

**CAGAYAN VALLEY**  
**ANNUAL REGIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATIONER (ARES)**  
**2005**

**ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE**

Economic adversities and natural calamities pulled back the economic performance of Region 02 in the year 2005 as all the major sectors of the regional economy registered setbacks. Specifically, the decreases were recorded in agricultural production, tourism, air transport industry, and investments generated.



The prolonged dry spell coupled with floods brought by typhoon “Labuyo” exacted a heavy toll on agriculture sector. While there were government measures implemented to boost production of palay, corn and other crops such as the usage of high-yielding and certified seeds, this was not enough to restrain the impact of the fortuitous weather conditions occurring

in the region. Nonetheless, fishery production stepped up by 9.34 percent owing to the improvements in municipal fishing and significant gains in aquaculture.

As a consequence of these natural calamities and the VAT law, inflation rate in the region went up to 6.88 percent. Inflation rate on food items increased as the weather took its toll on the supplies of these commodities. Likewise, prices of dairy products went up pulled by the implementation of the VAT which directly affects this type of food groups (processed and canned goods). The rise in the crude oil prices and the implementation of VAT, led also to the increases in transport fares, water and electricity tariffs.

Related to the slide in agricultural production and increase in prices, investments generated in the region reflected a dormant performance as it barely grew by 0.86 percent. This decline was evident in all the three sectors, the Services sector having the biggest number of workers laid off during the year. Many firms were compelled either to postpone expansion and investment plans or slow down operation due to the rising cost of their business operations.

The local government unit’s initiatives to boost on tourism industry and the various tourism activities undertaken by the RDC Region 02 such as Pagayaya Nac Cagayan Valley Region held at the Intramuros, Manila, highlighted the events and products of the region during the year. However, these events were not so influential as to push tourists to the region. Tourist arrivals decreased by 7.43.

Along with the reduction in tourist arrivals was a 2.32 percent drop in the number of air transport passengers. Although there were various religious celebrations observed throughout the region, these were not momentous enough to entice the local and domestic travelers to visit Region 02 unlike the “Quadricentennial Celebration for the Coming of Our Lady of Piat to the Region” celebrated last year.

Investments in the Communication sector also was slow with only 84 additional cellular station established this year by the three giant telephone mobile companies (Globe and Smart). Nevertheless, the Cellular Mobile Telephone Systems (CMTS) has already covered 100 percent of major highways and corridors connecting provincial capitals and cities in the region.

Amidst all these decreases, it is worthy to note that the region recorded a considerable growth in terms of motor vehicle registrations with a total of 178,501 vehicles, up by 6.77 percent. This growth can be attributed to better financial schemes offered by car dealers as well as the accessibility of available surplus vehicles for sale at the Cagayan Economic Zone Authority, in Sta. Ana, Cagayan.

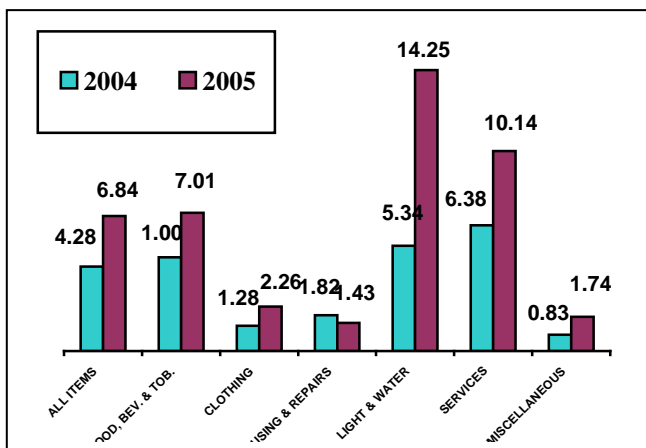
## Employment

Based on the latest available Labor Force Survey (July 2005 LFS) conducted by the National Statistics Office, a total of 1,310,000 persons were employed in the region out of the 1,357,000 number of jobseekers that entered the labor market. This translated to a slight increase in employment rate from 96.52 percent to 96.54 percent. Correspondingly, unemployment rate went down by 0.57 percentage points.



However, the number of person employed this year was a slowdown from the number of jobs generated in 2004. This decline was evident in all the three sectors, the Services sector having the biggest number of workers laid off during the year particularly in the wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, and other community, social and personal service activities. For the Industry sector, the decline was most apparent in the construction and manufacturing sub-sector, as it let go of about 3,000 and 2,000 employed persons respectively. Many business firms were compelled either to postpone expansion and investment plans or slow down operations as they felt the impact of the rising cost of their commodities and the downtrend in personal spending. Majority of the income of the region's populace still depends on the agriculture hence, the low agricultural production resulted to the decrease in the personal spending pattern of the region. On the part of the Agriculture sector, many farm owners stopped employing laborers due to decrease in farm activities in view of the low agricultural production, which translated to a total dropped of 14,000 employed persons in this sector.

