

REGIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATIONER

2nd Quarter, CY 2008

I. The Economy: A Brief Overview

The Region performed notably well during the quarter. The strong performance was largely traced to the increased amount of loans given by lending institutions to investors to equip them in acquiring additional capital for growth. The Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) and the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) provided higher loans for the capital requirements of the region's investments especially on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Likewise, huge amounts of loans were also granted to the Local Government Units (LGUs) for infrastructure support such as farm to market roads.

Consequently, the region's investment climate flourished as evinced in the abrupt increase in the total number of locators and investments at the Cagayan Special Economic Zone and Freeport (CSEZF), which dominated the investment activities in the region, primarily in the entertainment and gaming industry. Likewise, investments thru business name registration also increased especially in the trading and services sub-sectors. However, it is observed that lesser investments were poured in agricultural production during the quarter.

Despite the decreased investments in Agri-Production, the region's agriculture sector performed relatively well as reflected in the upturn of palay and corn production. Meanwhile, the increase in fishery activities especially along municipal fishing contributed to the increase in fishery production. As a substitute for meat, this increase in fisheries cushioned the decreases suffered along the region's livestock and poultry.

The region's major industries and services also responded positively to the influx of investments. The Industry sub-sectors of Mining and Quarrying reflected increases, especially in mineral production. The services sub-sectors of Tourism, Communication and Transportation also fared well as manifested by the increases in tourist arrivals, the expansion of cellular services and the increase in motor vehicle registration.

However, this strong performance of the sectors did not redound to the improvement of the socio-economic standing of the regional populace. During the quarter, the increasing price of fuel in the world market triggered the rapid rise in inflation rates, especially along Fuel and Food Items. Despite the recovery of the region's palay, corn and fisheries, the region was not able to cushion the price hike for basic commodities. Meanwhile, the region did not fare well in the absorption of workers, as shown by the decreases in the actual number of employed persons.

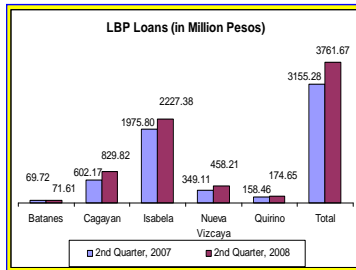
The succeeding sections present in detail the performance level of the sectors and their contribution to the regional economy.

II. Assessment of Economic Performance

The region had increased its potential for growth during the quarter with the availability of credit and the influx of investments. These are expected to ignite economic activities in the quarter.

The following sections discuss in detail the economic performance of the region vis-à-vis its level in the same period the previous year.

A More Available Credit...



Credit was made more available in the quarter under review. As of June 30, 2008, the Outstanding Balance of the Land Bank of the Philippines was posted at Php3, 761.671 million, higher by 19.22 percent than the Php3, 155.276 million figure in the previous year. This increase is due to the new loans granted to LGUs for infrastructure and acquisition of heavy equipment projects. Moreover, significant amounts of loans were also granted to SMEs, Cooperatives and CFIs. It should be noted that Php 444.284 million of the fresh loans went to Palay Production

in support of the National Government's Program on food security. Across provinces, Isabela absorbed the most loans at Php 2,227.379 million comprising 59.21 percent of the region's total. It also reflected an increase of 12.73 percent from its figure of Php 1,975.803 million in the previous year. (Table 1)

Likewise, the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) had released a total loan amounting to Php66.8Million during the quarter, reflecting a 16.86 percent increase over its figure of Php57.16Million in the previous year. The bank's Ilagan, Isabela branch had released the biggest total at Php 47.68 million comprising 71.37 percent of the regional total. In effect, total outstanding loan of the bank was marked at Php1.06 billion or a 4.16 percent increase over its figure of Php1.02 Billion last year. (Table 2)



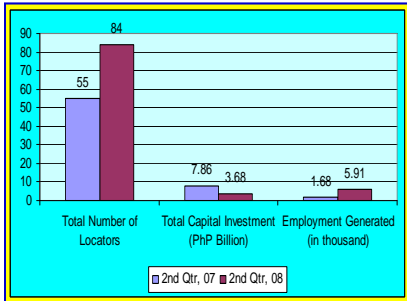
SMEs grabbed a total of Php13.14 million of the total outstanding loans. This, however, reflected a drop of 29.5 percent as compared to last year's figure of Php18.64 Million. Likewise, a total of Php401 Million of the outstanding loans went to the LGUs for infrastructure support services and development initiatives. (Table 3)

A Flourishing Investment...

The Cagayan Economic Zone and Freeport in Sta. Ana still emerges as the locus of investments in the region. With the Cagayan Economic Zone Authority's (CEZA) intensive marketing and promotional activities, both locally and internationally, total locators increased to 84 as of June 30, 2008. Correspondingly, total registered capital investments in CEZA reached a total of Php3.68 Billion creating 5,915 jobs for the region. More than fifty percent of the locators (43 locators) were engaged in entertainment and gaming services which composed the bulk of employment (71.48 percent of the total employment.) Other key investments include the

importation and trading of used vehicles, resort services, air charter services, mining and quarrying, and telecommunications, among others. (Table 4)

CEZA was able to attract 12 new locators during the quarter, registering a remarkable increase of 200 percent as compared to the recorded 4 locators of the same quarter last year. The new locators contributed a total of Php 310.49 Million to the overall investment in the Freeport. In turn, these new locators contributed a total of 362 new jobs.



The overall accomplishment in the CSEZFP is attributed to the overwhelming performance of CEZA in terms of intensive marketing and promotional activities. The establishment of a one-stop action center providing assistance to locators on transactions relative to land or tax issues, importation, working visas, sanitation, security,

environment, labor, port operations and engineering also contributed to these remarkable accomplishment.

It should be noted however that some of the registered investments are only starting up and some are not yet fully operational. This could explain the 53.26 percent decrease in registered capital investment from its level of Php7.86 billion last year.

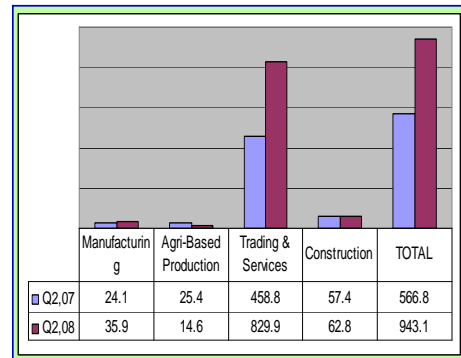
Meanwhile, in response to the increase in loans offered to SMEs, investments thru business name registration had reached Php 953.33 million pesos, reflecting a 68.19 percent increase from its figure of Php565.63 million in the previous year. This increase came primarily from investments in trading and services which reflected an increase of 80.87 percent. (Table 6)

Investments in Manufacturing and Construction reflected increases of 83.04 percent and 9.43 percent, respectively, from their figures of Php24.08Million and Php57.37 million last year. (Table 6)

However, despite the region’s programs on food security, less investment was poured in agri-based production which reflected a decrease of 42.45 percent, from Php 25.37 million last year.

