Cagayan Valley in CY 2009:
The Economy in Review[1]

The region's development momentum was slightly hampered when its agriculture sector suffered serious losses in CY 2009 because of serious weather disturbances that occurred during the 3rd quarter of the year.

With agriculture constituting over 50 percent of regional income, its weak performance during the year translated into CY 2009's lackluster performance as compared to CY 2008. Although the region managed to maintain its production gains in corn with an 8.21% increase, and its fisheries remaining buoyant, production of palay, high-value commercial crops, livestock and poultry were in a downtrend.

Meanwhile, the Cagayan Special Economic Zone and Freeport had continuously attracted investors during the year with number of locators at 87 and registering a total capital investment of Php7.56Billion as of the end of CY 2009. Likewise, there were large investments recorded with DTI's Board of Investments. However, influx of investments on micro, small and medium enterprises was on the downtrend in the quarter as can be seen in DTI's Business Name Registration decreasing by 31.35%.

Despite the decreases in production and investments on SMEs, more income opportunities were accessible to the people. Employment improved with employment rate at 97.2% and underemployment rate at 13.7% based on the October, 2009 labor Force survey. Government programs such as the CLEEP helped improve the employment situation vis-à-vis 2008 through the creation of 55,469 jobs.

The following sub-sections describe our economic sectors and discuss the details behind the performances and their interrelations to the regional economy.

<u>Greater Agricultural Loan Support Provided</u>

With its thrust on agricultural support, the Land Bank of the Philippines increased its total releases by 40.21% as of December 31, 2009, from Php2, 967.70Million as of CY 2008. Bulks of the loans were in Palay Production at a 63.72% share and with a 32% increase as compared to December, 2008 figure. Loans for other activities such as corn production, high-value commercial crops cultivation, fishery, poultry and livestock grew by an average of 927.45%. Meanwhile, loans released for marketing purposes decreased by 25.45% from Php979Million as of December 31, 2008. The decrease in loans along this purpose explains the lower investments poured in the region's marketing enterprises as agricultural producers have already established stronger and viable market linkages.

[1] **Annual Regional Economic Situationer – CY 2009, National Economic and Development Authority – Region 2**

More Investments at the CSEZFP

The Cagayan Special Economic Zone and Freeport has catered to 87 locators as of the end of CY 2009 from only 86 in CY 2008. Of the locators in CY 2009, 40 were in interactive gaming support services/service providers, out of which, 32 were operational.

Likewise, total capital investments in the port increased by 81.8%, from Php4.16Billion in CY 2008 to Php7.56Billion in CY 2009. Investment on interactive gaming services/service provider amounted to Php5.83Billion increasing by 165% from Php2.20Billion in CY 2008.

The locators were able to generate a total of 6,643 jobs as of the end of CY 2009 increasing by 11.59%, from only 5,953 jobs in CY 2008.

Registered firms under DTI's Business Name registration increased by 5.77%, from 8,652 in CY 2008 to 9,151 in CY 2009. Most of the firms were in trading and services constituting a total share of 84.97%. Registered firms in agri-based production increased by 66.67%, from 87 firms in CY 2008 to 145 firms in CY 2009.

Despite the increase in the number of firms registered, total investments from DTI's Business Name Registration, decreased by 31.35%, from Php4.076Billion in CY 2008 to only Php2.6Billion in CY 2009. The decrease in investments may be attributed to the decline in OFW remittances, most of which were poured on small businesses in the region. There were also investments in the Board of Investments, at a total of Php322.40Million in CY 2009 which includes Communities Isabela Inc. (Camela Isabela), Highlander Hotel and Resort. These investments contributed a total of 152 jobs in CY 2009.

Agriculture Slowed Down

While there were more firms in Agri-based production in CY 2009 and that loans were available for production support, the region had meager agricultural production during the year especially on Palay, Livestock and Poultry. Ideally, loans provided for agriculture could have led to better agricultural production but serious weather disturbances brought havoc in the region's agriculture. Typhoon Pepeng's total damage to crop, fisheries and livestock was estimated at a total of P2.11 Billion, with Cagayan registering the highest at P1.858 Billion.

Palay

Production was only 2,069,386MT in CY 2009 from 2,080,240MT in CY 2008. Likewise, area harvested decreased from 536,916 Hectares in CY 2008 to 533,315 Hectares in CY 2009. The decrease in both production volume and area can be attributed to typhoons "Ondoy" and "Pepeng" that inundated the region's farmlands and destroyed planted crops.

Even with the lowering of palay production, palay yields increased to 3.89MT/Ha from CY 2008's 3.87MT/Ha. However, this figure was still below the 4.03MT/Ha mark in CY 2007.

Corn

Production in CY 2009 reached 1.59 Million MT showing an 8.21% increase from last year's 1.48 Million MT with the province of Isabela contributing 65.8% of the region's total production during the year.