A total of 637,000 workers or 46 percent of the total employed were wage and salary workers, registering a slight increase from 565,000 workers or 43 percent of the total employed last year. This shows that in the course of economic development, the share of wage and salary workers to total employment is slowly increasing as workers tend to shift out of agriculture to industry and services were many jobs are permanent and earnings tend to be higher. The quality of employment for this year likewise strengthened as part-time job workers decreased. Workers working less than 40 hours a week declined from 30 percent to 28 percent, while those working for 40 hours or more rose from 13 percent to 14 percent. In spite of this, available full time jobs in the region was not enough to respond to the demand of employed persons wanting additional hours of work, resulting to increase in underemployed persons from 19 percent to 23 percent. (Table 1 and 2)



## Inflation

Movements in international oil prices, the implementation of the new Value Added tax, and the low agricultural production brought about by the drought and flood lifted prices of goods and services, as the annual inflation rate reached 6.84 percent.



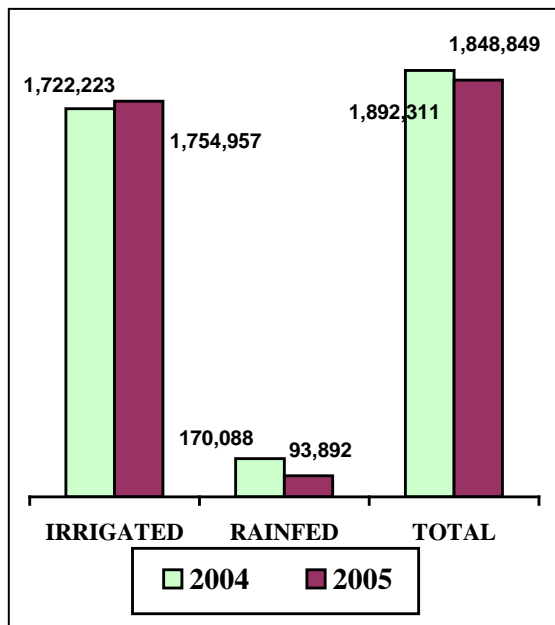
Food items registered an average inflation rate of 7.00 percent, higher than the previous year's rate of 4.93 percent. Flash flood brought about by the typhoon "Labuyo" and the drought caused the increase in prices of majority of the agricultural commodities such as cereals, rice, and fruits and vegetables. The implementation of Value Added Tax in November of this year likewise resulted to the increase in prices of processed goods such as the dairy products. However, prices increases in other food items such as meat, and eggs slowed down as the private sector implemented counter inflationary measures such as the importation of these commodities from other regions to augment the domestic supply. Price in corn likewise decreased due to poor and low quality of the grains produced. The growth on the fish production recorded this year on the other hand, resulted to the strengthening of the price of fish commodity in the market.

Non-Food items registered an average inflation rate of 6.66 percent. High inflation rates were observed in the Fuel, Light and Water (14.25 percent) and Services Group (10.14 percent). The increase in the crude oil prices and the implementation of VAT, led to increases in transport fares, water and electricity tariffs, the latter also caused by the need to address the NAPOCOR's financial losses. The increase in professional fees of doctors and other medical professions as a consequence of the VAT policy likewise pushed the prices of medical and personal commodities by as much as 88 percent and 123 percentage points, respectively.

Monthly percent change in the prices of all commodities in 2005 showed that it was lowest in July at 6.1 percent and was highest in November recorded at 9.3 percent. The prices of the majority of good and services increased in November primarily because of the implementation of the new value-added tax by the government. (Table 3 and 4)

## Agriculture

### 1. Palay Production



After a soaring performance in 2004, palay production in the region suffered a slowdown of 2.96 percent. This is attributed to the series of calamities which occurred in the region such as the prolonged dry spell during the first quarter of the year, the typhoon "Labuyo" in the third quarter, and the flash flood in December.

However, despite the series of calamities that pummeled the region in 2005, irrigated palay production went up by 1.90 percent. The palay farmers specifically in the province of Isabela, were able to restrain the damage brought by these calamities particularly the drought by delaying their planting period to coincide with the late release of irrigation water by the Magat River Irrigation System. The intensified use of

hybrid and certified seeds, coupled with the favorable condition during the second quarter of the year, likewise contributed significantly to the increase in the aggregate irrigated palay production level.

The total area harvested for palay declined by 2.99 percent. The drop in the area harvested was brought about by the long dry spell experienced by the region wherein crops planted in the infallow areas were severely damaged by intense heat.

