

CAGAYAN VALLEY
ANNUAL REGIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATIONER (ARES)
2004

ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Employment

The employment situation in the region remained relatively stable in 2004. The number of people entering the labor force grew by 12.18 percent from 1,322,000 in 2003 to 1,483,000 with new graduates looking for work or jobs during the entire year. Nevertheless persons employed in 2004 reached 1,374,000, higher by 136,000 over the 1,238,000 persons employed in 2003. Unemployment rate during the year was computed at 7.42 percent with a total of 110,000 people in the labor force without employment or work during the year.

Total employment in agricultural sector grew by 15.61 percent. The sector created 116,000 new jobs, bringing the total employment to 859,000 or 60 percent of total employment.

The Industry sector remained the least employer after it was able to employ only 93,000 or 6.77 percent as it let go of about 3,000 individuals due mainly to the decline in trading activities.

Nonetheless, employment in the Services sector, grew by 5.76 percent which helped offset the decline in the industry sector as it absorbed additional 23,000 jobs during the year. This was largely to the increasing business activities in construction, transportation and communication sector.

Inflation

The region's inflation rate rose a hundredfold to 3.6 percent, as prices of major commodities such as food, fuel, light and water, and services rapidly increased prices especially during the fourth quarter of the year.

Monthly percent change in the prices of all commodities in 2004 showed that it was lowest in January to April at 1.5 percent due to minimal spending on consumer goods as a result of post Christmas season. It was highest in December recorded at 6.5 percent because of the acceleration of prices along the fuel, light and water commodities resulting from the successive increases on prices of oil in the global market. While the region experienced a number of rollbacks in oil prices, this was not enough to diffuse the impact of all the fuel price hikes which occurred during the year.

Food items, registered an average inflation rate of 3.39 percent, higher than the previous year's rate of 1.12 percent. Quite high but still at single-digit rate were dairy products (4.73%), eggs (2.10%), and fish (3.45%), as the demand of these commodities grew specifically during the fourth quarter of the year. Likewise, other food items such as meat, recorded a double-digit inflation rate at 14.77 percent as a result of the rising cost of feeds and farm inputs as well as the temporary shortage of meat supply. On the other hand, the increase in level of production of agricultural crops resulted to the decrease in prices of rice and cereals. The average inflation in fruits and vegetable likewise decreased year-on-year from 1.30 percent to only 0.83 percent.

Non-Food items registered an average of 3.89. High inflation rates were observed in the Services Group with a rate of 7.44 percent, far higher than the 4.64 percent rate recorded in 2003. Educational services posted the highest inflation rate at 10.31 percent, followed by transportation and communication at 9.41 percent.

Agriculture

The region's agriculture sector bounced back in 2004 with impressive performance from its palay and corn production in spite of the last quarter barrage of natural calamities. Production growth has been noted in palay and corn as early as the third quarter of the year. This impressive performance of the sector propelled the region as a major grain producer of the country.

1. Palay Production

This year's palay production is the region's best ever since 2001 as it reached 1.892 Million MT.

Compared to 2003, the region increased its production by 13.55 percent. Irrigated palay contributed 1,722 Million MT for a share of 91.01 percent, while rainfed palay increased to 170,088 MT.

The palay farmers in the region were able to control damage brought about by the rice blast experience last year, resulting to the significant increase in their palay production. The aggressive campaign to use hybrid and certified seeds, coupled with the favorable weather condition during the first-three quarters, likewise contributed greatly to the increase in the production level.

The total area harvested for palay increase by 8.49 percent with the province of Isabela recording the biggest increase by 24,103 hectares. This was attributed to the timely repair of national and communal irrigation system that were meant during the dry months.

In terms of productivity yield, the region posted a 4.67 percent growth. The province of Cagayan registered the highest increase in average yield at 9.29 percent. The province of Quirino increased its average yield by 7.25 percent, while the province of Nueva Vizcaya and Isabela recorded a productivity growth of 2.45 and 2.18 percent, respectively.

