



Training of Statistical Researchers on the gathering of data for the Family Income and Expenditure Survey held at Benguet State University

197 banks now in the Cordillera

There are around 197 banking offices that serve the banking needs of the Cordillera region as of December 2019 according to the report of the Banko Sentral ng Pilipinas. The figure is 5.9 percent higher than the 186 number of banks in 2018. The province of Benguet (including Baguio City) has the most number with 136 banking offices. Out of these, 89 are located in Baguio City.

The 197 banking offices comprise 96 rural and cooperative banks, 77 universal and commercial banks, and 24 thrift banks. There are more rural and cooperative banks in the region that serve the far-flung areas. In addition, there are 184 non-bank BSP-Supervised Financial Institutions (BSFIs), mostly pawnshops and money service businesses. Also, there are 297 Automated Teller Machines (ATM) scattered everywhere in the region in 2019.

In terms of bank density ratio, the region has a very low ratio at only 2.6 percent. This means that on the average, there are only 2 banking offices per municipality.

Among the BSP's objectives as the central monetary authority and primary banking regulator, is to contribute to supporting economic growth through effective implementation of its mandates and policies on financial inclusion, price and financial stability through effective banking supervisions, efficient payments and settlements system, and introduction of key reforms into the financial system.

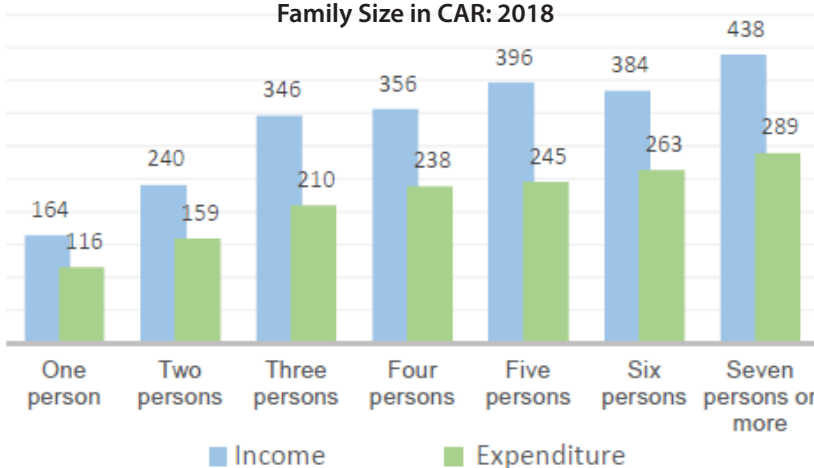
CORDILLERAN FAMILY EARNS AN AVERAGE OF 354 THOUSAND PESOS YEARLY

Families in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) had an average annual income of 354 thousand pesos in 2018 as shown by the results of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES). This is translated to a monthly average family income of 29.5 thousand pesos. Meanwhile, the annual expenditure for the same year was 230 thousand pesos on the average. With these figures, there was an annual saving of 124 thousand pesos on the average for a family in the Cordillera region.

The FIES is a nationwide survey of households conducted every three years and is the main source of data on family income and expenditure, which includes among others, the levels of consumption by item of expenditure as well as sources of income in cash and in kind. The results of FIES provide information on the levels of living and disparities in income of Filipino families, as well as their spending patterns.

The average family income in the region increased by 25.5 percent in 2018 or to 354 thousand from the amount of 282 thousand pesos in 2015. The region's average annual expenditure also increased by 10 percent or 230 thousand pesos in 2018 from 209 thousand pesos in 2015. Also, the annual average savings increased by almost 70 percent. continued on page 3

Average Annual Family Income and Expenditure by Family Size in CAR: 2018



Note: Estimates are in thousand pesos.

Source: 2018 Family Income and Expenditure Survey, Philippine Statistics Authority

Banking Statistics as of 31 December 2019

Province	Deposit Liabilities (in million pesos)	Loan Portfolio (in million pesos)	Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (in %)
CAR	134,439.4	21,140.9	15.7
Abra	9,278.0	772.3	8.3
Apayao	3,830.2	199.8	5.2
Benguet	104,067.9	15,256.0	14.7
Ifugao	4,789.4	1,179.8	24.6
Kalinga	7,271.6	3,313.0	45.6
Mt. Province	5,202.4	419.9	8.1

Source: BSP financial database



BANKO SENTRAL NG PILIPINAS

In this Issue.....