In terms of productivity yield, the region posted a 0.78 percent growth attributed to the use of hybrid rice. The intensified campaign by the Department of Agriculture for the farmers to produce quality palay for premium marketable price translated to the increase in the palay yield especially in the irrigated areas.

Across provinces, the province of Isabela manifested again its dominance in palay production by contributing 59 percent to the total palay production of the region. It could be noted that most of the irrigated farms of the region are situated in the province of Isabela. The province of Cagayan supplied 27 percent of the region's palay production, followed by the province of Nueva Vizcaya with 11 percent, and Quirino with 3 percent. (Table 5 and 6)

## 2. Corn Production



The calamities in 2005 exacted the heaviest toll on corn. After registering its highest corn production level of 1.198 million MT in 2004, this year's corn production plunged by 35.79 percent, or at a level of only 0.769 million MT. Both white and corn production recorded a big decrease of 29.75 percent and 56.75 percent, respectively.

Corn production this year registered a whopping decline due largely to the prolonged dry spell occurred in the region which caused the stunted growth of the crop. Likewise, the flooding brought by the typhoon "Labuyo" during the third quarter and the flash flood experienced in December aggravated the low turnout of corn production recorded as early as first semester of the year. Based on the report from the Department of Agriculture in the region, the total damage on corn brought by the December flash flood was pegged at P2.937 Million.

As such, the total area harvested was reduced by 18.40 percent, or by 58,231 hectares. Area planted for white corn which comprises more or less 80 percent of the total area planted decreased by 49,776 hectares with the province of Isabela recording the biggest drop in area harvested which contributed largely to the decrease in the total corn production level of Region 02.

On the other hand, the corn productivity yield dropped by 21.37 percent as the crops were destroyed severely by the intense heat during its flowering stage. It was only during the second quarter of the year that corn productivity recorded a positive yield due to DA's rehabilitation program and replanting activities done by the farmers.

On a spatial scale, the province of Isabela sustained its leadership in the region contributing 513,687 MT for a production share of 66.75 percent. The province of Cagayan also contributed 19.77 percent while the provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino shared 4.40 percent and 9.07 percent, respectively. (Table 7 and 8)

## 3. Other crops



The region's production for selected high value commercial crops shrunk by 6.85 percent from 919,179 MT to 856,258 MT. Production of temporary crops such as cabbage, eggplant, gourd, okra, squash, habitchuelas and ampalaya went down by 22.02 percent, while permanent crops grew by 18.07 percent. The improved farming practices observed by coconut and banana growers and the good weather condition experienced during the flowering stage until fruit development of other permanent crops increased production level.

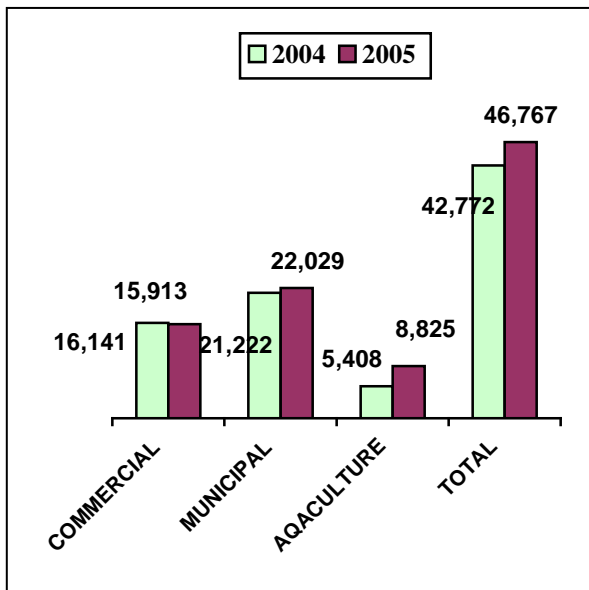
Mango on the other hand suffered a production set back due to the attacks from pest, diseases and physiological disorders as a result of the rain brought by the typhoon "Labuyo". (Table 9)

#### 4. Livestock and Poultry Production

Livestock and poultry production was down by 4.79 percent pulled by the swine and chicken production which went down by as much as 4.78 and 7.28 percent, respectively. Together with this was 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.

On the other hand, cattle production was up by 0.31 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 the increase in the number of cattle. (Table 10)

#### 5. Fishery Production



The region's fishery industry reflected a better performance during the year with the regional production growing by 9.34 percent or at 46,767 MT.

Municipal fish production contributed a total of 22,029 MT, or an increase of 3.80 percent over the previous year. The continuous stocking of the various small water impounding projects (SWIPs) and communal bodies of water with carp and tilapia boosted the municipal fish production in the region. As early of the first quarter of year 2005, at least 41,500 tilapia fingerlings and 14,150 were seeded in the SWIPs of Quirino province; and 96,500 tilapia and 9,650 carp fingerlings were also seeded in the SWIPs of Nueva Vizcaya.