The increase in production can be attributed to the 6.81% increase over 2008's 390,537 hectares of area harvested. Isabela accounted for 65% of the area. Planting in in-fallow areas during the year saw a 2.28% increase in Isabela's area harvested for corn. Likewise, area harvested in the other provinces of the region increased by an average of 15.75% due to the opening of new areas.

Worth noting for the year was the 0.05MT/Ha increase in productivity from 3.78MT/Ha in CY 2008 to 3.83MT/Ha in CY 2009. The increase in fertilizer usage and the weaker impact of weather disturbance during the reproductive stage of the crops contributed to the increase in productivity. Quirino had the highest productivity among the provinces at 4.24MT/Ha, increasing by 0.19 percentage points from its CY 2008 figure of 4.05MT/Ha.

Other High-Value Commercial Crops

The region's figure for banana showed a 143.51% increase from 172,236MT in CY 2008. Regional production managed to increase as bigger sizes of fruits were produced because of the adequate rainfall. Likewise, the use of hybrid seeds and the increase in area harvested saw pineapple, peanut, eggplant, onion and cassava production increasing by an average of 8.68%.

Meanwhile, the continuous and prolonged rain showers coupled by strong typhoons especially during the reproductive and flowering stage have been factors on the slowdown in the production of calamansi, mango, mongo, cabbage, tomato, and garlic which saw production declining by an average of 14.9%.

Livestock and Poultry

The production of livestock and poultry was on the downtrend during the year with only chicken showing a 3.02% production increase, from 34,191 MT in CY 2008 to 35,222 MT in CY 2009. Production from contract growers increased during the year due to the availability of chicks. Moreover, more consumers preferred chicken over pork and beef comparatively considering the higher prices of the latter meat products. Meanwhile, carabao production decreased by 5.41% due to the slowdown of slaughtering activities caused by the decline in the availability of stocks for disposition and the decrease in animal live weight. Likewise, as an aftermath of the temporary closure of some farms due to high production cost and zoning, swine production declined by 1.76%, from 68,813MT in CY 2008. Production of cattle and goat declined by an average of 6.1% due to the slaughtering of young stocks in order to meet sustained demand for goat in "kambingan eateries" and the good price offered by outside buyers for cattle. Meanwhile, the 27.74% decrease in duck production (from 5,180MT in 2008) was due to the decrease in animal inventory resulting from limited pasture areas.

Fisheries

Fishery production in the region showed a 3.5% increase, from 61,320.3MT in CY 2008 to 63,465.5MT in CY 2009 carried by production from municipal fishery which comprised over 51% of the total production in CY 2009.

The increase in production from Municipal Fisheries was able to offset the decreases coming from both Commercial Fisheries and Aquaculture. Municipal Fishery production grew by 10.44%, from 29,384MT in CY 2008 to 32,453MT in CY 2009 with production from both inland and marine waters at an uptrend. Production from municipal fisheries showed a 9.88% increase, from 18,987 MT in CY 2008 to 20,863 MT in CY 2009. The installation of more "payaos" and the shift of some commercial fishing vessels to municipal fishing were contributory to the increase. Likewise, the continuous seeding of tilapia and carp in communal bodies of water and the swelling and overflow of ponds caused by typhoon "Pepeng" led to the 11.47% increase (from 10,397MT in CY 2008) in Inland Municipal Fishery production.

Inversely, production from aquaculture showed a 1.60% decrease, from 15,585.68MT in CY 2008 because some of the region's fishponds were flooded. As such, some of the aquaculture produce transferred to communal bodies of water.

Meanwhile, because some of the Commercial Fishing Vessels (CFV) were on dry dock, production from commercial fisheries decreased by 4.12% (from 16,350.4MT in 2008 to 15,676.6 in 2009. Moreover, the extreme heat was also a factor in the decline as it increased the acidity of sea water.

Food Sufficiency Levels Shrunk

The decreases in production along the region's prime agricultural produce in CY 2009 was tantamount to decreases along the region's food sufficiency levels with only white corn and duck meat showing increases of 9.52% and 3.43%, respectively, in CY 2009.

While the other commodities showed decreases in food sufficiency levels, the region still had a stable food supply with figures of our staple crops (rice and white corn) exceeding the 100% sufficiency level mark. The region was also more than sufficient in goat and duck meat with figures of 1,255.81% and 163.73% in CY 2009. However, it is worth noting that the region also imports rice from other regions through the NFA because some of the region's produce was also consumed in other regions.

Industries Negating Agriculture Slow-Down

Though agriculture was in a dwindling performance, the region' basic industries were on a better level as compared to their performances last year. While there was a slump in the region's agriculture sector, the region's performance in quarrying, electricity, transportation and tourism tend to balance out the region's losses in agriculture.

