

## Survey shows Cordilleran family income and expenses rose, savings fell

The Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) conducted by the PSA provides data on family income and expenditure that include among others, levels of consumption by item of expenditure as well as the 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. These also include related information on the number of family members employed for pay or profit (or as wage, salary, or own-account workers), occupation, age, and educational attainment of household head, and other housing characteristics.

The 2015 FIES results showed that the average annual family income of a Cordilleran family was estimated at Php282,000, which is about Php23,500 monthly on the average. The average annual family income increased from Php246,000 in 2009; Php257,000 in 2012; and to Php282,000 in 2015.

The 2015 FIES further revealed that the average annual family expenditure of a Cordilleran family was estimated at Php209,000, which means that a family spent an average of Php17,417

in a month. The average annual family expenditure decreased from Php210,000 in 2009 to Php188,000 in 2012, and increased to Php209,000 in 2015.

On the other hand, the average annual savings of families increased from Php36,000 in 2009 to Php68,000 and Php73,000 in 2012 and 2015, respectively. At constant 2006 prices, the average annual family savings were the same for both 2012 and 2015 at Php53,000.

The main sources of income for the Cordilleran family were salaries and wages either from agricultural or non-agricultural activities. Other sources of income contributing 31% of the family income came from net share of crops, cash receipts from abroad and domestic source, rental from non-agricultural, interest, pension and retirement, dividends and investments, imputed house rental value, family sustenance activities, and those received as gifts.

.... continued on page 2



"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."



## Senior citizens in Cordillera reached hundred thousand

Senior citizen or elderly refers to any resident citizen of the Philippines at least sixty (60) years old and over as defined by Republic Act No. 9994. Senior citizens comprised 6.9 % of the Cordillera region's total household population based on the 2010 Census of Population.

The highest number of elders in the region was recorded in Benguet with 22.0% of the total number of senior citizens in the region, followed by Abra (20.0%), and Baguio City (16.2%). Apayao had the least elderly population at 6.9%. As to the proportion of senior citizens to the household population, Abra had the highest with 9.5%, followed by Mountain Province at 8.4%. Baguio City had the least at 5.7%. The percentage distribution of senior citizens gets lower as age gets older. About 32.6% or 36,255 senior citizens were 60 to 64 years old; 22.9% or 25,457 were aged 65 to 69 years old, and 19.7% or 21,892 were 70 to 74 years old. Of the total household population in the region aged 60 years old and over, 60.9% (67,807) were married; while 30.9% (34,391) were widowed. A relatively small

.... continued on page 2

**2015 FIES .... from page 1**

The average annual income for a one-person family was about Php122,000; while a family with seven members or more was estimated at Php340,000. The average expenditure for a one-person family in a year was Php88,000, as compared to Php228,000 for a family of seven or more members.

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 2015, average annual income in all deciles increased. There was a wide gap in income between the richest decile and the poorest decile. The average annual family income of the tenth decile in 2012 was about ten times that of the first decile. The gap slightly narrowed in 2012 when the tenth decile was eight times that of the first decile.

In terms of income distribution among families, the Gini coefficient or the measure of income inequality was estimated at 0.4211 for year 2015. In 2012, it was 0.4675, which indicated some improvement in income distribution among families. A Gini coefficient equal to zero indicates perfect income equality among families, while a value of one indicates absolute income inequality.

In 2015, about 40% of the total annual family expenditure was spent on food, followed by house rent/rental at 15%. Expense on water, electricity gas and other fuels was at 7.7%, and transportation at 5.4%.

Among families in the bottom 30% per capita income group, expenses on food accounted for more than half (58.5%) of the total family expenditure, followed by water, electricity, gas and other fuels at 11.6%. House rent/rental expenditure was valued at 8.6%. On the other hand, families in the upper 70% per capita income group, spent about 33.0% on food, 16.6% on house rental and 7.2% on water, electricity, gas and other fuels.

**Senior Citizens .... from page 1**

proportion was reported to be single with only 5.9% (6,608). There were only 689 senior citizens having the status of common-law or live-in relationship representing 0.6% of the total number of senior citizens in the Cordillera.