Meanwhile, the SWIPs in Isabela and Cagayan have also been seeded with a combined volume of 300,100 tilapia and 100,200 carp fingerlings. This program of the government further improved the income of the municipal fisherfolk while others found employment opportunities as they helped put up and maintain fish production projects.

Aquaculture fish production likewise contributed a total of 8,825 MT, a huge increase of 63.17 percent compared to 5,408.55 MT produced last year. This remarkable feat is attributed to the various fishery and livelihood projects, techno- demos and trainings conducted to the different local government units of the region such as the Fishcage Management in Delfin Albano, Echague and Cauayan City. The "dig-now, pay later" and the "stock-now, pay-later" programs of the provincial local government also boosted the aquaculture fishery sector. The typhoon rehabilitation project of the government was also able to distribute a total of 2.6 million tilapia fingerlings to the different municipalities affected by the calamities in the province of Isabela.

Among the three sectors, only the Commercial fishing recorded a poor performance as the production level went down by 1.42 percent. Commercial fishermen suffered due to the increase on fuel and other capture fishing inputs needed for commercial fishing as well as the ban on "Buli-Buli" fishing gears. (Table 11)

## Investment



The investment picture in the region remained dormant as it barely managed to grow by 0.86 percent.

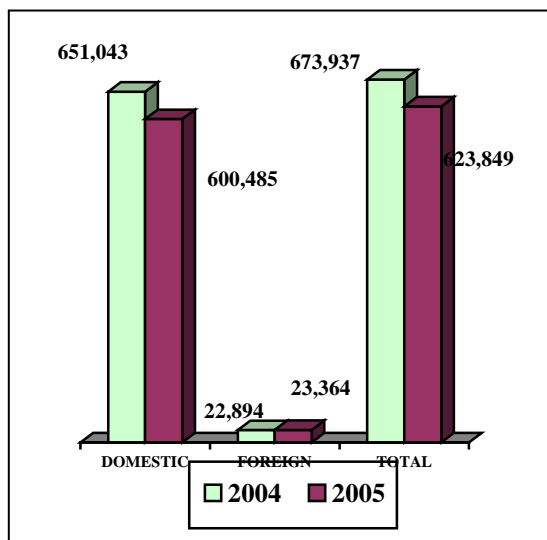
Investments in both Construction and Ironworks and Metals registered a slump of 29.42 percent and 71.95 percent respectively due to the continuous increasing cost of construction materials. The Trading investment, which controls more than half of the total investments generated, suffered a reduction of 13.84 percent. This decline could be attributed to low production turnout of agricultural

commodities wherein most of our traders are into palay and corn. Low performance was also observed in the Food Processing business. The investors found it too costly to engage in this kind of business with the rising cost of raw materials such as vegetables, spices and other food supplies needed in preparing processed food.

Meanwhile, investments in rattan and wood processing, at P60.43 Million was up by 35.38 percent, brought about by the new investment ventures under the "One Town, One Product" program of the government. Growth was also recorded in the GTH at 20.39 percent due to continuous product development and intensive and improved marketing strategies by the operators. The mining sector likewise, which recorded zero investment in the previous year recorded a new investment of P6.10 Million. The Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau issued at least eight mining permits in the region which includes the gold and cooper exploration in Sta. Praxedes, Claveria and Sanchez Mira, all in the province of Cagayan; the extraction of industrial sand in Tuguegarao City; and the extraction of magnetite sand in Lallo, Cagayan and Quezon, Nueva Vizcaya.

Among the five provinces of the region, the province of Isabela contributed P1,784.15 Million investment for a share of 38.64 percent. Cagayan has a share of 37.76 percent for a total investment of P1,743 Million while Quirino, Batanes and Nueva Vizcaya contributed a share of 23.60 percent. (Table 12)

## Tourism



Total arrivals for the year 2005 decreased by 7.43 percent.

Despite the local government unit's shifting their focus on tourism industry and the various tourism projects continuously undertaken by the DOT Region 02 such as Pagayaya nac Cagayan Valley Region held at the Intramuros, Manila, this years domestic arrivals was not able to surpass its soaring performance recorded in 2004. Last year's influx of domestic tourist was attributed to the national election campaign sorties and the Quadricentennial Celebration of the coming of our Lady of Piat to the region. The Quadricentennial Celebration, the biggest momentous event ever conducted in the region

brought thousands of domestic tourists to the Basilica Minore of Our Lady of Piat. For this, the Hotel Roma in Tuguegarao City, one of the major hotels in the region recorded last year an increase in their occupancy rate by 175 percent.