Quarrying Boomed

Quarrying in the region was more responsive to the increase in construction activities in CY 2009 with production generally on an uptrend. The damages caused by typhoons "Ondoy" and "Pepeng" in both private and public infrastructures triggered construction spending in the region and its provinces. Gravel and sand production increased by 9.09% from CY 2008's figure of 718,057cu.m. Likewise, the production of magnetite sand was at 19,500MT from zero production in the previous year due to the grant of permit for the extraction of the mineral.

Telecommunication, Transportation and Electrification Improved

On telecommunications, the region had sustained stable services on cellular communications with Installed Cellular Base Stations at a total of 350 in CY 2009. This corresponds to a total of 2,612 available channels for the subscribers. Smart Telecommunications had the biggest coverage with 179 cell sites corresponding to 1,297 channels.

Likewise, power generated increased to meet the demand of an increasing population. As of the latest available figure, 631,335,876 Kwh was generated or a 0.02% increase from CY 2008's 631,197,184. While power generation increased, system loss, which determines transmission efficiency, was still significant with sold electricity at only 538,648,781KwH in CY 2009, or a difference of 92,687,095Kwh.

Meanwhile, registered vehicles increased by 5.90% from 210,270 vehicles in CY 2008 to 222, 682 in CY 2009. Most of the registrations were in LTO's Roxas District Office at 32,733 comprising 14.7% of the regional total and increasing by 13.08% from its CY 2008's figure of 28,947. Together with registration, other activities of the LTO such as inspection, examination and licensing contributed to the increase in revenue generation at an 18.72% increase, from Php 341Million in CY 2008 to Php 405 Million in CY 2009.

Tourism Developed

Tourist arrivals in the region showed a steady growth with a 0.73% increase from CY 2008's 670,380. Tourism was moved primarily by domestic tourist comprising 95.2% of the region's total. The active participation of LGUs in staging their own festivals to promote their products, culture, unique destinations helped in the influx of tourist visitors.

Foreign tourist arrivals showed a 0.04% decrease due to the threat of the (AH1N1) Swine Flu Virus and the suspension of flights from Macau, China which hindered travel of Chinese Visitors, the region's top foreign visitors.

Inflation Slowed Down

Inflation was more stable with all commodity groups showing a slow down as compared to their figures in 2008. Average inflation was only at 5.32% as compared to 10.22% in CY 2008. The commodity group of Fuel, Light and Water registered a deflationary rate of -3.43% in CY 2009 from 12.93% in CY 2008. The lower rates of petroleum products in the world market have been a factor in the slow down. Meanwhile, amidst the decreases in agricultural crop production, inflation on food, beverages and tobacco managed to decrease at only 8.15% in CY 2009 from as high as 12.8% in CY 2008.

Stable Labor and Employment

Despite the downtrend in our major sectors, employment in the region was on a stable rate in CY 2009. Based on the October, 2009 labor force survey, employment was at 97.2% from only 96.3% in the same survey last year. Likewise, underemployment dropped to 13.7% from 16.8% in CY 2008. On the average (average of January, April, July and October Labor Force Surveys), employment rate was at 97.2% in CY 2009 as compared to 96.52% in CY 2008. Consequently, unemployment rate was only at 2.83% as compared to CY 2008's 3.47%. Moreover, the number of individuals looking for more hours of work declined by 3.10 percentage points from 18.27% in CY 2008 to only 15.17% in CY 2009.

Likewise, underemployment was also reduced in 2009 from an average of 18.7% to only 15.17% in 2009. The Comprehensive Livelihood and Emergency Employment Program was contributory to our employment performance through the generation of over 55 thousand jobs as of CY 2009. As of the 4th quarter of 2009, 18 (70.37%) of the 27 enrolled CLEEP programs and projects were completed. Among the programs are the Kalsada Natin Alagaan Natin of DPWH, Upland Development Program and Pro-poor Livelihood Program–Agro-forestry of DENR, Irrigation Repair for Irrigated Riceland (NIA-MARIIS Reg.02), Farm-to-Market road construction and maintenance, and Organic Fertilizer Production Project of DA, Distribution of Fingerlings, Distribution of Fishing Gears & paraphernalia, Distribution of post harvest equipments, and Establishment of Seaweed Nurseries and the Establishment of Marine Fish Cage of BFAR.

DTI-Impacted Activities and Business Name Registration also generated a total of 31,115 jobs. Meanwhile, the larger investments at the Board of Investments contributed a meager total of 100 jobs.

CY 2010 In Forecast

With the downtrends in agriculture, the region will have to move for an economic rebound to recoup its losses from last year. However, the state of the region's economy in CY 2010 will be influenced two important factors, namely; the newly elected officials and the El Niño phenomenon.

The new leadership is determinative of the country's economic policies starting July of CY 2010. Moreover, the elected official will have a clout on the continuation and implementation of programs and projects started by the outgoing leaders.