Across provinces, the province of Isabela manifested the most impressive performance contributing a total share of 56.1 percent to total regional output. This was followed by the province of Cagayan with a share of 30 percent or 571,200 MT, Nueva Vizcaya at 10.6 percent or 201,397 MT and Quirino with 3.1 percent or 57,735 MT.

2. Corn Production

Corn production for the past four years was in the downtrend, after registering its highest corn production level of 1.029 million MT in 1999. This year, the region surpassed its highest production record to a remarkable performance of 1.198 Million MT or an increase of 45.43 percent. This impressive production was drawn from yellow corn which increased by 46.62 percent and white corn which grew by 30.11 percent.

The total area harvested for corn increased by 28.03 percent. Yellow corn likewise registered a higher productivity at 3.79 MT/has. The increase in corn yield during the period were ascribed to the use of certified high-yielding corn varieties and the growing involvement of farmers' cooperatives and LGUs in farm mechanization program. Clustering of contiguous corn areas in several areas of the region improved the productivity of farmers with the employment of deep-plowing strategy through the use of loaned farm tractors from the government.

On a spatial scale, the province of Isabela sustained its leadership in the region contributing 850,046 MT for a production share of 70.93 percent. The massive area devoted to corn in the province and the active adoption of productivity enhancing technologies exemplified the dominance of the province in corn production. The province of Cagayan also contributed 15.78 percent or production level of 189,121 MT, an improvement of 48.56 percent from its production level in 2003. The provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino have a combined share of 13.28 percent or 159,227 MT.

3. Other crops

The region's production for selected high value commercial crops shrunk by 2.92 percent from 722,968 MT to 701,854 MT. This is the second year in a row that the region experienced a downtrend production in other crop in contrast to an improved production situation for its temporary crops which grew by 8.25 percent. Major performer were sugarcane, cassava, eggplant, and tomato.

On the other hand, production of permanent crops was down by 12.12 percent or from 396,539 MT to 348,489 MT. Except for coconut which was up by 15.03 percent, the four other priority permanent crops such as banana, calamansi, mango, and pineapple showed a negative production trend.

Banana production decreased by 9.82 percent due to the recent practice of farmers of converting banana plantations into cornfields and bunchy top virus that affected banana plantations in Quirino, Southern Isabela and a portion of Nueva Vizcaya. Mango also suffered its worst production setback during the year with a production slump of 39.87 percent or from 76,172 MT to 45,802 MT due to the attacks from pest, diseases and physiological disorders. Pineapple production also declined 1.8 percent while calamansi was also in the downtrend by 14.09 percent, as it managed to register a production volume of only 4,640 MT.

4. Livestock and Poultry Production

Livestock and poultry production was down by 3.64 percent. Poultry inventory which shared 74 percent of total animal inventory was down by 7.13 percent, from 8,467,317 heads to 7,863,528 heads. The decline was due mainly to the decrease in the number of commercial poultry raisers as the sector felt the impact of the price hike in poultry feeds and farm inputs. Cattle was up by 2.33 percent for an additional 4,201 heads while Carabao also increased by 3.42 percent. The animal dispersal program undertaken mostly by the municipal LGUs and the artificial insemination carried out in selected areas of the region contributed to this increase. Meanwhile, a total of 11,781 additional inventory for goat was recorded during the year while Swine made an increment of 38,710 heads.

5. Fishery Production

The region's fishery industry reflected a better performance during the year with the regional production growing by 4.63 percent or at 44,957.90 MT. Commercial fish production generated 18,328.30 MT while municipal fish production contributed a total of 21,221 MT. A decrease by 0.67 percent in aquaculture production was also recorded from 5,444.70 MT to about 5,408.60 MT. The decrease in both municipal and aquaculture fish production resulted from the series of typhoons (Violeta, Winnie and Yoyong) which visited the region during the fourth quarter of the year.

Investment

Investments on DTI-assisted programs dipped to 29.79 percent registering a total of P4,577.776 Million in investments. In particular, trading investment which control 59.31 percent of the total investments generated dived by 51.78 percent registering only a P2,715.17 Million compared to the P5,631.30 Million in 2003. Wood and furniture industries recorded a 3.06 percent drop in investment (i.e. from P45.98 Million to P44.57 Million) due to the producers' difficulty of sourcing raw materials. Gifts, Toys and Housewares likewise plunged as existing and potential producers found it difficult to beat the strong competition engaged by both outside and local business competitors. Local food processing industry also posted a poor performance mainly because investors found it costly to engage in this kind of business due to the increased proces of meat and other raw materials needed in food processing. The sector only contributed a meager .91 percent of the total investment recorded for the year.