1 Cordilleran family earns an average of 354 thousand pesos yearly



1 197 banks now in the Cordillera

3 Abra leads fruit production in the Cordillera

4 Average number of workers at 57 persons per establishment

5 Four in ten Filipinos are lifetime migrants

7 Cordillera records 22 billion loss due to tropical cyclones

8 Employment is main reason of Filipinos migrating abroad

8 Four babies born every hour in the Cordillera

9 About the Philsys



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

Kay Angelika M. Castro, AS

Sheila Mae B. Barcena, COSW

Stephen Dale C. Estigoy, COSW

Jhamil Kharl L. Bumagat, COSW

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.

Cordilleran.... from page 1

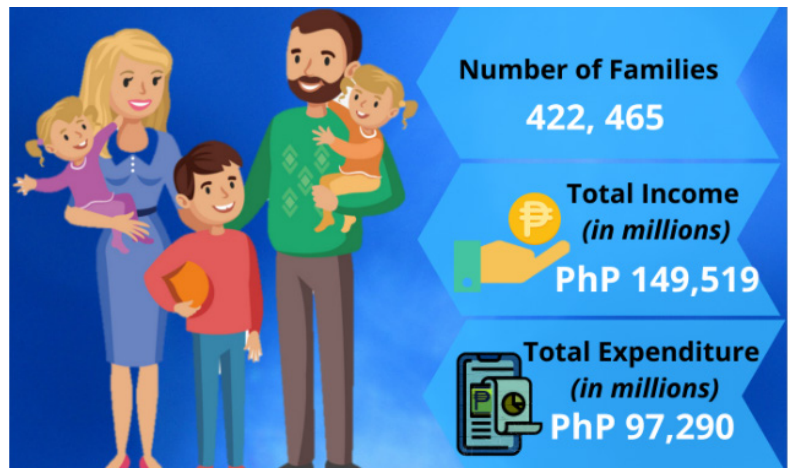
In real terms or taking out the effect of inflation and using 2012 prices, the average annual family income in CAR in 2018 would be valued at 305 thousand pesos. The average annual family expenditure on the other hand would be valued at 199 thousand pesos. The richest families have income 9 times that of the poorest; and spend 4 times than that of the poorest.

Families were grouped and ranked into per capita income deciles. The richest decile represents families belonging to the highest ten percent in terms of per capita income, while the poorest decile represents families in the lowest ten percent. From 2012 to 2018, the average annual family income in all deciles increased. The mean family income in the region ranged from 121 thousand pesos for the 1st income decile (poorest) to 494 thousand pesos for the 10th income decile (richest). On expenditure, it ranged from 119 thousand pesos for the 1st income decile to 1,041 for the 10th income decile. The average annual family income of the tenth decile in 2018 was almost nine times that of the first decile while the expenditure is four times higher from the first to the tenth decile.

All income groups spent more than a third or 34.5 percent of their total expenses on food in 2018. This was followed by spending on house rental and utilities with 15.6 percent. Expenses on water, electricity, gas and other fuels came third with 8.6 percent. Poor families spent 0.7 percent on education, while 0.4 percent were spent on alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

The Gini coefficient, a measure of income inequality within a

population, was estimated at 0.4267 in 2018 for the whole Philippines. This figure was lower than the 2015 ratio of 0.4438, which may indicate some improvement in the income distribution among families. A Gini coefficient ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating perfect income equality among families, while value of 1 indicates absolute income inequality. Five regions had higher coefficients than the national including the Cordillera Administrative Region (0.4437). Four regions, namely Eastern Visayas (0.4457), Central Visayas (0.4425), Caraga (0.4383) and SOCCSAKSARGEN (0.4303). ARMM had the lowest Gini coefficient at 0.2819. The Gini coefficient of income of families in CAR was estimated at 0.4437 in 2018, higher than the estimated coefficient in 2015 at 0.4209. This could mean that income inequality in the region widened.