Meanwhile, the El Niño Phenomenon can cripple the region's agriculture. With such, it is expected that supply of our basic food needs such as rice, fruits and vegetables will decrease. Moreover, for an economy that is largely dependent on agriculture, the phenomenon is expected to lower the region's 2010 GRDP.

Some important projects and events may shape specific sectors of the economy during the year such as the following:

1. The resumption of the Macau, China flights and the availability of the Swine Flu Vaccine in the market will encourage tourists' visits (especially from the Chinese) in the region. This will improve the region's tourism industry.

2. The current production trend in livestock seems to continue in CY 2010 with the number of inventories declining at the start of the year. BAS Estimates show that the number of heads of the region's livestock is lesser in 2010 with only cattle inventory increasing by 2.67%. It is expected that production of livestock will be lower in CY 2010. In turn, food sufficiency along livestock is expected to fall.

TABLES

Table 1
LBP Outstanding Loans, In Million Pesos, By Province
Region 2: As of Dates Indicated

Provinces	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008		Growth
	O/S BALANCE	% SHARE	O/S BALANCE	% SHARE	Rate(%)
Batanes	72.659	1.24%	78.162	1.64%	-7.04%
Cagayan	924.660	15.83%	959.405	20.08%	-3.62%
Quirino	361.677	6.19%	197.560	4.13%	83.07%
Isabela	3,870.765	66.26%	3,030.715	63.43%	27.72%
Nueva Vizcaya	611.760	10.47%	512.503	10.73%	19.37%
TOTAL	**5,841.521**	**100.00%**	**4,778.345**	**100.00%**	**22.25%**

Source: LBP-Regional Management Center

Table 2
LBP Outstanding Loans, In Million Pesos, By Industries
Region 2: As of the Dates Indicated

INDUSTRIES	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008		Growth Rate
	O/S BALANCE	% SHARE	O/S BALANCE	% SHARE	
AGRI-AGRA LOANS					
SMEs	990.756	16.96%	1,065.477	22.30%	-7.01%
LGU Loans	1,068.234	18.29%	972.947	20.36%	9.79%
Small Farmers & Fisherfolks	3,190.522	54.62%	2,253.456	47.16%	41.58%
Livelihood Loans	486.773	8.33%	405.680	8.49%	19.99%
Sub - Total	**5,736.285**	**98.20%**	**4,697.560**	**98.31%**	**22.11%**
LGU Loans	97.425	1.67%	75.858	1.59%	28.43%
GOCCs	1.338	0.02%	3.671	0.00%	-63.55%
Others	6.473	0.11%	1.256	0.03%	415.37%
Sub - Total	**105.236**	**1.80%**	**80.785**	**1.69%**	**30.27%**
REGION TOTAL	**5,841.521**	**100.00%**	**4,778.345**	**100.00%**	**22.25%**

Source: LBP – Regional Management Center

Table 3
LBP Loan Releases, By Actitivity, In Million Pesos
Region 2: As of the Dates Indicated

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008		Growth
	RELEASES	% SHARE	RELEASES	% SHARE	Rate(%)
Palay Production	2,497.190	60.01%	1,891.140	63.72%	32.05%
Marketing	729.958	17.54%	979.094	32.99%	-25.45%
High Value Crops	568.031	13.65%	15.938	0.54%	3464.00%
Corn Production	206.218	4.96%	33.634	1.13%	513.12%
Livestock	81.534	1.96%	23.808	0.80%	242.46%

Continuation of Table 3					
Poultry	57.195	1.37%	16.208	0.55%	252.88%
Fishery	20.857	0.50%	7.877	0.27%	164.78%
TOTAL RELEASES	**4,160.983**	**100.00%**	**2,967.699**	**100.00%**	**40.21%**

Source: LBP- Regional Management Center

Table 4
BOI Approved and Registered Projects
Region 2: As of December, 2010

Registration Date	Firm Name	Project Cost (in M Php)	Labor	% Ownership	Province
December 9, 2009	Communities Isabela Inc. (Camella Isabela)	232.396	52	100% Filipino	Isabela
December 23, 2009	Highlander Hotel and Resort	90	100	100% Filipino	Nueva Vizcaya

Source: NERBAC, Board of Investments

Table 5
Registered Firms through Business Name Registration

Type of Industry	No. of Firms Registered		Amount of Investments Generated		Employment Generated	
	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2008	CY 2009	CY 2008	CY 2009
Agri-Based Production	87	145	110,251,012	125,298,655	275	711
Construction	71	60	127,862,325	90,650,636	495	530
Manufacturing	694	792	176,315,468	164,277,612	2,417	2,155
Trading	4,935	4,651	2,430,831,977	1,139,512,871	10,971	10,496
Services	2,865	3,503	1,230,833,158	1,080,932,469	8,449	8,714
Total	8,652	9,151	4,076,093,940	2,600,672,243	22,607	22,606