Being the regional center, most of the investments were focused in the province of Cagayan at Php362.67 million, comprising 38.12percent of the total investment

With the increase in investment, an additional 6,162 workers were employed. Of this total, 5,284 workers or 85.75 percent landed in Trading, Manufacturing and Construction. Agri-based production got the least share at only 2.08 percent of the total employed through Business Name Registration. (Table 8)



Moreover, 2,045 firms were registered in the DTI. Of this total, 1,065 firms were registered in Trading or a percentage share of 52.08 percent, followed by 729 in Services or a percentage share of 35.65 percent, 201 in Manufacturing or a percentage share of 9.83 percent, 25 in Agri-based production or a percentage share of 1.23 percent and 25 in Construction or a 1.23 percent share. (Table 9)

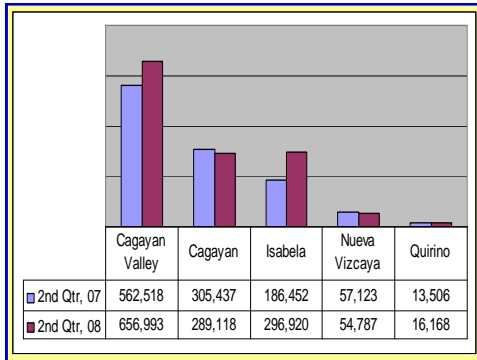
How Did Our Sectors Fare?

Through the positive interventions of the various stakeholders and the cooperation of LGUs, the region's sectors were geared towards recovering from their setbacks in the previous quarter of the year. Amidst the fuel price hike in the world market, the sectors responded positively through the implementation of various interventions. The following presents in detail the sub-sectoral performance:

A. Agricultural Performance: Rice and Corn Bounced Back...

A.1. Palay

Based on the BAS Preliminary data, total palay production was marked at 656,993MT, reflecting a 16.79 percent increase over its figure of 562,518MT the previous year. The increase was made possible through the implementation of location specific interventions such as Bio-N, Muriate of Potash and the distribution of Hybrid and Certified Seeds of the different stakeholders led by the Department of Agriculture. Moreover, more areas were harvested due to the early release of irrigation water that had contributed to the very high production in irrigated farmlands at 594,871 metric tons reflecting an 18.67 percent increase. (Table 10)



Bulk of the region's palay production came from the province of Isabela with 296,920MT, comprising 45.19percent of the region's total. Cagayan followed with 289,118MT or 44.01 percent share and the least share was posted by Quirino with 13,506MT or 19.71 percent share.

However, such increase in production was not proportionate to the increase in area. Despite the increase in area planted by 19.37 percent, the region's productivity in palay reflected a downturn, posting only a productivity level of 4.16 yield/hectare vis-à-vis the 4.26 yield/hectare the previous year. (Table 11 & 12)

A.2 Corn

The region was still the nation's top corn producer as it continued to post increased production output in the quarter, which was mainly attributed to the 31.03 percent increase in area planted. Reports also showed that productivity in corn improved as it registered a productivity of 4.0MT yield/hectare, from only 3.53MT yield/hectare in the previous year. (Table 15)



Total corn production reached 402,207MT, from 271,089MT in 2007 reflecting a 48.37 percent increase. This performance was attributable to location specific interventions such as the utilization of OPV seed (improved variety developed by DA-CVIARC station), bio-control agents (trichogramma/earwig), Bio-N, other support services.

Yellow corn still comprised the bulk of the region's production at 386,096 MT accounting for 95.99 percent of the total yield. This reflected a 38.18 percent increase over its 257,704 MT production level last year. (Table 13)

White corn production reached 16,111MT, reflecting a 20.37 percent increase over last year's figure of 13,385MT. The increase had created a food surplus for the populace brought about mainly from the marked increase in white corn sufficiency level (see discussion on sufficiency levels)

Among the provinces, Isabela remains the region's top corn producer at a total of 253,724MT in the quarter, comprising 63.08 percent of the region's total. The province also reflected a 68.58 percent increase over its last year's figure of 150,504MT. Meanwhile, the other provinces of the region also reflected uptrends. (Table 13)

A.3 High Value Commercial Crops (HVCC)

The destruction wrought by Typhoon Mina and the excessive rainfall experienced during the quarter contributed to the general decline in commercial crop production. Moreover, the decrease in area planted had also affected production especially along cabbage, garlic and tomato. (Table 16)

The following crops recorded declines in production:

- Banana – declined by 5.12 percent, from 191,451.22MT in 2007 to only 181,652.35MT in the quarter.
- Mango – declined by 26.66 percent, from 89,376.64MT to only 65,547.77MT in the quarter.
- Cabbage – declined by 1.51 percent from 464.91MT last year to only 457.88MT this year.
- Tomato – dropped by 12.02 percent, from 10,269.20MT in 2007 to only 9,034.90MT in the quarter.
- Garlic – declined by 3.90 percent, from 102.50MT in 2007 to only 98.50MT in the quarter.
- Onion – decreased by 67.98 percent, from a high a 1,270.51MT last year. to only 967.45MT in 2007
- Corn – declined by 3.65 percent, from 6,545.69MT in 2007 to only 6,306.75MT this quarter.

While these crops showed shortfalls in production, some of the crops registered increases. The improvement in production of these crops is due to the positive interventions carried out during the quarter.

- Calamansi production posted a 5.19 percent increase from its figure of 2,135.67MT in 2007.

- Pineapple posted a 5.62 percent increase from its figure of 19,095.39MT in 2007
- Mongo posted a 52.69 percent increase from its figure of 2,411.65MT last year.
- Peanut posted a 2.06 percent increase from 2,444.82MT in 2007
- Cassava production posted a 14.79 percent increase from its figure of 9,380.16MT in 2007 .

A.4. Livestock and Poultry

The region's livestock and poultry slowed down during the quarter with only cattle and chicken reflecting production increases. (Table 17)

Cattle production registered a 5.33 percent increase from its level of 2,775MT last year as higher live weight price increased demand for the commodity. . Likewise, chicken production registered a 20.83 percent increase.

Carabao and goat production posted decreases of 11.34 percent and 1.05 percent from their previous year's figures of 3,837MT and 476MT, respectively. Swine also reflected a drop in production of 12.76 percent, from 19,910MT to only 17,369MT, attributable to the limited stocks for disposition due to the rising cost of inputs. Duck production, likewise, yielded 1,020MT, reflecting a 38.81 percent decrease.

B. Increased Fish Catch...

The region's fishery was in the upswing as it posted a production of 17,302.41MT, reflecting a 3.78 percent increase over its figure of 16,672.84MT the previous year. This increase somehow cushioned the drop in production along Livestock and Poultry. (Table 20)

Bulk of the fishery production came from Municipal Fishery Sector at 7,837.12MT, comprising 45.29 percent of the region's total. This reflected an increase of 14.78 percent which may be attributed to the increase in Municipal Fishery production. Some Commercial Fishing Vessel operators shifted to Municipal Fishing during the quarter. The installation of shallow water payaos, continuous seeding of CBWs and the favorable weather had also contributed to the increase in fishery production.



