred within the last five years. These workers were female-dominated (53.7 percent) and most were working on contract basis (97.0 percent). Five in ten overseas Filipinos were adult workers aged 35 years and over (51.6 percent), while four in ten were young adults aged 25-34 years (42.1).

Top occupations for Filipino employees abroad were: Elementary occupations (37.6 percent), Service and sales workers (18.0 percent), Plant and machine operators and assemblers (13.7 percent), Craft and related trade workers (11.4 percent), and Professionals (8.7 percent).

Six in ten overseas women work in elementary occupations

There were 1.3 million female overseas workers in 2017. Jobs that most women workers did abroad include elementary occupations (59.0 percent), service and sales workers (20.0 percent), and professionals (9.0 percent). Women who tried their career overseas were mostly in their late twenties (24.1 percent) or early thirties (23.4 percent), young adults dominated the women workforce abroad with 47.5 percent. On the other hand, older women employees abroad were estimated at 45.4 percent. The youngest of these women, aged 15-24 years old, comprised the remaining 6.4 percent.

Six in ten men working abroad are 35 years old, comprised the remaining 6.4 percent.

.....continued on page 7





1.3 million
female overseas
workers in
2017



Mental Health: Almost 12 in 100 high school students attempted suicide

Based on the 2015 Global-Based Student Health Survey (GSHS), the most usual problems on mental health among young people aged 13 to 17 years or the adolescents include anxiety disorders, depression and other mood disorders, and behavioral and cognitive disorders. Mental Health is a person's condition with regard to their psychological and emotional well-being.

Percentage of Students Aged 13-15 Years Old Who Experienced a Vision of Suicide and Loneliness by Sex

Students Aged 13 -15		TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
	Seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey	11.5%	9.3%	13.6%
	Made a Plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months before the survey	11.1%	9.5%	12.5%
	Attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months before the survey	17.0%	15.1%	18.7%
	Most of the time or always felt lonely (during the 12 months before the survey)	15.3%	10.9%	19.4%

Source of basic data: 2015 Global School-Based Student Health Survey, DOH

Almost twelve in 100 students (11.5%) aged 13-15 years old seriously attempted suicide during the past 12 months before the survey. Closely, the same percentage of students (11.1%) made a plan on how they would attempt suicide. The percentage of students aged 13-15 years old who attempted suicide one or more times in the past 12 months were recorded at 17%. There were more female students (13.6%) aged 13-15 years old who seriously considered attempting suicide as compared to male students (9.3%). The percentage of female students who made a plan to commit suicide was also higher at 12.5% in contrast to the 9.5% for male students. Moreover, there were more female students who considered attempting suicide one or more times with 18.7% compared to male students with 15.1%. Female students were also most likely to feel lonely (19.4%) compared to males (10.9%).

On the feeling of loneliness for students aged 13-17 years old, 19 in 100 students feel lonely most of the time. The percentage of both male and female students aged 13-17 years who most of the time or always felt lonely was recorded at 19.4%.

About 16.8% of students attempted suicide one or more times. Those who seriously considered attempting suicide was at plan on how they would attempt it was

More female students aged 13-17 years old considered attempting suicide. The percentage of female students aged 13-17 years old who considered attempting suicide one or more times was higher compared to their male counterpart with 18.5% in females and 15.0% in males. Female students aged 13-17 years old who seriously considered attempting suicide had a percentage of 13.9%, also higher than the male students with a percentage of 9.2%. Female students (19.5%) had a higher tendency to feel lonely most of the time compared to males (17.6%). Students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide were also lower for males (9.3%) compared to female students (12.3%).

More female students (18.5%) aged 13-17 years old considered attempting suicide one or more times than males (15.0%).



11.6% and those that made a plan on how they would attempt it was at 10.9%.

For students aged 16-17 years old, 16 in 100 students or 16.2% attempted suicide. Among the female student respondents, 17.2% attempted suicide one or more times, while there were about 15.5% of the male studentscontinued on page 7

Mental Health from page 6

of the same age group who attempted the same. Female students aged 16-17 years old who seriously considered attempting suicide were recorded at 14.7%; while their male counterparts were at 9.1%. On the plan about how they would attempt suicide, a higher percentage was noted among females (11.7%) than among males (8.5%). The male students had a lower tendency to feel lonely most of the time (15.5%) as compared to their female colleagues (19.8%).