Source: DTI-RO2

Table 6
Registered Locators/Enterprises in CSEZFP
By Nature of Business, 4th Quarter, 2008 and 4th Quarter, 2009

Nature of Business	Number of Locators		Employment Generated		Actual Capital Investment		Status of Operation	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Agro-industrial	1		192		75,000,000		start up	
Aviation Service/Air Charter Services	2		21		3,462,700		start up (1-provisional)	
Banking	2	2	13	11	10,150,000	10,150,000	start up	1 (Start up)
Candle Manufacturing		1		12		3,965,000		Start up
Commercial and Industrial Facilities Operation		1		15		432,825,090		Start up
Construction	1	1	545	342	47,872,910	106,530,818	1	1
Gaming Operations	1	2	102	105	10,000,000	10,312,000	start up	Start up
Helicopter Charter Service	1	1	15	15	41,936,000	41,936,000	provisional	1
Importation and Trading of Used Vehicles	1	1	19	20	8,309,475	12,949,984	1	1

Interactive Gaming	1	1	60	70	361,654,736	741,411,954	1	1
Interactive Gaming Support Services/Service Provider	43	40	4137	3,989	2,199,608,444	5,829,525,065	31	32
International Fishing	1	1	20	20	190,394,246	44,360,073	1	1
Internet Service Provider and Data Center Hosting	1	1	15	6	120,000,000	100,393,672	start up	1
Leisure Facilities Operation	3	3	29	730	6,736,161	177,514,048	2 (1-start up)	3
Logistics and Ship Bunkering		1		12		12,200,000		Start up
LPG Refilling Station		1		29		1,125,000		provisional
Management Services	1	1	4	3	7,198,388	2,093,370	1	1
Mining and Quarrying	4	1	202	17	310,041,467	5,155,725	start up (1-provisional)	1
Petroleum Products and Services		1		7		5,000,000		1
Plastic Bags Manufacturing		1		12		3,965,000		Start up
Plastic Sacks Manufacturing		1		12		3,965,000		Start up
Port Operations	1	1	30	30	200,000,000	200,000,000	start up	not operational
Power Generation		1		4		15,000,000		provisional
Processing and exportation of sand, gravel, armored rocks, and limestone	2	2	47	13	134,597,412	175,644,687	start up	Start up
Real Estate	6	4	38	25	192,161,813	35,224,822	start up	1 (3-start up)
Software Development, Technical and Customer Support	1	1	9	9	1,107,250	1,710,441	start up	Start up
Telecommunications Provider	1	1	15		120,000,000	21,479	1	not operational
Tourism and Resort Services	2	2	21	18	29,133,457	27,133,529	2	2
Trading		1		12		3,965,000		Start up
Trading of Used Vehicles	10	11	419	465	86,489,337	156,559,427	7	9
Trading of Petroleum Products and Other Related		1		12		1,180,241		provisional
TOTAL	**86**	**87**	**5,953**	**6,643**	**4,155,853,796**	**7,556,098,517**	**48 operational**	**57 operational**

Source: CEZA

Table 7
Palay Production, In Metric Tons
Region2: CY 2008 vs. CY 2009

Province	Irrigated		Rainfed		Total		% Change
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Cagayan	533,458	570,332	147,824	136,840	681,282	707,172	(3.66)
Isabela	1,007,382	1,010,466	69,810	53,409	1,077,192	1,063,875	1.25
Nueva Vizcaya	220,570	222,070	10,714	10,876	231,284	232,946	(0.71)
Quirino	73,489	69,156	6,139	7,091	79,628	76,247	4.43
Cagayan Valley	1,834,899	1,872,024	234,487	208,216	2,069,386	2,080,240	(0.52)

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 8
Area Harvested for Palay, In Hectares
Region2: CY 2008 vs. CY 2009

Province	Irrigated		Rainfed		Total		% Change
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Isabela	241,632	241,444	24,797	18,774	266,429	260,218	2.39
Cagayan	134,334	142,846	55,527	57,249	189,861	200,095	(5.11)
Nueva Vizcaya	53,199	52,982	3,680	3,680	56,879	56,662	0.38
Quirino	18,018	17,443	2,128	2,498	20,146	19,941	1.03
Cagayan Valley	447,183	454,715	86,132	82,201	533,315	536,916	(0.67)

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 9
Palay Productivity, In MT/Ha
Region2: CY 2008 vs. CY 2009

Province	Irrigated		Rainfed		Total		Difference
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Nueva Vizcaya	4.15	4.19	2.91	2.96	4.07	4.11	(1.09)
Isabela	4.17	4.19	2.82	2.84	4.04	4.09	(1.11)
Quirino	4.08	3.96	2.88	2.84	3.95	3.82	3.37
Cagayan	3.97	3.99	2.66	2.39	3.59	3.53	1.53
Cagayan Valley	4.10	4.12	2.72	2.53	3.88	3.87	0.15

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 10
Corn Production, In Metric Tons
Region 2: CY 2008 vs. CY 2009