In terms of educational attainment, one out of ten senior citizens in the region had an academic degree. For every ten senior citizens, three were primary undergraduates, two had no grade completed, two were elementary graduates, one was a High School graduate, and the rest were Secondary, Post-Secondary and College undergraduates, and had Post-Baccalaureate degrees. Majority of senior citizens with no grade completed comprising 25.1% of the total senior citizen population in CAR were found in Benguet. Abra had the most number of Elementary graduates at 28.7%. Baguio City had the most graduates in High School, Post-Secondary, College and Post-Baccalaureate degrees at 34.6%, 27.9%, 39.9%, and 40.9%, respectively. Baguio City had the least number of senior citizens with no grade completed at 4.7%, followed by Apayao at 4.9%.

Among the ethnic groups with the most number of senior citizens, the Ilocanos posted the highest at 28.6% (31,854), followed by the Kankanaeys at 15.0% (16,698), and the Ibalois/Iballoys at 9.5% (10,539). Ilocano senior citizens were mostly found in Abra, Apayao and Baguio City. A large number of Kankanaey senior citizens were located in Benguet and Mountain Province. Kalinga had the highest number of senior citizens belonging to the Kalinga ethnic group. Ifugao had more Tawali senior citizens than the rest of the ethnic groups in the province.

Of the total 352,403 household heads in the entire region, 19.1 % (67,150) were senior citizens. Out of the 111,299 number of senior citizens, 60.3% were household heads, 22.3% were married, 7.1% were mothers, and 2.5% were fathers of the household heads.

**CAR imports increased in September 2016**

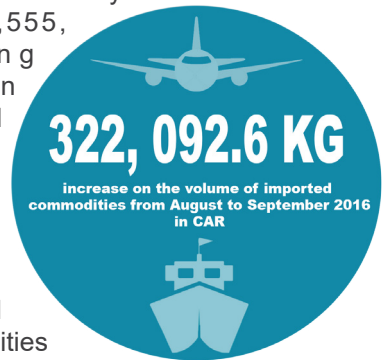
Imports of the goods and services bought from other countries of the Cordillera region increased by 11.6% last in September 2016. These had a total Free on Board (FOB) value of \$76,349,888 from the FOB value of \$6,056,160 in August 2016. In the Philippine foreign trade statistics, the value of goods is presented in FOB value.

The region's total volume of imported commodities drastically increased from 60,680.3 kg in August 2016 to 382,772.9 kg in September 2016.

The 3 top imported commodities of the region in September 2016 were electrical machinery and equipment, and parts thereof; aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof; and nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliance, parts thereof. These commodities had an aggregate value of \$70,382,663. Cost of electrical machinery and equipment, and parts thereof as the top imported commodity in September 2016 grew from \$81,898 in August 2016 to \$43,773,093 in September 2016, followed by aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof with imports value of \$21,077,015, and sharing 27.6% in the total imports of the region. Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliance, parts thereof were still the third major import commodity valued at \$5,532,555, sharing 7.3% in total regional imports value.

Other top imported commodities include:

optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof (1.7%), plastics and articles thereof ( 1.2%), miscellaneous chemical products (1.0%), commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere (0.9%), natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metals and articles thereof; imitation jewelry; coin ( 0.7%), iron and steel (0.6%), and tools, implements, cutlery, .... continued on page 3



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**CAR imports .... from page 2**

spoons and forks, of base metal, and parts thereof of base metals ( 0.3%). These commodities had an accumulated import value of \$5,002,089 (6.6%). The rest of the imported commodities were valued at \$918,997 (1.0%) of the total import value of commodities in the region.

The United States of America, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan were the major sources of imported goods of the region. The total value of imports from these countries had an aggregate amount of \$53,412,322 (70%).

The region also imported goods from Japan (10.0%), Singapore (6.0%), Malaysia (3.0%), UK of Great Britain and N. Ireland (3.0%), People's Republic of China (3.0%), France(2.0%), India (1.0%), Germany (1.0%), Thailand (1.0%), Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Costa Rica, Canada, Israel, Mexico, Romania, Switzerland, Vietnam, Portugal, Turkey, Morocco, Australia, Jamaica, and Sweden. Imports from these countries contributed 30% in the total value of imported commodities of CAR.

About 92.8% of the region's total import goods in September 2016 came from the Asia- Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) member countries, namely, the United States of America (USA), Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, Republic of China, Thailand, Hongkong, Canada, Mexico, and Vietnam.