The production from aquaculture sources reflected a 23.88 percent increase from 4,097.69MT in 2007 to 5,076.16MT this quarter. This increase in production is attributed to the various interventions carried out during the quarter such as: fisherfolk's adoption of recommended technologies, establishment and construction of new production areas of fishponds and fish cages, fingerling stocking of existing SFRs and the availability of quality fingerlings.

These increases in production from both municipal and aquaculture sources had cushioned the 23.63 percent decrease in Commercial Fisheries with a production of only 4,389.14MT in the 2nd

quarter of this year. This decrease was due to the high cost of fuel which lessened the fishing trips of commercial fishermen, some of whom shifted to municipal fishing

C. A Vigorous Mining Industry



The region’s mineral production picked up in response to the increase in quantity demanded for the commodity as construction investments boomed in the region during the quarter. Specifically, gravel and sand production reflected a 56.85 percent from last year’s figure of 153,761.26 cu.m. Pebbles production, on the other hand, registered at 241cu.m. while boulders and earth materials posted 500 cu.m and 4450 cu.m., respectively. (Table 22)

D. Power Generation Rose...

The provision of electricity in the quarter improved as it generated a total of 304 Million Kwh, reflecting a 1.67 percent increase from its 2007 figure of 299 million Kwh. Isabela I Electric Cooperative purchased 103 million Kwh comprising 34 percent of the total power purchased/generated in the region.

Meanwhile, total power sold reflected a 2.92 percent increase, from 248million Kwh in 2007 to 255 million Kwh this quarter. This reflects the region’s heavy reliance on electricity in view of the increasing number of establishments and population. (Table 23)

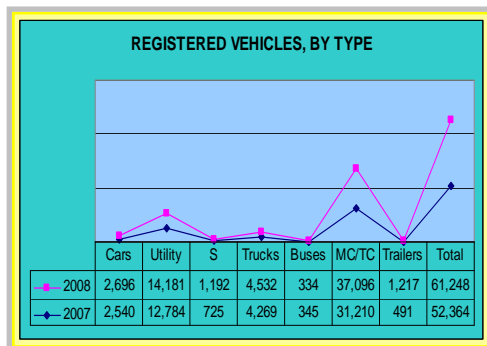
E.. Transport Services Picked Up...

E.1.Land Transport

The increasing number of lending institutions such as banks and car outlets which offered car financing schemes at low interest rates greatly influenced the abrupt increase of vehicle registration during the quarter. A total of 190,337 vehicles were registered during the quarter, up by 6.0 percent.

Across provinces, Isabela posted the highest number of vehicle registration at 94,191, followed by Cagayan with 66,383, Nueva Vizcaya with 26,229, Quirino with 1,767 and Batanes with 1,767.(Table 26)

Among the types of vehicles, the registration of buses showed a declining trend. It further declined this quarter by 8.77 percent, from 1,143 units in the second quarter the previous year. Total van registration, decreased by 0.17 percent or a reduction of 75 units from 44,026. This could be attributed to the increase in number of Sports Utility Vehicles (SUVs) registered during the quarter as it recorded 30.96 percent increase from its level of 2,222 units the previous year. The increase in SUVs could also be attributed to the



increased number of car dealers for both brand new and surplus vehicles, which continued to proliferate in the region. Along with this was the opening of outlets in the cities and capital towns for surplus vehicles coming from the Cagayan Freeport.

The registration of motorcycle and tricycle, being the major mode of transportation, reflected the highest share as it contributed 117,532 units or a percentage share of 61.75 percent from the total vehicle registration. This likewise reflected a 9.06 percent increase over its last year's figure, as more commuters prefer motorcycles for transport due to their lesser fuel consumption. Moreover, tricycles also remain as a major source of income in the different municipalities in the region. (Table 25)

Trucks and trailers registration recorded increases at 2.28 percent and 3.36 percent, respectively. Total number of trucks registered 14,149 units while trailers reached 1,814 units. The increase in number of trucks was attributed to the rise in construction activities while the increase in trailer registration was traced to the flourishing trade activities in the region.

With the increase in vehicle registration, the LTO of Region 2 was able to raise an aggregate revenue collection of PhP97.52 Million, up by 10.85 percent. The District Office of LTO in Aparri, Cagayan contributed the biggest share at PhP11.52 Million, followed by LTO Cauayan City Extension Office with PhP11.40 Million, Tuguegarao City District Office with PhP11.22 Million and San Isidro District Office with PhP10.22 Million. Considering the geographical location and population of the area, Basco District Office registered the lowest share with PhP510,351.00. (Table 27)

The District Office of Aparri still lead in terms of collection efficiency as it boasted its 61.27 percent performance rate, followed by Sanchez Mira Extension Office with 24.88 percent (from 1.97 Million Revenue Collection to 2.46 Million), Roxas District Office with 19.24 percent (from 6.89 Million to 8.22 Million), Cauayan Extension Office with 17.69 percent (from 9.69 Million to 11.40 Million), and Cabarroguis District Office with 12.32 percent (from 2.13 Million to 2.40 Million), among others. However, collection rate of Gattaran Extension Office (-28.48%), Aritao Extension Office (-12.06%), Ilagan District Office (-10.67%) and Santiago Extension Office (-1.58%), recorded a negative performance. The decreases were affected by the "E-Patrol" program of the LTO where vehicle registration is facilitated in the E-Patrol stations. These stations move from one area to the other to bring the registration services closer to the vehicle owners. The E-Patrol started this year and it was able to generate P811,520.35 this quarter.

As to the classification of vehicles, a total of 41,775 private vehicles were registered this quarter (including public utility vehicles). A total of 677 units were registered to the government offices and 18,796 vehicles were for hire, which are mostly owned by the private sector. (Table 26)

D.2. Air Transport

The region's air transportation services were made more accessible as evinced in the 4.96 percent increase in the number of flights, from the 908 figure in 2007. Palanan and Cauayan City Airports reflected increases in flights of 108 percent and 42.92 percent respectively from their figures of 99 and 212 in the previous year. Tuguegarao City airport likewise reflected an increase of 4.4 percent from its figure of 250 flights in 2007. (Table 28)

Despite the increases in the frequency of flights during the quarter, the region's air transport services were not fully utilized as shown in the decreases in the passenger movement. Total passengers coming in the region was posted at 9,611 or a 28.24 percent decline from its figure of 13,394 in 2007. Likewise, total passengers moving out of the region was registered at 11,597 or a 33.82 percent decline from its figure of 17,522 in the previous year.

Cargoes coming in the region reflected 14.94 percent decline from its figure of 131,481 in the same quarter the previous year. On the other hand, cargoes moving out of the region increased by 11.22 percent from its figure of 100,832kgs last year. It can be gleaned that the region had been more export oriented as goods coming out far outweighs the goods coming in.

F. Tourism Boomed...

The boom in tourism had contributed considerably in the economy of the region. During the quarter, total tourist expenditures amounted to Php 403.8 million. This is due to the increase in visitors' arrival in the region reaching 180,046 reflecting a modest increase of 3.78 percent over its last year's figure of 173,491. Domestic tourists dominated at 172,177 comprising 95.63 percent of the region's total..