Meanwhile, though the country faces tough competition from the Southeast Asian neighbors that have developed superior tourist infrastructure and built reputation as first class tourist

destination, still the region was able to record an increase in the number of foreign arrivals in 2005. The massive promotional campaign for Region 02 having the Cagayan province as the “top eight advance adventure destination of the country”, being the seat of about 200 caves; having the biggest number of whale and dolphin’s species; and the site of the longest and mightiest river among others, encouraged these foreign travelers to visit the region. Additionally, the “tsunami” phenomenon that hit our neighboring countries such as Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia in the later part of year 2004 may have prompted these foreign nationals to seek alternative tourist destination such as Region 02. (Table 13)

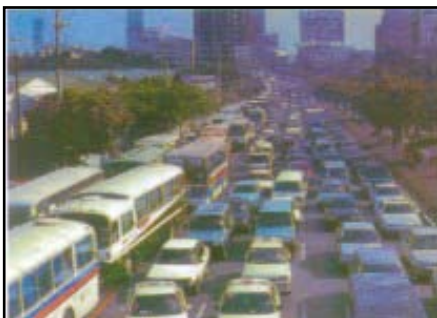
## Communication

The Cellular Mobile Telephone Systems (CMTS) leaped by 65 percent in 2004 as cellular phones gained acceptability and became more affordable even in rural areas. However for this year, there were only 84 additional cellular station established by the three giant telephone mobile companies (Globe and Smart), as compared to 104 cell sites recorded last year. Nevertheless, this give rise to a total of 350 established cell sites regionwide.



This data from the National Telecommunication Commission (NTC) showed that CMTS has covered 100 percent of major highways and corridors connecting provincial capitals and cities in the region. The continuous installation and upgrading of cell sites in the different parts of the region reflects not only the growing demand for mobile phones but also the increasing awareness of the populace on the significance of this type of communication facility for business and personal transactions. (Table 14)

## Transportation



The region experienced considerable growth in terms of motor vehicle registration by registering a total of 178,501 vehicles, up by 6.77 percent over the 167,182 registered in 2004. Almost all types of vehicles increased with only buses registered negative performance.

Private vehicles especially the cars and sports utility vehicle recorded steady increase as better financial schemes were offered by car dealers aside from the accessibility of available surplus vehicles for sale at the Cagayan Economic Zone Authority (CEZA). The volume of passenger vehicles such as the utility van also increased by 894 as commuters preferred this type of transport over the public utility jeep and buses when traveling to other neighboring towns such as Aparri, Roxas, Ilagan and Santiago City. (Table 15)

In air transport, a 2.32 percent drop was recorded in the total number of air transport passengers. It could be recalled that last year was the best ever performance in terms of air transport passenger with a huge increase of 21.72 percent attributed to the influx of domestic and tourist arrivals especially during the Quadricentennial Celebration of the Coming of Our Lady of Piat to the region. Although there were various religious celebrations observed throughout the region during the year, these were not significant enough to entice the local and domestic travelers to visit Region 02. As such, there were only 912 number of flights recorded as compared to 1,043 flights last year. Further, the Asian Spirit airline company temporary stopped its regional operation during the year from February to April. (Table 16)

## PROSPECTS FOR 2006

With government pushing for reforms and programs to pursue the targets in the Regional Development Plan, the year 2006 will be committed to the following concerns of increasing jobs and opportunities for employment; production; rehabilitation and connectivity. This is in line with the region's goal of poverty alleviation wherein various development programs will be actively pursued to spur greater productivity in the agriculture sector and eventually improve rural income.

- Agriculture is still expected to lead in generating income and employment as the agricultural programs of the present administration are being pushed aggressively.
- Investments will likely increase as major efforts to enhance competitiveness of the industries and region's potential as an investment area are being pursued. This includes the continuous program of the DTI such as assistance to MSMEs specifically along market and product development, credit facilitation, and entrepreneurial skills training.
- The continuous efforts of the region towards accelerating and strengthening infrastructure support such as the enhancement of the region's transportation network, water resource development, rural electrification and telecommunication services will also provide a favorable investment climate in the region.
- The implementation of inter-regional road projects, such as 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.
- The establishment and operation of the Municipal Bangus Sattelite Hatchery located at Claveria, Cagayan is seen to further fuel the growing interest of the populace on aquaculture fishery business in the region.
- The development of the priority projects expressed by the Taiwanese officials and investors during the "Investment Briefing" organized by the Cagayan Economic Zone Authority such as the upgrading San Vicente Fishport, development and upgrading of San Vicente Airstrip, and the establishment of Food Processing Zone in the northeastern part of the Cagayan is perceive to be a vital catalyst in the growth and development of the region.