On the other hand, 7.2% of the total regional value of imports which is equivalent to \$5,462,998 came from non-APEC countries. These comprised 19,627.2 kg volume of imports accounting 5.1% of the total imported commodities of the region.



The First Prize in the On-the-Spot Poster Making Contest was bagged by Joshua L. Bucasan of Bokod National High School - Daclan Annex. The contest was conducted by PSA-CAR at the Dep-ED CAR, Regional Office last February 24, 2017 as part of activities in observance of the Civil Registration Month.

**" Pilipinong Rehistrado, Matatag na Kinabukasan ay Sigurado "** Civil Registration Month 2017

**Cordillera has least number PWDs in PH**

The Philippines had a total household population of 92.1 million in 2010, of which 1.44 million or 1.57% of the population had disabilities. There were 26,312 persons with disabilities (PWDs) recorded in the region which comprised 1.63% of the total household population, higher than the national level of 1.57%.

Benguet province registered the highest population of PWDs in the region with 5,507 PWDs, followed by Abra with 4,357 PWDs. Apayao had the least number with 2,419 PWDs. However, Apayao province posted the highest proportion of PWDs to household population with 2.15%, higher than that of the region's 1.63 %.

Household Population and Persons with Disability by Province, CAR: 2010			
Region/ Province	Household Population	With Disability	Proportion to Household Population (%)
<b>CAR</b>	<b>1,611, 669</b>	<b>26, 312</b>	<b>1.63</b>
Abra	234, 000	4, 357	1.86
Apayao	112, 523	2, 419	2.15
Benguet	403, 129	5, 507	1.37
Baguio City	315, 800	3, 717	1.18
Ifugao	190, 948	3, 301	1.73
Kalinga	201, 206	3, 944	1.96
Mountain Province	154, 063	3, 067	1.99

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

There were more males with disabilities in CAR than females at 52.2%. This means that there were 109 male PWDs for every 100 female PWDs in 2010. The male PWDs also outnumbered that of the females in the age group 0 to 64 years. The widest gap was in the age group 15 to 49 years old of male PWDs, with a sex ratio of 130 males for every 100 females.

Meanwhile, there were more females with disabilities than males in the age group 65

years old and over, with a sex ratio of 72 males for every 100 females. For every 5 PWDs, one (19.5%) belonged to the age group 0-14 years old, three (56.7%) were in the working age group 15-64 years old, and one (23.7%) was 65 years old and over. Across the provinces, the number of males greatly exceeded that of the females in the province of Benguet with a sex ratio of 119 males in every 100 females. Apayao ranked second with 116 males in every 100 females. In Abra, females were almost the same with that of males, having a sex ratio of 101.

As to religious affiliation, the majority of PWDs were Roman Catholics. Of the total 26,312 PWDs in CAR, 64.8% (17,043) were Roman Catholics, distantly followed by Evangelicals with 7.9% (2,085) and non-Roman Catholics and Protestants with 7.4 percent (1,948).

Household Population and Persons with Disability by Province, CAR: 2010			
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Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

There were 24,962 PWDs ages 5 years and over recorded in the region in 2010, of which 30.2% (7,548) were primary undergraduates, 20.3% (5,056) had no grade completed, and 11.2% (2,808) were high school graduates. Only 7.8% (1,941) had College degrees.

Age Group	Number of PWD			Sex Ratio
	Total	Male	Female	
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>26, 312</b>	<b>13, 730</b>	<b>12, 582</b>	<b>109</b>
0-14	5, 135	2, 838	2, 297	124
15 - 49	10, 817	6, 106	4, 711	130
50 - 64	4, 108	2, 173	1, 935	112
65 and over	6, 252	2, 613	3, 639	72

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

**30.2%** of the total PWD's ages 5 years and over in 2010 were primary undergraduates

## Prices in CAR up by 3.1 points as of February 2017

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. In February 2017, the CPI in the Cordillera region was at 144.0. This was higher by 3.1 index points from the 140.9 CPI incurred on the same month last 2016. The CPI generally increased in all the six provinces of CAR.

Table 1. Consumer Price Index by Province, CAR (2006-100)

Province	February		Index Point Change
	2016	2017	
<b>CAR</b>	<b>140.9</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Abra	133.4	135.9	2.5
Apayao	132.3	132.0	-0.3
Benguet	142.2	144.7	2.5
Ifugao	145.8	151.6	5.8
Kalinga	136.6	142.0	5.4
Mt. Province	149.8	153.7	3.9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Mountain Province recorded the highest CPI among the CAR provinces at 153.7, followed by Ifugao at 151.6 and Benguet at 144.7. Apayao had the lowest CPI at 132.0 points.

