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Poverty incidence in CAR at 18%

Poverty threshold in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) during the First Semester of 2018 was estimated at PhP12,352 per capita. This means that an individual needed a minimum monthly average income of PhP2,059 to meet both basic food and non-food needs. This translates to a minimum of PhP10,293 monthly take home income for a family of five to be considered not poor.

Poverty threshold refers to the minimum income required for a family or individual to meet the basic food and non-food needs (clothing, housing, transportation, health, and education expenses). If the income falls below the threshold, the individual or family is considered poor.

Among the CAR provinces, Mountain Province had the highest poverty threshold in the First Semester of 2018 with PhP13,343, attributed to the higher prices of goods and services in the province compared to other areas in the region. This increased by 12.1% from the threshold registered in 2015. The province also experienced the highest increase in poverty threshold among the CAR provinces. Ifugao recorded the second highest poverty threshold with PhP12,944, an increase of 3.1% from the PhP12,553 threshold posted in 2015.

As to increase in poverty threshold, Kalinga province recorded the second highest increase next to Mountain Province with 11.1%, from PhP10,679 in 2015 to PhP11,864 in the same period in 2018. Kalinga, Benguet and Apayao had the lowest poverty thresholds with PhP11,864, PhP11,820 and PhP11,523, respectively. Poverty threshold in the province of Apayao decreased by 2.1% from PhP11,776 in 2015.

Regional food threshold at PhP8,616

The estimated per capita food threshold in the Cordillera region in the ... [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.”

Poverty from page 1

First Semester of 2018 was PhP8,616. With this, an individual needed a minimum monthly average take home pay of PhP1,436 to meet basic food needs set by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI). A family of five needed at least an average of PhP7,180 monthly income to meet basic food needs.

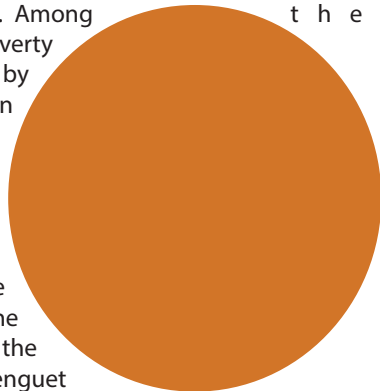
Food threshold is the minimum income required for a family or individual to meet the basic food needs and satisfy the nutritional requirements set by the FNRI for them to be economically and socially productive. If the income of the individual or family falls below the food threshold, they are considered subsistence poor or food poor. They are also called poorer than poor since they could not provide for themselves adequate sustenance to carry out productive activities.

Among the provinces, Mountain Province posted the highest food threshold at PhP9,320. Kalinga, Benguet, and Apayao had the lowest food thresholds at PhP8,279, PhP8,245, and PhP8,047, respectively.

Poverty and subsistence incidences among population decrease

Poverty incidence among population in CAR decreased by 11.1 percentage points, from 29.0% in the First Semester of 2015 to 17.9% in the same period in 2018. Among the provinces, Abra had the highest poverty incidence with 34.5%, decreasing by 12.8 percentage points from 47.3% in 2015 to 34.5% in 2018.

Poverty incidence in all provinces decreased except for the province of Benguet where the poor population increased by 0.5 percentage points. This was from 8.1% in the First Semester of 2015 to 8.6% in the same period in 2018. However, Benguet remained the least poor province in the region. The biggest decrease in poverty incidence was noted for the province of Ifugao, from 51.8% in the First Semester of 2015 to 21.5% in the same period in 2018, a difference of 30.3 percentage points.



Meanwhile, the subsistence poor population in CAR also decreased, from 13.9% in the First Semester of 2015 to 7.9% in the First Semester of 2018. Benguet had an additional 1.9 percentage points to its food poor population, from 1.6% in 2015 to 3.5% in 2018. Nevertheless, Benguet still managed to be the province with the least number of food poor population. The subsistence poor in Mountain Province decreased by 12.2 percentage points, from 26.3% in the First Semester of 2015 to 14.1% in the First Semester of 2018. Abra had the highest estimated subsistence incidence in the First Semester of 2018 with 18.5%, followed by Mountain Province with 14.1%, and Apayao with 13.1%.

Poverty and subsistence incidence among families decrease

The poverty incidence among families in CAR was estimated at 13.8% during the First Semester of 2018. Compared to the 22.7% poverty incidence recorded in the same period 2015, the percentage of poor families went down by 8.9 percentage points.

The same as the percentage of poor population, Abra had the highest percentage of poor families in the First Semester of 2018 with 29.5%. This was a decrease of 7.3 percentage points from 36.8% in the First Semester of 2015. The percentage of poor families in Benguet increased from 5.2% in the First Semester of 2015 to 6.1% in the First Semester of 2018. Although poverty incidence in Benguet increased, the province had the lowest percentage of ... continued on page 3

Cordillera yields 19 thousand metric tons of palay



In 2018, the Philippines produced 19,066,094 metric tons (MT) of palay, harvested from a total area of 4,800,406 hectares (Ha). The production decreased by 1.1% (210,253 MT) compared to the 19,276,347 MT produced in 2017.