CAR's economy from page 3

Per capita GRDP

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CAR performance versus other regions

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Of the 6.7 percent gain of the national economy, NCR contributed the most with 2.2 percentage points, followed by CALABARZON and Central Luzon with 1.1 percentage point and 0.8 percentage point contribution, respectively. CAR, on the other hand, ranked 9 out of the 17 regions, 6 ranks higher than in 2016, and contributed 0.204 percentage point to the national economy. Adjoining regions of Ilocos and Cagayan Valley contributed 0.184 and 0.123 percentage points, respectively.

CAR had an estimated Gross Value Added (GVA) of about **153B** pesos in 2017 at constant 2000 prices

Filipinos from page 6

An estimated 1.1 million Filipinos abroad were male employees, wherein 35.8 percent were young adults aged 25-34 years old and 58.8 percent were the older workforce. About 7.2 percent of these workers were 15-24 years old.

Male overseas workers were mostly engaged in the following activities: Plant and machine operators and assemblers (26.9 percent), Craft and related trade workers (22.1 percent) Service and sales workers (15.7 percent), Elementary occupations (12.8 percent), and Technicians and associate professionals (9.5 percent).

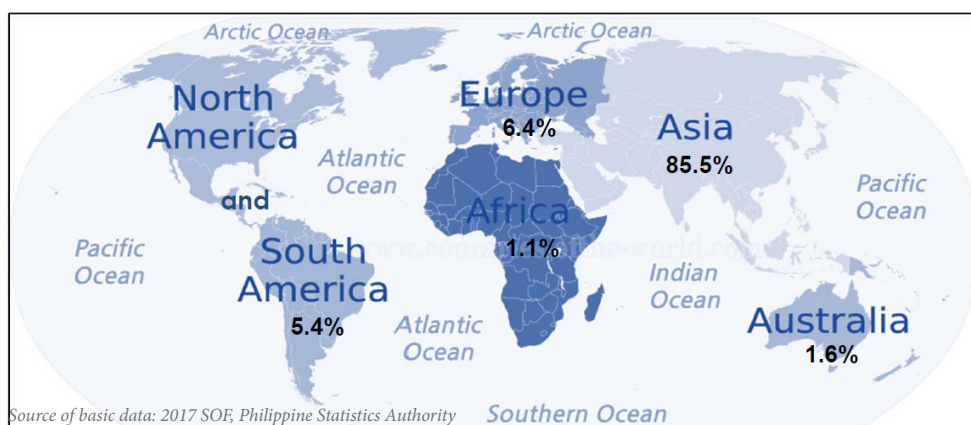
Cordilleran overseas workers at 2.3 percent

Workers abroad from the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) comprised 2.3 percent of the national estimate. Overseas Filipinos originated mostly from CALABARZON area (20.7 percent), Central Luzon (12.9 percent) and National Capital Region (9.5 percent). Caraga (1.7 percent), MIMAROPA (1.8 percent) and Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (1.9 percent) shared the least percentages of Filipino workforce abroad.

Most Filipino workers were employed in Asia, accounting 85.5 percent of total OFWs in 2017. All others were economically contributing in Europe (6.4 percent), North and South America (5.4 percent), and Australia (1.6 percent).

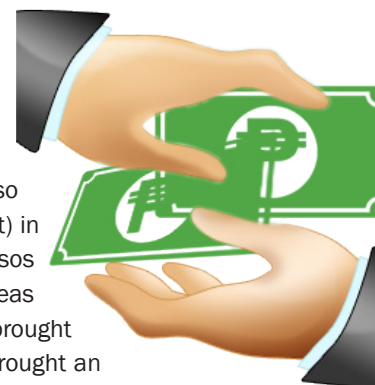
Six in ten Filipino workers in Asia (57.1 percent) were employed in Western Asia, mostly in the Arab countries. The rest were working in the eastern countries (18.9 percent) and in the south and south-central part of the continent (9.5 percent). Among Asian countries, Saudi Arabia was the top destination for Filipino employment (25.4 percent) followed by United Arab Emirates (15.3 percent). Meanwhile, Hong Kong (6.5 percent) was the top employer for Filipinos in the East Asia and Singapore (5.3 percent) in the south.

