

CAR economy increased by 2.1% in 2016



The economy of the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) registered a growth of 2.1 percent in 2016. This was reported by Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) - CAR Regional Director Villafe P. Alibuyog during a news conference held last May 4, 2017 in Baguio City. The region's economy increased from about 134 billion (Gross Value Added) in 2015 to 137 billion pesos in 2016 at constant 2000 prices. This corresponds to 2.1 percent increase of the economy in 2016, a slowdown from the 4.0 percent growth in 2015. The reporting of the 2016 Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) result was a milestone for PSA where the release of estimates came earlier in May 2017 than the previous years' GRDP release of every fourth Thursday of July.

In the same conference, Assistant Regional Director Jedidia L. Aquino of the National Economic and Development Authority-CAR further stated that the region has been posting positive economic growths since 2013 indicating the resilience of the Cordillera economy as driven by the services sector which has become the region's most reliable source of economic growth.

The GRDP measures the economic performance of a region and covers the value of goods and services produced in the region. It includes the regional estimates on the three major industries of the economy including their sub-industries. The three major industries are Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing (AHFF), followed by Industry and Services. The GRDP is presented in nominal and real terms to remove the effects of inflation. Nominal GRDP measures the value of the outputs of the economy at current prices; while real GRDP or at constant prices measure the value of economic outputs using the prices of a fixed base year. [continued 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."

Cordillera asset accounts for land and timber resources completed

The ambition of accounting two of the Cordillera region's natural resources - the land and timber asset accounts covering the periods 1999 to 2015 was finally accomplished. The undertaking was made possible under the Environment and Natural Resource Accounting (ENRA) Project spearheaded by the Philippine Statistics Authority-CAR together with the Project Team members composed of the National Economic and Development Authority-CAR, Department of Environment and Natural Resources-CAR, Mines and Geosciences Bureau-CAR, and the Watershed and Water Resources Research Center.

The outputs on the two asset accounts were completed following the CAR ENRA Project Steering Committee meeting held last February 22, 2017 that reviewed the results of the compilation and approved the publication on land and timber resources asset accounts of the region. The committee was headed by PSA-CAR Regional Director Villafe P. Alibuyog as Chair and DENR-CAR Regional Director Ralph C. Pablo as Co-Chair.

The ENRA Project accomplishments were also presented during the quarterly meeting of the ... [continued on page 2](#)



PSA-CAR Regional Director Villafe P. Alibuyog thanked the data support agencies of the ENRA Project, Project Team, and the Project Steering Committee for successfully compiling the 1999-2015 CAR land and timber asset accounts.

Cordillera asset from page 1

Regional Statistics Committee last February 27, 2017 at the RDC Hall, NEDA-CAR, Baguio City.

As platform in presenting the results of the land and timber asset accounts, PSA-CAR conducted a Regional Dissemination Forum last June 29, 2017 at the Citylight Hotel, Baguio City. The forum was attended by participants from the RLAs, SUCs and HEIs, NGOs, LGUs and private organizations. Senior Statistical Specialist Ms. Virginia M. Bathan of the PSA Central Office - Environment and Natural Resources Accounts Division (ENRAD) delivered the message of Assistant National Statistician Vivian R. Illarina who lauded the ENRA Project stakeholders of CAR in successfully compiling the region's asset accounts for land and timber resources.



Dr. Kenneth A. Laruan of the Benguet State University - College of Forestry elaborated the importance and uses of environmental accounts during the ENRA Project Regional Dissemination Forum.

The release of the publication will serve as bases for policy makers in crafting sound environmental policies and programs to address the negative effects of human activities, mainstream environmental concerns, and redirect the region's strategies towards achieving sustainable development.



OIC Chief of the Statistical Operations and Coordination Division of PSA-CAR Aldrin Federico R. Bahit, Jr. presented the highlights of the ENRA Project accomplishments to the project stakeholders and RSC-CAR member agencies.

Price Situation in the Cordillera as of May 2017

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) of Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) in May 2017 was 143.3. This was higher by 2.4 index points as compared to the 140.9 CPI in May 2016. In general, the CPI increased reflecting the rise in the average prices of goods and services in all the six provinces of CAR. Consumer Price Index (CPI) is the general measure of the change in the average retail prices of a market basket or collection of goods and services commonly purchased by the average Filipino household.

Among the CAR provinces, Mountain Province posted the highest CPI for May 2017 at 153.5, followed by Ifugao at 151.3, and Benguet at 143.9. Apayao posted the lowest CPI at 132.2. In terms of index point change, Ifugao incurred the highest increase at 5.4 points followed by Kalinga at 3.3 points.

Table 1. Consumer Price Index by Province,

Province	CAR (2006=100)		Index Point Change
	2016	2017	
CAR	140.9	143.3	2.4
Abra	133.7	135.0	1.3
Apayao	130.6	132.0	1.6
Benguet	142.1	143.9	1.8
Ifugao	145.9	151.3	5.4
Kalinga	137.1	140.4	3.3
Mt. Province	150.8	153.5	2.7

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

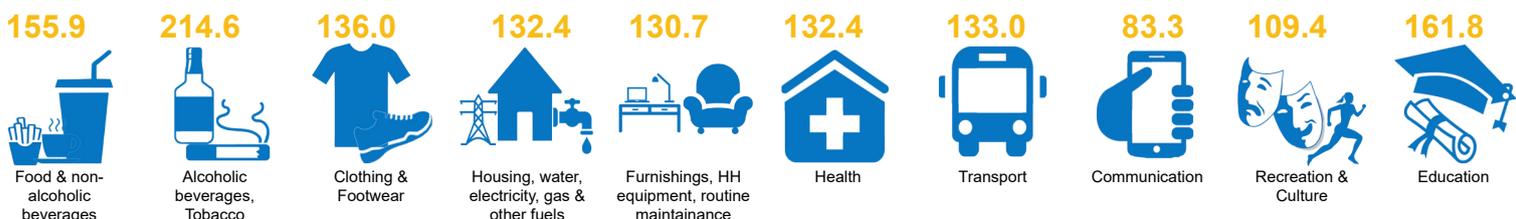
Among the commodity groups, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco had the highest CPI in the region at 214.6. The province of Kalinga incurred the highest CPI on this commodity at 228.1, followed by Apayao, Abra and Benguet at 223.0, 220.8, and 217.1, respectively. Education registered the second highest CPI among the commodity groups in the region for May 2017 with 161.8 index. Among the provinces, Mountain Province had the highest index on Education at 233.9, while Apayao had the lowest at 142.2. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages ranked third at 155.9. Mountain Province experienced the highest index on Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages at 162.0, followed by the province of Ifugao and Benguet at 159.7 and 159.6, respectively. Communication continued to have the lowest CPI among the commodity groups in the region with 83.3 index. Abra province incurred the highest index on this commodity at 111.4, while Apayao had the lowest at 78.1 index.