Province	White		Yellow		Total		% Change
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	
Isabela	38,954	39,152	970,466	1,012,856	1,009,420	1,052,008	4.22
Cagayan	20,289	28,336	277,695	307,268	297,984	335,604	12.62
Quirino	1,152	506	110,554	146,726	111,706	147,232	31.80
Nueva Vizcaya	3,973	3,304	53,796	60,050	57,769	63,354	9.67
Cagayan Valley	64,368	71,298	1,412,511	1,526,900	1,476,879	1,598,198	8.21

Table 11
Corn Area Harvested, In Hectares
Region 2: CY 2008 vs. CY 2009

Province	White		Yellow		Total		% Change
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	
Isabela	12,721	14,244	253,068	257,599	265,789	271,843	2.28
Cagayan	11,373	12,749	71,055	82,135	82,428	94,884	15.11
Quirino	445	185	27,105	34,535	27,550	34,720	26.03
Nueva Vizcaya	1,506	1,275	13,264	14,399	14,770	15,674	6.12
Cagayan Valley	26,045	28,453	364,492	388,668	390,537	417,121	6.81

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 12
Corn Yield Per Hectare, In MT/Ha
Region 2: CY 2008 vs. CY 2009

Province	White		Yellow		Total		Difference
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	
Quirino	2.59	2.74	4.08	4.25	4.05	4.24	0.19
Nueva Vizcaya	2.64	2.59	4.06	4.17	3.91	4.04	0.13
Isabela	3.06	2.75	3.83	3.93	3.80	3.87	0.07
Cagayan	1.78	2.22	3.91	3.74	3.62	3.54	(0.08)
Cagayan Valley	2.47	2.51	3.88	3.93	3.78	3.83	0.05

Source: BAS – RO2

Table 13
Production of High-Value Commercial Crops
Region 2: CY 2008 vs. CY 2009

COMMODITY	PRODUCTION (MT)		% CHANGE
	2008	2009	
BANANA	172,236.98	419,405.70	143.51
CASSAVA	30,863.72	38,545.21	24.89
PEANUT	4,055.62	4,432.36	9.29
PINEAPPLE	30,815.04	32,574.03	5.71
EGGPLANT	19,334.71	19,893.75	2.89
ONION	2,045.87	2,058.54	0.62
MANGO	66,208.68	37,910.26	(42.74)
MONGO	4,956.90	3,691.65	(25.53)
CAMOTE	15,886.28	13,573.56	(14.56)
CALAMANSI	8,480.92	7,630.80	(10.02)
TOMATO	12,355.93	11,525.21	(6.72)
CABBAGE	1,435.68	1,390.14	(3.17)
GARLIC	217.51	214.43	(1.42)

Source: BAS – RO2

Table 14
Livestock and Poultry Production, In Metric Tons (Slaughtered Animals)
Region 2: CY 2008 vs. CY 2009

COMMODITY	2008	2009	% CHANGE
CHICKEN	34,191	35,222	3.02
DUCK	5,180	3,743	(27.74)
GOAT	2,233	2,083	(6.72)
CATTLE	13,000	12,283	(5.51)
CARABAO	13,049	12,343	(5.41)
SWINE	68,813	67,601	(1.76)

Source: BAS – RO2

Table 15
Fishery Production, In Metric Tons
Region 2: CY 2008 vs. CY 2009

COMMODITY	CAGAYAN VALLEY		% CHANGE
	2008	*2009*	
COMMERCIAL	16,350.48	15,676.64	(4.12)
Cagayan	16,350.48	15,676.64	(4.12)
MUNICIPAL	29,384.16	32,453.00	10.44
Marine	18,987.24	20,863.54	9.88
Cagayan	17,872.64	19,383.13	8.45
Isabela	406.39	540.43	32.98
Batanes	708.21	939.98	32.73
Inland	10,396.92	11,589.46	11.47
Cagayan	7,316.77	8,137.81	11.22
Isabela	2,108.21	2,326.49	10.35
Nueva Vizcaya	751.86	819.66	9.02
Quirino	220.08	305.50	38.81
AQUACULTURE	15,585.68	15,335.90	(1.60)
Cagayan	8,456.69	8,054.44	(4.76)
Isabela	5,644.03	5,661.99	0.32
Nueva Vizcaya	1,002.85	1,065.19	6.22
Quirino	482.11	554.28	14.97
REGIONAL TOTAL	61,320.32	63,465.54	3.50

Source: BAS – RO2

Table 16
Food Sufficiency Levels
Region 2: CY 2008 vs. CY 2009

COMMODITY	YEAR	TOTAL PROD	TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMP. (MT)	TOTAL CONSUMP. (MT)	SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT), MT	SUFFIC. LEVEL	% CHANGE
RICE	2008	2,080,240	979,543.4	384,194.32	595,349.08	274.23	(1.63)
	2009	2,069,386	974,432.5	390,932.29	583,500.21	269.75	
WHITE CORN	2008	64,638	54,942.3	30,713.44	24,228.86	183.35	9.52
	2009	71,298	60,603.3	31,252.09	29,351.211	200.81	