Central Luzon remained the top producer of palay among the regions, contributing the biggest share with 19.0%, followed by Cagayan Valley with 12.5%, and Western Visayas with 11.7%. On the other hand, Central Visayas produced the least with 1.6%, followed by the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) with 2.1%, and CALABARZON with 2.2%.

CAR ranked 15th with 2.1% or equivalent to 391,105 MT share in the national palay production, harvested from a total area of 115,555 hectares. Total palay harvested in CAR in 2018 decreased by 12.1% from the previous harvest of 445,006 MT. All types of palay ecosystem decreased. Irrigated palay decreased by 10.3% (55,064 MT), rainfed palay by 19.6% (4,154 MT), and upland palay by 41.2% (2,940 MT).

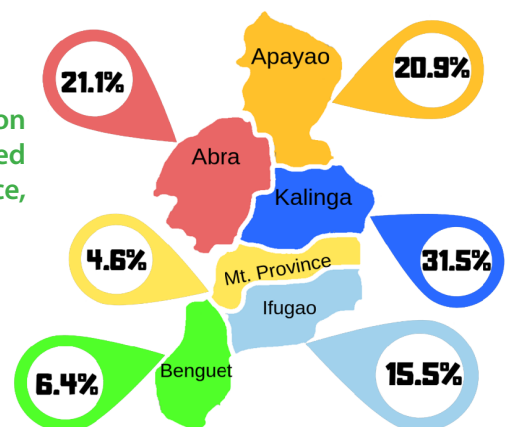
As to production by ecosystem, irrigated palay had the highest production with 89.3%, followed by rainfed palay with 8.8%, and upland palay with 1.9%. Among provinces, Kalinga produced the highest sharing 40.0% (156,269 MT), followed by Apayao with 19.5% share (76,346 MT). Abra and Ifugao almost had the same shares with 15.9% (62,120 MT) and 15.4% (60,077 MT), respectively. On the other hand, Mountain Province produced the least with 4.2% (16,376 MT).

Harvested Area

In 2018, a total of 111,387 Ha of harvested area was recorded in CAR. This decreased by 3.6% (4,168 Ha) from 115,555 Ha in 2017. The same trend was observed for all types of palay ecosystem. Irrigated areas accounted for 81.2% of the total area harvested, followed by the rainfed areas at 13.7%, and upland areas at 5.1%.

Among provinces, Kalinga had the largest harvested area with 31.5% (35,062 Ha), followed by Abra with 21.1% (23,541 Ha), and Apayao with 20.9 percent (23,312 Ha). continued on page 3

Map Distribution of Palay Harvested Area by Province, CAR: CY 2018



Cordillera.... from page 2

Meanwhile, Mountain Province had the smallest harvested area with 4.6% (5,159 Ha). The average yield of palay in CAR was 3.51 MT/Ha in 2018, decreasing by 8.8% from 3.85 in 2017.

Among ecosystems, irrigated palay posted the highest yield with 3.86 MT/Ha while upland palay yielded the lowest with 1.30 MT/Ha.

By province, Kalinga posted the highest yield among the CAR provinces with 4.46 MT/Ha, followed by Ifugao with 3.49 MT/Ha, and Apayao with 3.27 MT/Ha. On the other hand, Abra had the lowest yield with 2.64 MT/Ha.

By province, Kalinga posted the highest yield among the CAR provinces with 4.46 MT/Ha, followed by Ifugao with 3.49 MT/Ha, and Apayao with 3.27 MT/Ha. On the other hand, Abra had the lowest yield with 2.64 MT/Ha.

Poverty from page 2

poor families in the region. In terms of percentage difference, Ifugao dipped by 28.4 percentage points from 43.9% in the First Semester of 2015 to 15.5% in the First Semester of 2018. Subsistence incidence among families or families in the region went down by 4.4 percentage points. This was from 10.4% in the First Semester of 2015 to 6.0% in the First Semester of 2018. Abra had the highest subsistence incidence among families with 15.3%. On the other hand, Benguet remained to have the lowest with 2.5%. In terms of change, Apayao persisted to have the highest percentage point, dropping by 32.9% in the First Semester of 2015 to 11.2% in the First Semester of 2018.

Income gap, poverty gap and severity of poverty improves

Income gap, poverty gap and severity of poverty in the provinces in CAR generally decreased from the First Semester of 2015 to the same period in 2018. The average income of poor families was 29.2% of the poverty threshold. The gap widened from the 28.4% in 2015.