**Table 1**  
**Employment Performance**  
**Region 02**  
**2004 - 2005**

	2004	2005	Inc/(Dec) %
15 yrs. Old and over ('000)	2,190	2,010	-8.22
Not in the Labor Force ('000)	783	653	-16.60
In the Labor Force ('000)	1,407	1,357	-3.55
LFPR (%)	64.25	67.51	5.07
Employed ('000)	1,358	1,310	-3.53
Employment Rate	96.52	96.54	0.02
Unemployed ('000)	49	47	-4.08
Unemployment Rate	3.48	3.46	-0.57

- *details may not add up due to rounding*
- *based on July LFS*

**Table 2**  
**Employed Persons by Type of Industry**  
**Region 02**  
**2004-2005**  
**(in thousands)\***

<b>Industry Sector</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Number Employed	1,358	1,310	<b>-3.54</b>
Agriculture	837	823	-1.67
Industry	91	82	-9.89
Services	433	406	-6.24
Percent Share			
Agriculture	61.63	62.82	1.93
Industry	6.70	6.26	-6.57
Services	31.89	30.99	-2.82

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

Table 3  
 Monthly Inflation Rates  
 Region 02  
 2003 – 2004

MONTH	2004	2005
JANUARY	2.0	7.9
FEBRUARY	1.9	7.5
MARCH	1.7	7.9
APRIL	2.2	7.5
MAY	2.9	7.4
JUNE	3.7	6.7
JULY	4.9	6.1
AUGUST	5.1	6.2
SEPTEMBER	5.6	6.3
OCTOBER	6.8	9.2
NOVEMBER	7.4	9.3
DECEMBER	7.5	8.7
ANNUAL AVERAGE		

*Source: NSO Region 021.9*

**Table 4**  
**Consumer Price Index and**  
**Inflation Rate by Commodity Group**  
**Region 02**  
**2004-2005**

COMMODITY GROUP	CPI		INFLATION RATE (%)	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
<b>ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>4.28</b>	6.84
<b>I. FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO</b>	<b>116.9</b>	125.1	<b>4.75</b>	7.01
<b>FOOD</b>	<b>117.1</b>	125.3	<b>4.93</b>	7.00
Cereals and cereal preparation	109.8	117.9	<b>0.55</b>	7.38
Cereals	109.2	118.1	<b>-0.18</b>	8.15
Rice	109.1	118.3	<b>-0.55</b>	8.43
Corn	109.2	113.6	<b>5.71</b>	4.03
Cereal preparations	112.3	117.0	<b>3.50</b>	4.19
Dairy Products	128.0	137.5	<b>5.79</b>	7.42
Eggs	120.9	123.6	<b>4.95</b>	2.23
Fish	116.9	123.1	<b>6.76</b>	5.30
Fruits and Vegetables	108.3	119.4	<b>2.65</b>	10.25
Meat	120.3	128.2	<b>13.38</b>	6.57
Miscellaneous	130.5	<b>139.1</b>	<b>365</b>	6.59
<b>BEVERAGES</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>3.97</b>	6.79
<b>TOBACCO</b>	<b>109.0</b>	115.3	<b>1.68</b>	5.78
<b>NON – FOOD</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>3.63</b>	6.66
<b>II. CLOTHING</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>1.28</b>	2.26
Footwear	114.9	118.3	<b>2.41</b>	2.96
Ready-made Apparel ex. Footwear	108.9	111.1	<b>0.83</b>	2.02
Custom clothes	108.4	110.8	<b>0.93</b>	2.21
<b>III. HOUSING AND REPAIRS</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>1.82</b>	1.43
Minor repairs	111.9	120.5	<b>4.97</b>	7.69
Rentals	112.1	112.9	<b>1.54</b>	0.71
<b>IV. FUEL, LIGHT AND WATER</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>144.3</b>	<b>5.34</b>	14.25
Fuel	132.3	151.3	<b>10.8</b>	14.36
Light	117.9	134.6	<b>-0.92</b>	14.16
Water	143.3	160.9	<b>1.78</b>	12.28
<b>V. SERVICES</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>6.38</b>	10.14
Educational	130.2	140.0	<b>7.60</b>	7.53
Medical	112.8	118.0	<b>2.45</b>	4.61
Personal	114.2	121.1	<b>2.70</b>	6.04
Recreational	104.7	106.1	<b>-0.19</b>	1.34
Transportation and Communication	127.8	148.7	<b>8.95</b>	16.35
<b>VI. MISCELLANEOUS</b>	<b>109.5</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>0.83</b>	1.74
Household Furnishing and Equipment	103.6	105.0	<b>-0.38</b>	1.35
Household Operations	107.4	110.4	<b>0.94</b>	2.79
Personal Care and Effects	110.0	111.9	<b>1.38</b>	1.73
Other miscellaneous items	126.3	126.3	-	-