ABRA leads fruit production in CORDILLERA

Abra province was the top producer of fruits in 2019 with 8,304.4 MT from an area harvested of 1,073.0 hectares. The production accounted for 32.7 percent of the total regional fruit production in 2019. Fruit production in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) was at 25,391.5 metric tons (MT) in 2019, with an estimated area harvested of 4,358.3 hectares. About 32.7 percent of these was contributed by Abra province.

The total regional production decreased by 8.2 percent or from the 27,657.4 MT production in 2018 wherein most provinces registered a negative performance except for the province of Apayao which registered a production of 23.3 percent or 5,979.9 MT harvested from an area of 929.3 hectares, ranking second in fruit production from the province of Abra. Ifugao followed with 17.0 percent, Benguet with 15.4 percent, and Mountain Province with 7.4 percent. Kalinga province shared the least with an output of 1,019.9 MT comprising 4.0 percent of the total fruit production in the region from 529.0 hectares area harvested.

Out of the total regional production of 25,391.5 MT, 89.2 percent equivalent to 22,653.4 MT came from major fruits and 10.8 percent which is equivalent to 2,738.1 MT came from production of priority fruits. Major fruit commodities include banana (bungulan, lakatan, latundan, saba and others), calamansi, mango (carabao, piko and others) and pineapple. Priority fruit crops on the other hand includes lanzones, papaya, rambutan, tamarind, watermelon, mandarin, and oranges.

Abra and Apayao were the top producer of major fruits with 7,312.5 MT (32.3 percent) and 5,827.7 MT (25.7 percent) production, respectively.



Ifugao followed with 18.0 percent share, while Benguet came fourth with 12.7 percent production. The provinces with the smallest shares were Mountain Province and Kalinga with 7.0 percent and 4.4 percent shares, respectively.

In terms of percentage distribution in priority fruits production in the region, Benguet contributed 37.7 percent. Abra came second with 36.2 percent share. The other provinces and their shares to total aquaculture production were Mountain Province with 10.4 percent, Ifugao with 8.8 percent, and Apayao with 5.6 percent. Kalinga province had the smallest share of 1.2 percent.

Data on fruit production reported by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) came from the Crops Production Survey (CrPS) which is a quarterly survey that aims to generate basic production statistics for crops at the national and sub-national levels.



Average number of workers at 57 persons per establishment

Trade establishments in the region with total employment 20 and over went up to 57 establishments in 2017 from 52 establishments in 2016. This was an increment of 9.6 percent from the previous year with few establishments downgrading to lesser employment size.

Employment in the education sector in larger schools reported a total of 3,838 workers in 2017. This was a minimal increase of workforce by 0.9 percent from 2016 with aggregated total employment of 3,802. Paid employees of the trade sector in the Cordillera shared 99.2 percent of the total workforce of the region in 2017 with 3,808 workers. From the reported 3,798 paid workers in 2016, a slight increase of 0.9 percent a year later was also posted.

Trade workforce in the region contributed

only 0.8 percent to the national total in 2017 and placed CAR among regions with the least number of establishments and total employment, following Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) in the bottom list.

The employment and establishment data however showed an increase in the average workers per establishment in the region, with 57 mean number of employees per trade establishment in 2017. This figure follows closely the national data of 61 workers per trade establishment while ranking 7th among regions. This was also an addition of about five more workers per establishment or 9.6 percent more employees compared to 2016 data.

40.1 percent from 2016 at PHP 415.2 million. Meanwhile, other operational expenses nearly quadrupled in just a year from PHP 14.7 billion to PHP 56.6 billion, a substantial increase of 284.6 percent.

Paid workers in trade businesses in the region received an average of PHP 152,821 annually or about PHP 12,735 monthly. This was well below the national annual average of PHP 212,364 or about PHP 17,697 national monthly average. The annual average compensation in 2017 was still an improvement of 39.8 percent or an increase of about PHP 3,623 monthly, from the previous year's PHP 109,336 average pay per year.

Trade establishments in Cordillera earn 20 billion pesos in 2017

Income earned by business establishments in the Cordillera region in 2017 amounted to PHP 20.1 billion, an increase of 28.1 percent from the PHP 15.7 billion income generated in 2016. This accounted for only 0.7 percent of the national figure.

The income per expense in the region was maintained at 1.04 for years 2016 and 2017. Trade establishments in CAR only gained about PHP 825.5 million net of the operational expenses in 2017. The region's income per expense was also at par with the national figure and Regions III (Central Luzon) and VII (Central Visayas).