In terms of index point change, Ifugao incurred the highest increase at 5.8 points, while the province of Apayao decreased at 0.3 index point.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco registered the highest CPI among the commodity groups in the region at 210.9 points. The province of Kalinga incurred the highest increase among the provinces at 223.1 index points. CPI in the provinces of Abra and Apayao were at 220.6 and 220.2 points, respectively.

Education registered the second highest CPI at 161.8, while Mountain Province had the highest index at 233.9 points among the six CAR provinces. Apayao had the lowest CPI at 142.2 points.

Food and non-alcoholic beverages ranked third at 157.8 index points. Mountain Province experienced the highest CPI on this commodity group among the provinces at 163.1, followed by Benguet at 162.1 index points.

Communication recorded the lowest CPI among the commodity groups with 83.3 points. Abra incurred the highest index at 111.4 points, while Apayao had the lowest at 78.1 points.

Among the CAR provinces, Mountain Province and Apayao consistently incurred the highest and lowest CPI for all commodities with 153.7 and 132.0 index points, respectively.

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco recorded the highest index point change increasing by 13.7 points. Increases were also incurred on food and non-alcoholic beverages

(3.6 points), clothing and footwear (4.7 points), housing, water, electricity, gas, & other fuels (2.8 points), and transport (3.7 points). The rest of the commodity groups recorded minimal annual increase in their index points.

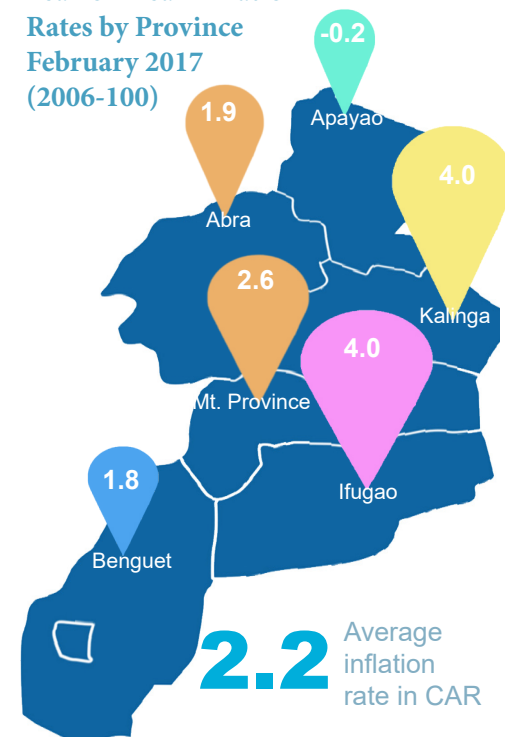
Inflation rate in the region went up in February 2017 increasing by 2.2% on the prices of goods and services. Ifugao and Kalinga both posted the highest inflation rate at 4.0%, followed by Mountain Province at 2.6%, and Abra at 1.9%. This surpassed the February 2016 inflation rates for the provinces of Benguet, Kalinga and Ifugao. Meanwhile, the provinces of Abra, Apayao and Mountain Province experienced lower inflation rates in February 2017 from the same period last year.

The year-on-year growth of food and non-alcoholic beverages index in the region increased at 2.3% as compared to the 2.2% from the previous month. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco

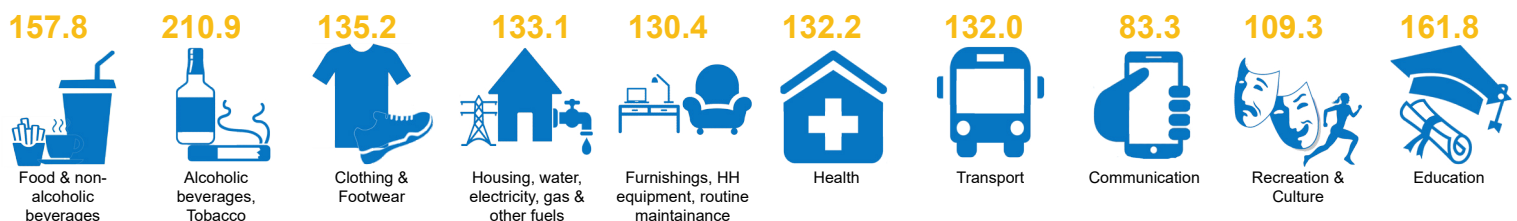
registered the highest inflation rate among the rest of the commodities with 6.9% increase, followed by clothing and footwear at 3.6%. Inflation rate on furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house, communication, recreation and culture, and education remained at 1.1%, 0.2%, 1.1%, and 1.2%, respectively.