Continuation of Table 16							
YELLOW CORN	2008	1,412,511	1,200,634.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2009	1,526,900	1,297,865.0	NA	NA	NA	
CARABAO (Carabeef)	2008	33,720	4,855.68	4,968.42	(112.74)	106.45	(3.93)
	2009	31,990	4,606.56	5,024.58	(418.02)	110.63	
CATTLE (Beef)	2008	38,831	4,996.97	7,375.48	(2,378.51)	82.13	(6.11)
	2009	36,870	4,744.62	7,458.85	(2,714.23)	78.77	
GOAT (Chevon)	2008	214,006	2,000.96	154.30	1,846.66	1,296.81	(3.15)
	2009	209,600	1,959.76	156.04	1,803.72	1, 255.91	
HOG (Pork)	2008	579,483	31,639.77	40,117.68	(8,477.90)	78.87	(3.96)
	2009	562,852	30,731.72	40,571.14	(9,839.42)	75.75	
CHICKEN MEAT	2008	15,286,799	17,420.84	27,773.78	(10,352.94)	62.72	(31.02)
	2009	10,664,308	12,153.05	28,087.71	(15,934.67)	43.27	
DUCK MEAT	2008	1,506,928	1,514.46	956.65	(557.81)	158.31	3.43
	2009	1,576,174	1,584.05	967.47	(616.59)	163.73	

Data Source: BAS Production Data, NSO Philippine Yearbook 2007 for Population

Table 17
Quarrying Production
Region 2: CY 2008 vs. CY 2009

PROVINCE/COMMODITY	VOLUME		% CHANGE
	CY 2008	CY 2009	
Sand and Gravel (cu.m.)			
Cagayan	249,533.92	191,048.10	(23.44)
Isabela	279,556.00	171,111.00	(38.79)
Quirino	39,727.00	78,861.00	98.51
Nueva Vizcaya	149,241.00	342,334.50	129.38
Total	**718,057.92**	**783,354.60**	**9.09**
Pebbles (cu.m.)			
Cagayan	**1,035.00**	**110.00**	**(89.37)**
Earth Material (cu.m.)			
Cagayan	**500.00**	**1,750.00**	**250**
Boulders (cu.m.)			
Cagayan	9,518.75	37,691.12	295.95
Nueva Vizcaya	3,643.50	84,616.50	2200.22
Total	**13,162.25**	**122,307.62**	**829.23**
Manganese (MT)			
Nueva Vizcaya	2,200.00	700.00	(68.18)
Magnetite Sand (MT)			
Cagayan		19,500.00	

Source: MGB- RO2

Table 18
Power Generated and Power Sold, In KwH
Region 2: As of the Dates Indicated

Province	KwH Purchased/Generated		KwH Sold	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
Batanes	4,413,543	4,428,037	4,021,210	3,992,347
Cagayan 1	131,123,716	138,286,688	115,115,917	121,476,785
Cagayan 2	76,049,346	84,798,730	64,980,642	72,466,473
Isabela 1	216,633,108	223,644,437	185,116,832	190,714,584
Isabela 2	107,133,041	85,797,550	87,107,936	70,406,445
Nueva Viscaya	76,394,087	76,715,385	63,370,236	64,897,427
Quirino	19,450,343	17,665,049	16,104,473	14,694,720
Total	631,197,184	631,335,876	535,817,246	538,648,781

SOURCE: NEA, *Isabela1: As of November, Isabela2: As of September, Nueva Vizcaya: As of November, Quirino: As of October*

Table 19
Number of Sites and Channels, By Province
Region 2: As of CY 2009

PROVINCE	COMPANY/SERVICE PROVIDER					
	DIGITEL MOBILE PHILIPPINES, INC. (SUN CELLULAR)		SMART COMMUNICATIONS, INC.		GLOBE TELECOM, INC.	
	CELLSITES	CHANNELS	CELLSITES	CHANNELS	CELLSITES	CHANNELS
BATANES	0	0	7	37	4	19
CAGAYAN	12	84	67	437	59	470
ISABELA	23	186	70	589	41	329
N.VIZCAYA	14	113	28	184	13	73
QUIRINO	0	0	7	50	5	41
TOTAL	**49**	**383**	**179**	**1297**	**122**	**932**