Among the CAR provinces, Mountain Province consistently incurred the highest CPI for all items with 153.5 index, while the province of Apayao continued to have the lowest index at 132.2. By index point change, Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco recorded the highest which increased by 13.8 points. Increases were also incurred for Clothing and Footwear (4.6 points), Transport (3.4 points), and Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages (2.5 points). The rest of the commodity groups reported minimal annual increases in their index points.

Inflation Rate

Prices of goods and services in the region weakened by 1.7 percent in May 2017. Ifugao posted the highest inflation rate at 3.7 percent, followed by Kalinga at 2.4 percent, and Mountain Province at 1.8 percent. The May 2017 inflation surpassed the May 2016 rates for the provinces of Apayao, Benguet and Ifugao. Other provinces had lower inflation rates in May 2017 as compared to the same month last year. By commodity, the year-on-year growth of the heavily-weighted Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages index in the region rose to 1.6 percent as compared to the 1.0 percent rate from the previous month. Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco registered the highest inflation rate among other [continued on page 3](#)

Consumer Price Index by Commodity Group: May 2017



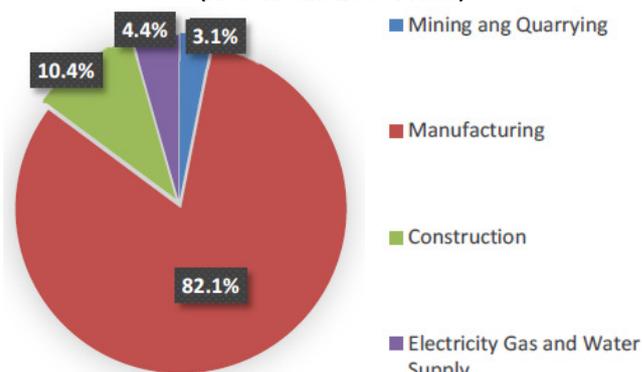
CAR economy from page 1

As to growth by major industry/sub-industry, AHFF contracted further from negative 4.1 percent in 2015 to negative 4.5 percent in 2016. The decline was due to the negative growth of Agriculture and Forestry Sub-industry which further contracted from negative 4.1 percent in 2015 to negative 4.7 percent in 2016. On the other hand, Fishing rebounded from negative 3.0 percent growth in 2015 to positive 8.8 percent in 2016.

Industry decreased from positive 3.5 percent in 2015 to negative 0.2 in 2016. The decline was brought about by the negative growths of 25.4 percent of the Construction industry and negative 3.5 percent of the Mining and Quarrying industry. Manufacturing, the industry's biggest contributor, managed to grow but on a slower pace from 4.4 percent in 2015 to 3.8 percent in 2016. Meanwhile, Electricity Gas and Water Supply (EGWS) rebounded from negative growth of 8.6 percent in 2015 to positive 13.4 in 2016.

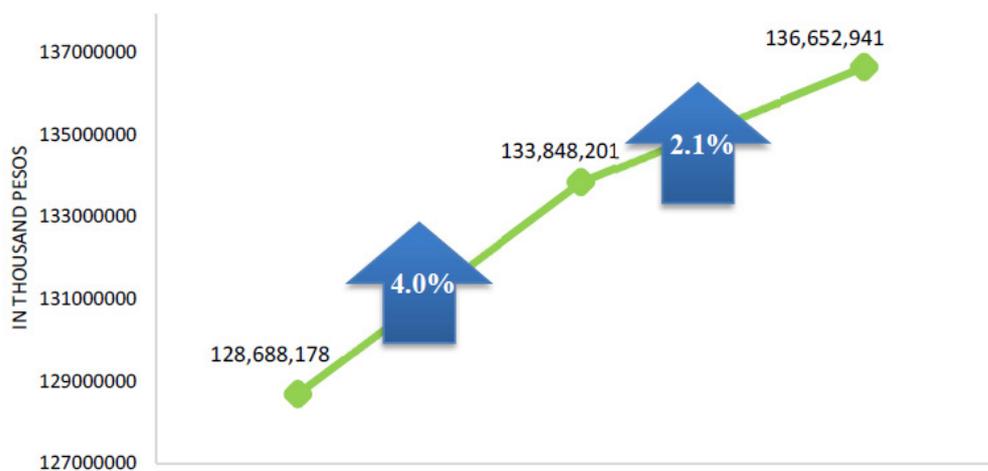
Services decelerated from 6.8 percent to 6.5 percent in 2016. The biggest deceleration was recorded under Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (RERBA) from 6.6 percent in 2015 to 3.1 percent in 2016. The other sub-industries that decelerated were Transport, Storage and Communication (TSC) from 7.0 percent to 5.3 percent and Trade from 7.2 percent to 7.1 percent. On the other hand, Public Administration and Defense (PAD) had the fastest growth from 1.3 percent to 5.3 percent, followed by Financial Intermediation from 6.0 percent to 8.7 percent, and Other Services from 9.0 percent to 9.6 percent. The economy of CAR remained to be Industry-driven as it accounted almost half of the region's total output at 49.4 percent, followed by Services at 41.7 percent. AHFF accounted only 8.8 percent of the region's economy. The shares of Industry and AHFF continued to decrease while Services continued to increase.

Percent Distribution of Industry CAR: 2016 (At Constant 2000 Prices)



Services decelerated from 6.8 percent to 6.5 percent in 2016. The biggest deceleration was recorded under Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (RERBA) from 6.6 percent in 2015 to 3.1 percent in 2016. The other sub-industries that decelerated were Transport, Storage and Communication (TSC) from 7.0 percent to 5.3 percent and Trade from 7.2 percent to 7.1 percent. On the other hand, Public Administration and Defense (PAD) had the fastest growth from 1.3 percent to 5.3 percent, followed by Financial Intermediation from 6.0 percent to 8.7 percent, and Other Services from 9.0 percent to 9.6 percent. The economy of CAR remained to be Industry-driven as it accounted almost half of the region's total output at 49.4 percent, followed by Services at 41.7 percent. AHFF accounted only 8.8 percent of the region's economy. The shares of Industry and AHFF continued to decrease while Services continued to increase.