Vegetables, fish, and corn consistently had the highest price increase in February 2017; while fruits and food products not elsewhere classified remained to have negative inflation rates of 0.3% and 5.9%. The value of the peso in the region in February 2017 was 69 centavos, lower by two centavos from 71 centavos in February 2016. This means that the value of one peso in February 2017 is worth 69 centavos in February 2006. The purchasing power of peso (PPP) in all the provinces generally weakened in February 2017 as compared to February 2016, except for Apayao which remained at 0.76 centavos. Apayao had the highest peso value at 76 centavos, followed by Abra at 74 centavos, and Kalinga at 70 centavos. Mountain Province had the lowest peso value at 65 centavos.

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



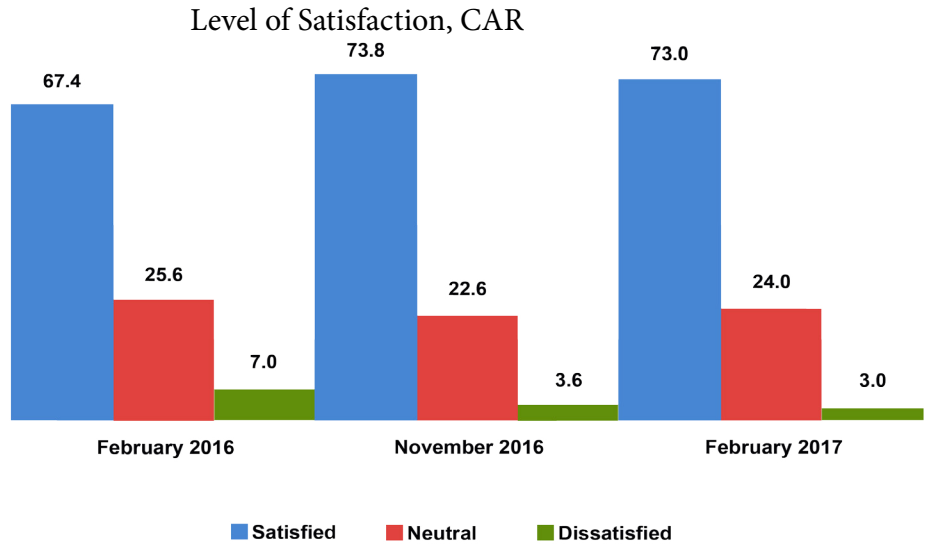
### Consumer Price Index by Commodity Group



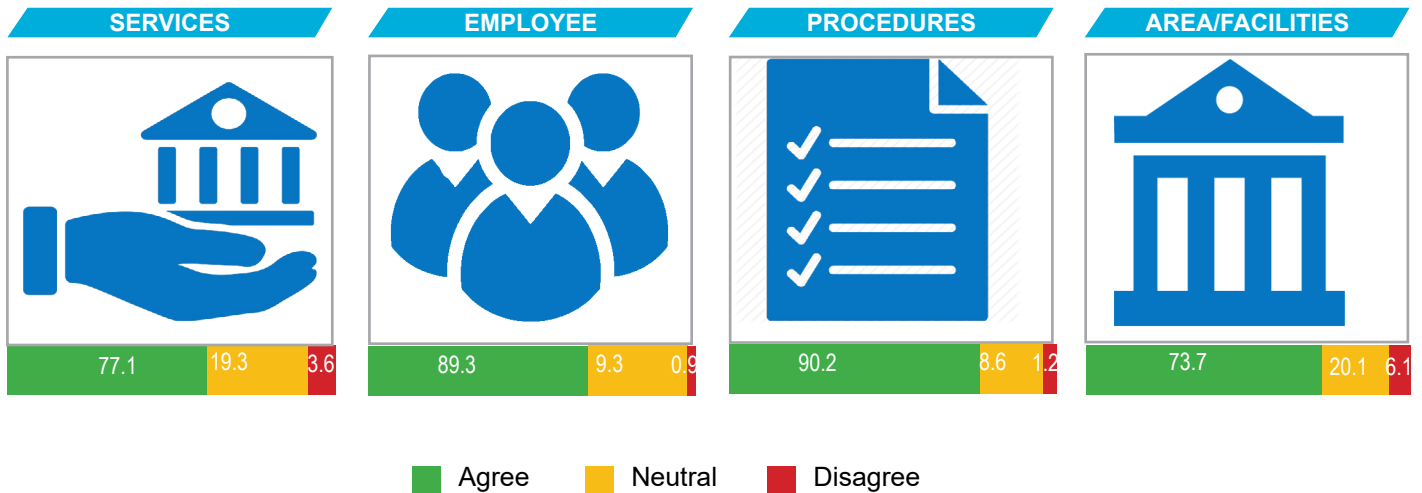
## PSA Cordillera services continue to generate high satisfaction ratings from clients