On the other hand investment on Service-oriented industries increased by 117.03 percent contributing a total of P1,407.89 Million. Construction was also on the up-trend at P188.81 Million, a hefty 236.56 percent leap together with Iron Works and Metals which registered P68.17 Million, for an increase of 773.97 percent. Increase in Construction was brought about by booming construction activities led by the private sector and strong demand for construction materials utilized for housing and real estate development. Increase in ironwork and metals was brought about by the demand for metal products specifically trusses and stairway railings, as an alternative for wood on construction activities.

Among the five provinces of the region, the province of Isabela contributed a hefty P2,490 Million investment for a share of 54.39 percent. Cagayan has a share of 37.16 percent for a total investment of P1,701 Million while Quirino, Batanes and Nueva Vizcaya contributed a share of 8.41 percent.

Tourism

The various national election campaign sorties and the region's cultural and religious events especially the Quadricentennial Celebration of the coming of our Lady of Piat to the region, resulted to the influx of domestic and foreign tourists. Domestic arrivals reached 651,043, up by 13.96 percent. Foreign arrivals slightly increased at 2.5 percent. The Quadricentennial celebration brought in 50,778 tourists to the Basilica Minore of Our Lady of Piat. The Hotel Roma in Tuguegarao City, one of the major hotels in the region likewise recorded an increase in their occupancy rate by 175 percent.

The Americans, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Taiwanese dominated foreign tourist arrivals with a total of 8,975 visitors. The relatively stable peace and order situation in the region aside from the series of religious events prompted these foreign nationals to visit the region.

The region was able to generate direct and indirect income from tourism amounting to P1.185 Billion an increase of 8.37 percent from the previous year's P936 Million. Local tourism shared of 77 percent for a total of P911 Million.

Communication

Data from the National Telecommunication Commission (NTC) showed that a total of 128 additional cellular base were built by Globe, Smart and Sun Cellular in the region in 2004. From a total of 71 cell sites in 2003, the number reached 199 cell sites with the entry of Sun Cellular Company in the mobile phone market. The 72 new cell sites of Globe were built in the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino, while the 30 cell sites of Sun cellular were

erected in only three provinces (Cagayan, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya). Twenty-six new cell sites of Smart were put-up in all the provinces of the region including the province of Batanes. Among the five provinces, Isabela now has the most number of cellular base stations totaling to 79 cell sites.

The increase in cell sites showed the growing market demand for mobile phones in Region 02 and it reflected the growing demand of small and medium enterprises, businessmen and investors, and private individuals for communication facilities required in business and personal transactions.

Transportation

Land and air transport services fared well as tourism and business activities boomed during the year. The increase in volume of vehicles registered showed likewise the rise in urbanization activities in major cities and municipalities of the region.

Volume of newly registered vehicles increased by 17,626, up by 11.79 percent. Private vehicles especially the sports utility vehicle increased by 38.65 percent as better financial schemes were offered by car dealers aside from the availability of surplus vehicles for sale. The volume of passenger vehicles such as the utility vans, motorcycles/tricycles (MC/TC) also increased by 2,894 and 13,174 units respectively.

In air transport, a 21.72 percent increase was recorded in the number of air transport passengers, totaling to 35,497. This was attributed to the influx of domestic and tourist arrivals in Region 02 especially during the various celebrations of the local and religious events mostly observed during the second and third quarter of the year. On top of this, the promotional offers by airlines encouraged travel.

From only three (AirPhil, Chemtrad, General Aviation) airline companies operating in the region, this was expanded five airline companies to include the Asian Spirit and Cyclone. The additional airlines operating in the region indicate the surging confidence of the domestic airline companies in the economic and market potentials of Region 02.