CAR GRDP: 2014 - 2016 at Constant 2000 Prices, in Thousand Pesos



At the sub-industry level, Manufacturing was still the highest contributor to the regional economy with 40.6 percent share, followed by Other Services in which Education, Health, Hotels and Restaurants are accounted for with 11.7 percent share. RERBA where Business Process Outsourcing or BPOs are accounted for was the third highest contributor with a share of 10.4 percent in 2016.

By sectoral distribution of the major industries, Agriculture and Forestry comprised 98.1 percent while Fishing accounted only 1.9 percent out of the total 12.1 billion output of AHFF. The driver of the Industry sector was Manufacturing with 82.1 percent share to the total 67.5 billion output of the sector. This was followed by Construction with 10.4 percent, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply with 4.4 percent and mining and quarrying at 3.1 percent.

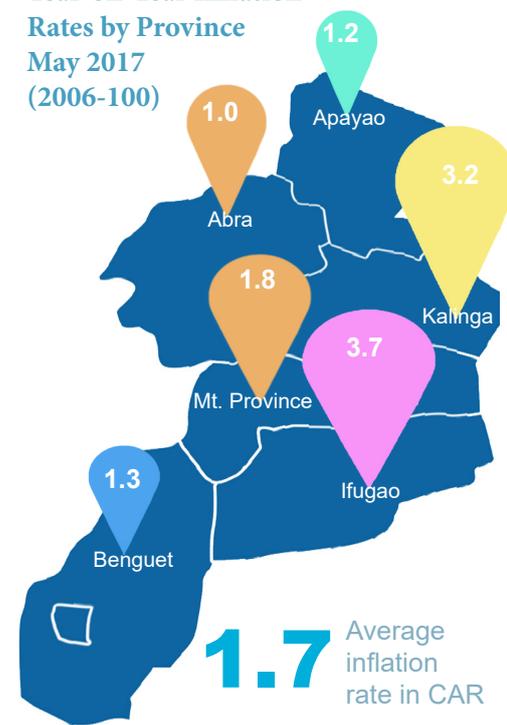
.... continued on page 5

Price Situation from page 2

commodities in the region with 6.9 percent increase, followed by Clothing and Footwear, and Transport with 3.5 and 2.6 percent increases, respectively.

On food items, Fish (2.8), Fruits (2.8), Milk, Cheese and Eggs (2.4), and Meat (2.1) persisted to have the highest price increases in May 2017. Meanwhile, Food Products not elsewhere classified remained to have a negative inflation rate of 3.5 percent. The value of the peso in the region was at 70 centavos in May 2017. This dropped by one centavo from 71 centavos in May 2016. This means that one peso in May 2006 is worth 70 centavos in May 2017. In other words, a basket of goods that can be bought 70 pesos in 2006 is worth 100 pesos in May 2017.

Year-on-Year Inflation Rates by Province May 2017 (2006-100)



Purchasing Power of the Peso (PPP)

The purchasing power of the peso in all the provinces generally weakened in May 2017 as compared to May 2016. Apayao had the highest peso value at 76 centavos, followed by Abra at 74 centavos, and Kalinga at 71 centavos. Meanwhile, Mountain Province had the lowest peso value at 65 centavos.



Civil Registration

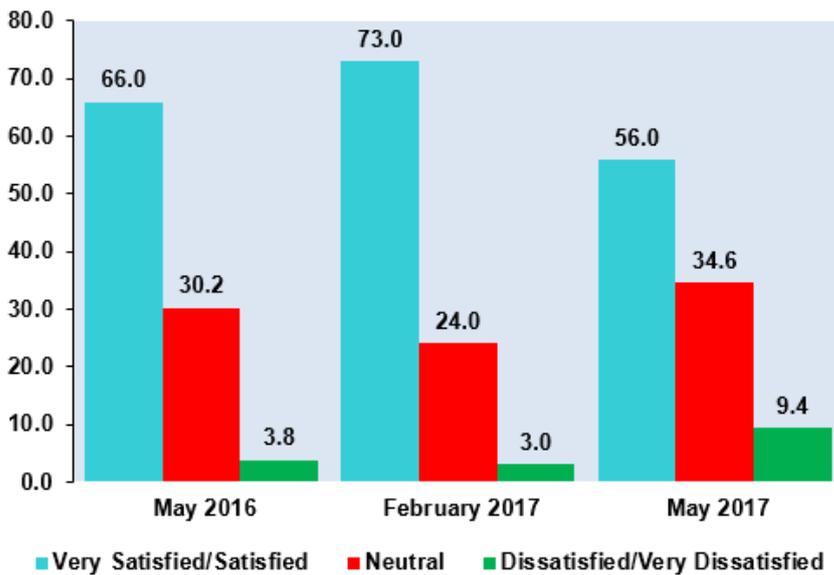
PSA-CAR Census Serbilis Center services continue to satisfy clientele.

The Census Serbilis Center at PSA-CAR continue to satisfy clients. This was the result generated from the Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) for the Second Quarter 2017 conducted last May 2-5 and May 8, 2017 with a total of 500 respondents where 56 percent of the clients served were satisfied with the services rendered to them. Survey questionnaires pertaining to the different service areas were answered by 100 respondents per day from 9:00 am to 11:00 am, 1:00 pm to 2:00 pm and 3:00 pm to 4:00 pm.

Level of Satisfaction

Out of the 500 respondents in May 2017, 56 percent of the clients were very satisfied/satisfied, 34.6 percent were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied or neutral, and only 9.4 percent were not satisfied by the CRS services.

Client's Satisfaction Levels at the Census Serbilis Center, CAR: May 2017



Level of Satisfaction by Category

The Procedures/Posters category got the highest satisfaction rate from the clients at 83.4%. This was followed by Employee category at 81.2%. The clarity of information and instruction presented through the posters and procedural materials displayed at the outlet were assessed in the procedures/posters category. The Employee category on the other hand assessed the employees' grooming or neatness, courtesy and knowledge.

The Area/Facilities category came next at 62.1%. The cleanliness, safety, ventilation and comfort of the area, restrooms, and the facilities such as availability of chairs to accommodate clients were rated in this category. The Service category got the lowest rate at 61.9% with Prompt Service (18.6%) affecting the result.