Trade establishments in other regions went only as high as 1.06 in [continued on page 5](#)



Trade businesses spent 581.9 million pesos in compensation

Cordilleran trade businesses spent a total PHP 19.3 billion in their overall operations in 2017. The total expense was a top-up of 27.2 percent from PHP 15.1 billion in 2016. Workers' compensation however shared only 3.0 percent to the total expense of trade establishments with PHP 581.9 million. The rest of the chunk was spent for other costs such as taxes, job contracts, goods, fees and other operation expenses. Expenses in compensation increased by

Average.... from page 4

income per expense, while trade businesses in MIMAROPA just nearly break even the generated income with their total expenses (0.98 income per expense). Labor productivity per worker of Cordilleran trade sector improved by 17.7 percent

CAR businesses in the trade sector recorded a total value added of PHP 1.6 billion in 2017. This was an increment of 18.9 percent from PHP 1.4 billion in 2016, or an additional PHP 261.6 million. Factoring in the total employment, the labor productivity of trade establishments in the region increased to PHP 429,765 per worker. This was an increase of 17.7 percent or about PHP 64,738 more than the figure in 2016. CAR's labor productivity, or value added over total employment, fell short of PHP 182,334 to level with the national data, or just 70.2 percent of the labor productivity of all trade businesses in the country.

Gross margin rises to 16.5 percent

Output or trade margin of trade businesses in CAR reached an aggregated amount of PHP 2.7 billion in 2017. This was a gain of 16.5 percent more than in 2016 with PHP 2.3 billion, or a difference of about PHP 377.0 million. Additions to tangible fixed assets reported a substantial increase of 76.9 percent from PHP 92.1 million to PHP 162.3 million in 2016. This was a boost of PHP 70.8 million in a span of a year.

The trade businesses recorded a negative inventory in 2017 and fell short of PHP 26.8 million in annual closing of stocks. This was a significant decrease from 2016 inventory of PHP 265.8 billion. Assistance in the form of subsidies was received by these establishments in 2017 with a total amount of PHP 115.8 million. No subsidies received was recorded in the previous year.

“Strengthening Digital Information, and Improving Quality of Statistical Products and Services: The Ways To Manage The New Normal” □

...PSA Theme 2021



Four in ten Filipinos are lifetime migrants

In 2018, the National Migration Survey (NMS) was conducted jointly by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) and the University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI) to obtain information on the mobility of the Philippine population and assist policymakers and program managers in designing and evaluating strategies for improving services for, and assistance provided to, Filipinos going abroad or moving within the country. The NMS presents the migration experiences of Filipinos – levels and flows, migration experience of three months or more, migration in the last five years, and characteristics of migrants and non-migrants in the past five years.

The NMS 2018 data show that 40.1% of Filipinos aged 15 years and over are lifetime migrants, with females (43.3%) being relatively more migratory than males (36.8%). The most prevalent form of migration among these lifetime migrants was crossing regional boundaries at 57%. This was followed by inter-city/municipality migration at 31% and crossing of provincial boundaries at 13%. This pattern was true for both male and female lifetime migrants. Lifetime Migration, according to the Internal Migration and Short-Distance Mobility published by Morrison, Bryan, & Swanson in 2000, is migration that has occurred between birth and the time of the census or survey. A lifetime migrant is one whose current area of residence and area of birth differ, regardless of intervening migrations. Migration as defined in the The Methods ... [continued on page 6](#)



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

Four.... from page 5

and Materials of Demography published by Shryock, Siegel, & Associates in 198 is a form of geographic or spatial mobility of people involving a change of usual residence between clearly defined geographic or political units during a specified period of observation for reasons that may be economic, social, political and/or cultural in nature.



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

In 2018, the largest migration flows within regions or intra-regional flows occurred in Western Visayas, Central Visayas, and CALABARZON involving 2.43 million, 2.38 million, and 2.20 million lifetime migrants, respectively. Migration flow is characterized by its volume (i.e., the number of migrants entering or leaving an area) and its direction (i.e., the origin and destination areas of migrants). Among all the regions, the least movement was recorded in the Cordillera Administrative Region with 542 thousand lifetime migrants. This was followed by CARAGA (739 thousand), and MIMAROPA (859 thousand).