PROSPECTS FOR 2005

- Agriculture is still expected to lead in generating income and employment as the agricultural programs of the present administration are being pushed aggressively. As in the past year, the region is also seen to sustain its place as the top palay and corn producer in the entire country. The implementation of the programs and projects adopted in the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan for the Region, the intensification of DA programs based on the food security thrust of the government and regional efforts to enhance the agricultural sector, will result in increased production for the sector.
- The number one agendum of the Arroyo administration is to increase job creation through economic growth for which Region 02 is expected to contribute a total of about 35,000 new jobs created in 2005. Related to this, priority projects supported by the RDC 02 such as Sta. Ana Regional Agro-Industrial Growth Center, and the Cauayan Regional Agro-Industrial Center are expected to move.
- The tourism and trade sector will continue boost its performance through the conduct of the Pagayaya on a provincial focus. This will encourage more local entrepreneurs to participate on the trade show/exhibit as well as this will give the opportunity for the region to promote its region-specific tourist attractions to entice tourists from other places. Similarly, the proposed conduct of the North Luzon Business Conference tentatively scheduled in the middle of the year will give the opportunity for the region to promote its investment potentials. Both

activities are to be conducted in partnership with the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Region 02 Chapter.

- The rapid urbanization of the region's growth centers is expected to plow in more investment opportunities. These are expected to take place in the cities of Tuguegarao, Santiago and Cauayan, as well as in the fast urbanizing municipalities of Ilagan, Roxas and Echague of Isabela, Solano and Bayombong in Nueva Vizcaya, Cabbaroguis in Quirino and Aparri in Cagayan. This will be coupled with the development of Sta. Ana, Cagayan, the seat of the Cagayan Economic Zone Authority (CEZA), as an emerging growth center.
- The implementation of major infrastructure projects will help uplift the economic condition of the region. Vital infrastructure supports are necessary to improve and enhance production and productivity, boost trade and tourism. For this, the expected completion of the Baguio-Aritao Road project is expected to facilitate transport activities between the provinces of Isabela, Quirino and Nueva Vizcaya in the east and the provinces of Benguet, La Union and Ilocos Sur. This will also improve the road linkages between and among the provinces in the region as well as in its neighboring regions and the country as a whole.
- Significant irrigation projects are targeted to be completed within the year. The Addalam River Irrigation Project will help boost the agricultural potential and agriculture-production in the provinces of Quirino (Aglipay and Saguday) and Isabela (Jones and Echague). Further, the project for rehabilitation of Cagayan Irrigation Facilities in the municipalities of Iguig, Amulung and Gattaran in the province of Cagayan is expected to be completed by the end of the year. Several infra-support projects funded by the JBIC-ARISP and the ADB-ARCP will continue to be implemented within the year to drum-up agricultural production and productivity in the region.
- The efforts of the local government units to implement local enterprise projects to boost income and development in cities and municipalities such as the "One Product One Barangay" program likewise posted as another alternative to foster development in the region..
- The continuing expansion of telecommunication services specifically digital communications will provide the infrastructure support, while creating the necessary favorable investment climate of the region.

Table 1
Employment Performance
Region 02
2003 - 2004

	2003	2004	Inc/(Dec) %
15 yrs. Old and over ('000)	1,866	2,140	14.68
Not in the Labor Force ('000)	544	657	20.77
In the Labor Force ('000)	1,322	1,483	12.18
LFPR (%)	70.87	69.30	-2.22
Employed ('000)	1,238	1,374	10.99
Employment Rate	93.72	92.65	-1.14
Unemployed ('000)	84	110	30.95
Unemployment Rate	6.3	7.42	17.78

- *details may not add up due to rounding*

Table 2
Employed Persons by Type of Industry
Region 02
2003-2004
(in thousands)*

Industry Sector	2003	2004	% Change
Number Employed	1238	1374	10.99
Agriculture	743	859	15.61
Industry	96	93	-3.13
Services	399	422	5.76
Percent Share			
Agriculture	59.92	62.52	4.34
Industry	7.78	6.77	-12.98
Services	32.30	30.71	-4.92