Percentage distribution of overseas Filipino workers by place of work



Total remittances at 205.1 billion pesos in six months

Overseas Filipinos boosted the country's economy through remittances with a total estimate of 205.1 billion pesos from April to September 2017. A bulk of this came from money remittances through channels amounting to 146.8 billion pesos (71.6 percent). These workers also brought home a total of 48.2 billion pesos (23.5 percent) in cash, while some sent or brought home 10.1 billion pesos worth of goods. In the said period in 2017, an overseas worker remitted an average of 74 thousand pesos, brought home an average of 100 thousand pesos and sent or brought an average of 25 thousand pesos worth of goods from working abroad. The most preferred means of remitting cash by overseas workers to their families was through banks with a recorded total remittance ofcontinued on page 9



Employed persons in CAR reached 769 thousand

The results of the October 2017 Labor Force Survey showed that the Philippines's labor force participation rate of persons whose age is 15 years old and over was estimated at 62.1 percent or about 43.7 million individuals. This means that six in every ten individuals aged 15 years old and over were either employed or unemployed. The Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) was among the regions with LFPR (64.2 percent) higher than the national rate. The region's LFPR decreased by 1.6 percentage points, from 65.8 percent in October 2016 to 64.2 percent in October 2017. MIMAROPA region posted the highest LFPR at 67.8 percent or about 1.4 million individuals in the labor force. The Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) had the lowest LFPR at 45.6 percent.

The Labor Force Survey (LFS) is a nationwide quarterly survey of households that provides a snapshot or the stock of economically active persons in the country at a particular point or reference period. The survey is conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority to gather data on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population. The LFS monitors the changes in employment status of persons in the working age population (employed, unemployed and not in the labor force) during a specified time period using the Labor Force Framework. The LFS follows international standards on 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.

60% of employed persons in CAR are males

Of the 769,000 employed persons in CAR in October 2017, 60.4 percent or about 464,476 individuals were males, while 39.6 percent or about 304,524 were females. Employed males in the region increased by 0.9 percentage point from 59.5 percent in

October 2016 to 60.4 percent in October 2017. A corresponding decrease of 0.9 percentage point was recorded among the employed females, from 40.5 percent to 39.6 percent in the same period.

Most of the employed have high school education

As to the highest grade completed of employed persons, those who had Junior High School education dominated the labor force with 37.8 percent, of which 25.1 percent graduated while 12.7 percent did not graduate. Employed persons with College education followed with 33.1 percent of the regional total. Of these, 21.2 percent graduated while 11.9 percent were undergraduates. Employed persons with elementary level education came third with a share of 22.7 percent, of which 10.0 percent graduated while 12.7 percent did not graduate. Employed persons with Post-Secondary level education accounted to only 4.1 percent of the total employed persons in the region. There were 4.2 percent employed persons who graduated while 0.1 percent did not finish the course. The percentage of employed persons in CAR for October 2017 with no education or grade level completed was at 1.8 percent. This level had the second lowest incidence of employment in the region next to those with Senior High School education.

Service industry employs the most

By industrial origin, Service industry employed the most with 44.3 percent share in October 2017. Agriculture industry followed with 42.6 percent and Industry with the least share with 13.1 percent in the regional total employment in the same period. By sub-industry, Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry continued to be the biggest employer in the region with 42.1 percent share in October 2017. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles ranked as the second largest sub-industry group with 13.8 percent of the total employed persons in October 2017, followed by Construction accounting for 7.4 percent. Manufacturing shared only 3.4 percent of the total employed persons in the region in October 2017 considering that this sub-industry group had the biggest share to

the regional economy.

Elementary Occupations comprise 29.6%

Among the occupation groups, elementary occupations comprised the largest group of employed persons in CAR with 29.6 percent of the total regional employment in October 2017. This decreased by 1.7 percentage points compared to October 2016. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers ranked the second largest occupation group with 22.8 percent of the total employed persons. This slightly increased by 0.1 percentage points from October 2016. Managers made up the third largest occupational group in October 2017 accounting for 13.7 percent.