Most Requested Civil Registry Document

Birth Certificate



71.2 %

Marriage Certificate



19.3 %

CENOMAR



5.3 %

Death Certificate



2.5 %

Securing PSA Documents by Purpose: May 2017



School Requirement

31.7 %



Passport

24.0 %



Local Employment

13.7 %



Other Purposes

8.9 %



Embassy

6.6 %



GSIS / SSS

5.5 %



Marriage

3.4 %



PRC Requirement

2.5 %



Baptism

2.5 %



BIR / Income Tax

1.2 %

CAR economy from page 2

The biggest contributors to the 57 billion output of Services were Other Services and RERBA with 28.1 percent and 25.0 percent shares, respectively. These Service sub-industries followed Manufacturing under the Industry sector as the two next biggest contributors to the regional economy. Meanwhile, TSC contributed 14.5 percent, Trade and Repair with 13.7 percent, Financial Intermediation with 10.0 percent and PAD with 8.7 percent.

As to growth contribution, Services contributed the most to the region's 2.1 percent growth in 2016 at 2.6 percentage points. AHFF pulled down CAR's growth rate by 0.4 percentage point and Industry also pulled down the region's economy by 0.1 percentage point. At the sub-industry level, manufacturing contributed 1.5 percentage points to the region's growth rate, followed by Other Services at 1.1 percentage points, Trade with 0.4 percentage point, and RERBA, Financial Intermediation, TSC, EGWS with 0.3 percentage point each and PAD with 0.2 percentage point. Meanwhile, Construction pulled down CAR's economy by 1.8 percentage points, Agriculture and Forestry by 0.4 percentage point and Mining and Quarrying with 0.1 percentage point.

The per capita GRDP of the region stood at 75,279 pesos in 2016. This was higher by 0.31 percent from the 75,054 pesos per capita GRDP posted in 2015. The region's per capita GRDP was 4.36 percent lower than the national average of 78,712 pesos. NCR had the highest per capita GRDP at 232,837 pesos, followed by Region 4A (CALABARZON) with 94,826 pesos. The Cordillera region ranked third nationwide with the highest per capita GRDP.

Compared to other regions, CAR's economic performance ranked 16th in 2016 in terms of growth rates, 2 ranks lower from Rank 14 in 2015, making CAR the 2nd slowest growing region. Region 8 (Eastern Visayas) posted the highest GRDP growth rate at 12.4 percent, followed by Region 3 (Central Luzon) and Region 11.0 (Davao Region) at 9.5 percent and 9.4 percent, respectively. As compared to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 6.9 percent, seven regions have equal or higher growth rates than the national growth rate. Region 8 was the highest at 12.4 percent, followed by Region 3 with 9.5 percent and Region 11 with 9.4 percent. Other regions with higher growth rates were NCR, Region 1, Region 7, and Region 10.

Ten regions were below the national growth rate with the Cordillera region being one of them. CAR's economic growth rate was

comparable to MIMAROPA with 2.7 percent and CARAGA with 2.5 percent. In terms of regional shares to the total GDP of the country, CAR ranked 14th with 1.7 percent share. NCR (36.6%), CALABARZON (16.8%) and Central Luzon (9.5%) remained the top three regions with highest shares to the Philippine GDP. Of the 6.9 percent gain of the national economy, NCR contributed the most with 2.7 percentage points, followed by Central Luzon with 0.9 percentage point and CALABARZON with 0.8 percentage point contribution. CAR ranked 15 out of the 17 regions and contributed only 0.037 percentage point to the national economy. Ilocos and Cagayan Valley regions contributed 0.264 and 0.058 percentage points, respectively.

CAR Regional Statistics Committee welcomes new members

Following the issuance of PSA Board Resolution 03 last February 14, 2017 reconstituting the Regional Statistics Committees (RSCs), the RSC-CAR during its 2nd Quarter Meeting last May 24, 2017 passed Resolution No. 04, Series of 2017 adopting said PSA Board Resolution and approving additional RSC-CAR members.

PSA Board Resolution No. 3, superseded the RSC memberships previously established under PSA Board Resolution No. 05, Series of 2015, but carried over the RSC powers and functions stated in the resolution. Further, it provides that the regional directors or the official with equivalent rank or the next-in-rank official of agencies and offices shall be the members in the RSC.

Also, through RSC-CAR Resolution No. 04, Series of 2017, the Committee welcomes the Bureau of Local Government and Finance - CAR, Department of Science and Technology-CAR and the Police Regional Office-Cordillera as its new members. As of

May 24, 2017, the RSC-CAR is now composed of 33 members, representing 23 regional line agencies, seven City/Provincial Planning and Development Offices, two State Universities and Colleges, and one private sector representative.

The RSC is tasked to provide guidance and direction to the regional/local statistical development activities, and serve as policy-making body on statistical issues and matters at the regional level.

Composition of the RSC-CAR As of May 24, 2017

Chair : Regional Director, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) - CAR

Vice Chair : Regional Director, Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) - CAR

Members : Regional Directors of the following agencies:

1. Bureau of Local Government and Finance (BLGF)
2. Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP)
3. Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
4. Department of Agriculture (DA)
5. Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
6. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
7. Department of Education (DepEd)
8. Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
9. Department of Health (DOH)
10. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
11. Department of Tourism (DOT)
12. Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
13. Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)
14. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

.... continued on page 6



Quarterly meetings of the Regional Statistics Committee - CAR chaired by NEDA-CAR Regional Director A. Rimando are venues to present timely results of surveys and relevant statistical information to members.

CAR Regional from page 5

- 15. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
- 16. Technical Skills and Development Authority (TESDA)
- 17. Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB)
- 18. Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA)
- 19. National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)
- 20. Commission on Population
- 21. Police Regional Office Cordillera (PROCOR)

SUC's/Academe

- 1. Benguet State University (BSU)
- 2. University of the Philippines Baguio-Cordillera Studies Center (UP-CSC)

C/PPDO's

- 1. Abra Provincial Planning and Development Office
- 2. Baguio City Planning and Development Office
- 3. Benguet Provincial Planning and Development Office
- 4. Apayao Provincial Planning and Development Office
- 5. Ifugao Provincial Planning and Development Office
- 6. Kalinga Provincial Planning and Development Office
- 7. Mountain Province Provincial Planning and Development Office