Foreign visitors increased by 25 percent from its last year's figure of 6,295. Most of our foreign visitors came from China, U.S., Japan and Korea.

The boom in tourism was attributed to the promotional activities such as festivals showcasing our tourist attractions and provincial festivities. Moreover, collateral materials such as brochures, tour packages were distributed during the festivals as well as in various sales missions in China, Macau, Singapore and Malaysia.

F. Communications Expanded...

With the increasing business activities in the region coupled with technological advancement, telecommunication in the region was continuously expanding. The need for wireless communication of the region's population had paved the way for telecommunication giants such as Globe, Smart and Sun Cellular to further expand their clientele through product innovation and intensified promotional activities.

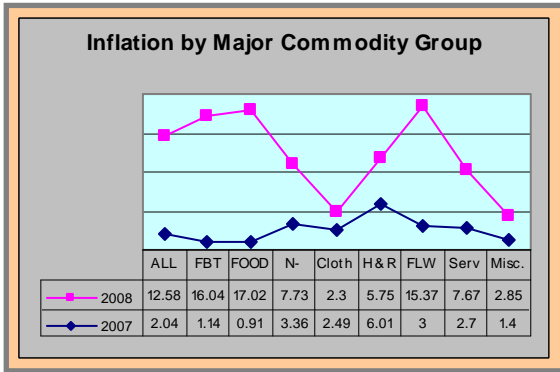
Did the Standard of Living Improve?

Improvement in sub-sectoral performance is ultimately assessed whether this trickled down to the upliftment of the quality of life of the populace. The following subsections show key indicators that explain the impacts of the sector's performance on the people's welfare.

A. Prices Soared...

Despite the good performance of the sectors, commodity prices soared at the end of the quarter with headline inflation rate at 12.58% as of June, 2008, exceedingly high as compared to the figure of 2.04% recorded in the same month last year. The rapid increase in prices was attributable to the unstable food and energy situation in the national and the global economy which had been the subject of immediate reforms and remedial measures.

Despite the strong agricultural potential especially along palay and corn, the CPI along Food, Beverages and Tobacco had risen by 16.03 percent in June this year as compared to only 1.14 percent last year. Inflation along food items alone was marked at 17.02 percent as compared to only 0.91 percent last year. This rapid inflation hike came primarily from cereals, rice, corn, dairy products, meat and fruits and vegetables and may be traced to the increasing prices of production inputs and the secondary effect of the oil price hike in the world market.(Table 29)



Likewise, Fuel, Light and Water prices had risen faster at 15.37 percent inflation from only 3.00 percent last year. With Water having a stagnant CPI, this inflation hike came from Fuel and Light with 17.87percent and 12.91percent respectively during the year as compared to only 5.83 and (0.78) last year. These could have been triggered from the impacts of the world fuel crisis which adversely affected our domestic economy.

Meanwhile, the region’s services also reflected an inflation hike at 7.67 percent vis-a-vis 2.7 percent in the previous year. This increase came mainly from Transportation and Communication with 10.34percent, from only 1.06 percent last year. It should be noted that this sector is most vulnerable to fuel price hike because of the high dependence of transportation on petroleum products.

The inflation effect can be seen further along Clothing and Miscellaneous Items which reflected inflation rates of 2.59 percent and 2.85 percent as compared to their figures of 2.49 percent and 1.40percent last year. On the other hand, price increase along Housing and Repairs had slowed down with an inflation rate of 5.75 as compared to its figure of 6.01 last year. (for details, refer to Table 29)

B. Employment Declined...

The region was relatively weak in employment generation as shown in the results of the January 2008 Labor Force Survey. Despite the 2.45 percent increase in working age population (15 yrs old and over), the region’s labor force participation dropped to 1.391 million during the year. This reflected a 0.43 percent decline from its figure of 1.397 million last year. Of those included in the labor force, only 1.34 million were employed or 96.55 percent, reflecting a decrease of 0.74 percent. (Table 30)



In turn, total unemployed posted at 48 thousand or a 9.09 percent increase from the last year's figure of 44 thousand. However, the dissatisfaction in the number of working hours among the employed was lower in 2008 as evinced by the under employment rate of only 20.77 percent from as high as 22.39 percent last year.

Agriculture was still the biggest employer with 758 thousand workers or a 56.44 percent share in the total employed. However, the absorptive capacity of the sector in the regional employment declined by 6.54 percent from 811 thousand last year. (Table 31)

Meanwhile, a total of 98 thousand were employed in the Industry Sector or a percentage share of 7.30 percent from 6.10 percent last year. The Services Sector employed a total of 486 thousand or a percentage share of 36.19 percent from only 34 percent last year. These figures suggest that most of our workers are moving out of the agriculture sector and are trying to land on Industrial and Service oriented employment.

Of the total employed, 45.94 percent were Wage and Salary Workers or an absolute figure of 617 thousand (515 thousand of which were employed by private household, establishment, or family-oriented activity while 102 were employed in the government or government owned corporation). This implies that most of the region's workers are very much dependent on wages and salaries for their livelihood. Meanwhile, 508 thousand were own-account workers comprising 37.83 percent of the total employed (323 thousand are self-employed and 184 thousand are the employers of other workers). Unpaid Family Workers shared the remaining 16.23 percent or an absolute figure of 218 thousand. (Table 32)

C. Food Sufficiency Rose...

The gains in the region's rice production had increased the region's capability in meeting the food demand of the people especially on staple crops like rice and corn.

The region's rice sufficiency level was estimated at 341.35% in meeting the region's total rice consumption demand of 31,855 MT. The region was more sufficient as compared to the sufficiency level of 292.27% in the same quarter last year. (Table 18)

Likewise, with the increase in corn production, white corn sufficiency level now was marked at 185.44 percent from only 154.1 percent last year. In absolute terms, regional corn surplus reached a total of 6,309.8MT from only 3,992.7MT last year. (Table 19)

Meanwhile, the region's fish sufficiency level was estimated at 14.30 percent in meeting the region's total fish consumption demand of 17,302.41 MT. This surpassed the region's figure of 14.09 percent in the same quarter last year. (Table 21)

Development Prospects

- The continuing development activities in the Cagayan Special Economic Zone and Free Port will further spur economic activities in the area as it will attract more domestic and foreign investors. The establishment of new enterprises in the Freeport will basically create more job opportunities for the people of the region. Moreover, the intensified promotion of the region's potential investment such as eco-tourism will attract more investors especially in the Tourism Industry. This, in turn, will increase the region's potential in the services sector.
- The establishment of a Cagayan River Basin PMO, in pursuance of Executive Order 747, will promote the region's economic potentials through a more enhanced productivity and development initiatives.
- The transfer of DA-Central Office in Ilagan, Isabela will further improve the delivery of services in the region's Agri-Industry. The transfer will facilitate access of government interventions in the different areas of the region to enhance agricultural production and productivity.
- Policy interventions directed in stabilizing the prices of rice and other basic commodities as well as fuel will redound to the slowing down of inflation, especially along Food and Fuel items.
- Development initiatives in the Fishery sub-sector like fingerling dispersal, the breeding and development of high value species like Pangasius, sea urchin, abalone, sea cucumber and lobster, all of which have strong potentials in aquaculture, and the vigorous implementation of the Anti-Poaching Law, will enhance fishery development in the region. These will provide more diverse fishery related alternatives for the marginalized fisherfolks.
- With the start of the Xiamen- Tuguegarao Flight during the quarter, the region's trade and transportation potentials will be realized. Moreover, Cebu-Pacific Airlines' entry into the region coupled with the "all inclusive fare" marketing promotion will encourage travelers to utilize our air transportation services, further boosting tourism in the region.
- The DTI sponsored skills development trainings such as the "Entrepinoy Program" will develop new sources of income and employment opportunities for the region's populace. These will also create alternative investment ventures for the people.