In 2018, there were more than four million lifetime migrants from other regions who moved to the National Capital Region. This was the largest inter-regional flow during the year. CALABARZON and Central Luzon came next involving 3.85 million and 1.37 million lifetime in-migrants. On the other hand, CAR, ARMM, and Cagayan Valley had the least in-migrants at 194 thousand, 158 thousand, and 299 thousand respectively. While having the largest volume of people moving in, NCR also had the most lifetime out-migrants or people transferring to other regions from NCR at 2.26 million migrants. This was followed by Bicol, Western, Central, and Eastern Visayas, each having more than a million lifetime out-migrants. Migration flows bring about population redistribution as regions gain and lose residents in the process.

In terms of net number of lifetime migrants (i.e. in-migrants minus out-migrants) in 2018, CALABARZON and NCR were the top two gaining regions having 2.99 million and 1.77 million migrants while the top three losing regions were Bicol (1.42 million), Western Visayas (1.20 million), and Eastern Visayas (1.07 million). Lifetime migrants most involved in rural to rural transfers Migration flows in 2018 were dominated by rural-rural movements involving 46.4% of lifetime migrants followed by rural-urban migration with 35.3%, urban-urban migration with 13.4%, and lastly urban-rural migration with 5.0% of migrants. More than half

(52.6%) of the lifetime migrants were females. This means that females were more migratory than males (48.9%) in 2018.

In general, 25,588 (55.2%) Filipinos moved to or lived in another place, whether in the Philippines or abroad, for at least three months. Among those who ever migrated, 22,517 Filipinos have experienced internal migration only while 1,279 were involved in international migration only. Both internal and international migration were experienced by 1,791 Filipinos. First time intra-regional migrants involving more than a million each were mostly within Central Visayas (1.74 million), CALABARZON (1.63 million), Western Visayas (1.62 million), NCR (1.36 million), Central Luzon (1.23 million), Northern Mindanao (1.11 million), and Davao (1.09 million). The top destinations for the first time were Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, Kuwait, Hong Kong and United States of America. Internal migration is a form of geographic or spatial mobility of people involving a change of usual residence within a country (region, province, city/ municipality) during a specified period of observation for economic, social, political and/or cultural reasons. International migration on the other hand, is a physical movement of people involving a change of usual residence from one state or territory to another during a specified period of observation for economic, social, political and/or cultural reasons (The Methods and Materials of Demography. Shryock, Siegel, & Associates, 1980)

During the past five years, only 3,782 (14.8%) Filipinos migrated, of whom 84% have internal migration experience only while 14% were involved in international migration only. Internal and international migration were experienced by 2% of the Filipino migrants. The largest intra-regional migration flows during the past five years, involving at least 250 thousand Filipinos each, occurred in CALABARZON (512 thousand), Central Visayas (372 thousand), Bicol (347 thousand), Western Visayas (292 thousand), NCR (281 thousand), Davao (269 thousand), and Eastern Visayas (261 thousand). In terms of internal migration that involved the crossing of regional boundaries, the regions with the largest number of in-migrants were NCR (388 thousand), CALABARZON (293 thousand), Eastern Visayas (186 thousand), Bicol (162 thousand), and Davao (111 thousand). On the other hand, regions with the most migrant outflows were NCR (509 thousand), CALABARZON (184 thousand), Central Luzon (109 thousand), and Bicol (103 thousand). Migration flows during the past five years were dominated by rural-rural movements involving 18,948 internal migrants followed by urban-urban migration with 17,990, urban-rural migration with 1,325, and lastly rural-urban migration with 1,259 internal migrants. Among those who migrated abroad in the past five years, the top destination countries were Saudi Arabia (20%), United Arab Emirates (15%), Japan (9%), Kuwait and Qatar (7% each), Malaysia (6%), United States of America and Taiwan (5% each).





Cordillera records 22 billion loss due to tropical cyclones



Data from the 2008-2018 Regional Compendium of Environment Statistics (RCES) of the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) published by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) – CAR showed that the cost of damages due to tropical cyclones from 2008 to 2018 amounted to PHP21.6 billion.