- * *details may not add up due to rounding*

Table 3
 Monthly Inflation Rates
 Region 02
 2003 – 2004

MONTH	2003	2004
JANUARY	1.1	1.5
FEBRUARY	1.9	1.5
MARCH	2.2	1.5
APRIL	2.3	1.5
MAY	2.1	2.0
JUNE	1.9	3.0
JULY	2.4	4.1
AUGUST	2.2	4.4
SEPTEMBER	1.7	4.6
OCTOBER	1.2	6.1
NOVEMBER	1.2	6.4
DECEMBER	1.5	6.5
ANNUAL AVERAGE	1.8	3.6

Source: NSO Region 02

Table 4
Consumer Price Index and
Inflation Rate by Commodity Group
Region 02
2003-2004

COMMODITY GROUP	CPI		INFLATION RATE (%)	
	2003	2004	2003	2004
ALL ITEMS	164.7	170.6	1.79	3.6
I. FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	152.9	158.0	1.19	3.33
FOOD	153.3	158.5	1.12	3.39
Cereals and cereal preparation	157.3	156.5	2.08	-0.51
Cereals	158.7	156.8	2.26	-1.19
Rice	159.9	157.9	2.24	-1.25
Corn	133.6	133.6	3.08	-
Cereal preparations	150.5	155.0	1.21	2.99
Dairy Products	164.8	172.6	3.78	4.73
Eggs	138.0	140.9	0.51	2.10
Fish	165.2	170.9	-0.12	3.45
Fruits and Vegetables	155.6	156.9	1.30	0.83
Meat	138.1	158.5	-0.43	14.77
Miscellaneous	147.9	153.2	0.89	3.58
BEVERAGES	144.2	147.9	1.55	2.57
TOBACCO	155.2	157.3	2.58	1.35
NON – FOOD	182.1	189.2	2.03	3.89
II. CLOTHING	139.0	140.8	0.87	1.29
Footwear	154.0	156.8	1.25	1.82
Ready-made Apparel ex. Footwear	133.4	134.6	0.45	0.90
Custom clothes	145.6	149.9	4.37	2.95
III. HOUSING AND REPAIRS	191.8	193.0	0.37	0.63
Minor repairs	152.0	158.1	0.33	4.01
Rentals	196.7	197.3	0.31	0.31
IV. FUEL, LIGHT AND WATER	167.2	178.4	5.42	6.70
Fuel	189.9	208.9	7.96	10.00
Light	129.0	127.6	0.39	-1.08
Water	172.3	179.8	-0.16	4.35
V. SERVICES	229.8	246.9	4.64	7.44
Educational	286.3	315.8	6.19	10.31
Medical	221.8	228.1	2.92	2.84
Personal	213.8	219.8	1.28	2.80
Recreational	198.3	207.4	7.71	4.69
Transportation and Communication	203.0	222.1	5.35	9.41
VI. MISCELLANEOUS	132.1	132.8	0.76	0.53
Household Furnishing and Equipment	126.1	126.3	0.59	0.16
Household Operations	142.9	143.1	0.42	0.14
Personal Care and Effects	145.2	146.9	1.33	1.17
Other miscellaneous items	66.7	66.7	-	-

Source: NSO Region 02

Table 5
Palay Production: Region 02
2003 – 2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Production (MT)	1,666,484	1,892,311	13.55
Irrigated	1,547,983	1,722,223	11.26
Rainfed	118,501	170,088	43.53
Area Harvested (has.)	450,379	488,595	8.49
Irrigated	394,449	420,641	6.64
Rainfed	55,930	67,954	21.50
Yield/Hectare (MT./Ha.)	3.70	3.87	4.67
Irrigated	3.92	4.09	4.33
Rainfed	2.12	2.50	18.14