Client satisfaction ratings of the PSA-CAR Census Serbilis Center for the First Quarter of 2017 surged to 73.0%, an increase of 5.6% from same period in 2016.

The Customer Satisfaction Survey for the Census Serbilis Center Baguio City was administered last February 1-3, 2017 and February 6-8, 2017. A total of 500 questionnaires for 100 respondents per day were distributed and collected during the peak hours from 9:00 am to 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. The survey questions covered the different areas - services, employee, procedures and facilities.



### Distribution of Responses, February 2017 (in percent)



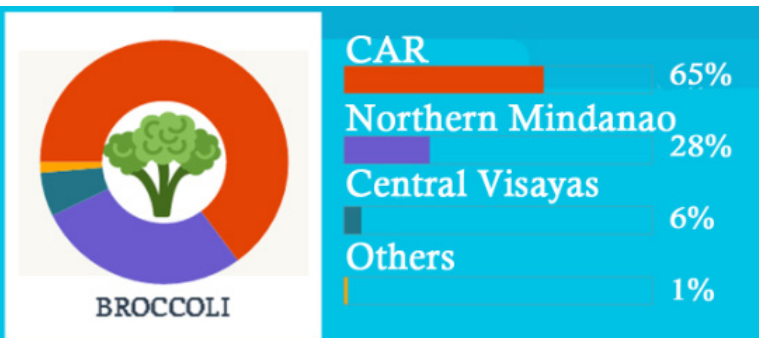
### Securing PSA Documents by Purpose: February 2017



## Cordillera remains the top producer of major upland vegetables

Total production of broccoli, cabbage, carrots, habitchuelas, chinese pechay, and white potato in the country in 2015 registered a total combined output of 380,360 metric tons. Production was

From 2011 to 2014, the country's cabbage production grew by an average of 0.7 percent annually. The Cordillera region recorded the highest



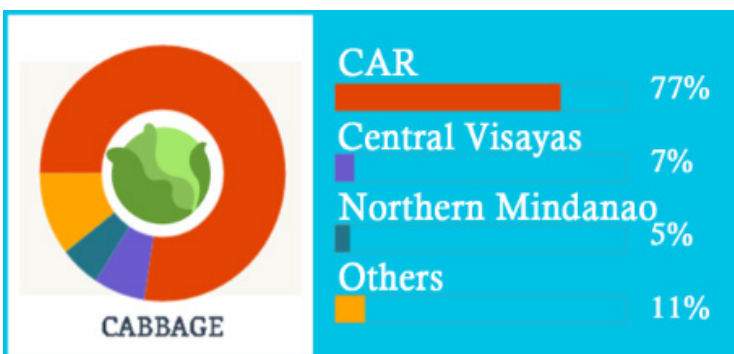
production, while Caraga region recorded the lowest. In 2015, the country's cabbage production was 125,752.4 metric

Visayas distantly followed with 4.9 percent, Davao with 1.9 percent, and Northern Mindanao with 1.8 percent.