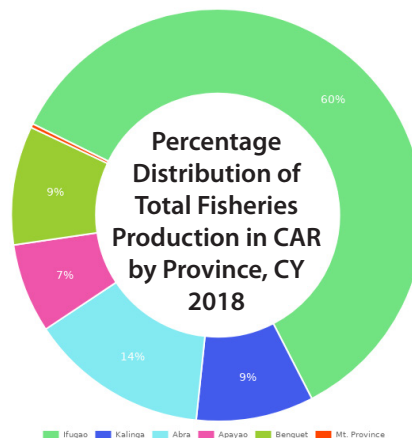
The poverty gap and severity of poverty improved in the region in the First Semester of 2018. Abra and Apayao had the highest income gaps at 33.8% and 33.0%, respectively in the First Semester of 2018 while Ifugao had the lowest average at 23.8%. With the increase in poverty incidence in the province of Benguet, income gap, poverty gap and severity of poverty in the province also increased. Only Benguet posted increases on all measures of poverty among the CAR provinces.

CAR harvests 4,418.8 metric tons of fish



Fish production in the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) yielded 4,418.8 metric tons (MT) in 2018. This increased by 6.5% from the 4,148.0 metric tons (MT) produced in 2017. Fish production in the region was contributed mainly by aquaculture with 74.9% yield or equivalent to 3,307.6 MT of the total 4,418.8 MT regional production. Meanwhile, about 25.1% or 1,111.2 MT came from inland fishery production.

The provinces of Abra, Apayao and Ifugao registered positive performances in fish production with Ifugao province as the top producer. The province of Ifugao yielded the highest production with 2,675.5 MT which accounted for 60.1% of the total regional fish production. Abra province came second with 14.0 % share, followed by Benguet (9.3%), Kalinga (9.2%) and Apayao (7.1%). Mountain Province shared the least in fishery production with an output of 13.9 MT or only 0.3% of the total fish production in the region.



Aquaculture dominated the region's fish production in 2018 accounting for 74.9% or a total output of 3,307.6 MT harvested from an area of 570.9 hectares. By province, Ifugao posted the highest production with 2,417.0 MT harvested from an area of 273.2 hectares. Abra followed with 359.0 MT with 151.4 hectares area harvested, while Mountain Province had the least production with only 10.0 MT and an area harvested of 4.0 hectares.

By percentage distribution in aquaculture production, Ifugao contributed 73.1%. Abra came second with 10.9% share. The province of Benguet shared 9.2% to the total aquaculture production. Kalinga and Apayao shared 3.6% and 3.0%, respectively. Mountain Province had the smallest share of 0.3%.

Municipal inland fishing in the Cordillera or fishing in inland waters like lakes, rivers, and dams produced an output of 1,111.2 MT in 2018, comprising 25.1% of the total fish production in the region. Kalinga and Abra were the top inland fishing provinces with a production of 286.8 MT and 260.7 MT, respectively. This comprised 25.8% (Kalinga) and 23.5% (Abra) of the total inland fishery production in the region. Ifugao ranked third with 21.6% share. Apayao province came fourth with 19.3% of the total municipal inland fish production. The provinces with the smallest fish production were Benguet and Mountain Province with 9.5% and 0.3% shares, respectively.



PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
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Electrical machinery, equipment and parts thereof top export goods of CAR



“ Foreign trade is the system by which countries exchange goods and services. Countries trade with each other to obtain things that are of better quality, less expensive or simply different from goods and services produced at home. The goods and services that are sold to other countries are called exports. Foreign trade has a significant share of the region’s Gross Regional Domestic Product and the country’s Gross Domestic Product. ”

Free on Board (FOB) value of export goods of the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) in November 2018 was recorded at \$59,242,211. The value of exports showed a drastic decrease by 53.8% as compared to the same period in 2017 with recorded value of \$128,109,113. As compared to October 2018, the exports value decreased by 13.5%. Meanwhile, the region’s total volume of production was recorded at 178,184 kilograms (kg). The volume of export goods decreased by 2.1% as compared to the total volume of 181,646 kg exported in November 2017. It increased by 7.4% from the volume of exports in October 2018.

Among the export commodities, electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles were largely produced for the month of November 2018. These accounted for 43.2% of export goods, and were valued at \$25,590,137.

Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof ranked second with 41.6% share in the total exports of the region in November 2018. These registered the total amount of \$24,676,498 in export sales receipts.

The third highest produced commodity with 12.4% share in the total exports of the region include commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere (reserved for special uses by contracting parties) valued at \$7,328,037. This was followed by natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metals and articles thereof; imitation jewelry; coin with 1.0% share in the regional export and valued at \$565,522.

Furthermore, optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof placed fifth with a share amounting to \$443,118 or 0.8% in the total export sales of the region.

Commodities such as articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods and handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut) (0.47), plastics and articles thereof (0.27), aluminum and articles thereof (0.08), tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal (0.07) and articles of iron and steel (0.05) shared 0.9% to the total exports sales receipts of the region. These translated to a total of 41,346.84 kg with total value of \$553,445.