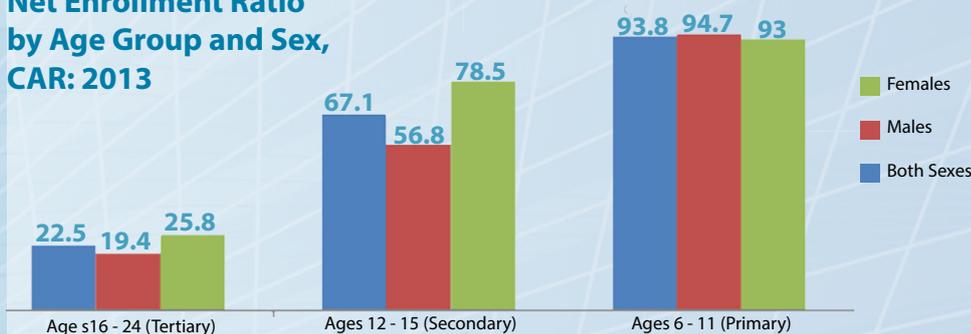
Private Sector Representative

- 1. Northern Luzon Cooperative Education and Development Center (NORLU CEDEC)

Cordillera has high literacy rate

The result of the Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) conducted by the PSA in 2013 in coordination with the Literacy Coordinating Council and the Department of Education showed that the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) has high literacy rate. The FLEMMS is the fifth in the series of functional literacy surveys conducted by the former National Statistics Office, now Philippine Statistics Authority. The surveys were conducted in 1989, 1994, 2003, 2008, and 2013.

Net Enrollment Ratio by Age Group and Sex, CAR: 2013



Basic or simple literacy or the ability of a person to read and write with understanding a simple message in any language or dialect was at 94.9 percent in CAR. This means that 1.4 million Cordillerans were basically literate, the 13th among 16 regions who were surveyed. This was a slight improvement of 0.1 percentage point from the estimated 94.8 percent in 2008. The national basic literacy in 2013 on the other hand was at 96.5 percent of 74 million Filipinos in the Philippines 10 years old and over, an increase of 0.9 percentage point from the recorded 95.6 percent in 2008.

The functional literacy rate of the region in 2013 was 91.2 percent, higher by two percentage points compared to 89.2 percent in 2008. Functional literacy is a significantly higher level of literacy which includes not only of reading and writing skills but also of numeracy skills. The skills must be sufficiently advanced to enable the individual to participate fully and efficiently in activities commonly occurring in a person's life situation that require a reasonable capability of communicating by written language. A functional literate person is one who can at least read, write, compute and/or comprehend. Also, persons who graduated from high school or completed higher level of education are classified as functionally literate.

33.2 %

of the total population in CAR aged 6 - 24 years were not attending school from June 2013 to March 2014

The survey showed that there were more functionally literate females than males in the region both in 2008 and 2013. The functional literacy rate among females increased from 89.7 percent in 2008 to 92.9 percent in 2013. Functional literacy also increased among males from 87.8 percent in 2008 to 92.9 percent in 2013. The percentage of population 6 years old and over that had no grade completed decreased from 8.2 percent in 2008 to 6.3 percent in 2013.

The results of the 2013 FLEMMS further revealed that there were increases in the number of high school and high school graduates, and college level and college graduates in 2013 as compared to 2008. The number of females with no grade completed were slightly higher than males in 2013. However, there were more females in the post-secondary, college level and college graduates or higher than the males. The gap even widened as the level of education went higher.



There were more **Females** in the region who were functionally literate than males in **2008** and **2013**.

Respondents were also interviewed whether household members ages 6 to 24 years old excluding those who were Overseas Contract Workers (OCWs) or Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) were attending school. Results showed that 33.2 percent of the total population of CAR aged 6 to 24 years old were not attending school during the school year covering June 2013 to March 2014. The age group 16-24 years old had the highest percentage of not currently attending school with 64.5 percent.

Cordillera has from page 6

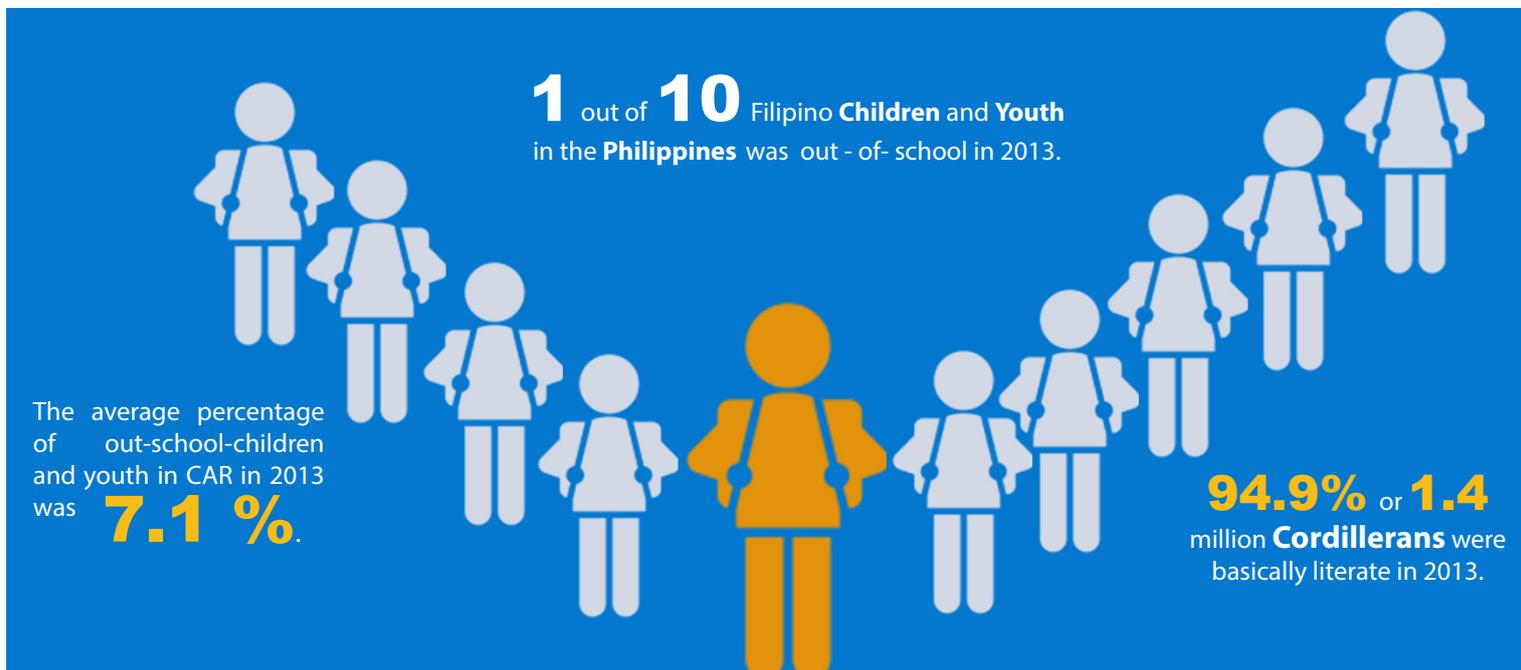
aged 6 to 24 years old in the region not currently attending school, 20.6 percent stated that they lack interest in attending school. Another main reason for not attending school was due to marriage with 18.9 percent. Meanwhile, 16.5 percent said that they finished their schooling. Another 16.5 percent cited that they were looking for work.