TABLES

Table 1
LBP Outstanding Loans, 2nd Qtr, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008
(In Million Pesos)

Provinces	Outstanding Balance as of June 30, 2007	% Share	Outstanding Balance as of June 30, 2008	% Share	Growth Rate
Batanes	69.722	2.21%	71.614	1.90%	2.71%
Cagayan	602.174	19.08%	829.821	22.06%	37.80%
Isabela	1975.803	62.62%	2,227.379	59.21%	12.73%
Nueva Vizcaya	349.114	11.06%	458.205	12.18%	31.25%
Quirino	158.463	5.02%	174.652	4.64%	10.22%
Total	3,155.276	100.00%	3,761.671	100.00%	19.22%

Source:LBP-RMC

Table 2
DBP Loan Releases and Outstanding Loans
2nd Qtr, 2007 and 2nd Qtr, 2008
(In thousand Pesos)

Province/Branch	Loan Releases		Outstanding Loans	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
<i>Cagayan</i>	<i>39,047</i>	<i>14,411</i>	<i>330,521</i>	<i>319,009</i>
Aparri	27,182	13,811	131,586	141,349
Tuguegarao	11,865	600	198,935	177,660
<i>Isabela</i>	<i>14,020</i>	<i>47,675</i>	<i>595,924</i>	<i>635,368</i>
Ilagan	14,020	47,675	595,924	635,368
<i>Nueva Vizcaya</i>	<i>4,094</i>	<i>4,712</i>	<i>95,298</i>	<i>109,889</i>
Solano	4,094	4,712	95,298	109,889
CAGAYAN VALLEY	57,161	66,798	1,021,743	1,064,266

Source:DBP-RMC

Table 3
DBP Loan Purpose

Loan Purpose	2 nd Quarter, 2007	2 nd Quarter, 2008
A. Agri-Agra Loans		
1. SMEs	18,637	13,138
2. LGU Loans	-	-
3. Small Farmers and Fisherfolks	-	-
4. Livelihood Loans	-	-
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>18,637</i>	<i>13,138</i>
B. LGU Loans	439,409	401,450
C. GOCCs	-	-
<i>Continuation of table 3</i>		
D. Other Loans	563,697	649,678
Regional Total	1,021,743	1,064,266

Source: DBP-RMC

Table 4
Registered Enterprises at CSEZFP By Nature of Business
As of June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2008
(Investment Amounts in Projection)

Nature of Business	Total Number of Locators		Actual Capital Investment (PhP)		Employment Generated	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
Importation and Trading of Used Vehicles	1	1	49,600,000	1,818,806	6	17
Trading of Used Vehicles	8	10	1,265,555,000	32,595,472	73	419
Interactive Gaming	1	1	70,000,000	361,654,736	65	65
Interactive Gaming Support Services	36	43	2,033,976,000	1,900,575,729	1100	4,228
Tourism and Resort Services	1	2	25,000,000	29,133,457	12	21
Aviation Service/Air Charter Services		1		400,000		3
Helicopter Charter Services	1	1	126,640,000	41,936,000	15	15
Software Development, Technical and Support Services	1	1	135,000	1,107,250	9	9
Support and Auxillary Transport Services, Activities of Travel Agency		1		125,000		7
Processing and Exportation of sand, gravel, armored rocks, and limestones	1	2	89,070,000	134,597,412	42	47
Mining and Quarrying	1	3	10,000,000	312,672,352	18	97
Construction	1	1	5,000,000	47,872,910	187	545
Telecommunications Provider	1	1	120,000,000	120,000,000	15	15
International Fishing	1	1	320,000,000	190,394,246	117	20
Management Services		1		7,198,388		4
Leisure Facilities Operation		3		6,865,103		28
Gaming Operations		1		10,000,000		102
Real Estate		6		192,161,813		38
Agro-Industrial		1		75,000,000		192
Banking		2		10,150,000		13
Port Operations	1	1	3,750,000,000	200,000,000	30	30
Total	55	84	7,864,976,000	3,676,258,674	1,689	5,915

Source: CEZA

Table 5
Enterprises Update ending June, 2008

Type of Activity	Employment Generated (Initial)	Initial Capital Investment (PhP)	Operational
Interactive Gaming Support Services	6	358,000	Start-Up
Trading of Used Vehicles	100	32,200,000	Start-Up
Leisure Facilities Operation	13	625,000	Start-Up
Real Estate	38	192,161,813	Start-Up
Banking	13	10,150,000	Start-Up
Agro-Industrial	192	75,000,000	Start-Up
TOTAL	362	310,494,813	

Source: CEZA

Table 6
Registered Investments Thru Business Name Registration (BNR)
By Type of Industry
Region 02, 2nd Quarter 2007 - 2008

TYPE OF INDUSTRY	2007	2008	% Change
	(in Million Pesos)		
Manufacturing	24.08	44.08	83.04
Agri-Based Production	25.37	14.60	(42.45)
Construction	57.37	62.78	9.43
Trading and Services	458.81	829.87	80.87
TOTAL	565.63	951.33	68.19

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source: DTI, Region 02

Table 7
Registered Investments Thru Business Name Registration (BNR) by Province
Region 02, 2nd Quarter 2008

Province	Investment	% Share
Batanes	5,327,000	0.56
Cagayan	362,674,669	38.12
Isabela	314,271,428	33.03
Nueva Vizcaya	242,582,046	25.50
Quirino	26,474,000	2.78
Total	951,329,143	100.0

Source: DTI, Region 02

Table 8
Employment Thru Business Name Registration (BNR)
By Type of Industry
Region 02, 2nd Quarter 2008

Industry	Employment	% Share
Manufacturing	619	10.05
Agri-Based Production	128	2.08
Construction	131	2.13
Trading and Services	5,284	85.75
TOTAL	6162	100.00

Note: Details may not add up to total due to rounding

Source: DTI, Region 02

Table 9
Number of Firms Registered
Region 2: 2nd Quarter, 2008

Industry	Batanes	Cagayan	Isabela	N.Vizcaya	Quirino	Total
Manufacturing	3	63	96	31	8	201
Agri-Based Production	1	5	6	12	1	25
Construction	-	5	18	-	2	25
Trading	12	433	422	145	53	1,065
Services	5	281	296	124	23	729
TOTAL	21	787	838	312	87	2,045