By country of destination, the region exported the most to the United States of America with total exports value of \$14,128,012, followed by The Netherlands sharing 15.9% and equivalent to \$9,433,075 in exports sales receipts. The region also exported Singapore (13.1%), France (11.8%), Japan (8.8%), Peoples Republic of China (7.8%), Taiwan (3.7%), Germany (3.5%), UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (3.2%), Malaysia (2.5%). Other countries include Hongkong (2.6%), UAE (0.5%), Israel (0.5%), Canada (0.4%), Republic of Korea (0.3%), Thailand (0.2%), Poland (0.1%), Italy (0.1%), India (0.1%), Switzerland (0.04%), Mexico (0.02%), Brazil (0.02%), Australia (0.02%), Sweden (0.01%), Qatar (0.00%) and Turkey (0.00%).

**14th NATIONAL CONVENTION
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Regional imports drop by 8.1%



The region's total volume of foreign goods consumption was recorded at 415,627 kilograms (kg) in November 2018 equivalent Free on Board (FOB) value of \$108,149,264. Imports volume largely declined as compared to the 527,730 kg consumed in same month in 2017. Volume of imports also decreased by 20.4% as compared to 521,825 kg produced in October 2018. With this, the value of imports dropped by 8.1% from the value of \$117,667,233 recorded in October 2018, and by 22.1% from the \$138,882,788 value of foreign purchase in the same period in 2017.

By commodity, electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof, accounting for 59.4% of the total FOB posted a decrease of 9.4% from \$70,834,639 in 2017 to \$64,194,885 in November 2018. Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere ranked second with 18.8% share worth \$19,505,120, lower by 21.2% from \$24,747,741 in 2017. Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof ranked third at 15.8% share and posted a decrease of 4.6% equivalent to \$16,391,204 in November 2018 from \$17,185,716 recorded value in November 2017. Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliance ranked fourth with 2.3 percent share, decreasing by 54.7 percent, or to \$2,403,153 in November 2018 from \$5,299,763 in November 2017. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus ranked fifth, comprising 1.0% of the total imports, decreased by 95.0% from \$15,565,364 in November 2017 to \$1,082,905 in November 2018.

By country of origin, Korea was the region's top source of imports in November 2018 accounting for a total value of \$45,212,417 or 41.8% of the country's imports. Majority of the imported products from Korea were electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles. These were billed at \$42,597,107 or equivalent to 39.4% of total imports, while commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere (reserved for special uses by contracting parties) cost \$1,631,952 or 1.5%.

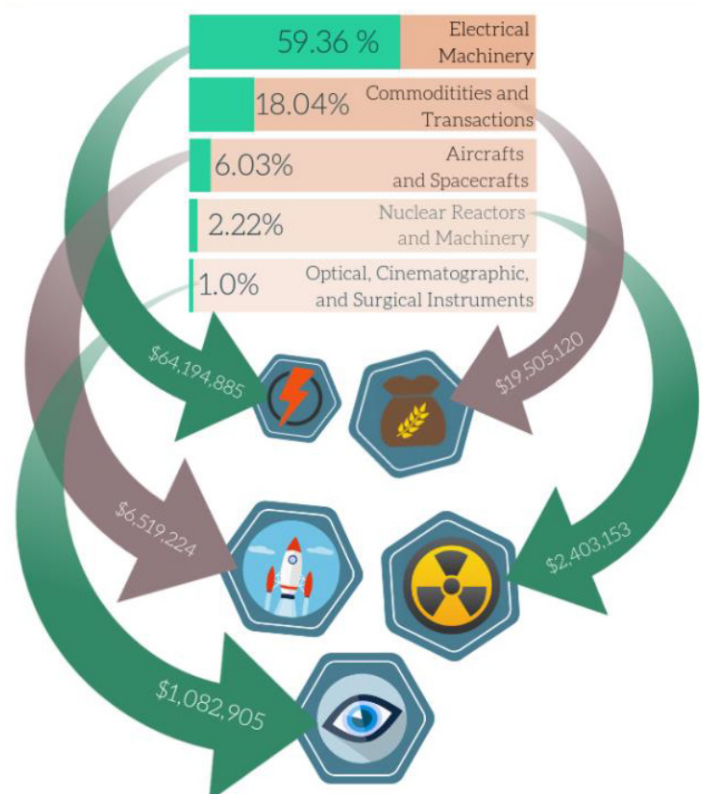
USA ranked as the region's second largest source of imports with total FOB value of \$24,072,635 which accounted for 22.3% of the total FOB. Imported goods purchased from the USA consisted of aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof worth \$8,275,094 or 7.7% of the region's total imports. Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles ranked the second highest import goods from the USA with total value of \$6,392,399 or 5.9% of the region's total imports.