Source: BAS, Region 02

Table 6
Palay Production by Province
2003 - 2004

Year/Particulars	Region 02	Batanes	Cagayan	Isabela	Nueva Vizcaya	Quirino
2003						
Production (MT)	1,666,484	N/A	482,884	938,405	198,891	46,304
Irrigated	1,547,983		393,557	916,919	194,697	42,810
Rainfed	118,501		89,327	21,486	4,194	3,494
Percent Share (in %)	100.00		28.97	56.31	11.93	2.78
Area Harvested (has.)	450,379	N/A	154,706	227,262	54,410	14,001
Irrigated	394,449		111,372	218,194	52,547	12,336
Rainfed	55,930		43,334	9,068	1,863	1,665
Yield/Ha (MT./Ha.)	3.70	N/A	3.12	4.13	3.66	3.31
Irrigated	3.92		3.53	4.20	3.71	3.47
Rainfed	2.12		2.06	2.37	2.25	2.10
2004						
Production (MT)	1,892,311	N/A	571,200	1,061,979	201,397	57,735
Irrigated	1,722,223		442,217	1,030,331	197,323	52,352
Rainfed	170,088		128,983	31,648	4,074	5,383
Percent Share (in %)	100.00		30.19	56.12	10.64	3.05
Area Harvested (has.)	488,595	N/A	167,318	251,365	53,666	16,246
Irrigated	420,641		114,739	239,971	51,853	14,078
Rainfed	67,954		52,579	11,394	1,813	2,168
Yield/Ha (MT./Ha.)	3.87	N/A	3.41	4.22	3.75	3.55
Irrigated	4.09		3.85	4.29	3.81	3.72
Rainfed	2.50		2.45	2.78	2.25	2.48

Source: BAS Region 02

**Table 7
Corn Production
Region 02
2003 – 2004**

	2003	2004	% Change
Production (MT)	824,053	1,198,394	45.43
White	59,588	77,529	30.11
Yellow	764,465	1,120,865	46.62
Area Harvested (has.)	247,142	316,411	28.03
White	28,496	32,373	13.61
Yellow	218,646	284,038	29.91
Yield/Hectare (MT./Ha.)	3.33	3.79	13.81
White	2.09	2.39	14.35
Yellow	3.50	3.95	12.86

Source: BAS, Region 02

**Table 8
Corn Production by Province
2003 - 2004**

Year/Particulars	Region 02	Batanes	Cagayan	Isabela	Nueva Vizcaya	Quirino
2003						
Production (MT)	824,053	N/A	127,305	580,128	41,875	74,745
White	59,588		10,783	43,775	2,560	2,470
Yellow	764,465		116,522	536,353	39,315	72,275
Percent Share (in %)	100.00		15.45	70.40	5.08	9.07
Area Harvested (has.)	247,142	N/A	43,913	163,914	13,787	25,528
White	28,496		8,242	16,949	2,064	1,241
Yellow	218,646		35,671	146,965	11,723	24,287
Yield/Ha (MT./Ha.)	3.33	N/A	2.90	3.54	3.04	2.93
White	2.09		1.31	2.58	1.25	1.99
Yellow	3.50		3.27	3.65	3.35	2.98
2004						
Production (MT)	1,198,394	N/A	189,121	850,046	56,727	102,500
White	77,529		18,492	51,607	4,123	3,307
Yellow	1,120,865		170,629	798,439	52,604	99,193
Percent Share (in %)	100.00		15.78	70.93	4.73	8.55
Area Harvested (has.)	316,411	N/A	57,115	217,333	15,608	26,355
White	32,373		11,417	17,305	2,376	1,275
Yellow	284,038		45,698	200,028	13,232	25,080
Yield/Ha (MT./Ha.)	3.79	N/A	3.31	3.91	3.63	3.79
White	2.39		1.62	2.98	1.74	2.39
Yellow	3.95		3.73	3.99	3.98	3.95

Source: BAS Region 02

Table 9
Priority Crops Production
Region 02
2003 – 2004
(in metric tons)

ITEMS	TOTAL		Percent Change (%)
	2003	2004	
TEMPORARY			
1. cabbage	821.9	887	7.92
2. camote	21,818.1	20,651	-5.35
3. cassava	27,175.5	29,062	6.94
4. eggplant	14,941.3	16,105	7.79
5. garlic	148.0	170	14.86
6. mongo	2,963.6	2,883	-2.72
7. onion	1,238.9	1,632	31.73
8. peanut	3,318.8	3,329	0.31
9. sugarcane	239,424.7	262,038	9.45
10. tomato	6,890.1	7,034	2.09
11. tobacco	7,687.9	9,574	24.53
TOTAL	326,428.80	353,365	8.25
PERMANENT			
1. banana	242,909.9	219,057	-9.82
2. calamansi	5,400.8	4,640	-14.09
3. coconut	48,943.5	56,302	15.03
4. mango	76,172.4	45,802	-39.87
5. pineapple	23,112.60	22,688	-1.84
TOTAL	396,539.20	348,489	-12.12