Table 10
Palay Production (In Metric Tons)
2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008

Province	Irrigated		Rainfed		Total		% Change
	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	
Cagayan Valley	501,241	594,871	61,277	62,122	562,518	656,993	16.8
Cagayan	251,052	240,012	54,385	49,106	305,437	289,118	(5.34)
Isabela	181,136	285,322	5,316	11,598	186,452	296,920	59.25
Nueva Vizcaya	57,123	54,787			57,123	54,787	(4.09)
Quirino	11,930	14,750	1,576	1,418	13,506	16,168	19.71

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 11
Area Harvested (In Hectares)
2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008

Province	Irrigated		Rainfed		Total		% Change
	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	
Cagayan Valley	111,217	134,602	20,936	23,155	132,153	157,757	19.37
Cagayan	55,147	53,315	18,423	18,732	73,570	72,047	(2.07)
Isabela	39,810	64,357	1,883	3,905	41,693	68,262	63.73
<i>Continuation of table 11</i>							
Nueva Vizcaya	13,250	13,030			13,250	13,030	(1.66)
Quirino	3,010	3,900	630	518	3,640	4,408	21.1

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 12
Palay Yield per Hectare (MT/Ha)
2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008

Province	Irrigated		Rainfed		Total		Difference
	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	
Cagayan Valley	4.51	4.42	2.93	2.68	4.26	4.16	(0.10)
Cagayan	4.55	4.50	2.95	2.62	4.15	4.01	(0.14)
Isabela	4.55	4.43	2.82	2.97	4.47	4.35	(0.12)
Nueva Vizcaya	4.31	4.20			4.31	4.20	(0.11)
Quirino	3.96	3.78	2.5	2.74	3.71	3.66	(0.05)

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 13
Corn Production (In Metric Tons)
2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008

Province	White		Yellow		Total		% Change
	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	
Cagayan Valley	13,385	16,111	257,704	386,096	271,089	402,207	48.37
Cagayan	2,524	5,018	91,041	106,216	93,565	111,234	18.88
Isabela	10,539	10,725	139,965	242,999	150,504	253,724	68.58

Nueva Vizcaya	187	200		7,204	187	7,404	3859.36
Quirino	135	168	26,698	29,677	26,833	29,845	11.22

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 14

Area Harvested with Corn (In Hectares)
2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008

Province	White		Yellow		Total		% Change
	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	
Cagayan Valley	5,533	5,950	71,209	94,605	76,742	100,555	31.03
Cagayan	1,685	2,221	23,951	23,293	25,636	25,514	(0.48)
<i>Continuation of table 14</i>							
Isabela	3,698	3,574	38,836	62,007	42,534	65,581	54.18
Nueva Vizcaya	75	80		1,715	75	1,795	2293
Quirino	75	75	8,422	7,590	8,497	7,665	(9.79)

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 15

Corn Yield Per Hectare:
2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008

Province	White		Yellow		Total		Difference
	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	2 nd Qtr, 07	2 nd Qtr, 08	
Cagayan Valley	2.42	2.71	3.62	4.08	3.53	4.00	0.07
Cagayan	1.5	2.26	3.8	4.56	3.65	4.36	0.71
Isabela	2.85	3.00	3.60	3.92	3.54	3.87	0.33
Nueva Vizcaya	2.49	2.5		4.20	2.49	4.12	1.63
Quirino	1.8	2.24	3.17	3.91	3.16	3.89	0.73

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 16

Production Estimates for Other Crops(MT)
2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008

COMMODITY	CAGAYAN VALLEY		% CHANGE
	2007	2008	
BANANA	191,451.22	181,652.35	(5.12)
Cagayan	53,236.66	49,668.40	(6.70)

Isabela	113,352.64	100,369.43	(11.45)
N.Vizcaya	4,135.11	4,220.02	2.05
Quirino	20,726.81	27,394.50	32.17
CALAMANSI	2,135.67	2,246.58	5.19
Cagayan	1,285.62	1,382.58	7.54
Isabela	661.75	670.24	1.28
N.Vizcaya	150.00	149.00	(0.67)
Quirino	38.30	44.76	16.87
<i>Continuation of Table 16</i>			
MANGO	89,376.64	65,547.77	(26.66)
Cagayan	15,928.50	5,101.86	(67.97)
Isabela	57,847.59	49,521.46	(14.39)
N.Vizcaya	11,614.00	7,700.00	(33.70)
Quirino	3,986.55	3,224.45	(19.12)
PINEAPPLE	19,095.39	20,169.30	5.62
Cagayan	6,512.58	7,256.32	11.42
Isabela	4,025.21	4,145.78	3.00
N.Vizcaya	8,500.00	8,700.00	2.35
Quirino	57.60	67.20	16.67
MONGO	2,411.65	3,682.45	52.69
Cagayan	318.65	227.60	(28.57)
Isabela	2,091.25	3,452.12	65.07
N.Vizcaya	-	0.73	#DIV/0!
Quirino	1.75	2.00	14.29
PEANUT	2,444.82	2,394.53	(2.06)
Cagayan	1,292.56	1,184.43	(8.37)
Isabela	1,125.36	1,180.35	4.89
N.Vizcaya	12.00	13.50	12.50

Quirino	14.90	16.25	9.06
CABBAGE	464.91	457.88	(1.51)
Cagayan	199.66	225.65	13.02
Isabela	65.25	35.63	(45.39)
N.Vizcaya	200.00	196.60	(1.70)
Quirino	-	-	#DIV/0!
EGGPLANT	8,198.95	8,251.65	0.64
Cagayan	5,263.52	5,853.65	11.21
Isabela	2,835.43	2,268.00	(20.01)
N.Vizcaya	75.00	100.00	33.33
Quirino	25.00	30.00	20.00
TOMATO	10,269.20	9,034.90	(12.02)
Cagayan	142.65	176.20	23.52
Isabela	1,080.55	832.20	(22.98)
N.Vizcaya	9,020.00	8,000.00	(11.31)
Quirino	26.00	26.50	1.92
GARLIC	102.50	98.50	(3.90)
Cagayan	-	-	
Isabela	52.50	23.50	(55.24)
N.Vizcaya	50.00	75.00	50.00
Quirino	-	-	
ONION	3,967.45	1,270.51	(67.98)
Cagayan	-	-	
Isabela	43.45	34.51	(20.58)
N.Vizcaya	3,924.00	1,236.00	(68.50)
Quirino	-	-	
CAMOTE	6,545.69	6,306.75	(3.65)
Cagayan	1,898.37	1,555.85	(18.04)
Isabela	3,360.32	3,462.40	3.04
N.Vizcaya			

	1,250.00	1,248.50	(0.12)
Quirino	37.00	40.00	8.11
Cassava	9,380.16	10,767.33	14.79
Cagayan	78.51	62.35	(20.58)
Isabela	9,153.65	10,556.63	15.33
N.Vizcaya	98.00	97.10	(0.92)
Quirino	50.00	51.25	2.50