One in every ten, or about 4 million Filipino children and youth was out-of-school in 2013. Out-of-school children is defined in the FLEMMS as persons aged 6 to 14 years who are not attending school; while out-of-school youth are persons aged 15 to 24 years who are not attending school, have not finished any college or post-secondary course, and are not working.

In the Cordillera region, the percentage of out-of-school children and youths was lower than the national average with 7.1 percent. This translates to more than 48 thousand individuals. In general, the proportion of persons who were out-of-school was higher among the youth than among children, and higher among females than males.

Meanwhile, the net enrollment ratio (NER) which shows the extent of participation in a given level of education for primary school age children were estimated at 93.8 percent for the school year covered in the survey. The NER is the ratio of enrollment of the official age-group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding age-group of the population as defined by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. The NER for secondary education was 67.1 percent and 22.5 percent for the tertiary level. The NER among males was higher than females in the primary level. On the other hand, NER for females were higher than males in the secondary and tertiary levels.

The 2013 FLEMMS also gathered information on the modes of travel of population ages 6 to 24 years old in attending school. Topping the list was through walking made accessible with the presence of transport systems at 62.7 percent. Students who were riding public means of transportation such as jeepneys, taxis, vans, and buses came second at 25.1 percent. Those using tricycle, motorcycles or pedicabs registered 8.6 percent. Students using private motor vehicles recorded 3.9 percent, while those walking with no transportation system were at 12.2 percent. Students who subscribed to school transportation services registered only at 0.3 percent.



PSA adopts new policy in releasing civil registry documents

The Philippine Statistics Authority-Regional Statistical Services Office-Cordillera Administrative Region (PSA-RSSO-CAR) recently implemented a new policy in releasing of Civil Registry Documents to its customers particularly Certificate of Death (COD), Certificate of Marriage (COM), Certificate of No Marriage (CENOMAR) and Advisory on Marriages (AOM) as contained in the Civil Registrar General's Memorandum numbered 2017-050 in compliance to Republic Act No. 10173 also known as "Data Privacy Act of 2012".

Effective May 17, 2017, copies of a COM, CENOMAR or AOM can only be issued to the document owner or through a duly

authorized representative, the document owner's spouse, parent, direct descendants, guardian or institution legally in-charge of him/her, if minor. In case of the document owner's death, such documents including the COD, can be issued to the nearest of kin.

Whenever absolutely necessary, these documents can be issued to the court or proper public official in administrative, judicial or other official proceedings to determine the identity of a person.

In case the document owner sends a duly authorized representative to claim his/her document, the latter shall submit to PSA a duly signed authorization letter or Special

Special Power of Attorney issued by the former. If the document owner is a minor, it shall be the guardian or institution legally in-charge of him/her who will issue the authorization. In case of the document owner's death, the nearest of kin shall issue the authorization. In any case, the valid identification cards of the person who issued the authorization and the authorized person are required including photocopies of it. The authorization may be sent personally through the authorized person or through electronic means. In the latter case, the document owner may send it through the email addresses of PSA-RSSO-CAR at psa.crs.baguiocity@gmail.com, crasd_psa_car@yahoo.com.ph, or at psacordillera@yahoo.com.ph.

Food Consumption in CAR

The Survey of Food Demand (SFD) conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority aims to collect and update information on consumption of agricultural commodities. The data on per capita consumption is important in measuring the food requirements of the country and its usefulness for buffer stocking activities as well as making decisions to import. Likewise, reliable, relevant and timely data on consumption are necessary to improve food security planning and policy making in the country.

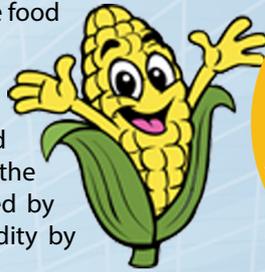
Consumption includes food prepared at home and consumed at home by household members, delivered/take-home food from outside (bought or free) and consumed at home by the household members, food prepared at home and consumed outside by household members, and food prepared and eaten in food establishments. Per Capita Consumption refers to the quantity of food consumed per person. It is derived by dividing total consumption of a particular commodity by the population.

In the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), the yearly average per capita consumption of rice was estimated at 125.53 kilograms or 2.41 kilograms per week in 2015. This means that the region needed 125.53 metric tons for every 1,000 individuals. The 2015 estimate was 3.63 percent lower or 4.56 kilograms less compared to 2012 with 130.09 kilograms annual per capita consumption. This was revealed by the result of the 2015 Survey of Food Demand (SFD)

Among the provinces, Kalinga is the biggest consumer of rice at 166.61 kilograms, followed by Apayao at 154.88 kilograms. Benguet and Abra consumed the least at 106.44 kilograms and 120.34 kilograms, respectively.

Meanwhile, rice consumption in Mountain Province greatly decreased at 19.44 percent or 25.24 kilogram less per person in 2015 as compared to 2012.

Consumption of corn was less popular in the region with annual per capita consumption of only 0.46 kilogram. The 2015 level was 28.85 percent higher than in 2012 with estimated consumption of 0.33 kilogram. Among the provinces, Apayao posted the highest annual per capita consumption of corn at 0.87 kilogram. This was 95.42 percent higher or 0.83 kilogram more than in 2012 with 0.04 kilogram annual corn consumption. Mountain Province followed at 0.79 kilogram. Kalinga had the lowest consumption of corn at 0.18 kilogram.



Corn posted an annual per capita consumption of **0.46 kg** in 2015.

Apayao posted the highest annual per capita consumption of corn at **0.87 kg** in 2015

Meanwhile, white potato consumption in CAR posted the highest consumption level in 2015 at 5.31 kilograms per person per year. This was 7.04 percent lower or 0.40 kilogram less than the 2012 estimates of 5.71 kilograms. Camote consumption came next at 3.28 kilograms which was also lower by 46.35 percent from the 2012 level or 2.84 kilograms less than the computed 6.12 kilograms of 2012. Cassava and gabi were the least consumed rootcrop in the region in 2015 at 1.2 and 1.14 kilograms, respectively.