Source: NTC – RO2

Table 20
Regional Revenue Collection, Region 2: CY 2008 vs. CY 2009

DISTRICT/EXTENSION OFFICE	CY 2009	CY 2008	% CHANGE
APARRI D.O	56,338,368.45	39,149,637.15	43.91
ARITAO E.O	5,566,960.75	8,493,525.25	-34.46
BASCO D.O	2,243,993.50	1,967,045.00	14.08
BAYOMBONG D.O	43,300,160.90	34,776,014.65	24.51
CABAGAN E.O	9,002,762.10	6,427,365.90	40.07
CABARROGUIS D.O	8,928,243.15	8,043,609.80	11.00
CAUAYAN E.O	46,813,403.05	38,277,824.20	22.30

Continuation of Table 20			
GATTARAN E.O	6,668,122.75	7,772,958.50	-14.21
ILAGAN D.O	24,628,401.10	23,059,550.55	6.80
TUAO E.O	11,549,833.75	12,463,780.00	-7.33
ROXAS D.O	35,614,356.04	29,865,670.00	19.25
SANCHEZ MIRA E.O	11,309,650.40	9,146,877.65	23.64
SAN ISIDRO D.O	36,540,098.40	34,866,898.60	4.80
SANTIAGO E.O	35,687,837.82	31,035,104.77	14.99
TUGUEGARAO LIC.	13,161,885.00	6,808,570.00	93.31
TUGUEGARAO D.O	47,725,717.71	40,714,755.08	17.22
OPERATIONS DIV. (R.O)	10,208,855.13	7,513,489.50	35.87
E-PATROL		993,610.35	
TOTAL	**405,288,650.00**	**341,376,286.95**	**18.72**

Source: Land Transportation Office- Region 2

Table 21
Tourists Arrivals, by Class of Tourists
Region 2: CY 2008 vs. CY 2009

TOURISTS	CY 2008	CY 2009	% INCREASE/ DECREASE
ASEAN	2,925	1,318	(54.94)
EAST ASIA	16,265	16,042	(1.38)
SOUTH ASIA	1,077	1,166	8.26
NORTH AMERICA	4,039	4,304	6.56
OCEANIA	1,069	1,062	(0.65)
EUROPE	1,643	2,826	72
MIDDLE EAST	31	52	67.7
OTHERS/BALIKBAYANS	5,344	5,610	4.98
TOTAL FOREIGN TRAVELERS	32,393	32,380	(0.04)
TOTAL DOMESTIC TRAVELERS	637,987	642,863	0.76
GRAND TOTAL	**670,380**	**675,243**	**0.73**

Source: DOT-RO2

Table 22
Inflation Rates, By Commodity Group
CY 2008 vs. CY 2009

Commodity Groups	Inflation	
	CY 2008	CY 2009
All Items	10.22	5.32
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	12.8	8.15
Clothing	3.38	2.32
Housing and Repairs	4.03	3.76
Fuel, Light and Water	12.93	-3.46
Services	6.93	0.85
Miscellaneous	2.85	2.81

Source: NSO-RO2

Table 23
Consumer Price Indices, Inflation Rates
CY 2008 vs. CY 2009

Commodity Group	Consumer Price Index		Inflation Rate
	CY 2008 Ave	CY 2009 Ave	
All Items	149.82	157.79	5.32
I. Food, Beverages and Tobacco	151.32	163.65	8.15
Food	152.43	165.31	8.45
Cereal and Cereal Preparations	159.23	178.02	11.80
Cereals	163.08	183.17	12.31
Rice	164.29	185.01	12.61
Corn	136.72	142.94	4.55
Cereal Preparations	144.19	157.92	9.52
Dairy Products	172.92	182.68	5.65
Eggs	144.55	152.69	5.63
Fish	143.58	154.38	7.53
Fruits and Vegetables	144.53	157.70	9.12
Meat	143.43	154.90	8.00
Miscellaneous Foods	160.71	167.70	4.35
Beverages	145.68	151.52	4.01
Tobacco	124.32	129.50	4.17
Non-Food	147.65	149.14	1.01
II. Clothing	122.86	125.48	2.14
Footwear	128.63	131.94	2.57
Ready-made Apparel	120.68	123.13	2.02
Custom Clothes	122.77	126.83	3.31
III. Housing and Repairs	129.15	134.00	3.76
Minor Repairs	138.48	148.28	7.08
Rentals	128.16	132.47	3.36
IV. Fuel, Light and Water	194.56	187.83	-3.46
Fuel	217.23	202.21	-6.91
Light	168.40	171.14	1.63
Water	176.75	177.68	0.52
V. Services	162.43	163.82	0.85
Educational	167.33	174.72	4.42
Medical	133.31	137.99	3.51
Personal	134.02	136.05	1.52
Recreational	108.68	110.07	1.27
Transportation and Communication	187.08	182.47	-2.46
Other Services			
VI. Miscellaneous	118.95	122.29	2.81

Continuation of Table 23			
Household Furnishing and Equipment	110.28	111.72	1.31
Household Operations	123.52	131.34	6.34
Personal Care and Effects	119.20	121.83	2.21
Other Miscellaneous Items	126.30	126.30	0.00

Source: NSO