The biggest economic loss or highest estimated cost of damage was recorded in 2016 with PHP 7.3 billion, of which 52.8 percent or 3.9 billion pesos were damages to agriculture, and 47.2 percent or 3.4 billion for infrastructure. Damages to agriculture amounted to PHP9.1 billion or 42.3 percent of the total estimated cost while damages to infrastructure amounted PHP12. 5 billion or 57.7 percent of the total. Further, data from OCD-CAR showed that a total of 43,470 houses were damaged, of which 93.3 percent or 40,553 were partially damaged and the remaining 6.7 percent or 2,917 were totally damaged. On the other hand, 2017 registered the lowest with eight partially damaged houses. Aside from 2018 with no record, 2014 posted the least cost of damages with PHP176.4 million.

Records from OCD-CAR also showed that the highest number of tropical cyclones with direct impact to the region occurred in 2015 with a total of 11 cyclones. On the other hand, 2010 recorded the year with the least occurrence with only one tropical cyclone. On the average, the region was visited by six tropical cyclones during the period 2008 to 2018.

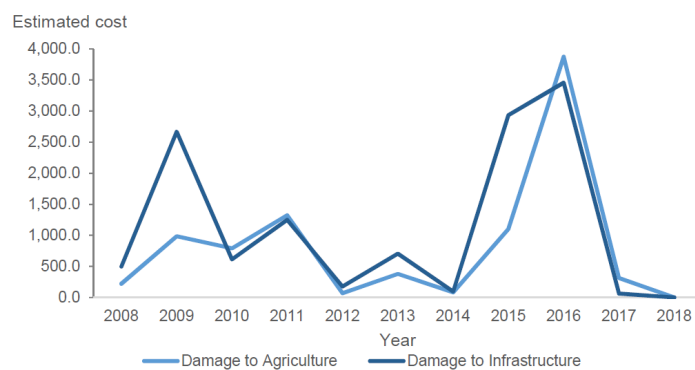
Affected Population and Casualties Due to Tropical Cyclones, CAR: 2008-2018

Year	Affected Population		Casualties		
	Families	Persons	Dead	Injured	Missing
2008	19,938	103,931	30	48	4
2009	91,610	444,944	354	211	12
2010	66,540	357,476	6	25	-
2011	21,484	107,638	30	46	4
2012	2,851	10,504	8	6	-
2013	10,372	48,045	3	35	3
2014	16,646	73,760	-	5	2
2015	51,945	350,521	57	27	2
2016	221	827	16	4	1
2017	154	562	2	1	-
2018	9,051	84,124	101	45	9

Source of basic data: Office of Civil Defense

In terms of the number of casualties, 2009 recorded the highest with a total of 577 persons although 2015 recorded the highest number of tropical cyclone visits. There were 354 persons reported dead, 211 persons injured and 12 persons missing. The least casualties in 2017 involved three persons with two persons dead and one injured. Due to the 4 tropical cyclones that occurred during the year, a total of 444,944 persons and 91,610 families were affected. The least number of affected population was in 2017 with 154 affected families and 562 affected persons.

The RCES presents data on extreme events and disasters under Component 4. This is one of the six components of the United Nations Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) 2013 adopted in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) in coming up with the CAR 2008-2018 RCES. Component 4 has two subcomponents namely, Natural Extreme Events and Disasters and Technological Disasters.



Source of basic data: Office of Civil Defense



Employment is main reason of Filipinos migrating abroad

Results of the 2018 National Migration Survey (NMS) showed that nine in ten Filipinos who migrated to other countries cited employment as their main reason for their first-ever international move, and eight in ten for their last move in the past five years.