Cordillera's underemployment drops by 7.2 percentage points

The underemployment rate of CAR was 11.7 percent which significantly decreased by 7.2 percentage points from the same quarter of the previous year. The visible underemployment rate was estimated at 5.6 percent. The total underemployment in CAR was 90,000 of which 52.2 percent of the underemployed persons already worked 40 hours per week and over. Meanwhile, those who work less than 40 hours a week accounted 47.8 percent of the total underemployed estimates of the region.

Unemployment rate was at 3.6%

Unemployment rate in the region decreased by 0.9 percentage point, from 4.5 percent in October 2016 to 3.6 percent in October 2017. Unemployed females decreased by 5.2 percentage points from 47.2 percent in October 2016 to 41.4 percent in October 2017. The observed increase in the unemployed males corresponded to the decrease in the unemployed females.

64.2%
are in the labor force
in the Cordillera



29
thousand
people in CAR
are UNEMPLOYED



769
thousand
people in CAR
are EMPLOYED

Filipinos from page 7

92.2 billion pesos in six months or 62.8 percent of the total money transmitted to the country. Others sent money through Agency/Local office (3.1 percent), via Door-to-door services (0.8 percent), with the help of friends or co-workers (0.1 percent), and all others transmitted cash by other means (33.1 percent).

Filipino workers in Asia remit 114.4 billion pesos

Money remittances from Filipinos working in Asian countries amounted to 114.4 billion pesos, or 77.9 percent of the total cash remitted. Contributing largely to this figure were the remittances from the Middle East or Western Asia countries, with 72.7 billion pesos. Workers from East and South/South Central Asia remitted 23.9 billion pesos and 17.8 billion pesos, respectively.

A Filipino employee in South and South Central Asia country remitted an average of 95 thousand pesos. Those working in Western and East Asia remitted 64 thousand and 63 thousand pesos on the average, respectively. Overall, a Filipino worker in any Asian country remitted about 67 thousand pesos on average in a six-month period in 2017.

Workers in other continents sent cash to the country with the following totals: 14.4 billion pesos from European countries, 12.3 billion pesos from North and South Americas, 3.5 billion pesos from Australia, and 2.2 billion pesos from Africa. However, OFWs in Europe, the North and

South Americas, and Australia sent the highest average remittances of more than a hundred thousand pesos per worker.

Technicians/Associate professionals top remittance per worker

Technical and associate professionals brought in the biggest average remittance per OFW in the occupation with 125 thousand pesos sent within the 6 months in 2017. They were followed by professionals and managers, with average remittance of 107 thousand pesos and 103 thousand pesos per worker, respectively.

Professionals sent a total of 17.8 billion pesos in remittances, technical and associate professionals remitted a total of 14.1 billion pesos, while managers brought in the country 2.7 billion pesos. Among skilled workers, those employed in elementary occupations sent an aggregated amount of 38.6 billion pesos. This comprised 26.3 percent of the total remittances of all overseas workers but this translated to an average remittance of only 52 thousand per OFW in the occupation group.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers, service and sale workers, and craft and related trade workers remitted to the country 27.5 billion pesos, 22.9 billion pesos and 18.3 billion pesos, respectively.

Cordillera produced 4 metric tons of fish in 2017

In 2017, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) estimated an annual fish production of 4,148 metric tons (MT) for the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR). The PSA generates statistics for freshwater municipal aquaculture and inland fishing. Surveys on fish production are conducted quarterly in sample aquaculture farms and sample inland fishing households with aquafarm operators, fishermen or other knowledgeable members of the household as respondents.

The region's annual fish production declined by 1.3 percent from the production output of 4,148 MT in 2017 from 4,202.2 MT in 2016. This was mainly due to the decrease by 7.1 percent in municipal inland production. Except for the province of Kalinga, inland fish production in most of the CAR provinces decreased due to smaller sizes of fish catch during the year. From the total regional production of 4,148.0 MT, 2,996.9 MT or 72.2 percent came from aquaculture and 1,151.1 MT or 27.8 percent were produced from inland fisheries.