Per capita consumption of root crops in the region was lower in 2015 as compared to the 2012 record. Among the provinces, Mountain Province had the highest yearly average per capita consumption of white potato at 10.86 kilograms per person. Ifugao was the major consumer of sweet potato at 5.04 kilograms and gabi at 2.12 kilograms. In Apayao, cassava was consumed at 3.10 kilograms per person a year.

Vegetable consumption includes leafy and fruit vegetables, legumes, and condiments. The estimated annual per capita consumption of okra, ampalaya, gourd (upo), onion, eggplant, squash, tomato and mongo was higher in 2015 as compared to the 2012 per capita consumption of the region. On the other hand, consumption of highland vegetables like chayote, carrots, cabbage, pechay and habitchuelas was notably lower in 2015.

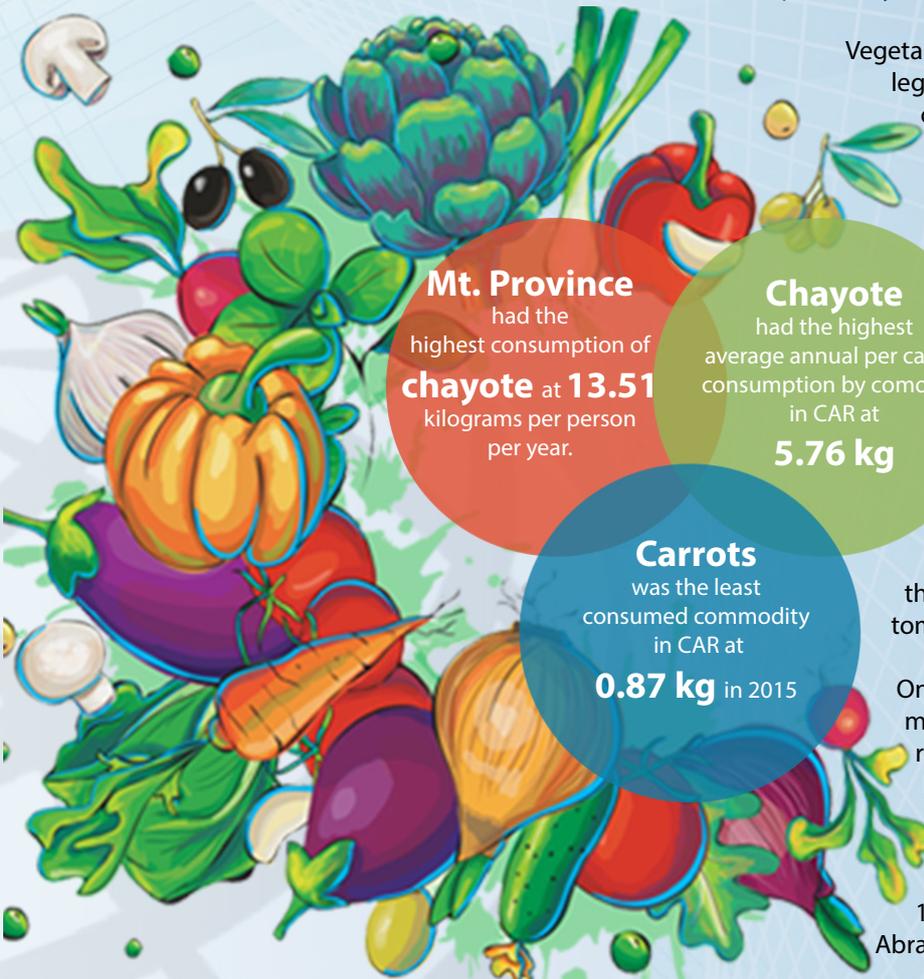
The yearly average consumption was highest for chayote at 5.76 kilograms, eggplant at 4.50 kilograms and tomato at 4.18 kilograms. Other commodities ranged from 0.87 kilogram for carrots to 3.92 kilograms for squash. Mountain Province had the highest consumption of chayote at 13.51 kilograms per person per year. Abra posted the biggest per capita consumption on eggplant and tomato at 7.85 kilograms and 7.43 kilograms, respectively.

On fruit consumption, banana (except saba), saba, and mango remained the most consumed fruits in the region at 11.41 kilograms, 6.75 kilograms, and 4.75 kilograms, respectively. Ifugao and Kalinga were the leading consumers of banana (except saba) at 16.67 kilograms and 16.27 kilograms, respectively. Meanwhile, Mountain Province favored the saba at 14.81 kilograms. Further, more mangoes were eaten in Abra at [continued on page 9](#)

Mt. Province had the highest consumption of **chayote** at **13.51** kilograms per person per year.

Chayote had the highest average annual per capita consumption by commodity in CAR at **5.76 kg**

Carrots was the least consumed commodity in CAR at **0.87 kg** in 2015



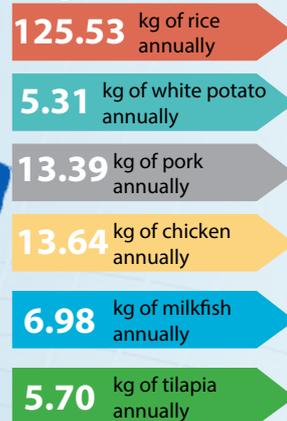
Food Consumption from page 8

8.22 kilograms, while more papaya fruits were consumed in Kalinga at 7.16 kilograms per person annually.

Meat consumption in CAR was higher in 2015 than in 2012. Pork and chicken were the highly preferred meat products in the region at estimated annual per capita consumption of 13.39 kilograms and 13.64 kilograms, respectively. Minimal consumption was noted for beef at 1.61 kilograms. The estimated annual per capita consumption of pork in all provinces was the highest, ranging from 10.40 kilograms in Ifugao to 15.53 kilograms in Benguet. Meanwhile, chicken registered the lowest consumption at 7.52 kilograms in Mountain Province and the highest in Benguet at 18.86 kilograms. On the other hand, beef was the least consumed meat. The highest meat consumption was recorded at 2.26 kilograms in Benguet to as low as 0.19 kilograms in Mountain Province. Benguet including the City of Baguio, posted the highest annual per capita consumption of meat and chicken egg in the region.