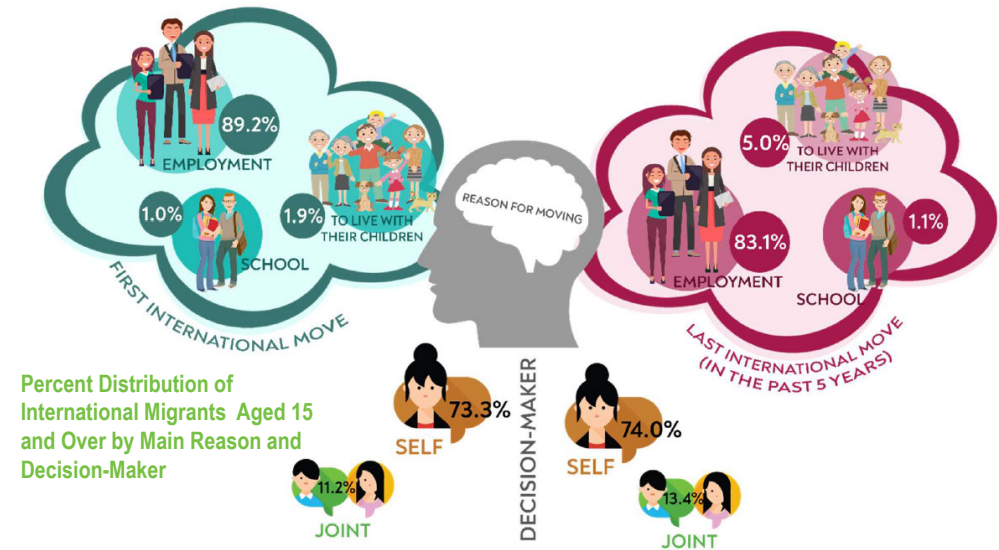
In the older age groups. In terms of educational attainment, the percentage of Filipinos with international migration experience increases as education level increases.

For the first-ever international move, the

(23.5%), and finances borrowed from friends and relatives (12.9%).

Filipinos belonging to households with insufficient finances were likely to migrate. A great majority of the Filipino migrants (71.9%) lived or resided in another country for three months or more with a valid visa or permit. Fifteen percent of Filipino migrants were with a tourist visa during their first international move. A few Filipinos did not need a visa during their first international transfer. Four in ten Filipino migrants considered themselves as part of households that do not have enough finances to cover their basic necessities prior to their first-ever international move. Slightly more females (45.9%) than males (42.4%) provided this evaluation of their respective households.

In terms of last international move in the last five years, majority of Filipino migrants (61.0%) said their households did not have difficulties in meeting their basic needs. However, more than a third (36.3%) reported that their household had difficulty in providing their basic needs, prior to the move. Females (41.9%) shared this assessment more than males (29.2%). Internal migration highly influenced by employment. The 2018 NMS results reveal that more than a tenth or 13% of Filipinos moves to their current residence within the past five years prior to the survey. As with international migration, the most cited reason for the first-ever internal move of respondents was employment. About half of internal migrants raised work and other work-related concerns as their purpose of their first-ever move; 23% for the last internal move in the past five years. The first-ever internal migration experience was a personal decision of Filipinos. Four in ten Filipinos said that they were the ones who made the decision to move to another part of the country. Only 12% of the respondents claimed that the transfer was a joint decision between them and their spouses. The funds used to move to the current residence in the past five years was funded by personal savings (54.5%), followed by financial support from family (40.2%). More than three in ten Filipino migrants reported that they belonged to households who were unable to cover their basic needs prior to moving to their current residence.



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

This reason is true for both sexes, but more so among males. A minimal percentage (1.9%) of migrants mentioned that their reason for their first-ever international move was to live with their children and to attend school (1.0%). Meanwhile, 5.0% of migrants said that the main reason for their most recent international move in the past five years was to live with their children and 1.1% of them, to attend school.

As to who made the decision for the international move, nearly three in four Filipinos decided by themselves their first-ever (73.3%) and most recent (74.0%) international migration. On the other hand, 11.2% made joint decisions with their spouses or immediate family; 13.4% made joint decisions with their spouses, and 10% said it is a decision made with their immediate family.

The 2018 NMS data revealed that only 6.4% of Filipinos aged 15 years and over have experienced living in another country for at least three months, with females (7.1%) being relatively more migratory than males (5.7%). Moreover, nearly 2 in 10 Filipinos have a recent international migration experience, that is living or residing in another country for at least three months in the past five years. More Filipinos in the older age groups (30-39 years and older) had an international migration experience compared to those in the younger age brackets. However, in terms of international migration in the last five years, a higher proportion of Filipinos in the younger age groups (20-29 years old at 60.3%) were involved in international migration than those

percentage increases from 2.7% of those with less than high school education to 10.8% of those college education or higher. On the other hand, for international migration for the past five years, the percentage ranges from 17.8% of those with less than high school education to 18.8% of those with college education or higher. Among all the regions, the percentage of Filipinos with an international migration experience was highest in ARMM (11.5%) followed by Cagayan Valley (11.2%) and Ilocos Region (10.8%). Meanwhile, it was lowest in CARAGA (2.7%). The percentage ranged from 11.6% in ARMM to 33.0% in Northern Mindanao for the most recent international migration experience in the past five years.