Source: NSO Region 02

**Table 5**  
**Palay Production: Region 02**  
**2004 – 2005**

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>Production (MT)</b>	<b>1,892,311</b>	<b>1,848,849</b>	<b>-2.96</b>
Irrigated	1,722,223	1,754,957	1.90
Rainfed	170,088	93,892	-20.76
<b>Area Harvested (has.)</b>	<b>488,595</b>	<b>473,972</b>	<b>-2.99</b>
Irrigated	420,641	426,455	1.38
Rainfed	67,954	47,517	-30.07
<b>Yield/Hectare (MT./Ha.)</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>0.78</b>
Irrigated	4.09	4.12	0.73
Rainfed	2.50	1.98	-20.80

Source: BAS, Region 02

**Table 6**  
**Palay Production by Province**  
**2004 - 2005**

<b>Year/Particulars</b>	<b>Region 02</b>	<b>Batanes</b>	<b>Cagayan</b>	<b>Isabela</b>	<b>Nueva Vizcaya</b>	<b>Quirino</b>
<b>2004</b>						
<b>Production (MT)</b>	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	5,883
<b>Percent Share (in %)</b>	<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Area Harvested (has.)</b>	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
<b>Yield/Ha (MT./Ha.)</b>	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
<b>2005</b>						
<b>Production (MT)</b>	1,848,849	N/A	491,806	1,089,381	207,357	60,305
Irrigated	1,754,957		420,619	1,075,755	203,130	55,453
Rainfed	93,892		71,187	13,626	4,227	4,852
<b>Percent Share (in %)</b>	<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Area Harvested (has.)</b>	473,972	N/A	145,341	258,762	53,409	16,460
Irrigated	426,455		109,979	250,607	51,589	14,280
Rainfed	47,517		35,362	8,155	1,820	2,180
<b>Yield/Ha (MT./Ha.)</b>	3.90	N/A	3.38	4.21	3.88	3.66
Irrigated	4.12		3.82	4.29	3.94	3.88
Rainfed	1.98		2.01	1.67	2.32	2.23

Source: BAS Region 02

**Table 7  
Corn Production  
Region 02  
2004 – 2005**

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>Production (MT)</b>	<b>1,198,394</b>	<b>769,506</b>	<b>-35.79</b>
White	77,529	54,460	-29.75
Yellow	1,120,865	715,046	-36.21
<b>Area Harvested (has.)</b>	<b>316,411</b>	<b>258,180</b>	<b>-18.40</b>
White	32,373	27,918	-13.76
Yellow	284,038	230,262	-18.93
<b>Yield/Hectare (MT./Ha.)</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>-21.37</b>
White	2.39	1.95	-18.41
Yellow	3.95	3.11	-21.27

Source: BAS, Region 02

**Table 8  
Corn Production by Province  
2004 - 2005**

<b>Year/Particulars</b>	<b>Region 02</b>	<b>Batanes</b>	<b>Cagayan</b>	<b>Isabela</b>	<b>Nueva Vizcaya</b>	<b>Quirino</b>
<b>2004</b>						
<b>Production (MT)</b>	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
<b>Percent Share (in %)</b>	<b>100.00</b>					
<b>Area Harvested (has.)</b>	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
<b>Yield/Ha (MT./Ha.)</b>	3.79	N/A	3.31	3.91	3.63	3.89
White	2.39		1.62	2.98	1.74	2.59
Yellow	3.95		3.73	3.99	3.98	3.96
<b>2005</b>						
<b>Production (MT)</b>	769,506	N/A	152,147	513,687	33,868	69,804
White	54,460		15,452	32,910	4,243	1,855
Yellow	715,046		136,695	480,777	29,625	67,949
<b>Percent Share (in %)</b>						
<b>Area Harvested (has.)</b>	258,180	N/A	58,512	165,049	11,421	23,198
White	27,918		11,482	13,616	1,796	1,024
Yellow	230,262		47,030	151,433	9,625	22,174
<b>Yield/Ha (MT./Ha.)</b>	2.98	N/A	2.60	3.11	2.97	3.01
White	1.95		1.35	2.42	2.36	1.81
Yellow	3.11		2.91	3.17	3.08	3.06