Taiwan ranked third accounting \$17,495,608 with a share of 16.2% to total imports in November 2018. Major imports from Taiwan were commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere (reserved for special uses by contracting parties) with purchases worth \$10,489,225 or 9.7% of the total. Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles came second, and valued at \$6,417,207 or 5.9% of the total regional imports.

Japan ranked as fourth of the country's top source of import goods with a total value of \$7,262,588 or 6.7% of the total FOB. Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles with import bill of \$5,375,708 or 4.97%, while commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere (reserved for special uses by contracting parties) worth \$388,563 or 0.36% share were the major imports from Japan.

China ranked as the fifth top import source of the region with \$3,533,920 total value of import goods or 3.3% share. Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles amounting \$1,478,319 or 1.4%, and aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof amounting \$1,181,825 or 1.1% comprised the top most imported goods from China.

Top 5 Imports, CAR: November 2018 (In USD)



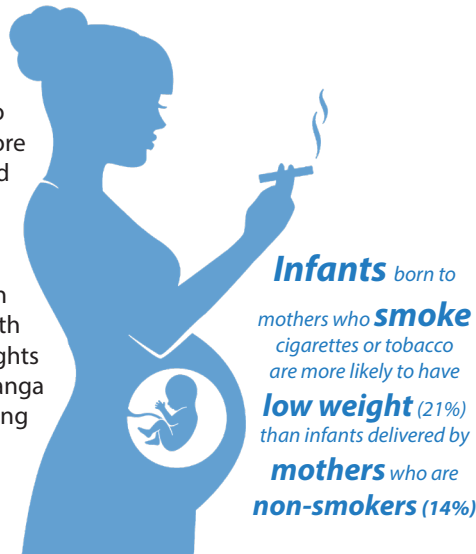
Child Health Survival: Results from the 2017 National Health Demographic Survey

15% of infants in the country has low birth weight

Result of the 2017 National Health Demographic Survey (NDHS) showed that 15% of infants in the country has low birth weight, weighing less than 2.5 kilograms. According to the survey, infants born to mothers who smoked cigarettes or tobacco were more likely to have low weight (21%) than infants delivered by mothers who are non-smokers (14%).

The percentage of births with low birth weight largely varied among the regions. About 9.0% of births in Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) had low birth weights, while 20.0% babies with low birth weights were recorded in Davao, and 21.0% in the Zamboanga Peninsula. Cordillera had the lowest percentage among the regions.

The NDHS is a nationwide survey conducted every 5 years by the Philippines Statistics Authority (PSA) which aims to provide up-to-date information on fertility, family planning, and maternal and child health. The survey also provides useful inputs to policy formulation and monitoring of activities, researches and programs on health care services during pregnancy and childbirth and after delivery are important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the infant.



77% of children 12-23 months old in CAR receive all basic vaccinations

In the country, about 70% of children 12-23 months old received all basic vaccinations. Basic vaccinations include Bacille Calmette-Guerin (BCG), three doses of Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus (DPT), three doses of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) or Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV), and one dose of measles or Measles Mumps Rubella (MMR) for 12 to 23 months old. BCG vaccine is the basic childhood vaccination received by most children (90.0%). More than 80.0% of children received the first 2 doses of both DPT and Polio vaccines, but less than 80.0% of children had the third dose of each vaccine.

In CAR, 77.0% of children 12-23 months old received all basic vaccinations. Also in the region, BCG vaccine was the basic childhood vaccination received by most children (95.0%). At least 90.0% of children received the 3 doses of DPT. About 9.0% of children did not receive basic vaccinations in the country. In CAR, 5.0% of children were not vaccinated.

2% of children under age 5 has Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms

In the Philippines, about 2.0% of children under age 5 had ARI two weeks before the survey as reported by mothers. In the Cordillera region, only 1.0% of children under 5 were observed to have with symptoms of ARI two weeks before the survey.

Advice or treatment was sought for 67.0% of children with ARI symptoms. There were 22.0% of children under 5 years of age with ARI symptoms in the two weeks before the survey who sought advice or treatment on the same day or on the day after ARI symptoms appeared.

In the Philippines, mothers reported that 2.0% of children under age 5 had ARI in the two weeks

before the survey. On the other hand, mothers in CAR only observed 1.0% of children under 5 years with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. About 67.0% of children with ARI symptoms sought advice or treatment. There were 22.0% of children under 5 with ARI symptoms two weeks before the survey who sought advice or treatment on the same day or on the day after their symptoms appeared.

PSA Quality Policy

We, the Philippine Statistics Authority, commit to deliver relevant and reliable statistics and efficient civil registration services to our client and stakeholders.

We adhere to the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in the production of quality general-purpose statistics and commit to deliver civil registration services in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations, and other statutory requirements.

We endeavor to live by the established core values and corporate personality of the PSA, and adapt the appropriate technology in the development of our products and delivery of services.

We commit to continually improve the effectiveness of our Quality Management System to ensure equitable development towards improved quality of life for all.