Source: BAS Region 02

Table 10
Livestock Inventory
Region 02
2003– 2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Cattle	180,617	184,818	2.33
Carabao	332,788	344,175	3.42
Swine	767,200	805,910	5.05
Goat	140,671	152,452	8.37
Chicken	8,467,317	7,863,528	-7.13
Duck	1,122,804	1,259,338	12.16
TOTAL	11,011,397	10,610,221	-3.64

Source: BAS, Region 02

**Table 11
Fishery Production
Region 02
2003 – 2004**

	2003	2004	% Change
Commercial	16,019	18,328.30	12.60
Municipal	21,413	21,221	-0.90
Aquaculture	5,444.70	5,408.60	-0.67
Total	42,876.70	44,957.90	4.63

Source: BAS, Region 02

**Table 12
Investments Generated
Region 02
2003 - 2004**

Investments (in PM)	2003	2004	% Change
Rattan & Wood Processing	45.98	44.57	-3.06
Gifts, Toys & Housewares	2.06	1.03	-50.02
Agriculture-Food Processing	52.91	41.51	-21.55
Agriculture-Production	64.60	73.53	13.82
Construction	56.10	188.81	236.56
Trading	5,631.30	2,715.17	-51.78
Services	648.70	1,407.89	117.03
Ironworks and Metals	7.80	68.17	773.97
Other Industries (soap making, shoes/slipper making, organic fertilizer, janitorial products, floor wax making, etc.)	10.90	37.07	240.06
TOTAL	6,520.35	4,577.75	-29.79

Source: DTI, Region 02

Table 13
Tourist Arrivals and Receipts
Region 02
2003 - 2004

	2003	2004	% Change
Tourist Arrivals			
Domestic	571,299	651,043	13.96
Foreign	22,331	22,894	2.52
TOTAL	593,630	673,937	13.53
Tourist Receipts(PM)			
Domestic	799	911	10.0
Foreign	136	273	4.94
TOTAL	936	1,185	8.37

Source : DOT, Region 02

Table 14
Cellular Base Station
Region 02
2003 - 2004

Province	Globe		Smart		Sun	
	2003	2004	2003	*2004	2003	2004
Batanes	0	0	0	1		0
Cagayan	7	38	15	29		8
Isabela	6	33	24	32		14
N. Vizcaya	6	15	12	10		8
Quirino	1	6	0	5		0
Total	20	92	51	77	0	30
Inc/Dec (%)	560%		50.98			

Source: National Telecommunication Commission, Region 02

*data on Smart cell sites for 2004 pending inspection from NTC.

Table 15
Number of Motor Vehicles Registered
Region 02
2003 - 2004

Type of Motor Vehicles	2003	2004	% Change
Cars	7,905	8,362	5.78
Utility V	39,726	42,620	7.28
S Utility V	890	1,234	38.65
Trucks	12,984	13,574	4.54
Buses	1,443	1,483	2.77
MC/TC	85,160	98,334	15.47
Trailers	1,448	1,575	8.77
TOTAL	149,556	167,182	11.79

Source: Land Transportation Office, Region 02

Table 16
 Number of Passenger Movement of Tuguegarao Airport
 Region 02
 2003-2004

	2003	2004	Inc/(Dec) %
January	2230	2383	6.86
February	2273	2367	4.14
March	2767	1942	-29.82
April	2659	3133	17.83
May	2187	3070	40.37
June	2322	3123	34.50
July	2344	3285	40.15
August	2386	3273	37.18
September	2202	3307	50.18
October	2567	3442	34.08
November	2462	2831	14.99
December	2763	3341	20.92
Total	29162	35497	21.72

Source: Department of Transportation and Communication – Air Transportation Office