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 17
Production Estimates for Livestock and Poultry(In Metric Tons)
2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008

COMMODITY	CAGAYAN VALLEY		% CHANGE
	2 nd Qtr., 2007	2 nd Qtr, 2008	
CARABAO	3,837	3,402	(11.34)
CATTLE	2,775	2,923	5.33
SWINE	19,910	17,369	(12.76)
GOAT	476	471	(1.05)
CHICKEN	6,528	7,888	20.83
DUCK	1,667	1,020	(38.81)

Source: BAS-RO2

Table 18
Rice Sufficiency Levels
Region 2: 2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008

Province	Total Production, MT <i>Based on BAS Preliminary Production Figures</i>		Total Available for Consumption, MT		Total Consumption, MT <i>Based on 118.70 per capita Consumption</i>		Surplus/ (Deficit), MT		Sufficiency Level,%	
	Q2,07	Q2,08	Q2,07	Q2,08	Q2,07	Q2,08	Q2,07	Q2,08	Q2,07	Q2,08
Cagayan	305,437	289,118	143,824	136,140	31,855	31,855	111,969	104,285	451.49	427.37
Isabela	186,452	296,920	87,797	139,814	41,624	41,624	46,172	98,189	210.93	335.89
Nueva Vizcaya	57,123	54,787	26,898	25,798	11,815	11,815	15,082	13,982	227.65	218.34
Quirino	13,506	16,168	6,360	7,613	4,859	4,859	1,500	2,754	130.88	156.68
Cagayan Valley	562,518	656,993	264,878	309,365	90,629	90,629	174,249	218,736	292.27	341.35

Source: DA-RFU2

Table 19
White Corn Sufficiency Level
Region 2: 2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008

Province	Total Production, MT <i>Based on BAS Preliminary Production Figures</i>		Total Available for Consumption, MT		Total Consumption, MT <i>Based on 115.75 per capita Consumption</i>		Surplus/ (Deficit), MT		Sufficiency Level, %	
	Q2,07	Q2,08	Q2,07	Q2,08	Q2,07	Q2,08	Q2,07	Q2,08	Q2,07	Q2,08
Cagayan	2,524	5,018	2,145.4	4,265.3	2,595.6	2,595.6	(450.22)	1,669.7	82.7	164.3
Isabela	10,539	10,725	8,958.2	9,116.3	3,391.6	3,391.6	5,566.5	5,724.6	264.1	268.8
Nueva Vizcaya	187	200	159	170	962.8	962.8	(803.82)	(792.77)	16.5	17.7
Quirino	135	168	114.8	142.8	396	396	(281.19)	(253.14)	29	36.1
Cagayan Valley	13,385	16,111	11,377.2	13,694.4	7,385	7,385	3,992.7	6,309.8	154.1	185.44

Table 20
Fishery Production(In Metric Tons)
Region 2:2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008

Province	2 nd Quarter		% Change
	2007	2008	
Commercial	5,747.47	4,389.14	-23.63
Cagayan	5,747.47	4,389.14	-23.63%
Municipal	6,827.68	7,837.12	14.78
Batanes	385.31	286.08	-25.75
Cagayan	5,688.05	6,761.33	18.87
Isabela	539.56	555.04	2.87
Nueva Vizcaya	161.07	187.14	16.19
Quirino	53.69	47.53	-11.47
Aquaculture	4,097.69	5,076.15	23.88
Cagayan	2,931.23	3,492.95	19.16
Isabela	892.71	1,220.33	36.70
Nueva Vizcaya	170.91	235.51	37.80
Quirino	102.84	127.36	23.84

Grand Total	16,672.84	17,302.41	3.78
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Source: BFAR-RO2

Table 21
Fish Sufficiency Level
Region 2: 2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008

Province	Production (MT)		Sufficiency Level	
	2 nd Qtr, 2007	2 nd Qtr, 2008	2 nd Qtr, 2007	2 nd Qtr, 2008
Batanes	385.31	286.08	51.96	37.36
Cagayan	14,366.75	14,643.42	34.35	34.24
Isabela	1,432.27	1,775.37	2.64	3.21
Nueva Vizcaya	331.98	422.65	2.19	2.74
Quirino	156.53	174.89	2.43	2.64
Total	16,672.84	17,302.41	14.09	14.30

Source: BFAR-RO2

Table 22
Metallic and Non-Metallic Production
Region 2: 2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008

COMMODITY	PRODUCTION (cu.m)	
	2 nd Qtr, 2007	2 nd Qtr, 2008
SAND & GRAVEL(cu.m.)	153,761.26	241,173.19
PEBBLES(cu.m.)	241	490
EARTH MATERIAL(cu.m.)		500
BOULDERS (cu.m.)		4,450

Source:MGB-RO2

Table 23
Power Generated and Power Sold
Region 2: 2nd Quarter, CY 2007 and 2008

	Kwh Purchased/Generated		Kwh Sold	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Batanes	2,181,762	2,172,850	1,925,255	1,975,164
Cagayan 1	61,691,663	63,243,513	52,346,079	54,355,921
Cagayan 2	33,873,482	37,209,832	27,173,420	30,430,829
Isabela 1	104,068,988	103,415,861	87,512,496	88,755,534

Isabela 2	51,710,109	51,916,606	41,217,787	41,778,211
Nueva Viscaya	37,127,607	36,961,095	29,984,367	30,051,042
Quirino	9,208,020	9,253,187	7,602,570	7,639,417
Total	299,861,631	304,172,944	247,761,974	254,986,118

Source:NEA

Table 24

Distribution of Regional Travelers

Region 2: 2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008

Country of Residence	2 nd Quarter, 07	2 nd Quarter, 08	% Change
Asean	78	786	907.69
East Asia	2,731	3,758	37.61
South Asia	105	333	217.14
North America	1,355	1,009	(25.54)
Oceania	393	281	(28.50)
Europe	402	374	(6.97)
<i>CONTINUATION OF TABLE 23</i>			
Middle East	0	16	
Others/Balikbayans	1,231	1,312	6.58
TOTAL FOREIGN TRAVELERS	6,295	7,869	25
DOMESTIC TRAVELERS	167,196	172,177	2.98
GRAND TOTAL	173,491	180,046	3.78

Source: DOT-RO2

Table 25

Number of Motor Vehicles Registered By Type

2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008

YEAR	TYPE OF VEHICLE							Total
	Cars	Utility V	S Utility V	Trucks	Buses	MC/TC	Trailers	
2007	2,540	12,784	725	4,269	345	31,210	491	52,364
2008	2,696	14,181	1,192	4,532	334	37,096	1,217	61,248
Inc./Dec. (%)	6.14	10.93	64.41	6.16	3.19	18.83	147.86	16.97

Source: LTO-RO2

Table 26

Number of Motor Vehicles Registered By Classification

2nd Quarter, 2008

CLASSIFICATION	TYPE OF VEHICLE							Total
	Cars	Utility V	S Utility V	Trucks	Buses	MC/TC	Trailers	