Private educational institutions increase by 4.3% nationwide

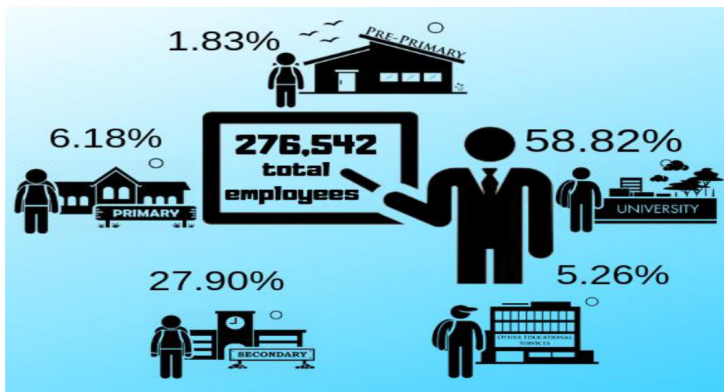
Private education establishments nationwide reached a total number of 3,722 in 2016. This was based from the results of the 2016 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry (ASPBI). The educational institutions employed about 20 persons and over. The number of institutions increased by 4.3% from the 3,568 establishments recorded in 2015.

Secondary education has the most number establishments

Secondary/high school registered the most establishments with 1,570, comprising 42.2% of the total number of educational institutions in the country. Institutions that offer higher education followed with 1,294 establishments (34.8%); while pre-primary/pre-school education had the least number with 149 establishments (4.0%). Pre-primary and primary schools increased by 10.9% or to 619 in 2016 from 558 establishments in 2015. There was a slight increase in secondary and higher education establishments by 2.1%, with a combined count of 2,864 in 2016. Educational support and other education services had 16.6% increment with a total of 239 establishments in 2016, an additional of 34 more establishments.

Among the regions, National Capital Region (NCR) still had the most

Distribution of total employment by education sector, Philippines: 2016



number of educational establishments with 841 (22.6%), an increment of 30 schools and educational establishments from 2015. CALABARZON followed with 702 educational establishments (18.9%) while Central Luzon ranked third with 464 establishments (12.5%). Establishments in these regions exhibited minimal increases by 3.1% and 1.5%, respectively. Meanwhile, a significant increase in the number of schools and other educational services was evident in Central Visayas with the addition of 52 more schools to the 231 establishments recorded in 2015, increasing by 22.5%. There were no additional schools in Negros Island and Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao in a year's span, still with 47 and 113 educational establishments, respectively.

Employment in educational institutions increase by 4%

There were 276,542 persons employed in the education sector in 2016 wherein 98.8% were paid employees and the remaining were working owners and unpaid workers. Manpower in the sector increased by 4.0% or a total of 10,729 workers during the reference year. More than half of the total employment (58.8%) or 162,675 were serving in the higher education sector, followed by secondary education with 77,157 employees (27.9%). Primary/elementary education ranked third with 17,095 employees (6.2%). Pre-school education had the least number with 5,074 (1.8%).

Primary education sector had the biggest increase in percentage from

the previous year, increasing by 10.2% or 1,579 employees more in 2016. With the continuing implementation of the K-12 curriculum, the secondary education establishments gained an additional manpower of 4,163 workers or 5.7% increase from 2015.

On a regional scale, National Capital Region (NCR) remained the region with the highest employment in the higher education sector with 80,146 (22.6%), followed by CALABARZON with 42,254 total employees (18.9%). Central Luzon ranked third with 28,151 employees (12.5%). Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) had the least with a total of 2,994 total employees (1.3%) in private educational establishments.

On a regional scale, National Capital Region (NCR) remained the region with the highest employment in the higher education sector with 80,146 (22.6%), followed by CALABARZON with 42,254 total employees (18.9%). Central Luzon ranked third with 28,151 employees (12.5%). Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) had the least with a total of 2,994 total employees (1.3%) in private educational establishments.

Total employment among private educational establishments declined in Caraga (13.8%), Northern Mindanao (5.2%), Central Luzon (5.0%) and Bicol (2.0%), while noticeable increase in workers were recorded in Central Visayas establishments (32.9%) in a year's period.

Employees of educational support services are the highest paid

Total compensation paid by education sector amounted to PhP 72.1 billion. This translates to an average annual compensation of PhP 263,831 per employee. Across industry group, higher education services paid the highest average annual compensation of PhP301,411 per employee, followed by other educational support services with PhP226,787 average pay per year. On the other hand, employees of establishments providing primary education had the lowest average annual pay of PhP167,633.

Among regions, NCR had the largest share of compensation with PhP31.0 billion, translating to an average annual compensation of PhP387,609 per employee. Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) and Negros Island Region followed, with an average annual compensation of PhP255,048 and PhP245,000 per employee, respectively. Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) recorded the least average annual compensation of only PhP155,785 per worker.

Compensation in the industry accounted for 51.1% of the total expense by education establishments in 2016. Expenditures to pay education workers increased by 4.5% from 2015.