By province, Ifugao consistently remained the top producer of fish with 2,425 MT,

comprising 58.5 percent of the total regional fishery production. Abra province came second with 14.5 percent share, followed by Kalinga which shared 10.3 percent, Benguet with 10.2 percent, and Apayao with 6.0 percent shares, respectively. Mountain Province contributed the smallest share in the region's fishery with an output of 18.3 MT, comprising only 0.4% of the total fish production in CAR.

CAR had a municipal inland fishing output of 1,151.1 MT in 2017, about 27.8% of the total fish production in the region. Inland municipal fishing refers to fishing in inland waters like lakes, rivers, and dams with the use of simple gears and fishing boats, some of which are non-motorized with a capacity of less than three gross tons, or fishing not requiring the use of fishing boats. Ifugao remained as the top inland fishing province with 333.2 MT of fish caught, or about 28.9 percent of the total inland fishery in the region. Kalinga came second with 26.4 percent, followed by Abra with 21.3 percent share. Apayao came fourth with 13.5 percent share. The provinces with the smallest shares were Benguet and Mountain Province with 9.2 and 0.6 percent

shares, respectively.

On aquaculture, CAR registered a production of 2,996.9 MT in 2017 from an estimated area 570.9 hectares. Aquaculture is a fishery operation involving all forms of raising and culturing of fish and other fishery species in fresh, brackish and marine water areas. Aquaculture dominated the region's fisheries accounting for 72.2 percent of the total fish production. The province of Ifugao recorded the highest production from aquaculture farms with 2,091.7 MT from an area harvested of 257.3 hectares. Abra distantly followed with 357.5 MT production with an area harvested of 150.7 hectares, while Mountain Province had the least production in the region with only 11.3 MT and an area harvested of 4.4 hectares. In terms of percentage distribution, Ifugao produced the most with a share of 69.8 percent. Abra came second with 11.9 percent share. Other provinces' share to total aquaculture production were 10.6 percent for Benguet, 4.2 percent for Kalinga, 3.1 percent for Apayao, and 0.4 percent for Mountain Province.



CIVIL REGISTRATION

Birth registrations in CAR reached 31,779 in 2016

The number of registered births in Cordillera Administrative Region totaled 31,779 in 2016. On the average, there were 87 babies born daily in 2016 or about 4 babies born every hour. Mountain Province posted a sex ratio of 112, higher than the regional ratio, followed by Abra with 109 sex ratio. Ifugao posted the lowest sex ratio in the region with 102.

Vital statistics are derived from information obtained at the time when the occurrences of vital events and their characteristics are inscribed in a civil register.



Cordillera recorded a ratio of 4 babies born every hour in 2016.

More males were born in the region with registered births of 16,435, while females had 15,344 births registered in 2016, resulting to a sex ratio of 107 males per 100 females. The highest number of registered births was recorded during the month of September with 3,062



Sex Ratio, CAR: 2016

births or 9.6 percent of the total live births in 2016, followed by the month of November with 2,902 registered births and October with 2,847 registered births. The month of December had the least number of births with 2,252 total for the month.

Among the provinces in the region, Benguet registered the highest number of births with 14,672. The province had 46.2 percent share to the total registered births in the region. Abra came next with 4,814 registered births, followed by Kalinga and Mountain Province with registered births of 3,623 and 3,217, respectively. On the other hand, Ifugao and Apayao had the lowest number of registered births with 3,046 and 2,407, respectively. In 2016, most of the birth deliveries in the Cordillera were attended by health professionals with 27,598 or about 94.2 percent of the total live births in the region. Among the provinces, Benguet had the highest percentage of birth deliveries attended by health professionals with 97.4 percent, followed by Kalinga (93.7 percent) and Mt. Province (93.0 percent). Abra recorded the lowest percentage of deliveries attended by health professionals with 88.3 percent. Of the total registered live births of 29,285 in 2016 by usual residence of mother, more than half (18,263) or 62.4 percent of the total registered live births were legitimate. On the other hand, about 37.4 percent or 11,022 were illegitimate children or born out of wedlock.