Source: BAS Region 02

**Table 9**  
**Priority Crops Production**  
**Region 02**  
**2004 – 2005**  
**(in metric tons)**

ITEMS	TOTAL		Percent Change (%)
	2004	2005	
<b>TEMPORARY</b>			
1. amapalaya	6,549	6,029	-7.94
2. cabbage	894	867	-3.02
3. camote	20,982	19,291	-8.05
4. carrots	693	611	-11.83
5. cassava	28,837	31,975	10.88
6. pechay	5,106	5,539	8.48
7. eggplant	16,900	16,841	-0.34
8. gabi	14,865	14,302	-3.78
9. garlic	200	156	-22.0
10. ginger	5,431	5,046	-7.08
11. gourd	18,116	16,880	-6.82
12. habitchuelas	2,732	2,505	-8.31
13. irish potato	304	279	-8.22
14. mongo	2,961	3,275	10.60
15. okra	5,930	5,875	-0.93
16. onion	1,643	1,357	-17.41
17. peanut	3,369	3,405	1.07
18. pepper	775	647	-16.51
19. sugarcane	332,237	222,028	-33.17
20. tobacco	9,574	10,875	13.59
21. tomato	7,121	7,281	2.25
22. squash	59,900	55,182	-7.88
23. watermelon	2,178	2,276	4.49
24. radish	372	298	-19.89
25. stringbeans	23,640	22,710	-3.93
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>571,309</b>	<b>445,530</b>	<b>-22.02</b>
<b>PERMANENT</b>			
1. banana	210,358	269,243	27.99
2. cacao	95	60	-36.84
3. calamansi	4,649	5,096	9.61
4. coconut	56,875	64,150	12.79
5. coffee	1,549	677	-56.29
6. mandarin	2,881	3,163	9.79
7. mango	45,802	45,165	-1.39
8. papaya	2,973	2,104	-29.22
9. pineapple	22,688	21,070	-7.13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>347,870</b>	<b>410,728</b>	<b>18.07</b>

Source: BAS Region 02

**Table 10**  
**Livestock and Poultry Production**  
**Region 02**  
**2004– 2005**  
**(live weight in metric tons)**

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Cattle	15,390	15,438	0.31
Carabao	13,889	13,918	0.21
Swine	96,714	92,087	-4.78
Goat	2,589	2,562	-1.04
Chicken	53,520	49,622	-7.28
Duck	6,097	5,544	-9.07
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>188,199</b>	<b>179,171</b>	<b>-4.79</b>

*Source: BAS, Region 02*

**Table 11**  
**Fishery Production**  
**Region 02**  
**2004 – 2005**

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Commercial	16,141.43	15,913	-1.42
Municipal	21,222.80	22,029	3.80
Aquaculture	5,408.55	8,825	63.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,772.78</b>	<b>46,767</b>	<b>9.34</b>

*Source: BAS, Region 02*

**Table 12**  
**Investments Generated**  
**Region 02**  
**2004 - 2005**

<b>Investments (in PM)</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Rattan & Wood Processing	44.57	60.43	35.58
Gifts, Toys & Housewares	1.03	1.24	20.39
Agriculture-Food Processing	51.51	49.19	-4.50
Agriculture-Production	73.53	94.41	28.40
Construction	188.81	133.26	-29.42
Trading	2,715.17	2,339.29	-13.84
Services	1,407.89	1,874.02	33.10
Ironworks and Metals	68.17	19.12	-71.95
Other Industries (soap making, shoes/slipper making, organic fertilizer, janitorial products, floor wax making, etc.)	37.07	40.20	8.44
Mining		6.10	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,577.75</b>	<b>4,617.29</b>	<b>0.86</b>

*Source: DTI, Region*

**Table 13  
Tourist Arrivals  
Region 02  
2004 - 2005**

	2004	2005	% Change
<b>Tourist Arrivals</b>			
Domestic	651,043	600,485	-7.77
Foreign	22,894	23,364	2.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>673,937</b>	<b>623,849</b>	<b>-7.43</b>

Source : DOT, Region 02

**Table 14  
Cellular Base Station Constructed  
Region 02  
2004 - 2005**

Province	Globe		Smart		Sun	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Total	43	51	41	33	20	0
Inc/Dec (%)	20.93%		-19.51%			

Source: National Telecommunication Commission, Region 02

**Table 15  
Number of Motor Vehicles Registered  
Region 02  
2004 - 2005**

Type of Motor Vehicles	2004	2005	% Change
<b>Cars</b>	8,362	8,564	2.42
Utility V	42,620	43,514	2.09
S Utility V	1,234	1,814	47.0
<b>Trucks</b>	<b>13,574</b>	<b>14,047</b>	<b>3.48</b>
Buses	1,483	1,421	-4.18
<b>MC/TC</b>	98,334	107,513	9.33
Trailers	1,575	1,628	3.37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>167,182</b>	<b>178,501</b>	<b>6.77</b>

Source: Land Transportation Office, Region

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

	2004	2005	Inc/(Dec) %
January	2383	3401	42.71
February	2512	2906	15.68
March	1942	2670	37.48
April	3133	3291	5.04
May	3070	3344	8.92
June	3264	2985	-8.54
July	3288	3117	-5.20
August	3273	3163	-3.36
September	3307	2063	-37.61
October	3442	2981	-13.39
November	2171	2234	2.94
December	3341	2800	-16.19
Total	35786	34956	-2.32

Source: Department of Transportation and Communication – Air Transportation Office