Education establishments receive PHP2.5 billion subsidies from the government

Subsidies from the government to education establishments in 2016 reached PhP2.5 billion. Secondary/high school education received the highest grant from the government amounting to PhP1.4 billion (57.48%), followed by higher education with PhP743.5 million or 29.8% share of the total subsidies for the sector. The least subsidy was received by pre-primary/pre-school education amounting to PhP4.71 million (0.19%).

All the regions received subsidies from the government in 2016. CALABARZON was granted the largest with PhP458.0 million, followed by Central Luzon with PhP432.8 million and NCR as third with PhP401.70 million. Negros Island region got the least subsidy with PhP11.0 million.

Service sector employs 45% of workers

The result of the July 2018 Labor Force Survey showed that the Cordillera Administrative Region's labor force participation rate of persons whose age is 15 years old and over was 63.1% or about 801 thousand individuals. Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) had LFPR higher than the national rate of 60.1%. From 64.5% in July 2017, LFPR dropped by 1.4 percentage points in July 2018 with a percentage of 63.1. The number of employed persons decrease from 96.6% in July 2017 to 95.0% in July 2018.

With the 802 thousand total employed persons in CAR in July 2018, 61.3% were males while 38.7% were females. There was an increase in the number of employed males in the region by 1.8%. The increase in employment in males corresponded to the decrease in the percentage of employed females in the region.

In terms of educational attainment of employed persons, 36.6% had junior high school education of which 22.4% graduated while 14.1% did not graduate. Employed persons with college education followed with 33.9% of the total employed persons in the region. Of these, 18.9% earned a bachelor's degree while 14.0% did not finish college. Elementary level education came third with a share of 23.8% of employed persons which 11.2% graduated while 12.6% did not graduate. Employed persons with Post-Secondary level education accounted to only 3.5% of the total employed persons in the region. There were 3.0% employed persons who graduated while 0.5% were undergraduates. The percentage of employed persons in CAR for July 2018 with

no education or grade level completed was 2.03%. This level had the lowest incidence of employment in the region.

By industry, Services employed the most with 44.7%, followed by Agriculture by 41.3% and Industry with 14.1%. By sub-industry, Agriculture and Forestry continued to be the biggest employer in the region with 41.1% share in July 2018. The wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles ranked as the second largest sub-industry group with 11.9% of the total employed persons in July 2018. Manufacturing shared only 3.3% of the total employed persons in the region in July 2018 considering that this sub-industry group contributes the most to the regional economy.

Among the occupation groups, elementary occupations were the largest group of employed persons in CAR comprising 31.8% of the total regional employment in July 2018. This increased by 0.8 percentage point compared to same period last year. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers ranked as the second largest occupation group with 22.2% of the total employed persons in July 2018. This group decreased by 1.6 percentage points from July 2017. With 11.5% of the total employment in July 2018, managers made up the third largest occupation group. The rest of the major occupation groups comprised 34.7% of the total employed persons in the entire labor force of the

region.

The underemployment rate of CAR was 18.0% of which 9.8% of the underemployed persons already worked 40 hours per week and over or those invisibly underemployed. Meanwhile, those who work less than 40 hours a week or those visibly underemployed accounted for 8.2% of the total underemployed population in the region. Unemployment rate in the region increased by 1.6 percentage points, from 3.4% in July 2017 to 5.0% in July 2018. The unemployed male population accounted for 66.1% of the total unemployed persons in the region, while 33.9% 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, SrSS
Betina Joy V. Bermillo, SS II
Ma. Gina V. De Guzman, SS II
Warren B. Mamanteo, SS II
Brozybroz Y. Mateo, SS II
Jeannel I. Barcayan, SA
Cherry D. Kiaw, AS
Stephen Estigoy, JO
Kay Angelika M. Castro, JO
Marie Roselle N. Benebe, JO

Layout Artist

Winsky B. Salisa, ISA

Adviser

Villafe P. Alibuyog, Regional Director

PUBLIC ADVISORY

This is to warn the public of posts about the Philippine Identification System (PhilSys) and the start of registration circulating online from the following Facebook group and pages:

- Philippine National ID Card 2019
- Discover Philippines (@DiscoverThePH)
- Government PH (@Government.Philippines)
- University Belt Manila -Officials (@ubeltmanila)
- South Upi Highlights (@SouthUpiHighlightsofficial)
- Chai Tuazon News (@chaituazon2)

The public is hereby informed that posts coming from the above-mentioned Facebook group and pages are not official and accurate. The pilot registration, covering select groups only, starts in September 2019 to test the registration process and systems. The PSA will issue a subsequent public advisory once the process and systems are ready for mass registration.

Accordingly, the public is hereby advised to refer to the PSA website (psa.gov.ph/philsys) and PhilSys Facebook page (facebook.com/PSAPhilSysOfficial) for official announcements regarding the PhilSys implementation.