Private	2,679	12,206	1,154	4,241	43	20,281	1,171	41,775
Government	17	364	38	115	6	136	1	677
For Hire	0	1,611	0	176	285	16,679	45	18,796
TOTAL	2,696	14,181	1,192	4,532	334	37,096	1,217	61,248
% Share to Total	4.40	23.15	1.95	7.40	.55	60.57	1.99	100

Source: LTO-RO2

Table 27

**Amount of Revenue Collections, in Thousand
Region 02, 2nd Quarter 2007-2008**

District/Extension Office	2007	2008	% Inc./Dec
Aparri D.O	7,144.46	11,521.7	61.27
Aritao E.O.	2,240.78	1,970.45	(12.06)
Basco D.O.	490.05	510.35	4.14
Bayombong D.O.	9,399.57	9,903.74	5.36
Cabagan E.O.	1,808.91	1,859.30	2.79
Cabarroguis D.O.	2,138.84	2,402.45	12.32
Cauayan E.O.	9,692.29	11,406.47	17.69
Gattaran E.O.	3,352.12	2,397.55	(28.48)
Ilagan D.O.	7,420.04	6,628.41	(10.67)
Tuao E.O.	3,763.47	4,185.64	11.22
Roxas D.O.	6,898.23	8,225.48	19.24
Sanchez Mira E.O.	1,971.52	2,461.97	24.88
San Isidro D.O.	9,500.43	10,222.08	7.60
Santiago E. O.	8,390.75	8,258.52	(1.58)
Tuguegarao Lic.	1,699.20	1,665.72	(1.97)
Tuguegarao D.O	10,435.49	11,223.34	7.55
Operations Division	1,632.82	1,874.03	14.77
E-Patrol	0	811.52	
TOTAL	87,978.94	97,528.71	10.85

Source: LTO, Region 02

Table 28

**Aircraft Movement
Region 2: 2nd Quarter, 2007 and 2nd Quarter, 2008**

AIRPORT	NO. OF FLIGHTS		Pax In		Pax Out		Cargo In		Gargo Out	
	2Q,07	2Q,08	2Q,07	2Q,08	2Q,07	2Q,08	2Q,07	2Q,08	2Q,07	2Q,08
<i>Palanan</i>	99	206	426	700	443	586	6,460	9,220	5,763	11,320
<i>Itbayat</i>	52	17	269	96	214	102	1,270	580	1,075	600
<i>Bagabag</i>	59	9	938	44	5,349	41	59		34	
<i>Basco</i>	236	157	4140	1,323	4,446	3,906	74,180	35,670	52,552	53,762
<i>Tuguegarao</i>	250	261	6865	6,298	6,237	5,843	32,297	56,206	28,620	29,038
<i>Cauayan</i>	212	303	756	1,150	833	1,119	17,215	10,167	12,788	17,429.3
TOTAL	908	953	13,394	9,611	17,522	11,597	131,481	111,843	100,832	112,149.3

Source: ATO – Northern Luzon Area

Table 29

Consumer Price Index and
Inflation Rate by Commodity Group (2000=100)
Region 02, As of June, 2007 and 2008

COMMODITY GROUP	CPI		INFLATION RATE (%)	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
ALL ITEMS	135.1	152.1	2.04	12.58
I. FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	132.8	154.1	1.14	16.04
FOOD	132.8	155.4	0.91	17.02
Cereals and cereal preparation	126.6	166.7	0.80	31.67
Cereals	126.8	172.5	0.32	36.04
Rice	127.0	174.1	0.24	37.09
Corn	122.2	138.6	1.6	13.42
Cereal preparations	126.0	144.2	2.77	14.44
Dairy Products	149.5	174.8	2.89	16.92
Eggs	128.0	143.1	2.81	11.80
Fish	133.4	144.6	3.49	8.40
Fruits and Vegetables	125.2	144.4	(0.71)	15.34
Meat	130.0	145.6	0.93	12.0
Miscellaneous Foods	148.9	161.8	(0.47)	8.66
BEVERAGES	139.6	146.5	5.04	4.94
TOBACCO	122.1	124.6	2.52	2.05
NON – FOOD	138.5	149.2	3.36	7.73
II. CLOTHING	119.4	122.5	2.49	2.30
Footwear	124.6	127.8	2.21	2.57
Ready-made Apparel ex. Footwear	117.5	120.5	2.62	2.55

Custom clothes	118.0	122.3	4.24	3.64
III. HOUSING AND REPAIRS	123.4	130.5	6.01	5.75
Minor repairs	130.7	136.4	2.35	4.36
Rentals	122.6	129.9	6.42	5.95
IV. FUEL, LIGHT AND WATER	171.8	198.2	3.00	15.37
Fuel	186.9	220.3	5.83	17.87
Light	153.4	173.2	(0.78)	12.91
Water	172.8	172.8	0	0
V. SERVICES	152.6	164.3	2.7	7.67
Educational	159.1	171.4	5.09	7.73
Medical	126.9	133.1	2.01	4.89
Personal	131.0	134.6	4.05	2.75
Recreational	107.3	108.7	0.56	1.30
Transportation and Communication	171.2	188.9	1.06	10.34
VI. MISCELLANEOUS	115.7	119.0	1.40	2.85
Household Furnishing and Equipment	107.4	110.7	0.66	3.07
Household Operations	119.0	122.6	3.12	3.03
Personal Care and Effects	115.9	119.5	1.31	3.11
Other miscellaneous items	126.3	126.3	0	0

Source: National Statistics Office

Table 30
Employment Performance
Region 02, January LFS 2007-2008

	2007	2008	Inc/(Dec) %
15 yrs. Old and over ('000)	2042	2,092	2.45
Not in the Labor Force ('000)	661	701	6.05
In the Labor Force ('000)	1397	1,391	(0.43)
LFPR (%)	68.4	66.5	(2.77)
Employed ('000)	1353	1,343	(0.74)
Employment Rate	96.85	96.55	(0.31)
Unemployed ('000)	44	48	9.09

Unemployment Rate	3.15	3.45	9.52
Underemployment ('000)	303	279	(7.92)
Underemployment Rate	22.39	20.77	(7.24)

Source: NSO Region II

* details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Table 31
Employed Persons by Type of Industry
Region 02, January LFS 2007-2008 (in thousands)*

Industry/ Sector	2007	2008	% Change
Number Employed	1353	1343	(0.74)
Agriculture	811	758	(6.54)
Industry	82	98	19.51
Services	460	486	5.65
% Share			
Agriculture	59.9	56.44	
Industry	6.1	7.30	
Services	34.0	36.19	

Source: NSO Region II

*details may not add up to totals due to rounding

Table 32
Employed Persons by Class of Worker
Region 02, LFS January, 2008 (in thousands)*

Class of Worker	January 2008	% Share
Cagayan Valley Total	1,343	100.00
Wage and Salary Workers	617	45.94
Worked for Private household, establishment, or family-operated activity	515	
Worked for government or government- controlled corporation	102	
Own-account workers	508	37.83
Self-employed	323	
Employer	184	
Unpaid Family Worker	218	16.23

Source: NSO Region II

*details may not add up to totals due to rounding