The national output for habitchuelas decreased by 3.7 percent in 2015. From 2011 to 2015, production of habitchuelas decreased in all the years except in 2013. The Cordillera region was the top producer of habitchuelas in the country sharing 52.6 percent in total production in 2015. Other producers were Cagayan Valley sharing 16.8 percent, Central Visayas with 10.1 percent, and Bicol Region with 4.8 percent. The rest of the regions contributed 15.8 percent.

lower by 1.5% from the 386,082 metric tons in 2014.

Broccoli production went up by an annual average of 1.8 percent throughout the period 2011 to 2014. In 2015 however, production dropped by 5.0 percent due to the adverse effects of typhoons "Ineng" and "Lando" that struck Luzon in the Second Semester of 2015. By region, CAR incurred the biggest decrease in production, followed by Northern Mindanao, CALABARZON, and Cagayan Valley.



tons, lower by 1.7 percent over same period in 2014. This was attributed to the damages caused by typhoons "Ineng" and "Lando" during the Second Semester of 2015. The Cordillera region remained the major producer of cabbage in the country sharing 77.4 percent of the national

Chinese pechay production from 2011 to 2014 grew annually by an average of 1.1 percent. However, the country's Chinese pechay production decreased by 1.6 percent in 2015. The biggest drop in production was registered in CAR, mainly due to the effects of typhoons that hit the region on the Second Semester of 2015. About 86.9 percent of the country's total Chinese pechay production came from CAR. Central Visayas, came far next with 6.7 percent share. Northern Mindanao, Davao Region and the rest of the regions had a combined share of 6.4 percent.

The regions with increased production were Western Visayas, Central Visayas Davao region and SOCCSKSARGEN. However, these were not enough to contribute positive increases nationwide.

output. The Central Visayas, Davao, and Northern Mindanao regions had only a combined output of 15.4 percent. The rest of the regions contributed 7.2 percent.



The volume of production for carrot in the country varied during the periods 2011 to 2015. Production increased in 2012 and 2014, while it decreased in 2013 and 2015.

White potato production in the country was recorded at 118,479.3 metric tons in 2015, slightly lower by 0.6 percent than the 2014 output. The bulk of the country's white potato production came from the Cordillera region. The region produced 85.9 percent of the national output, distantly followed by Davao region with 8.3 percent, Northern Mindanao with 4.9 percent, and SOCCSKSARGEN with 0.5 percent shares. The rest of the regions had 0.4 percent share.

The Cordillera region was consistently the top producer of broccoli in the country in 2015. The region shared 64.9 percent of the country's total broccoli production, distantly followed by Northern Mindanao with 27.9 percent, and Central Visayas with 5.8 percent; while the rest contributed 0.6 percent.

Carrot production in the region drastically dropped in 2015 due to typhoons. However, the Cordillera region was the biggest producer of carrot contributing 87.4 percent of the country's total production in 2015. Central



## Export goods from the Cordillera increased by 77% in December 2016

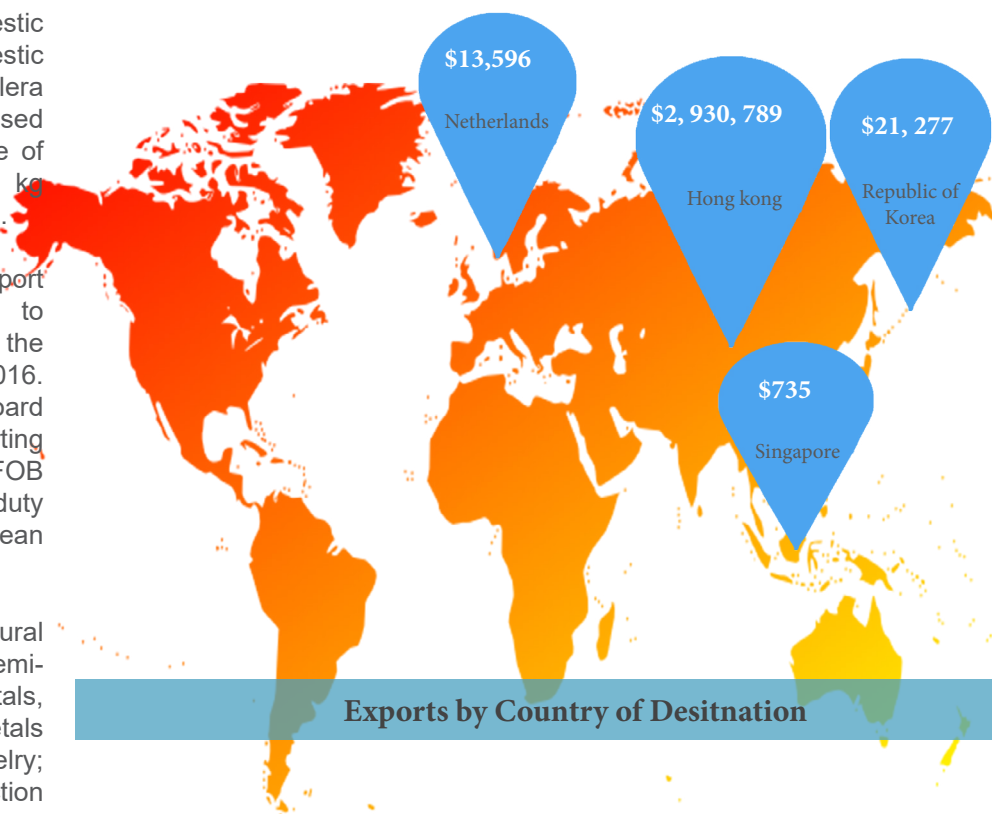
Export has a significant share in the region's Gross Regional Domestic Product and the country's Gross Domestic Product. Export goods of the Cordillera region in December 2016 increased by 77% with total production volume of 319 kg as compared from the 180 kg production volume in November 2016.