Moreover, the 2018 NMS results show that financial support from the family was the top source of funding for the first-ever international migration of Filipinos. One of four Filipino migrants (25.4%) claimed that their first-ever international move was funded by either their salaries, personal funds, or savings. Meanwhile, employers funded nearly a quarter (23.5%) of the first ever international migration of Filipinos in 2018. Filipinos with no personal savings or financial support from their families resorted to borrowing from friends and relatives (18.5%). Three percent of migrants sold or pawned their assets in order to fund their international transfer while some (2.5%) acquired formal and informal loans. The family was also the main source of funding for their most recent international migration experience in the past five years (41.2%). This was followed by salary, personal funds, and savings (31.8%), employer



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

ABOUT THE PHILIPPINE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM



1. What is PhilSys?

The Philippine Identification System (PhilSys) is the government's central identification platform for Filipinos. It aims to simplify public and private transactions.



2. What is the PhilID?

The PhilID is a government-issued, non-transferable ID which serves as your valid proof of identity. It contains your demographic information, front-facing photograph, PhilSys card number, and QR code.

3. Will the PhilID replace other government IDs?

The PhilID will **NOT** replace IDs that serve other purposes outside of identification (e.g., passport, driver's license)

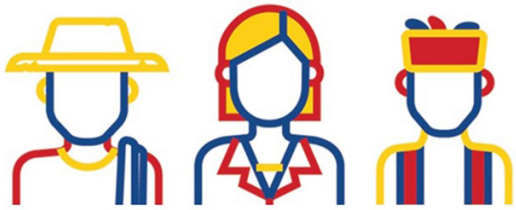
4. How much is the PhilID?

The PhilID is **FREE OF CHARGE** for Filipinos upon registration.

5. What are the benefits of the PhilID?

Your PhilID serves as a valid proof of identity. As a government-issued ID, the PhilID will make it easier for you to access and apply for social welfare and benefits from the government. It will also eliminate the need to present other IDs when transacting with the government and private sector (e.g., opening of bank accounts)

6. What information will be needed for my PhilID?



PSA will be needing the following; (1) demographic data which includes your full name, sex, date of birth, place of birth, blood type, address, Filipino or resident alien, marital status (optional), mobile number (optional), and email address (optional); and biometric information which includes your front-facing photograph, full set of fingerprints, and iris scan.

7. Are my personal information safe, private, and secured in PhilSys?

PSA ensures strict compliance with the PhilSys Act of 2018 and Data Privacy Act of 2012. The PhilSys design adopts Privacy by Design principles, meaning privacy is incorporated in systems and technologies by default. PSA is also working closely with the National Privacy Commission (NPC) and the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) for data privacy and security. Further, PSA is the sole custodian of all PhilSys data and the platform gives registered persons ultimate control over their personal data.

8. How can I register to PhilSys?

During the preregistration process, an Enumerator will visit your household to explain the process, inform you of the required documents and collect your demographic data. Afterwards, an appointment slip which indicates the date and time for you to proceed to a specific registration center will be issued. During your appointment, your supporting documents will be scanned and your biometric data will be captured. A transaction slip will then be given to you after undergoing the necessary procedures. It will be used to claim your PhilID once it is already available for pick up.



9. Where can I get further updates on PhilSys?



psa.gov.ph/philsys



[/PSAPhilSysOfficial](https://www.facebook.com/PSAPhilSysOfficial)

PHILSYS

101

ANG MGA KAILANGANG MALAMAN TUNGKOL SA PHILIPPINE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM O PHILSYS

Website : psa.gov.ph/philsys

Email : info@philsys.gov.ph

Hotline : 1388

Facebook Page : [/PSAPhilSysOfficial](https://www.facebook.com/PSAPhilSysOfficial)



PHILIPPINE
IDENTIFICATION
SYSTEM