Peso from page 12

By index point change, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco recorded the highest which increased by 23.4 points. Increases were also incurred in Transport (5.3 points), and Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages (5.2 points). The rest of the commodity groups reported minimal annual increases. Average increase in prices of goods and services in the region accelerated to 3.8 percent in May 2018. Kalinga posted the highest inflation rate at 5.1 percent, followed by Benguet at 4.2 percent. Inflation of all the provinces surpassed the May 2017 rates that had lower inflation rates in May 2018 relative to the same month last year.

By commodity group, the year- on-year inflation rate of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages index in the region accelerated to 4.7 percent from 4.6 percent in the previous month. Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco had the highest inflation among other commodities in the region with 14.0 percent, followed by Transport with 5.3 percent. Meanwhile, inflation rates for Health, Recreation and Culture, and Education were the same last month. By food items year-on-year, Vegetable, Corn, and Meat persisted to be the top three commodities with the highest price increases in May 2018 with inflation rates of 11.8, 11.3, 6.3, respectively.

The value or purchasing power of the peso (PPP) in the region was 87 centavos in May 2018. This dropped by three centavos from 90 centavos in May 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 May 2012 is worth 115 pesos in May 2018. The PPP in all the provinces generally weakened in May 2018 as compared to May 2017. Mountain Province had the highest peso value with 90 centavos. Meanwhile, Benguet and Kalinga had the lowest peso value both with 85 centavos.

1₱ = 87¢
 in May 2012 in May 2018

Kalinga is the top palay producer in Cordillera in 2017



In 2017, the Philippines produced 19,276,347 metric tons (MT) of palay, harvested from a total area of 4,811,808 hectares (ha). The production increased by 9.4 percent (1,649,102 MT) compared to the 17,627,245 MT production in 2017. Central Luzon remained the top producer of palay among the regions, contributing the biggest share with 18.9 percent, followed by Cagayan Valley with 13.8 percent, and Western Visayas with 11.6 percent. On the other hand, Central Visayas produced the least with 1.7 percent, followed by CALABARZON with 2.1 percent, and

output of 382,848 MT. Production from all types of palay ecosystem increased: irrigated palay increased by 16.5 percent (55,064 MT), rainfed palay by 10.8 percent (4,154 MT), and upland palay by 30.2 percent (2,940 MT).

As to production by ecosystem, irrigated palay had the highest share with 87.5 percent, followed by rainfed palay with 9.6 percent, and upland palay with 2.8 percent. Among provinces, the biggest share to the total regional production was contributed by Kalinga with 38.9 percent share (173,292 MT), followed by Apayao with 23.2 percent (103,335 MT), and Abra with 15.6 percent (69,477 MT). On the other hand, Mountain Province shared the least with 3.6 percent (16,239 MT).

In 2017, a total of 115,555 ha harvested area was recorded in the Cordillera, an increase of 4.4 percent (4,915 ha) from 100,640 ha in 2016. The same increasing trend was observed for all types of palay ecosystems. Irrigated areas accounted for 79.8 percent of the total harvested area, followed by the rainfed areas at 13.8 percent, and upland areas at 6.4 percent. Among provinces, Kalinga had the largest harvested area with 31.1 percent share (35,913 ha), followed by Apayao at 22.7 percent (26,245 ha), and Abra with 20.8 percent (24,014 ha). Meanwhile, Mountain Province had the smallest harvested area with 4.5 percent share (5,159 ha).

The average yield of palay in CAR was 3.85 MT/ha in 2017, the highest yield recorded from 1987 to 2017. The yield increased by 11.3 percent compared to 2016. Yield of irrigated palay increased by 11.1 percent, rainfed palay by 10.7 percent, and upland palay by 17.8 percent. Among ecosystems, irrigated palay posted the highest yield with 4.22 MT/ha while upland palay yielded the lowest with 1.72 MT/ha. By province, Kalinga had the highest yield with 4.83 MT/ha, followed by Apayao with 3.94 MT/ha, and Ifugao with 3.62 MT/ha. On the other hand, Abra posted the lowest yield with 2.89 MT/ha.

445,006 MT
of palay were harvested
in CAR in 2017
from a total area of
115,555 hectares

Davao Region with 2.2 percent.

The Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) ranked 13th with 445,006 MT (2.3 percent share in the national palay production) harvested from a total area of 115,555 hectares. The average yield was 11.3 MT/ha. Palay production of the Cordillera region increased by 16.2 percent compared to last year's production



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Peso valued at 87 cents in May 2018

The change in the average retail prices or the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of a market basket or collection of goods and services commonly purchased by the average Filipino household in Cordillera was at 115.2 points using 2012 prices as the new base. The CPI for May 2018 was higher by 4.2 index points from the 111.0 CPI of May 2017. The CPI in the region in May 2018 increased in general, reflecting the rise in the average prices of goods and services in all the six CAR provinces. The CPI was rebased from year 2006 to 2012 to ensure that the economic phenomena is truly reflective of the current price situation of goods and services, and capture the changes or behavior of a typical market basket over a specific period for a more meaningful price comparison,

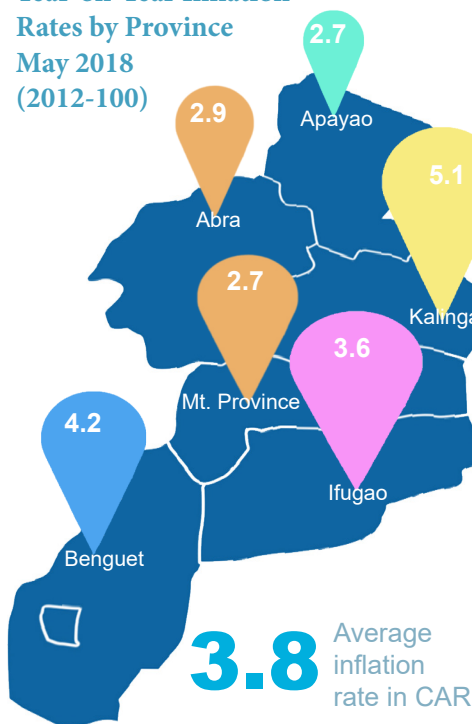
Table 1. Consumer Price Index by Province, CAR (2012=100)

Province	May		Index Point Change
	2017	2018	
CAR	111.0	115.2	4.2
Abra	108.7	111.8	3.1
Apayao	112.3	115.3	3.0
Benguet	112.4	117.1	4.7
Ifugao	108.0	111.9	3.9
Kalinga	112.3	118.0	5.7
Mt. Province	108.2	111.1	2.9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

lowest CPI at 111.1. In terms of index point change, Kalinga also incurred the highest increase at 5.7 index points, followed by Benguet (4.7 points) and Ifugao (3.9 points)

Year-on-Year Inflation Rates by Province May 2018 (2012=100)



By commodity groups, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco had the highest CPI in the region at 190.0. The province of Apayao incurred the highest CPI on this commodity at 294.1, followed by Abra at 228.6 points and Kalinga at 205.3 points. Education registered the second highest CPI among the commodity groups in the region 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 117.7 index points. Mountain Province recorded the highest index on clothing and footwear at 121.6, followed by Kalinga and Ifugao at 119.0, and 118.8 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, Kalinga incurred the highest CPI for all items with 118.0, while Mountain Province have the lowest index at 111.1 points.continued on page 10

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Editor-in-Chief
Aldrin Federico R. Bahit Jr., OIC-Chief

Assistant Editor-in-Chief
Jezl R. Boado, IO

Managing Editor
Camille Carla U. Beltran, SSS

Staff/Contributors
Jocelyn O. Tayaban, SrSS
Betina Joy V. Bermillo, SS II
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Warren B. Mamanteo, SS II
Jeannel I. Barcayan, SA
Cherry D. Kiaw, AS
Dennis D. Gundran, AS
Brozybroz Y. Mateo, AS
Aimee M. Cabay, AS
Kay Angelika M. Castro, JO

Layout Artist
Winsky B. Salisa, ISA

Adviser
Villafe P. Alibuyog, Regional Director

Address:
3F CTLL Bldg. 141 Abanao Extension
Rizal Monument, Baguio City 2600
Telephone No.: (074) 443-7763
Email: socd_psacar@yahoo.com

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