On fish consumption, the most eaten fish products in the region were milkfish and tilapia. The estimated annual per capita consumption for milkfish was 6.98 kilograms which was 27.46 percent higher or 1.50 kilograms more than the 2012 level at 5.47 kilograms. Tilapia consumption was at 5.70 kilograms per capita per annum but was 16.55 percent lower or 1.13 kilograms less than the 2012 level at 6.84 kilograms. All provinces in the region consumed more milkfish in 2015 as compared to 2012. Benguet registered the biggest consumption of milkfish at 9.28 kilograms per person a year. The consumption of tilapia for all provinces in 2015 was lesser compared to 2012. Apayao and Kalinga were the leading consumers of tilapia at 7.52 kilograms and 7.44 kilograms per person, respectively.

In 2015, one person in the Cordillera consumes an average of :



“ KALINGA was the biggest rice consumer in 2015 with annual per capita consumption of **166.61 kg”**



CAR needed
125.53 metric tons
of rice for every **1,000**
individuals in **2015**

Employed persons in Cordillera reached 758T

Result of the Labor Force Survey conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority in July 2016 showed that the Philippines’ labor force participation rate (LFPR) of persons or those working, not working, and looking for work whose age is 15 years old and over was estimated at 63.20 percent or about 43.28 million.

The Labor Force Survey (LFS) provides a snapshot or the stock of economically active persons in the country at a particular point or reference period. It aims to monitor the changes in the employment status of

persons in the working age population whether employed, unemployed and not in the labor force during a specified time period using the Labor Force Framework. The LFS concept and measurement follows the international standards concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in October 1982 at Geneva, Switzerland.

The survey showed that the Cordillera

Administrative Region (CAR) was among the regions with LFPR higher than the national rate. Negros Island Region (NIR) had the highest LFPR of 70.5 percent translated to about 2,205,000 persons in the labor force. The region’s LFPR decreased by 0.4 percentage point from 65.9 percent in April 2016 to 65.5 percent in July 2016.

Based on the survey, employment rate in the Cordillera region decreased, with the number of employed persons dropping by 0.9 percentage point from 96.0 percent in April 2016 to 95.1 percent in July 2016. The survey also showed that there were more males employed in the region than females. Of the 758,000 employed persons in CAR for July 2016, 61.0 percent were males, while 39.0 percent were females. Employed males in the region increased by 1.3 percentage point from the 59.7 percent employed in April 2016 to 61.0 percent in July 2016. On the other hand, employed females decreased by 1.3 percentage point from 40.3 percent employed females in April 2016 to 39.0 percent in July 2016.

As to educational attainment of employed persons, 38.6 percent had high school education, of which 25.7 percent graduated while 12.9 percent did not graduate. Employed persons with college education followed with [continued on page 10](#)



Participants during the six-day Labor Force Survey Training held from June 27 to July 2, 2016 in Baguio City familiarize themselves with the field operations and administration of the survey.

CAR Labor... from page 9

29.6 percent of the total employed persons in the region. Of these, 17.9 percent graduated while 11.7 percent did not finish college.

Employed persons with elementary level education came third with a share of 23.6 percent, of which 11.5 percent graduated while 12.1 percent did not graduate.

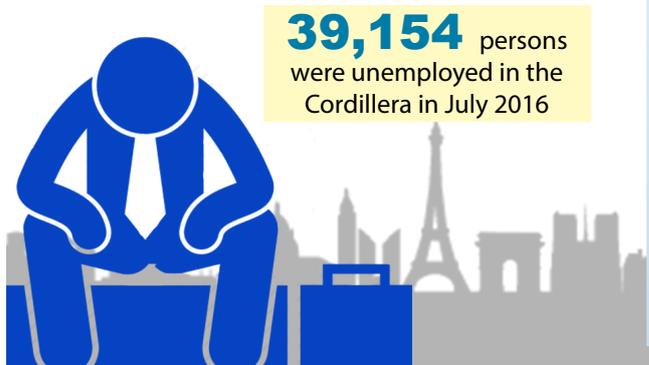
Employed persons with post-secondary level education accounted to only 6.0 percent of the total employed persons in the region. There were 5.7 percent employed persons who graduated while 0.4 percent were undergraduates.

The percentage of employed persons in CAR for July 2016 with no education or grade level completed was at 2.0 percent. The agriculture and forestry sector continued to be the biggest employer in the region with 41.4 percent share in July 2016. The share of the industry sector decreased by 2.9 percentage point compared to April 2016. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles ranked as the second largest employer with 13.1 percent of the total employed persons in July 2016. Public Administration and Defense made up the third largest employer accounting for 7.8 percent in July 2016. Manufacturing shared only 3.0 percent of the total employed persons in the region in July 2016 considering that this sub-industry group contributes the most to the regional economy.

Among the occupation groups, elementary occupations remained to be the largest group of employed persons in CAR with 30.2 percent of the total regional employment in July 2016. This increased by 3.5 percentage points compared to April 2016. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers ranked as the second largest occupation group with 20.8 percent of the total employed persons in July 2016, which increased by 1.8 percentage points from April 2016. Managers made up the third largest occupational group accounting for 13.2 percent in July 2016. The rest of the major occupation groups comprised 35.8 percent of the total employed persons in the entire labor force of the region in July 2016.

The underemployment rate of CAR was 25.2 percent and the visible underemployment rate was 10.6 percent for July 2016. Underemployed persons are those who express the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or an additional job; or to have a new job with longer working hours. Visibly underemployed persons are those who work for less than 40 hours during the reference period and want additional hours of work. The total underemployment in CAR was 191,000 of which 58.1 percent of the underemployed persons already worked 40 hours per week and over. Those who work less than 40 hours a week accounted 41.9 percent of the total underemployed population in the region.

Unemployment rate in the region increased by 0.9 percentage point from 4.0 percent in April 2016 to 4.9 percent in July 2016. The unemployed male population accounted for 56.4 percent of the total unemployed persons in the region, while 43.6 percent were unemployed females.



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

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, SS II
Betina Joy V. Bermillo, SS II
Ma. Gina V. De Guzman, SS II
Warren B. Mamanteo, SS II
Brozybroz Y. Mateo, AS
Cherry D. Kiaw, AS
Dennis D. Gundran, AS
Jeannel Barcayan, EPS

Layout Artists
Aimee M. Cabay, AS
Winsky B. Salisa, ISA

Adviser
Villafe P. Alibuyog
Regional Director

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