For guidance of the public.

Atty. LOURDINES C. DELA CRUZ
Assistant Secretary
Deputy National Statistician
PhilSys Registry Office

Address:

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

CIVIL REGISTRATION CORNER

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



PURSUANT to Memorandum Circular No. 2019-15 issued by the National Statistician and Civil Registrar General (NSCRG) entitled Guidelines on the Issuance of the Civil Registry Documents/Certifications including Authentication following the policy of the Philippine Government to protect the fundamental right of every individual to privacy in accordance with Republic Act No. 10173, also known as the Data Privacy Act of 2012 :

1

WHO are allowed to request for copy issuance of birth, death or marriage certificate, or Certificate of No Marriage (CENOMAR)/Advisory on Marriages (AOM) or for Authentication?

1. Document owner of legal age (18 years old or above) or his/her Authorized Representative;
2. Legal spouse;
3. Parents;
4. Children (of legal age) of the document owner;
5. If the document owner is a minor and in default of the parents:
 - a. The guardian appointed by the court;
 - b. The following persons exercising substitute parental authority in the order indicated pursuant to Article 216 of the Family Code of the Philippines provided that he/she executes and presents an Affidavit of Guardianship stating that he/she is the duly appointed guardian of the minor:
 - i. The surviving grandparent;
 - ii. The oldest brother or sister, over 21 years old, unless unfit or disqualified;
 - iii. The child's actual custodian, over 21 years old, unless unfit or disqualified.
 - c. Institution legally in-charge of the minor with an authorization from the Regional Director of the Department of Social Welfare and Development;
6. The court or proper public official through their issuance of a subpoena duces tecum and ad testificandum;
7. Government agencies pursuant to their mandate through a Data Sharing Agreement in accordance with National Privacy Commission Circular No. 16-02;
8. If document owner is deceased, the nearest of kin provided that he/she executes and presents an Affidavit of Kinship stating that he/she is the nearest surviving kin of the document owner.

2

WHO is an Authorized Representative?

An individual, of legal age, willfully designated by the document owner in writing, Authorization Letter or Special Power of Attorney, to request for the copy issuance of his/her birth or marriage certificate, or Certificate of No Marriage (CENOMAR) / Advisory on Marriage (AOM) from the PSA

3

What are the CONTENTS of the Authorization Letter or the Special Power of Attorney?

1. Name/s of the authorized person/s;
2. Specific purpose in securing the requested document or authentication;
3. Type of document (birth or marriage certificate, or CENOMAR/AOM);
4. Number of copies;
5. Details of the document being requested, such as:
 - a. Birth Certificate – Full name of document owner, date and place of birth, and name of parents;
 - b. Marriage Certificate – Full name of husband and wife, and date and place of marriage;
 - c. CENOMAR / AOM – same information as for birth certificate.

4

What are the REQUIREMENTS?

1. Valid Identification (ID) or Identity Document of the requester;
2. If the requester is an authorized representative, include the following with Item 1:
 - a. Photocopy of the valid ID or Identity Document of the requester;
 - b. Original and photo copy of the valid ID or Identity Document of the document owner;
 - c. Original copy of the duly signed Authorization letter or SPA that matches the signature in the accompanying valid ID or Identity Document of the document owner. If the SPA has multi-purposes, include a photocopy of it

5

For special cases, a scanned copy of the duly signed Authorization letter or SPA and the Valid ID or Identity Document of the document owner shall be sent thru any of the following:

1. e-mail address : psa.crs.baguio.city@gmail.com
2. FB Messenger : crs baguio

14th NCS National Convention on Statistics
October 1-3, 2019

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- panel discussions
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- Government, private and international organization statisticians, statistical practitioners
- Academicians, Researchers
- Students
- Media

Deadlines

Submission of Abstract	03 June 2019
Notice of Acceptance/ Non-Acceptance of Papers	28 June 2019
Submission of Final Manuscript	16 August 2019



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Spearheaded by the Philippine Statistics Authority

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- Statistics on new and color economies

<http://www.psa.gov.ph/NCS> 14thNCS@gmail.com [t /14thNCS](#) [f /14thNCS](#)

ANNOUNCEMENT

Effective 02 February 2018, the new fees for the request of the following civil registry shall be:

₱155.00 per copy for the issuance of birth, marriage, death and authentication

₱210.00 per copy for CENOMAR/CEMAR

Request for copy made before 02 February 2018 but paid on/after 02 February 2018 shall be subject to the new fees.

The increase in fees is pursuant to Sec. 12 of BIR Revenue Regulations No. 4-2018, "Rules and Regulations Implementing the Documentary Stamp Tax (DST) Rate Adjustment under Republic Act No. 10963, otherwise known as the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Law"

PSA VISION

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25th

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS QUIZ



THE SEARCH FOR THE COUNTRY'S YOUNG STATISTICS WHIZZES