The Free on Board (FOB) value of export goods of CAR greatly increased to \$2,966,397 in December 2016 from the amount of \$36,697 last November 2016. The value of the goods free on board the carrier at the frontier of the exporting country is called the FOB value. The FOB value includes inland freight, export duty and other expenses, excluding ocean freight, insurance and consular fees.

Among the export commodities, natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metals and articles thereof; imitation jewelry; and coin had the highest production in December 2016. These had a total FOB value of \$2,930,789, and shared 98.8% in the total regional exports.

Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles accounted a total of \$35,608 in export sales. These had 1.2% share to the total exports of the region.

The region mainly exported to four countries in December 2016, namely, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, The Netherlands, and Singapore. Hong Kong had the biggest share of the region's export at 98.8% equivalent to \$2,930,789 in exports value, followed by Republic of Korea with value of \$21,277 (0.7%). Export to The Netherlands were valued at \$13,596 (0.5%); while Singapore's export was valued at \$735.



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

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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
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 CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

## CIVIL REGISTRATION MONTH

February 2017

Theme: "Pilipinong Rehistrado,  
 Matatag na Kinabukasan ay Sigurado"



# LABOR STATISTICS

## LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN CAR APRIL 2016

The results of the April 2016 Labor Force Survey showed that the Philippines' labor force participation rate of persons whose age is 15 years old and over was estimated at 63.5 percent or about 43.28 million.

Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) was among the region with an LFPR higher than the national rate.

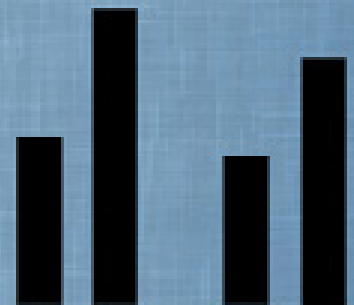


The number of employed persons increased by 0.4 percentage point from 95.6 percent in January 2016 to 96.0 percent in April 2016

Of the 766,000 employed persons in CAR for April 2016, 59.7 percent were males while 40.3 percent were females.

As to educational attainment of employed persons, 38.0 percent had high school education of which 25.7 percent graduated while 12.3 percent did not graduate.

Employed persons with college education followed with 31.8 percent of the total employed persons in the region. Of these, 20.7 percent graduated while 11.1 percent did not finish college.



Among the occupation groups, laborers and unskilled workers remained to be the largest group of employed persons in CAR with 29.8 percent of the total regional employment in April 2016. This decreased by 3.5 percentage points compared to January 2016.

Farmers, forestry workers, and fishermen ranked as the second largest occupation group with 22.6 percent of the total employed persons in April 2016, which increased by 1.56 percentage points from January 2016.

The total underemployment in CAR was 176,000 of which 47.2 percent of the underemployed persons already worked 40 hours per week and over. Unemployment rate in the region decreased by 0.25 percentage point, from 4.2 percent in January 2016 to 4.0 percent in April 2016.